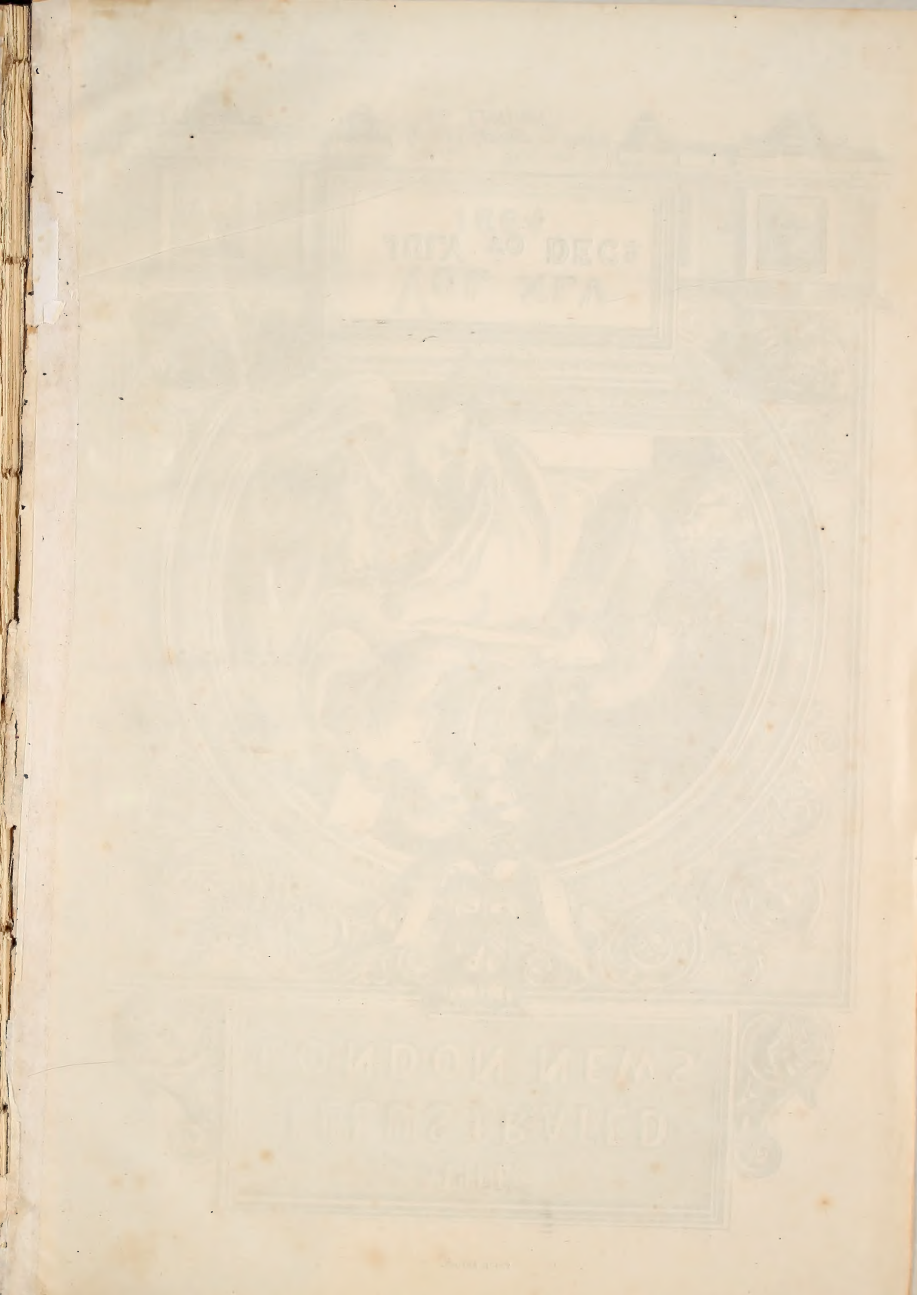
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MEDIATION AT AN END, AND HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

THE Conference definitively closed its sittings on Saturday last, without having effected the object for which it met. The suspension of hostilities, dating from May 12, terminated the same day. Before the publication of our present Number the German Powers will have once more set upon Denmark to wrest from her what, in spite of weakness, she will not consent to surrender. This time, it is reported, the allies will try to give a legalized aspect to their work of spoliation by prevailing upon the Confederation to proclaim war against Denmark, and thereby opening the way to appropriate to Germany the fruit of their conquests. Within a short time, it may be confidently anticipated, the whole of the mainland, which has been under Danish rule for centuries, will have been torn from the little kingdom and annexed to the confederacy of German States. A flagrant robbery will have been perpetrated in defiance of international law, and the culprits will possibly get clear off with their booty, to be followed only by that moral retribution which eventually, but surely, overtakes the crimes of nations as well as of individuals.

The first question that occurs is, to what cause is the failure of the Conference to be ascribed. Mainly, to the domineering spirit of Prussia. Subordinately, to the heroic self-respect of Denmark. Virtually and indirectly, to the indifference of France and Russia. Of the great European Powers England alone has laboured with earnest assiduity to get the quarrel settled by peaceful negotiation, and no one has a right to impute it to her as a humiliation that, under such circumstances, she has failed.

To Prussia must be conceded the questionable distinction of having contributed most largely and directly to the failure of the Conference. Her home policy, under Herr von Bismarck's administration, had occasioned such a breach between the Throne and the people as to make an aggressive foreign policy indispensable as a diversion. The dispute with Denmark touching the government of the Schleswig-Holstein States, kept active by Prussian intrigue and agitation since 1851-2, and the sudden demise of the Danish King, offered just that opportunity for which the retrogressive statesman had long sighed. To the German people it presented the claims of nationality, and the semblance, at least, of an advance towards unity—objects of passionate desire. Prussia eagerly availed herself of the universal infatuation, and made it subserve her selfish ends. It was easy to drag Austria into complicity with her, for Austria was competing with her for the leadership of Germany, and could not afford to let Prussia be foremost in an undertaking so madly desired by the Teutonic race. Prussia wanted hostilities—provoked hostilities—kindled a glare of false glory by means of hostilities—grudgingly suspended hostilities at the request of the Conference—resumes hostilities with unconcealed joy. She never wished the Conference to succeed, for it would only bring her face to face with her home difficulties. She has resorted to duplicity, to rudeness, and to a show of utter recklessness of international obligations, just as she found she could do so without drawing down upon herself condign punishment. If she did not enter the Conference with a secret assurance beforehand that she could do as she liked, she had not been long there before she discovered it. Her demands were preposterous. No concession satisfied her. And even such moderation as she occasionally assumed was only assumed when it would have as effectually furthered her purpose as a show of violence. Step by step Austria hesitated, conscience-stricken and ashamed; step by step Prussia drew her onward,



THE DEERHOUND RESCUING A PORTION OF THE CREW OF THE ALABAMA.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. ROBERT LANCASTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

in spite of her scruples and fears; and so, as peace did not suit Prussia, peace has not been made.

In quite a subordinate sense, Denmark may be said to have assisted in defeating the object of the Conference by her peremptory rejection of the last proposition of the neutral Powers, to refer to the arbitration of a friendly Power the decision of the line of demarcation which was to have given southern Schleswig and Holstein to Germany and northern Schleswig to Denmark. The principle of division having been accepted to, and the only remaining ground of dispute being one of degree—and one involving considerations of equity towards a frontier population—it might have been supposed that Denmark would have assented to impartial arbitration. Her Government, however, had evidently given up as much as it could with decency, probably more. Her most reluctant concessions were always met by larger demands; and it is not surprising that she should prefer to lose by war what she could not, with any self-respect, sign away by negotiation.

Morally and virtually, however, this triumph of might over right will hereafter be ascribed to France and Russia. They are both Continental Powers, and, when they please, they can speak with authority on Continental questions. They are great military Powers, and they can prevent, whenever they are so minded, military aggression. But both of them have their reasons for quiescence on the present occasion. Whether their determination to stand aside inactive whilst treaties were being trampled under foot and international laws were being set at nought has been a wise one time will show. They had but to speak the word, and Prussian valour would have quailed. They, especially in conjunction with England, could have easily prevented the war or could have stopped it. The word which would have availed they have declined to utter. So far as fear of their interference could check Germany, Germany remains unchecked. Their policy may be far-seeing and justifiable; but, whether founded upon wisdom or perplexity, the effect of it undoubtedly has been to turn the Conference into a solemn farce and to give free license to military freebooting within prescribed limits. Against all these unfavourable conditions England has unsteadily and perseveringly contended, but contended in vain. She has no interests at stake save those which she possesses in common with the other Powers of Europe. She has no responsibilities but those which fall equally upon all. Her European policy has included her towards both the belligerents. Her power is principally naval. Her people are pacifically disposed. She has done her best, as far as diplomacy can avail, and has been baffled. Will she now resort to other means, or ought she?

Her Majesty's Ministers, after due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that neither does the honour of England require, nor are the circumstances of the case such as should induce, her to go to war with the German Powers. This conclusion they have formally announced to Parliament, and, unless the conflict between Germany and Denmark should assume a totally different aspect, they hold themselves prepared to abide by it. They admit that the sympathies of almost the whole British nation are on the side of the weak against the strong, the oppressed against the oppressor. They think that although Denmark gave the first offence, she had, since the accession of the new King, evinced a sincere desire to set right that which had been wrong. They believe that all through the last series of events she has been ill-used, and that might has overridden right. On these grounds, they declare, they would have been glad if they had found it possible to advise their Sovereign to take part with Denmark in the approaching struggle; but a review of the whole case has satisfied them that such counsel could not be justified.

Briefly summarised, the reasons upon which they based this important decision may be stated. The difference between the belligerents, as it stood at the close of the Conference, was too trivial to warrant the British Government in imposing large sacrifices upon the people in order to effect a settlement of it in favour of Denmark. It could not be said to involve her independence, for it related only to the slice of Schleswig, south of which she had agreed to surrender her rights, north of which Germany had assented to her retaining them. Of course, the mere insignificance of the matter in dispute could not have been pleaded in justification of our declining to lend material aid to Denmark if our Government had been prepared to support her. But neither the Treaty of 1852, nor any step we had since taken, nor advice we had offered with a view of maintaining it, had pledged us to render her armed assistance; and on three occasions Denmark had declined counsels tendered her by England which, if adopted, would either have prevented or put an end to the war.

Nor did it appear to Ministers that the high expediency of maintaining the balance of power in Europe and of enforcing international law for the protection of a weak Power against a strong one bound them, in the present instance, to confront at once the two German Powers. None would pretend that the evacuation of a little more or less of Schleswig to Germany would disturb the equilibrium of political power in Europe. As to the vindication of public law and the calling the violators of it to account, that is not the peculiar, far less the exclusive, duty of Great Britain. It devolved upon France and Russia equally as upon this country. Russia has constantly refused to join in putting Prussia and Austria under any restraint in this matter. France also, from first to last, has declared that her interests will not allow of her participation in the use of force towards Germany. But England cannot, singly and alone, undertake to see justice done upon every wrong-doing nation of Europe. She has shown her readiness to take her share, but it is not to be expected that she should be at the sole risk, and bear the whole burden, of doing police duty for Europe.

Further, her Majesty's Government have considered, as it behoved them, what service they would be likely to render either Denmark or Europe in going to war with Germany. England might sweep the seas of German commerce and effectually blockade German ports, but this would do nothing towards forcing the allies out of Jutland and Schleswig. To do this she would have to employ a military force, and a force competent to overpower the united armies of Austria and Prussia, and of the other German States which would hasten to their assistance. True, she might send a fleet into the Adriatic, let loose Italy, raise Hungary, excite Poland. But this would be to set Europe in a flame in order to enable Denmark in a matter which does not vitally concern her independent existence, and would be imitating the bad example of the very Powers of whose reckless violence she complains.

Finally, a survey of our own position and interests forbad the idea of putting the country, at present, to so great an occasion. Our commerce is ubiquitous and, of course, would be exposed to some inconvenience. The civil war in America has necessarily altered the relations of that nation with Europe, for, to make us it will, it will leave the North with a large fleet and an army of veterans at her command, but must husband our resources for a day of real danger. We have enormous interests to protect all over the globe. There is China, with its rapidly expanding trade. There is India, with its untold treasures and responsibilities. There are our colonial possessions stretching from east to west. The stake is beyond reach of computation. We cannot risk it in enterprises for comparatively trivial and doubtful objects. In justice to our own people we ought not to do so.

These are the grounds—and they appear to us incontestable—upon which her Majesty's Ministers have resolved to abstain from resorting to arms in the Dano-German struggle, and we can hardly doubt the country will ratify their wise decision.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE.

We published last week an Engraving from the sketch which was taken by Mr. Lancaster, of Liverpool, from the mizen mast, representing the final scene of the combat between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, off the port of Cherbourg, on the morning of Sunday, the 19th ult. We are now enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Lancaster, of Hindley Hall, Wigan, to present our readers with another illustration of the same subject, which appears on the first page. Mr. Lancaster is the owner of the yacht Deerhound, which was present during the whole of the battle, and which was happily instrumental in saving the lives of Captain Semmes, thirteen officers, and twenty-six men of the Alabama, when they had leaped into the water as their ship went down. We think we may consider this gentleman as a public benefactor to humanity which he was thus enabled to perform, we are bound to say, entirely from motives of humanity, but he has, with his pencil, in producing a graphic record of the extraordinary spectacle which he witnessed. Mr. Lancaster says in his letter, which accompanied this drawing—

"I have endeavoured to take the sketch just at the moment the Alabama was going down. We were then about two hundred yards from the sinking vessel, and about twice that distance from the Federal ship. One of the Alabama's boats, after having been almost foundered on board the Kearsarge, returned and picked up another boatful, and then came steering for the Deerhound, where, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals, she was sunk by some of the Alabama's men. The sides of the Kearsarge were very much cut up, nearly all the chain-plating being exposed on the starboard side. Just as the Alabama went down, the mainmast, which had been struck by a shot, fell. The Kearsarge's boats were also lowered until after the Alabama had disappeared altogether. I shall be most happy if this sketch will be of any use to you. It is the most correct you will be able to get as to the position of the vessels and boats."

We have also received another page of this Number a drawing which has been made from the information furnished to our Artist supplied to us by Mr. George T. Fullam, an officer of the Alabama, who was one of the few who succeeded in making their escape to the Kearsarge, and then came on board the Deerhound, which brought him to Southampton. Mr. Fullam explained to our Artist that it is an incident worth noting, with regard to the danger of boarding a vessel like the Alabama, that the thread-blocks of both the main and mizen gaffs were found to be filled with powder just week the Alabama left Captain Semmes to the agent of the Confederate Government in Dundee, we have received from Captain Winslow, commander, Captain Winslow, who writes from Cherbourg as follows:—

Sir,—There have been so many nonsensical publications on the engagement which took place between the Alabama and Kearsarge, that I deem it right that a correction should be made.

In the first place, the challenge was sent by Captain Winslow; to have done so would have been to have violated the order of the Navy Department. On the contrary, Captain Winslow received a note from Captain Semmes, asking if he desired to fight the Kearsarge, and would only allow a single gun's width between the vessels. This I declined, and sent back word that I would fight him at a distance of a mile and a half. The Kearsarge's battery consists of seven guns, two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, one pivot and one broadside, and five 32-pounder guns, which is a total weight of one 100-pounder rifle, one heavy 68 dahlgren, six 32-pounders, throwing a broadside from the Kearsarge. At the beginning of the fight, when inside the Kearsarge had stopped up and down her steel chains. Those were stopped by another chain, which was passed over the vessel, fore and aft, over the bends of the Kearsarge; the whole was covered by light planks, two inches thick, which were placed for the purpose of protecting the chains. When there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, it was the case with the Kearsarge, only 20 tons of coal remained on the lower bunkers, which were protected. The Kearsarge went into action with a crew of 162 officers and men. The Alabama, by report of her officers, had 149.

The Kearsarge steamed to sea in order that no questions of neutrality jurisdiction should be raised, when her fuel for steaming, the short round and steered in neutrality for the Alabama for close action. The Alabama fired her first gun at the Kearsarge when at a distance of about 1,000 yards, and the Alabama firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The Alabama steamed at her best speed until she got away, when the Kearsarge was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, as we tried to get her in stays. The Kearsarge then passed close over the stern. The officers of the Alabama on board the Kearsarge say that she was a complete shot-trap, and was completely riddled with shot. Such is all I know of the Alabama.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

It may be observed that Captain Winslow does not mention the way in which the officers and crew of the Alabama were saved upon the sinking of their ship. It is clear, however, that he made no such attempt to rescue them as a generous enemy would have done; but the log kept on board the Deerhound records that, when the yacht was passing the Kearsarge, it was "requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew." Both Captain Semmes and Mr. Lancaster have testified that the boats of the Kearsarge were not sent for that purpose until after the Alabama had disappeared, though the Alabama had not only surrendered but had sent her wounded to be received on board the Kearsarge as prisoners of war. It is therefore probable that, if it had not been for Mr. Lancaster's prompt intervention, Captain Semmes and his brave comrades would have shared the fate of Mr. Herbert Llewellyn, the surgeon (an Englishman, the son of a clergyman in Wiltshire), who perished with their sinking vessel. The Deerhound has therefore earned, in our opinion, the fairest honours of the day. She was the object of much curiosity and admiration during her stay at Southampton from the Sunday to Wednesday, when she left that port for Hull. As we have given her a conspicuous place in the Engraving on our first page, it may be stated that she is entered on the lists of the Royal Yacht Squadron of Cowes, the Royal Mersey Yacht Club of Liverpool, and the (Irish) Royal Western Yacht Club stationed at Queenstown. She was built, as it happens, upon the same model as the Alabama, in the same playground at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Laird and Co. She is a three-masted vessel, built of steel, with a screw-propeller, with a tonnage (builders' measurement) of about 190, and engines of a nominal power of seventy horse. When in which she turned five hundred knots, being about two knots beyond the speed of the Alabama, which thirteen knots. The Deerhound now proceeds from Hull to Norway. Mr. Lancaster and his yacht obtain indignantly deny the statement that an arrangement was made with the Deerhound by Captain Semmes, before the engagement, that the vessel should hover about the combatants and render assistance to the Alabama. They knew that Captain Semmes had determined to engage the Kearsarge, but no arrangement of any kind was thought of.

The famous Alabama herself, which was originally called "No. 290," came from Messrs. Laird's building-yard in July, 1862, and received her armament and crew at Terceira, in the Azores, whence she started upon a career most destructive to the maritime commerce of the United States. She is said to have captured sixty-four in less than two years, one hundred American vessels. She was a screw-rigged steam propeller, of 1040 tons register. Length of keel, 210 ft.; length over all, 220 ft.; beam, 32 ft.; depth, 17 ft. Her engines, built by same firm, were two horizontal ones, each of 300-horse power, with stowage for 350 tons of coals. Her sails, carried at all times, were as follow:—Fore, fore topmast, staysail gib, two large trysails, and usual square sails on fore and main, with the exception of the mainsail, which was a flying one; spanker and gaff-topsail. Her standing rigging was of chain, with mottle engraved thereon, "Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera," placed just before the mizenmast. Bridge in the centre, just before the funnel. She carried five boats—viz., jolly-boat and launch amidships, the whaleboat between the main and mizen masts, and dingy astern. The main deck was protected by massive elliptic stern, bulwarks, high bulwarks; cabin accommodation first class; wardroom furnished with a handsome cabin; steerage—starboard for midshipmen; port for engineers; next came engineers' mess-room, midshipmen the berth deck, capable of accommodating 120 men; under the ward-room was store-room, shell-room, and under the steerage was provisions just forward of the firearms came the hold; next the magazines, and forward of all the engineers' and sailmakers' store-rooms; the hold being under the berth deck.

The Kearsarge, launched after a range of hills in Vermont, is a recent acquisition to the navy of the United States; in fact, she is one of the nine gun-boats completed within three months from the date of the order given. She was launched on the 7th of June, 1861, and commenced in the Solent, during the visit of the Confederate cruiser Nashville (formerly Sumter), occasioned considerable excitement some time since.

A correspondence is published between Captain Winslow and Mr. Bonfils, the French Confederate agent at Dundee, in which Captain as his prisoners those of the Alabama's crew rescued by pilot-boats, and bring under this Cherbourg. He addressed the pilot-boats to King the protection of humanity, but if the prisoners endeavour to escape from the Kearsarge, Captain they must expect to meet no mercy another time. Mr. Bonfils in reply replies that instead of hinder even a surrendered prisoner from escaping if he can, and he declines to act as a go-between between Captain Winslow and persons he does not even name; nor can he understand how Captain Winslow can claim to hold prisoners within the territory of the French empire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, with the Princess, and the Count de Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador, left Paris on Sunday for Fontainebleau, there to attend the second series of guests invited to the Imperial Palace.

The Moniteur announces several new diplomatic appointments and changes of Ministers among the representatives of Foreign Powers. Count Cunningham Gotland is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hanover to the Court of the King of the Belgians; Count Recolet, at the Court of the King of Portugal; Viscount Adolphe Fitzjames, at the Court of Munich; and the Marquis of Caslore at the Court of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Japanese Ambassadors concluded its mission to Paris by signing an arrangement, according to the terms of which the Government undertakes to pay into the hands of the Emperor's Minister at Jeddo a sum of about 1,000,000f. as an indemnity for acts of piracy committed against one of the vessels of the French marine. Also a further sum of 192,000f. to the Japanese Ambassadors Gosuna, killed in Japan, and which latter sum was paid down immediately. The Ambassadors agreed to the maintenance of the late commercial treaty with France, accompanied by additional clauses.

The elections for the Councils Généraux have terminated, in an immense majority of cases, in favour of candidates supported or accepted by the Government.

M. Duruy, the Minister of Commerce, has addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce calling their attention to the necessity of some houses in the wine trade which ship wine to England in bottles which, from the thickness of the glass or the material in which the bottom runs up inside, contain less than they ought by ten or twenty per cent. The Minister requests that the Chambers should interpose a stop to practices which cannot fail in the end to do much injury to the wine commerce.

The Academy of Fine Arts has elected M. Verdi a Foreign Associate, in place of Meyerbeer.

A legacy of 20,000f., which has been bequeathed to the Académie des Sciences by Miss Agathe Letellier, which, under the name of "Savigny Foundation," is to encourage zoologists with the necessary means of continuing M. de Savigny's investigations in Egypt and Syria.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th of May, and immediately started for the capital. A private telegram received in London from the information of the defeat of Juarez at Matchuela, by the combined Mexican and French troops. A thousand prisoners, eighteen guns, and all the matériel were captured by the French.

SPAIN

The Queen returned to the Palace of the Escurial yesterday.

The session of the Chambers has been suspended.

The Council has met under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, to draw up the law on the press.

Admiral Pinson has demanded a further supply of war material.

Senor Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will address a circular note to the Powers on the Peruvian question.

ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Budget was discussed. The ordinary expenditure for 1864 is estimated at 767,486,529 lire. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 190,127,355 lire. The Budget of expenditure was passed by a majority of 142 to 60.

On Wednesday the Minister of Finance stated that he had been able partly to carry out his financial programme, although he had been in part unsuccessful. Respecting the defects for 1864 and 1865, he would be able to provide for them by the sale of Crown lands to the value of 200 million lire, and by the sale of the State railways, without having recourse to a loan. The Minister showed that he has effected reductions in the Budget of expenditure to the amount of forty million lire, and that, after the vote upon the new constitutional laws

had been taken, the reductions would reach 160 millions. The revenue derived from the income tax was regularly increasing. The Government, he said, was far from adopting the programme of the party of action—viz., disarmament. The Ministerial programme was still that announced by the Cabinet on coming into office—viz., to hold themselves ready to take advantage of political events in Europe, in order to bring about the realisation of the decisions of Italy. Those remarks were received with great applause.

The Pope officiated at the Basilica of the Vatican on Wednesday morning, on the occasion of the fête of the Holy Father. He afterwards received the protests against the invasions and usurpations of the Pontifical provinces on the part of the Italian Court set forth in his allocutions of 1859 and 1860, and in the address to the Roman Catholic Bishops.

The Congregation of the Index has condemned thirteen works, among which are "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo, and some seminaries of De Balzac and Scribe.

The Tuscan Maremma Railway was opened to the public from Orbetello to Corneto on the 15th inst., and the Italian Consul from Orbetello to the Nunziatella, the Papal frontier, on the 20th.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Prussians lost no time in recommencing hostilities. At six on Sunday morning the Prussians opened fire on Alsen from several batteries; and the renewed firing was soon followed by the capture of the island. Prussian despatches announce that at daybreak on Wednesday eleven Prussian battalions succeeded in crossing the channel between the mainland and Alsen, at a point north of Sonderberg. The Danes were beaten back after some fighting, in which the Prussian loss is said to have been moderate; but the Danes are stated to have succeeded in effecting a retreat and to have marched in haste.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast, opposite Fünen, and will, no doubt, in conjunction with the Austrians, presently attempt to become masters of that island also.

An engagement between the Danish and German fleets is shortly expected to take place off Heligoland.

According to a Berlin telegram, the Austrian and Prussian Governments intend to extend their military occupation over the whole of Jutland, and to keep it as a pledge, collecting the taxes. They have declared, too, in an official circular, that as peace has been concluded they are no longer bound by the concessions which they made at the London Conference.

It is probable that Schleswig and Holstein will shortly be placed, with the concurrence of the Diet, under the joint government of the two great German Powers until the question of the succession shall have been decided.

The Danish Regnaad, or common assembly of the kingdom and Schleswig, was opened on Saturday. The speech from the Throne, which was read by the Danish Minister of State, was a review of the present situation and dwelt upon the isolation in which Denmark is now placed. The speech contained, however, the assurance that in that sympathy in one quarter—we presume in England—might even yet be changed into active support. In the subsequent sitting of the Lower House, Bishop Monrad, the Prime Minister, in a speech read so far of the Conference, and accused Earl Russell of inconsistency in having changed his ground and of having given the new proposition after the line of demarcation in Schleswig, which England proposed, had been rejected by the German Powers.

INTERVIEW AT CARLSBAD.

On Wednesday week the Emperor of Austria drove to Schlackenwerth on a visit to the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty subsequently received Herr von Bismarck, the Minister of the King of Prussia. The town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Emperor left on Thursday morning for Prague. He conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon Herr von Bismarck. The King of Prussia remained with the Emperor up to the time of his departure for Prague.

WIRTEMBERG.

King William of Wirtemberg died at Rosenstein Castle on Saturday last. A memoir of the deceased Monarch will be found in our Obituary column. He is to be buried, according to the desire expressed in his will, in the simplest fashion.

The new Sovereign, King Charles, his son, has issued a proclamation to the people declaring that he will faithfully maintain the Constitution.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of Finance has instituted to the Council of State a project for the formation of a Russian Credit Foncier and Industrial Bank. The establishment of these institutions is considered one of the first London houses, among which are the International Financial Society and the London Crédit Foncier. The Bank of Meiningen will also concert in this object.

On the 4th ult. a terrible fire destroyed all the wooden buildings that had been constructed for the business of the fair at the city of Nizhi Novgorod. All the shops on the line of the Oka, a verst in length, all the theatres and shows, thirty restaurants, fifty public-houses or hotels, the public baths, and several workshops were destroyed. The Tartar mosque and three or four houses are all that were preserved.

GREECE.

The King of Greece left Corfu yesterday week. The municipality have presented a villa to his Majesty.

Four hundred Ionians have already enlisted in the Greek army.

In Tripolitza, Nauplia, Chalkis, Athens, and Zante, political prisoners have attempted to escape, led by the intrigues of the revolutionary party.

AMERICA.

By the steamer Edinburgh we have intelligence from New York to the morning of the 18th ult.

General Grant has performed an important operation—that of moving his army to the right bank of the James River. After turning Spotty beyond Cuthbone and Fenton's plantation he has now turned the lines of the Chickahominy and the northern defences of Richmond itself. It remains to be seen what he will benefit by the change. The mode in which Grant accomplished the first turning, by rail will interest when the details arrive. So far as the telegrams furnish information, it seems to have been a complete success. Three days after at White House by a cavalry demonstration on the right; then to have made a show of forcing Bottom's Bridge, by which the left wing army marched rapidly down the Chickahominy, crossed at Long Bridge, and, moving east of White Oak Swamp, struck the James in two columns, one opposite Fort Powhattan, the other at Small's Landing, opposite Bermuda Hundred. While the army was marching to the James General Sheridan with a cavalry force proceeded from White House, landed at City Point, as may be inferred, and, moving on the right bank of the Appomattox River, has carried the southern defences of Petersburg. Hancock came up, it is said, and took post on Smith's left, and moreover every line of entrench fell into the hands of the Federals the next day. Sheridan's cavalry in the meantime had been concentrated and defeated by the Confederates, but when the telegram left Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was reported to be fighting at Bottom's Bridge, where Grant crossed the Chickahominy, but what result is unknown. The development of Hunter's advance in the higher valleys of the Shenandoah must have seriously alarmed General Lee, if it be true that he had sent off a whole corps to attack Hunter and cover the line of the Virginia.

We are not informed at all of the movements of Lee himself; but it may be inferred that he has moved through Richmond and taken post on the reouth. Nor are we told how Hunter got through the Blue Ridge to Lexington and Amherst. Upon these points we must wait for information. Richmond journals discuss the military situation in a very defiant tone, and regard with derision the idea of their capital being captured.

The latest Federal accounts of General Sherman's operations in Georgia represented that, on the 12th ult., the Federal army was within 500 yards of the Confederate position, which was said to extend from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain. There had been no serious engagement, and it was reported in New York that General Sherman's troops were interchoing themselves. A body of 8000 Federals, under General Sturgis, who had been dispatched from Memphis for the purpose of frustrating any attempts to impede General Sherman's long line of communications, had been attacked at Gun Town, in Tennessee, by 10,000 Confederates, under General Forrest, and had been completely defeated. General Sturgis himself was killed, and all his guns and stores were captured by the victors, who likewise took a large number of prisoners.

General Morgan's Confederates had done much damage to the railways in Kentucky, and had taken, on the 16th ult., the town of Cynthiana, with two Federal regiments quartered there. On the 18th, however, they were attacked and defeated by General Burbridge, who made 300 or 400 prisoners and recaptured a few of the Federals taken on the previous day.

By a vote of eighty-four against fifty-eight the House of Representatives had repealed the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Senate have rejected the President's amendment of the Confiscation abolishing slavery.

A joint resolution for a final adjournment of Congress on Thursday, June 23, was adopted.

More than 10,000 emigrants arrived at the port of New York in the week ending June 4.

There has been a fall in the price of gold. At last accounts it was quoted at 204 per cent premium.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has appointed the Dean of Windsor to succeed Dr. Curteis as Crown Trustee of the British Museum.

The annual banquet of the Cambridge Athenæum Club took place at the Hall of Arts yesterday week—the first of Lent in the chair.

Mr. William Miller and Mr. George Forbes have respectively been appointed chief engineer and secretary of the Bank of England.

Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Alderman Besley have been elected sheriffs for the city of London for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday afternoon at John-street, Adelphi, for the reception of the report and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Yesterday week the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation the usual legal demonstrations were observed in London, and from an early hour in the morning the flags were flying and bells ringing in the metropolis.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new wing of the London Hospital on Monday next. The ceremony will commence at half-past three o'clock precisely.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday next in St. James's Hall. Lord Lovel and Broughan will take the chair.

The Royal Dramatic College Fête will be held at the Crystal Palace on the 30th inst. Among the leading features will be the usual stalls, presided over by the most popular of the metropolitan actresses.

The Royal Academy of Music will hold its annual meeting at the Architect intend to give a concordance at the rooms of the Institute in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, on Thursday next.

The death of Mr. Washington Wilks, well known as a speaker at political meetings in London, took place on Monday night, in St. Pancras Workhouse, to which he was admitted a few days since by the relieving officer, conveyed to express opinions in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

The Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to visit the Bazaar, held this day (Saturday) at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Governess Fund for Ireland. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at twelve o'clock.

On Monday afternoon 1500 visitors assembled at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, to witness Wellington's Fête. There was a very excellent supply of the delicious fruit, and, in addition to the usual fare, there was provided a most recherché selection of cultural productions. On Wednesday there was a rose show at the gardens of the Royal Society.

Yesterday week Cardinal Wiseman opened a new Roman Catholic church in the neighbourhood of Kensington, called St. George Bowyer, Burt, M.P., in the purest Italian style of architecture, by Mr. Goldie, architect. The church is 70 ft. by 30 ft., and 60 ft. high to the apex of the ceiling, with windows of tinted glass. The pilasters are of Sicilian jasper, and the entrance is of variety of marbles. The high altar stands towards the centre of the dome, and is surmounted by a marble baldachino.

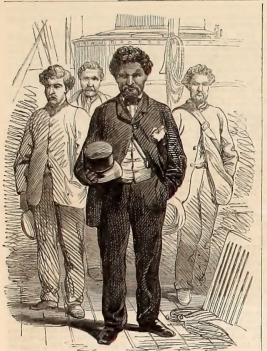
The Prince of Wales, the Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, attended the annual meeting of the members, held in Finsbury. The Princess of Wales accompanied his Royal Highness, and presented to the company the new colours given by her Majesty in honour of Major Bohemia. The force, which mustered in great strength, was under the immediate command of Lord Colville. After the inspection his Royal Highness addressed the regiment, congratulating them on their fine soldierly appearance, and on the efficiency of all such corps.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools took place on Wednesday, when a procession, from the Crown Gardens, under the presidency of Mr. Bruce, the London manager of Messrs. Younger and Co.'s brewery at Edinburgh, started for the Asylum, which was established in 1803, and from that time to the present 1077 children have been admitted, and 437 are now on the establishment. The procession was spent on account of the schools exceeds £19,000, and the annual charge is £6000. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., has been elected president, and Mr. Messrs. Younger and Co. of 1000 guineas towards the funds of the schools. The subscription list amounted to £2000.

Last week the births of 973 boys and 924 girls—in all 1897 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number numerically was 1668. The average deaths registered in London last week was 1202. The average number of deaths in the ten corresponding years 1854-63 was 1109, after correction for increase of population, 1165. Measles is still high in the epidemic class of diseases, the deaths from which last week were 98, above the average of the last ten years. Scarlet fever had occurred in considerable numbers, and the deaths from it did not exceed thirty-six in the week ending June 11, 1864. Hooping-cough was also prevalent, a fatality having been registered in Mr. Grant's district, Chelsea, on the 22nd ult. After age is stated to have been 101 years. A boy died from drowning a squantity of grass seed.

The annual meeting and children's fête of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' Asylum was held on Wednesday week, in the grounds of the home, Frognal House, Hampstead. Lord Shaftesbury presided. The report read by the secretary stated that the property was by our orphan March 31st, amounted to £5272, against £1899 in the previous year. The report of the ladies' committee stated that the number of orphans now in the home, exclusive of the school was somewhat disturbed by the breaking out of scarlet fever among the girls, but the disease had occurred in a mild form. Only one fatal case had been carried on as usual. Six children had been admitted into the establishment during the past twelve months, a further number were now in the home; five girls had been placed out in situations. The balance sheet showed that the total expenditure for the year had amounted to £1600. Votes of thanks were delivered by Lord Radstock, Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., Mr. Bruce, M.P., Lieut. Hall, R.N., and Mr. Hodgson, the latter of whom stated that he had been presented to several of the orphans, the proceedings closed.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes held its twentieth annual meeting on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The report read on the occasion by the secretary stated that the current expenses of all the lodging-houses belonging to the society during the year had amounted to £6,066 3 4d., leaving a net profit of £1,211 2s. 10d. The receipts for the year had been £7,277 2s. 2d., and the payments £6,066 3s. 4d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £1,211 2s. 10d. The report also stated that the society had received donations and subscriptions during the year to the amount



TE WHEORA, A MAORI CHIEF AND NATIVE MAGISTRATE OF NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 3.

of their pottery and of their well-known querns, with heaps of oyster-shells, prove that it was not a single family, but a considerable population, that in those early times occupied the spot. Some Romans of rank and position must also have been here, for in one place a hypocaust flue tile was met with—certain indication of the vicinity of a Roman villa; and, not many yards off, a gold coin of Vespasian, in perfect preservation, was picked up by a labourer.

But the most remarkable of the discoveries is that of a very singular ancient cemetery. Adjoining the rectory garden is a little copse, called "The Wilderness," a remnant of a larger wood which once existed there. It abounds in wild flowers, and was the favourite retreat and pleasure-ground of the children of successive rectors. Some little paths had been cut in it by or for the children, and, as these afforded facilities for excavation, in one of them a trench was first dug, and afterwards a few smaller openings made here and there in the wood. The result was the discovery of a large number of skeletons of a very early period.

They were lying side by side in very shallow cists in the natural undisturbed soil, at whatever depth that natural soil was reached. Many of them were only 18 in. from the present surface of the ground, and one only 14 in. Two, indeed, were found at a depth of more than 2 ft., but in each of these instances there had been a recent accumulation of made earth. Not one skeleton was met with in the made earth, nor was one placed above another. The interstices of the cists were filled with dark blue earth and charcoal, the remains of the fires of funeral feasts; the cists themselves being cut in the natural yellow clay and flint gravel. In the made earth, above the bodies, were many fragments of Roman pottery and querns; a bronze fibula and a pair of bronze volsellæ; but in the cists with the bodies nothing but the jawbones and teeth of animals. In several instances one of these jawbones was carefully laid at the feet of the skeleton. It being desirable to ascertain the species of the animal to which these bones belonged, they were brought to London, and pronounced at the Royal College of Surgeons and elsewhere to be chiefly those of the extinct ox, bos longifrons. There were also jawbones of the hog and other animals.

The human skeletons were in wonderful preservation—the shallow depth, the charcoal, and possibly their original strength having preserved them. They had manifestly been buried naked, no trace of coffin or covering of any kind being discernible, nor any fragment of iron or other metal found buried with them. The feet were in general to the east, the hands at the side or resting on the hips, the face sometimes turned upwards, sometimes to the north. A few of the skeletons invite special notice. One or two present unmistakable evidence of mutilation or dismemberment before death or burial, one of these having bones of unusual thickness and the severed head supported by a flint. Two of them had a child of five or six years old resting on their right arm, evidently buried at the same time; and one had lost a portion of its body by the digging of an ancient moat ages ago. The teeth of all were complete and sound, without any symptom of decay. No armour, beads, personal ornaments, or any vessel, were found with



TOMB OF POTATAU, THE FIRST MAORI KING, AT NGARUWAHIA, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 3.

the bodies; nothing, in fact, but the animal bones before mentioned and a few curiously-shaped flints, perhaps used as amulets. An amateur artist—the Rev. T. K. Tucker, Rector of Pittaugh—has made some very interesting drawings of "The Wilderness" and its contents; and some admirable photographs have been executed by Mr. Piper, of Ipswich.

It was at first thought that these bodies were the sad memorials of a massacre at some early date, but it is now apparent that the discovery is that of an ancient cemetery, in which those who had died natural as well as violent deaths were interred. Indeed, subsequent research has proved that the cemetery is not confined to the copse called The Wilderness, but extends under the rectory stable, coach-house, and garden to the east, along a portion of the churchyard to the south, and across the moat to the north; Helmingham Church having evidently been built on some sacred spot of the heathen, as was frequently the case with early Christian churches. That these ancient remains were not previously discovered or noticed is very surprising; for—to say nothing of their very shallow depth—one rector had built a summer-house in and over four of the graves, and another planted a hedge of laurels in the very midst of a row of skeletons!



A SERGEANT OF THE 3RD WEST INDIA REGIMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS EMPLOYED IN THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Although repeatedly requested by scientific men to send some of the remains for the identification of the race, Mr. Cautley has hitherto declined to displace a single bone. Most of the bodies were covered up as soon as found, and the remainder have temporary tombs placed over them until the meeting of the Archæological Association in August next. They appear as in relief in their original cists with the earth only partially removed, and at a little distance look almost like fossils. They are certainly very striking. The prevalent opinion, so far, is that they are Romano-Britons; some antiquaries, however, would assign an earlier date. Further explorations may throw more light on this question. We have engraved a view of the church, and one of the spots in the Wilderness copse, where the skeletons were found.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ZOUAVE REGIMENTS.

We have lately heard of the employment of our West India negro troops in the Ashantee war. It is at Cape Coast Castle, and other military stations on the West Coast of Africa, that they are commonly to be found, as well as in our colonies of the West Indies where they were originally raised. Five regiments of infantry and an artillery corps make up this useful portion of the British Army, a specimen of which may be seen at Chatham, where there is usually a small depôt of the "Congoes" receiving their musketry instruction. The commissioned officers are English gentlemen, like any others in her Majesty's service; but many of the non-commissioned officers are of the African race. These troops are inferior to no white regiments of the Line in some of the best qualities of the soldier. They are docile and readily trained, very much attached to their officers, and behave well in barracks or in the field. During our great war with France they took part in the expeditions which led to the capture of Dominica, Martinique, and Guadaloupe; they have since been frequently employed in our little wars on the Gold Coast, resulting from the measures we have taken to suppress the slave trade



HELMINGHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



EXCAVATIONS OF AN ANCIENT CEMETERY AT HELMINGHAM.

ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.



BUFFALO COW, FROM RANGOON.



A MUTNAH, A SPECIES OF WILD COW

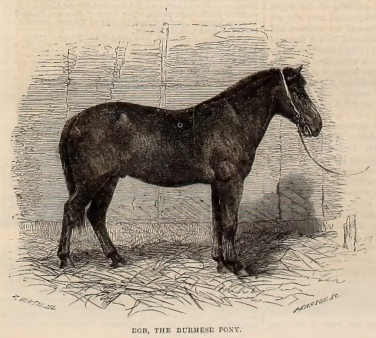


LONG-HORNED OUDE BULLOCK (ONE OF A PAIR).



PATNA WETHERS (FIRST PRIZE FOR INDIAN-BRED WETHERS).

and the disputes which will occasionally happen between the Governor of a British settlement and the King or Chief of a savage nation. One of the first difficulties in converting the black man into a British soldier when these negro corps were formed, was that of fitting him with the conventional dress of our European army; the closely buttoned coat, the tight leather stock, and especially the boots were not less unsuitable to the bodily constitution of the negro than to the tropical climate in which he was born and bred, and where he is kept to serve. As a remedy for this inconvenience a sort of Zouave uniform has been adopted for all our West Indian or African regiments. The Illustration of their present costume, which we now give, is engraved from a life-photograph of a sergeant of the 3rd West India Regiment, who last March was attached to a dépôt battalion at Chatham, awaiting embarkation from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, where the regiment is quartered. He had been sent over from head-quarters in order to qualify as Assistant-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry to the regiment, and had returned from Hythe to Chatham after going through the course of musketry instruction and receiving his certificate of efficiency. The following is a description of the full uniform:—White turban with blue tassel, shell jacket of light yellow-coloured flannel, with large round brass buttons, chevrons, and braid (yellow) round the facings and waistcoat; the waistcoat scarlet; the trousers, blue serge with yellow stripes, but of leather just above the gaiters, rubbed with yellow ochre; the gaiters and gloves pipeclayed white. He carries an Enfield rifle, with bayonet, pouch, and cartridge-belt. We are obliged to our correspondent "A. S. B." for the photograph we have copied on this occasion.



BOB, THE BURMESE PONY.



SHEIK KULLOO'S TAZ PONY KANKYE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ANIMALS AT THE CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

We have engraved half a dozen of the series of photographs taken by Messrs. G. Wyman and Co., of Hare-street, Calcutta, by order of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during the late Agricultural Exhibition in the Belvedere Grounds. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats was very interesting, as it comprised a great variety of species from different provinces within the Calcutta Presidency, including Bengal, Oude, and the north-western provinces, on the one hand, with our Burmese possessions on the other. The animals we have engraved on the preceding page are two cows, a fine buffalo cow from Rangoon, a fine long-horned Oude bullock, a Mutnah, or white cow, and a pair of Patna wethers, which seem to be creditable specimens of the native breeds they represent.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., the wife of the Rev. Richard J. Newby, Vicar of Enderby-cum-Whetstone, Leicestershire, of a son.

On the 25th ult., the wife of J. H. Sharp, Esq., of Steel Cross House, near Tunbridge Wells, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Shortland, Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Thomas Mitchell Peile, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a son.

At Hetmington Hall, Mrs. Tollemache, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at the Episcopal Church, Hawick, Roxburghshire, by the Rev. J. H. Jerdon, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Dakers, the Rev. Robert Charles Ripley, Curate of Brancepeth, Durham, to Amy Elizabeth, daughter of David Briggs, Esq., of Wilton Lodge.

At Pisti, near Sevenoaks, N. De Jersey Lovell, Esq., late Captain Inniskilling Dragoons, to Hester, daughter of the late Rev. F. T. Gregory, Incumbent of Pisti.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of May, at Rio Magro, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Jamaica, the Hon. George Goffe, member of the Honourable Legislative Council of Jamaica, formerly Captain 46th Regt., Essex, and Great Yarmouth Militia, aged 54.

On the 14th ult., at Roam, after a short illness, having survived her husband only three months, Anne, widow of the late Thomas Powell, Esq., most deeply beloved and lamented by her numerous family and friends.

On the 24th ult., at 11, Dunraven-street, Bilabarry, the wife of A. L. Tharfler, Esq., H.M. Bengal Army, and Adjutant 5th Regiment Local Horse.

On the 23rd ult., at Matlock Bath, Charlotte, wife of the late Edward Cheere, Esq., and third daughter of the late William Constant, Esq., of Hinton Grove, near Cambridge, aged 73 years.

At Wrexhill Parsonage, Bo'Ness, William H. Vale, M.A., Vicar of Tideswell and Rural Dean, in his 59th year.

At Cranford, Middlesex, Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel Commandant of R Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, in his 84th year.

At Dalwhinnie, Francis George Alexander, Esq., of Monzievaird-square, and Petty Bog Office, aged 18.

Robert Hay, Esq., of Cherrytrad-grove, Selsey, Sussex, late Captain 42nd Regiment, aged 54.

At Glen Mudart, Inverness-shire, Lieutenant-General Hugh Rose, of the Madras Army.

At Stanfield Rectory, Norfolk, the Rev. James Royle, M.A., in his 77th year.

At Monk Hall, Essex, Susan Maria, wife of Joseph Cotton Wigram, Bishop of Rochester.

At Harrogate, Edward W. Wilmot, Esq., of Buxton, son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., in his 56th year.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

SUNDAY, July 3.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of the French Monarchs, crowned at Rheims, 987.

MONDAY.—Translation of St. Martin. Meeting of Convocation and Parliament (prorogued "Barebones," from one of the members for London), 1653. Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, surrendered by the Federals after a desperate defence, 1863. New Moon 6h. 26m. a.m.

TUESDAY.—The British, under Blake, severely defeated at Buenos Ayres, 1807. Oxford Act.

WEDNESDAY.—Battle of Naseby. Death of King Henry II., 1189. John Russ burnt as a heretic at Constance, 1415. California annexed to the United States, 1846.

THURSDAY.—Thomas à Becket (his relics mutilated, 1220). Death of Sir Thomas More, Statesman, Philosopher, and author, 1535. Battle of Prestonpans: the troops from the Crimea at Aldershott, 1856. Death of William Cobbett, 1835.

FRIDAY.—Victory of Ramillesnahe the Theban over the Spartans at Leuctra, 371 B.C. Victorious defence of Derry by Walker, 1778.

SATURDAY, 8.—General Braddock killed in his disastrous attack on Fort Duquesne, 1755. Death of Edmund Burke, the great orator, 1797. Oxford Term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
3 34	4 21	5 9	5 58	6 49	7 42	8 36
3 51	4 39	5 28	6 18	7 10	8 4	8 59

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 2″ N. Long. 0° 19′ 0″ W. Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in the twenty-four hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	Highest in the day.	Lowest in the night.	General Direction.	Miles in the twenty-four hours.	Inches in the twenty-four hours.
June 22	29·906	50·7	87	2·8	63·6	49·4	W.W.S.S.W.	249	·000
23	29·946	55·3	83·4	2·1	65·1	49·6	S.W.	360	·015
24	29·814	54·4	83	2·3	67·1	49·8	W.S.W.	319	·178
25	30·033	52·6	82·1	2·3	64·2	48·1	W.	272	·053
26	29·975	53·1	86·3	2·3	67·3	47·5	S.W.	307	·000
27	30·181	55·5	69·2	2·4	65·8	51·3	N.W.	[illegible]	·000
28	30·134	47·7	79	2·3	67·2	43·3	N.	381	·035
29	30·071	49·6	77·3	2·3	67·1	46·3	N.W.	[illegible]	·000
30	30·111	50·2	77·3	2·3	67·1	46·3	N.W.	[illegible]	·000
July 1	30·124	50·7	77·3	2·3	67·1	46·3	N.W.	[illegible]	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches)	30·042	30·044	30·047	30·067	29·930	30·110	30·124
Temperature of Air	61·9°	58·8	59·7°	60·2°	60·2°	58·2°	56·3
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0	54·9	56·0	56·7	57·1	54·7	53·2
Direction of Wind	S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 4, A SERIES OF SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS, by Mr. Sothern, in the Characters of "David Garrick," "Last Two Nights of "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For."—TUESDAY, "David Garrick," "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For."—WEDNESDAY, DAVID GARRICK.—THURSDAY, "Oh! by the way" and "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For;" concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.—FRIDAY, "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For," and a RECITAL.—SATURDAY, An Engagement of Special Importance.—Doors open at Seven; to commence at Eight. No Stalls can be admitted.

MR. BUCKSTONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 6, will be given GOOD FOR NOTHING, by Mr. Howe, and the BOTTLE IMP, by Mr. Buckstone; GOOD FOR THE CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.—Don Cæsar, Mr. Wigan; with the original Overture, Music, and Incidental Music, composed by Mr. Howe. DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, Mr. Phelps; Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Miss Reilly, Miss Louise Keeley, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Oliver, and Miss Cottrell. Box-office open Daily from Ten to Five. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured by letter or telegram. Applications by letter must specify the numbers required. Telegrams to be addressed to the Manager.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.—EVERY EVENING during the Week, A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.—Mrs. Stirling and Mr. F. Robinson. Concluding with THE FRENCH PONTIFICATE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Frank Matthews. To conclude with BISTOUI DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, Sardanapalus the Second, MARCHIONESS HOOK.—Mr. J. L. Toole; JAMES PRIDE.—Mr. B. Webster and Miss Woolgar; THE THREE ARES BELLE.—Misses J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, Miss Woolgar, Conclusion as before.

MISS HELEN HOGARTH begs to announce that her MORNING MEETING will take place at the STANDISH-SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY, the 12th JULY, to commence at Two o'Clock. Vocalists—Misses Fanny Huddart, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Helen Hogarth, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey; Signor Gliardini, Signor Gardini, and Mr. Barnby (by the kind permission of J. H. Pepusch, Esq.); Signor Chiatti, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Alan Reeves. Instrumentalists—Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Mr. Sainton and Miss Madeline Schiller; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Mr. Aylward; Pianoforte—Misses Agatha, F. Regan, Hess, and Benedict Halle, Sir G. Smart, and Mr. Charles Halle. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Tickets, at the Residence of Miss Helen Hogarth, 19, Gloucester-crescent, N.W., and of Mr. J. Ayres, at the Rooms.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. The Park, Gardens, and Grounds, refreshed by recent rains, in their beautiful beauty.

The Great Basins, with its Tons of Thousands of Roses, now in perfection.

The Fairy Bazaar, a special attraction for children, on Saturday and following days.

MONDAY.—All the Great Fountains, at Half-past Three.

WEDNESDAY.—Great Féte of the German Gymnastic Societies (Turner Verein, Olympia Green, &c. One of the most pleasing féte of the season.

THURSDAY.—Fireworks.

The new Railway Station, every day at Sixpence. Shakspere House—Tableaux. Arte Gentes—Palace open from end to end. Exhibitors' Department full of novelties. Foreign Department full of marriage of new designs and improvements. In the Grounds Fretted, Ribbon-leading, Bantling, Swings, Croquet, Archery, &c. Open till Dusk. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Sunday, 6s. Gallant Season Tickets until the 1st of May, Two Guineas.

Vouchers each combined admission and road conveyance as at the Crystal Palace.

Metropolitan Railway.—THE LONDON and the Crystal Palace form all stations on the Metropolitan Railway, viâ Great Western and Kensington, thus affording more continuous railway communication between the Crystal Palace and the heart of London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DEUTSCHES TURNFEST. FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 6, will be a series of OLYMPIC GAMES and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES will be undertaken by Members of the Society residing in England. There are more than 1000 Turner Societies in Germany and Switzerland. The Band of the Coldstream Guards in attendance, as usual, ONE SHILLING.

THE RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on SATURDAY, the 16th of JULY, consisting of Two Whole Sheets of Fine-Art and News Illustrations, and a FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS, illustrating the National Rifle Association's Prize Meeting at Wimbledon, which will begin on the 11th inst.

Price of the Number, Fine-Art Supplement, and Coloured Picture, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

AMID the preparation for the great Opposition protest (for it is not, we understand, expected by her Conservative leaders that the vote of censure will be carried, unless present calculations of numbers should prove strangely wrong), it is creditable to the House of Commons that it could devote a considerable time to a measure of police in aid of the class to whose patient research, and to whose prompt handling of political and social questions, politicians owe so much. It is so singularly easy to make merry over a nuisance which does not affect oneself, that it would be remarkable, indeed, if small wits, and there are some very small ones in Parliament, did not air their imbecility on the street-organ question. Not to go to the age in which the late Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Charles Dickens, the Poet Laureate, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Carlyle, and all the other literary men of the day remonstrate, thinking people will speedily make up their minds. Gentlemen whose lives are passed in writing

Viscount Sydney and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the hall-room soon after ten o'clock, when dancing was commenced. The quadrille band of Mr. John Weippert was in attendance. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black silk covered with black and white tulle, handsomely trimmed with rich Brussels lace, flowers of mountain ash and lilies; tiara of diamonds, necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds. Princess Louis of Hesse wore a blue tulle skirt over a blue silk petticoat, with ruches of white and blue tulle; a top skirt of white tulle, with silver embroidery, and trimmed with passion-flowers. Head-dress, a set of diamonds and passion-flowers; brooch and earrings, emeralds and diamonds; necklace, pearls, with emerald and diamond ornaments. Princess Helena wore a dress of pale tulle and crape over glace silk, trimmed with pink roses and lilies of the valley. Head-dress of roses and lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments; necklace, pearls. Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of violet satin, with Honiton lace. Duchess of Teck and diamonds. Countess Granville, necklace, and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Princess Mary wore a blue tulle dress over blue glacé silk, trimmed with bouquets of pink roses and silver wheatears, covered with a silver tulle veil. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds, with silver wheat-ears and pink roses. Stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week their Royal Highnesses went to the theatre in aid of the Female School of Art at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington. Later in the day the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, took a drive in the Park, and was in attendance.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, rode out. Subsequently the Prince went to Willis's Rooms and presided at the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and distributed the prizes awarded by the society. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by the Mistresses of Caernarvon and Antrim, visited Woolwich Arsenal, and honoured M. H. Mathison Hansen, the organist of Roskilde Cathedral, in Denmark, by hearing him perform on the organ. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Duke of Devonshire with their company at dinner at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse also honoured the Duke of Devonshire with their presence at the ball.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and Captain the Westerweller, left Marlborough House before twelve o'clock. Upon their return, in the evening, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Windsor Castle. The Princess, with Princess Mary, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louis of Hesse and attended by the Mistresses of Caernarvon and Lord Harris, left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor, returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, drove out. The Prince and Princess went to the House of Lords, and were present during the debate on the break-up of the Conference. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Philharmonic Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, rode out. The Princess, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, took a drive. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, visited the Museum of the Geological Survey and the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn-street. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Prince presided at a special meeting of the governors of Wellington College, in the Fine Arts Commissioners' Room at the New Palace of Westminster. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, went to the training-ground of the Royal and Hon. Artillery Company, where they likewise inspected the corps. The Princess presented new colours to the regiment. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday morn ing the Prince and Princess of Wales left London on a visit to Harrow, to listen to the speeches which are annually delivered at the celebrated school there.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Monday evening at the Prussian Embassy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Longley had an evening party on Monday at Lambeth Palace. The reunion was numerously attended.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury and a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Belgrave-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening week, at Apsley House, to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a distinguished circle of the nobility, her Grace held a small reception.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a banquet to the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished circle on Friday evening week at Devonshire House, succeeded by a grand ball in honour of their Royal Highnesses, which was attended by the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, and a brilliant assemblage of the elite of the aristocracy. The ball was opened with a quadrille by the Prince of Wales and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Princess of Wales and the Marquis of Hartington.

The Duchess of Somerset gave a ball on Monday night at the Admiralty. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a numerous and distinguished company were present.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland had a select party on Tuesday afternoon at Chiswick House.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary, and a select circle at dinner on Friday week at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of Buccleuch gave her second assembly on Thursday evening. The reunion was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Duchess of Argyll entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening. Her Ladyship had a reception after dinner.

The Marchioness of Downshire had an afternoon musical party, on Thursday week, at the family residence in Belgrave-square. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and nearly 200 members of the fashionable world were present.

The Marchioness of Abercorn entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a select circle at dinner on Monday evening, at their residence in St. James's-square. Later in the evening her Ladyship had an assembly, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

Earl and Countess De Grey had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Countess Stanhope had an evening party, on Tuesday night, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-place, the reunion was attended by a numerous assemblage of the political and fashionable upper circles. Her Ladyship received the noble Earl and Countess entertained a select circle at dinner.

The Countess of Cowley entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Arlington-street.

The Countess of Cowley had a small party, on Thursday evening, at her residence in South Audley-street.

Viscountess Palmerston had a large party, on Saturday last, at Brocket Hall Herts.

Viscount Sydney entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday last at his house in Cleveland-square.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Saturday last. Later in the evening Lady Augusta Stanley received company.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Thursday Mr. Thynne, eldest son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, was married, in Westminster Abbey, to Miss Edith Dean of Westminster, was married, in Westminster Abbey, to Miss Edith Dean, by the Rev. R. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Dorchester. The service was performed chiefly by the Rev. Lord John Thynne and his son, the Rev. A. C. Thynne, Rector of Kirkhampton, Cornwall, being the officiating clergyman.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Reginald Denison, second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Hon. George Howard, son of the Hon. Charles Howard, and nephew of Lord Carlisle; also between Lady Muriel Campbell, daughter of Lord Cawdor, and Mr. Robert Arkwright; and also between Miss Peel, second daughter of General and Lady Alice Peel, and Mr. Michael Biddulph.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Chichester consecrated the new church of the Holy Trinity in the parish of Hove, near Brighton, on the 15th ult.

The Church of All Saints at Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, was reopened on the 18th ult. by the Bishop of Oxford, after a thorough restoration.

Steps having been taken by the inhabitants of Bolton to collect a fund to erect a parish church, a subscription list was begun at home on Tuesday, has offered to do so at an expense of £10,000.

The Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and Rector of St. James's, Westminster, has been gazetted Chaplain to the Queen, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Dorrien.

On Wednesday the ancient parish church of St. Peter, Old Windsor, the restoration of which is approaching completion, was reopened with the usual ceremonial by the Bishop of Oxford.

The first general meeting of the South Shropshire Choral Union was held at Ludlow on Wednesday week, and a choral service given in the new Congregational Church, Broad-street.

The Lower House of Convocation of the province of Canterbury has been occupied, in a quiet way, with the consideration of the resolution of the Upper House to synodically condemn "Essays and Reviews." The principal opponents of the vote were the Dean of Westminster and Canon Blakeley.

The Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, consecrated the new church of St. Peter, which has been erected on the site of the old Vauxhall-gardens. A district has been assigned to the new church out of the parish of St. Mary's, Lambeth, and the Rev. John Rooke, Rector of Wonston, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Stoke-holds, has been appointed to the incumbency.

At the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, on Thursday week, there was an ex-parte hearing of a petition on the part of Bishop Gray Twelve Years' Judgment deposing the petitioner. The petition was ordered to stand over till the Court of Arches had delivered judgment.

The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings this month:—Sunday, July 3, Rev. Robert Gregory, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square; 10, Rev. Robert George Bather, Vicar of All Saints, Pelham; 17, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington; 24, Rev. Edward Smith; 31, Rev. Thomas Rooke, Rector of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch.

The following are the preachers at the Special Evening Lectures in connection with the Church Institution, at St. Bride's Temple, Head Master of Rugby; 10, the Bishop of Ripon; 17, the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; 24, the Rev. Prebendary Row, of St. John's, Paddington; 31, the Rev. H. Twells, Head Master of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, Middlesex.

In Canterbury Cathedral, on Wednesday, the Rev. Francis Jerome, D.C.L., late Dean of Lincoln, was consecrated Bishop of Aucklan the Metropolitan of New Zealand, assisted by the Bishops of Lincoln, Gloucester and Bristol, Chichester, Oxford, and Rochester, the Principal of the Training College, Cheltenham, to the Bishoprics of Grahamstown, Cape Town, and Natal respectively, and the Bishop Designate of the Niger territory. The ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation. The Rev. Dr. Jerome was presented by Archdeacon Harrison, and the Rev. Dr. Jenner was presented by Archdeacon Sandford, the St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. D. Mountfield, Rector of Newport, Salop, to be surrogate for the Diocese of Lichfield, vice Lloyd, deceased.—Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, Vicar of Ellel, to be Curate to Ness 586, Manchester; Rev. A. D. Hardisty to Elsternwick Angier, Salisbury.—Rev. Thomas Jones, Chaplain of the Forces, to be Assistant to Rev. W. L. Ingram to Kirk Gorman; Rev. J. Rashcliff to Bamber's Bridge; Rev. Thomas Jones, Chaplain of the Forces, to be Assistant to Rev. J. Lord to Wandsworth, Surrey; Rev. W. King to Thaxted; Rev. G. Lea to St. George's, Hanover-square; Rev. Charles Bowdler to Rev. J. Bowdler, Shrewsbury; Rev. St Chrishtina, Norwich; Rev. W. Rennell, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral and Incumbent of St. Thomas, Salisbury, to be Rector of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. T. S. Dalrymple to Ellel, near Lancaster; Rev. W. Tuffill to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Hall to Ellel, near Lancaster; Rev. W. J. Sutton to Islington Chapel; Rev. J. S. Brisbo to St. Matthew, Walsall; Rev. J. Lord to Christ Church, Wandsworth; Rev. Thomas Nevins, St. John's, Paddington; Rev. P. A. Stapley to St. Andrew's, Wellestreet; Rev. W. H. Yeadon to be Curate to the united parishes of Bolton; Rev. Thomas Hutchinson to the curacy of St. Andrew's, King's-cross, to instruct.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND APPOINTMENTS.—The examination for matriculation in the University of London commenced on Monday, in addition to the metropolitan examination, provincial examinations were held at the following places:—Belfast, Queen's College; Cork, Queen's College; Manchester; Queen's College; Birmingham, Queen's College; Bristol, Clifton College; Leeds, Queen's College. The session of 1863-4 to students in the day classes of Queen's College, Belfast, and Queen's College, Cork, was brought to a close on Thursday week. There was a large attendance of visitors, including many Indian and Chinese students. The session of 1864-5 will begin on the first Monday in October.

The vice-principalship of Cuddesdon Theological College has been conferred on the Rev. John R. Wilds, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Last Thursday week Mr. Gladstone opened the new Free Library, Albany-road, Camberwell, in the Lecture Hall of the Camberwell Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, Cosely Road, near Edinburgh. The ceremony took place on the 14th ult. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, who founded the institution in 1710, was twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh at the beginning of the present century, and was the author of many improvements and reforms adopted in mercantile enterprise, as to endowment for the maintenance and education of youth. In the year 1864 the Council, after having been in existence about 150 years, amounts to nearly £300,000, of which about £50,000 will be expended on the new College.

On Tuesday the boys of University College School presented a handsome testimonial to Mr. Hales, who has resigned the head-mastership of that institution, after a period of service of nearly twenty years.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming presided at a meeting, in the presence of Lord Denbigh, Lord Leigh, Mr. Wise, several other trustees, and a large number of friends, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Monday, at which the following gentlemen had gained the calculations:—Messrs. Lloyd, Hanbury, Sharp, Lovell, and Lawrence Hadden.

The principalship of St. Mark's College, Chelsea—an forest vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge to the Head-mastership—has been conferred upon the Rev. J. Cromwell, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Salisbury.

On Monday the Bishop of Oxford confirmed twenty of the Westminster boys in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, previously to their departure for Harrow.

On Tuesday evening the annual speech-day and distribution of prizes of St. Thomas's Charterhouse, Finsbury, took place, and was presented in the school house in Gowell-street. Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., presided.

The new bridge erected over the Trent at Burton at a cost of £35,000, to replace the "old Burton Bridge," was opened on Saturday.

A testimonial and a purse of 200 guineas have been presented to the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Lambeth, as a mathematician and scholar, of Manchester, on his retirement from the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming will preach on the Aberdeen and Inverury Canal, died at Aberdeen, on Tuesday week, aged 102 years. He was a native of Inverury, and was educated within a few miles of the town. He was for many years parish schoolmaster of Kinellar.

The Prince and Princess of Wales having kindly consented to stand sponsors for the Court, have presented him with a handsome silver cup as their christening gift.

Last week an electric cloud broke over Keith and Fife Keith, in a sulphurous rain-pour. The water-tanks gave evidence of this phenomenon by their smell, and the fowls of the air rejoice as much as a sojacco. The little pools by the wayside were all similarly covered.

Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Fife, K.T., and Orrery to be her Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, his Lordship, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on the 22nd ult., took and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and was then sworn.

The memorial which has been erected on "The Plains" at Totnes, in memory of the late Mr. Seale, who was a leading member of the Australian explorer, was made over on Wednesday week by the committee to the Mayor of Totnes, Mr. Hine, as a present to the town. It is in the form of a cross, upon which is to be placed a medallion portrait.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway, was held on Monday, at the Euston Hotel—Mr. Thomas Parry in the chair—for the purpose of confirming a bill to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to extend their railway from Lincoln to the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway, and from Sleaford to the Bourne and Essendine Railway at Bourne, and to authorise the amalgamation of the said two undertakings with the Great Northern Railway." The chairman, in moving the approval of the bill, said that the directors had, after several interviews with the Great Northern, agreed to the amended terms, the latter company to guarantee the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Company 4½ per cent in perpetuity on an expenditure of £200,000. He then formally moved that the bill be approved of, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Yor might have "heard a pin drop," although you could hardly catch the initiatory sentences of Earl Russell, when, in the House of Lords last Monday, he gave the Ministerial explanation of the failure of the Conference. Although everyone knew beforehand that the failure had taken place, still the interest felt in the explanation was as natural as it was wide and deep. It amounted to very little; it existed no longer, but only to the peace of restraint. England, a body amongst nations, sits amidst the potsherds quietly on her own dunghill, and "refrains her tongue," though her heart bears within her. Hercules re-produced for some time between his chaise; why may not John Bull? It is unpleasant to strip and fight when we have all those sons out of our purse and another clear set-to with. Directly we begin to play the hands we shall have a great many kind friends ready to step in and help us with fine gives and donations. How about Gibraltar? We are willing that Canada should go off. How about Ireland? When will John Bull put away his scruples and allow us to live "ancient and lain, his good old plan,"

That they should keep who have the power,
And they should have who can?

France, Prussia, and Spain have given us evidence of the desire and power to take; prey let us show that at least we can keep.

No one knows yet what the nucleus of the Conference will be because they are of such a delicate nature that Mr. Disraeli fears to uncover them lest the dog should kill them. As the Royal Commission meeting in Arlington-street, the greatest which has been held for years, was voice, and let one only, we fear, be open war for the preservation of Denmark; that voice raised murmurs of opposition. To attempt to displace the present Ministry by only promising the country to do the same as they have done, is foolish, a little louder preparation of the primacy of Prussia, will be mere midsummer madness. The historian of the Crimean War will see an unsatisfactory which will entirely negative the Conservative vote of censure on next Monday, if Lord Derby can bring Louis Napoleon to his pocket he will succeed. It is certain that Mr. Kinglake, who has described the French Emperor as "a gloomy sporting man" and has endeavoured to fix him as the most sinister actor in the world, could be selected to oppose his answer shield to Mr. Disraeli's big gun. Is it not plain that Lord Palmerston's speech was a direct reply to those of French interference in this quarrel?

One more "Saturday" common-councilman of New York and correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, has been summoned before the Military Governor of New York and threatened with arrest. Pointing at the City Hall, he said, "I would like to see him." Well, we all do, some here to the United States than all the New York papers combined. Mr. Seward will have the pride of it when we shall no more be heard thus: "Hark, I faith; why, Manhattan, sometimes north, sometimes south, is the revolving figure of the wicker of an Indian Colossi, because he did his duty in the war; and, although we have several literary M.P.'s, we have no prize speech to show for it. Even if Lord Palmerston cares little for literature, Lord Derby cares less; and yet, surely, a clever editor or writer, who does his duty, keeps people informed, and, above all, protects, defends, when he can, the Constitution, and induces that best obedience to laws which springs only from reason in a man worth doing justice to, is a man not likely to make a fortune, for, "give him but his plaything of a pen," and he is content, and surely a man worthy of reward. One who knew human nature said that

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal;

and one who physics the mind has a much greater claim. But apparently the cost of this remedy is to be kept at its lowest point—even hundred pounds, instead of £50 and £100 as in the past. All the rewards for literature voted by a Government whose Chancellor of the Exchequer is "a gentleman of twenty-two thousand a year," and who, besides, is an elaborate and "painful" critic of Homer. No wonder the Laureate sings, "Sing, heavenly Muse!" and adds, "Not yet!" No, not if any other priesthood is to be starved," and a very proper answer too.

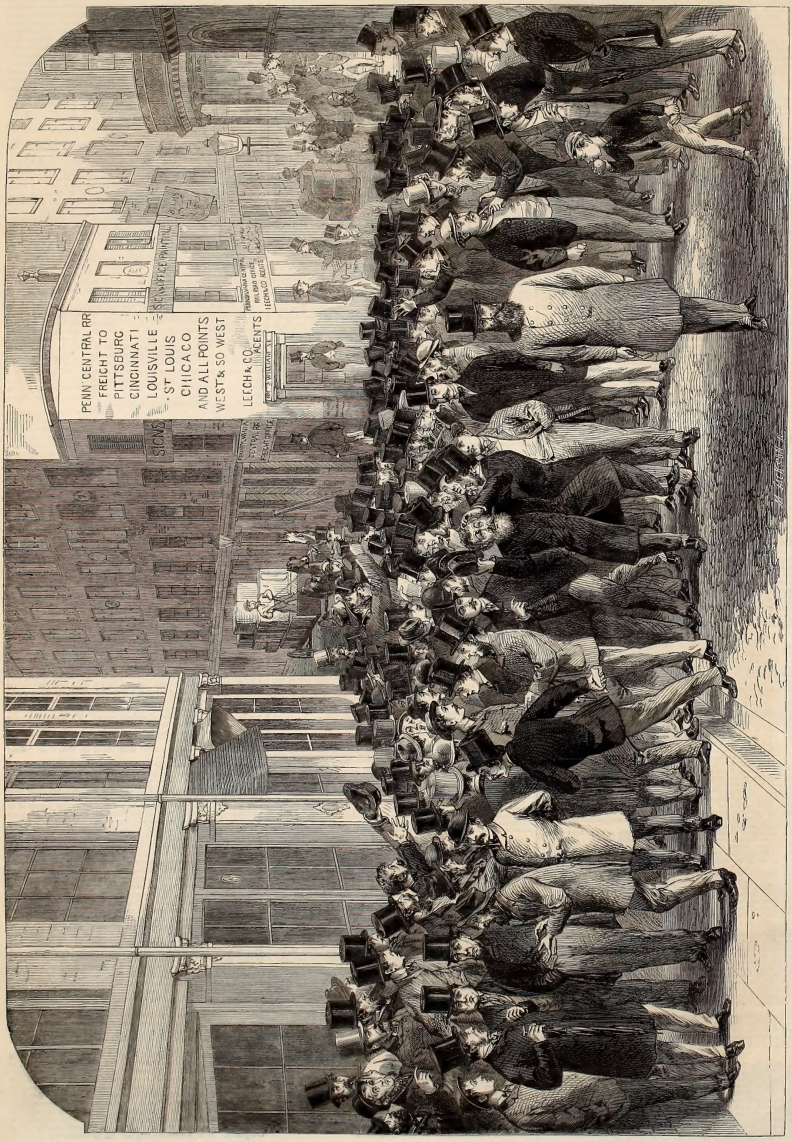
Mr. Yates, who the *Reader*, "with the labour of 'doing' the Royal Academy—&c. &c. &c.," has left to be done by the pencil of another by a common-sense arrangement of the pictures. When will the portraits be hung by themselves? When, indeed! When shall we see "Mayor Mullins" and "Captain Spot, R.A.," in their respective glories relegated to a room by themselves? Then will the painters of genre have the landscape and "gregoire" each passer-by with their "stony British eye."

One is glad to see that the past and present students of Charing-cross Hospital are to have a testimonial, and that Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Alexander, Mr. Llewellyn, who went down with that vessel whilst nobly doing his duty. Both Northern and Southern can show their sympathy with the Royal Humane Society, and let the Americans may do it in two places, by either subscribing to the memorial at Chattanooga or to that at Key West, to the little chapel at Key-place which his fellow-townsmen are about to erect.

"Both the Honourable Mr. Pakington, in a debate which was a relief to the perturbed House, "ought to be privileged; they ought not to be put down." The literary and the wooden Punch were the two heroes of the debate, and the latter, with Sir Isaac's music bill—a delate as yet unfinished, but in which it was plain to see that the opposition were in favour of the music and the house and against Mr. Hess. Mrs. Gamp expressed her feeling against music by saying of a sick patient that "she was a-listening to it," which is almost a stronger feeling in favour of the itinerant musician, and we fear that Mr. Bass will lose his bill and his pains.

Mr. Dickens, Jun., of Bedford, who has hitherto remained undistinguished amongst six hundred and fifty-eight representative gentlemen, has had the honour conferred upon whom of a box of such use. The invasion of bricks and mortar upon all sides, the breaking down of that estimable old Bedford row which with British infantry but which is not so with buildings—i.e., the formation of squares, the close packing of streets, and the want of ventilation in houses, form a state of affairs which should be scientifically and thoroughly dealt with. Mr. Dowlton proposes to bring in a bill for remedying the evil, and we hope he may succeed, and that he will do well. One of the finest streets in the world, the New-road, is every day ruined by the encroachment of the gardens or fore-courts being blocked up with shops. Could not Parliament prevent this and plant out those gardens as Bedford-row? When we can ensure health, comfort, cheerfulness, and air for two or three millions of people by an act which costs the country, or the ratepayers, only a few thousands, surely the expense will be the least part. Let Mr. Doulton preserve.

Mr. Bateman's "Idylls of the Hearth," his new poems, including those which appeared in the *Cornhill* and other magazines, will be published in a short time. The poems have been a long time in type, but the Laureate is, and with reason, a purist in punctuation, and likes to have his proof sheets long in hand to retouch, and, as he has himself said, "to add and alter many times till all be ripe and rotten." In his case everyone will echo the last adjective. Mr. Dickens's explanation of his title "Our Mutual Friend," in which, by-the-way, the scholarly Germans in their translations have utterly rejected the adjective, does not give, as might have been expected, satisfaction to everybody. What is our mutual friend may see for themselves.



KERSTONE STOCKBROKERS IN NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 11.



THE KEARSARGE.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE.—SEE PAGE 7.

THE ALABAMA.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH to a certain extent the minor has been merged in the major, yet the House of Commons has been contriving to keep its minor well up, in spite of the overshadowing of the major. Naturally, when a Ministerial crisis is impending, there is large interest expended on all the moves connected with it; but, as hitherto the moves have been, so to speak, single and concentrated within brief spaces of time, there has been opportunity enough for the play of legislation, or rather of legislators. For instance, after a stupendous House, which really seemed as if it were bursting with curiosity, whereas in point of fact it knew exactly what was going to happen, was told by Lord Palmerston that, on a future day, he would tell all that was technically not known about the doings of the Conference, a select audience—in the sense of few, and that only—went in for a most trifling matter like national education in Ireland from a very reactsan point of view, and "bogged" over it for about two o'clock in the morning. Then came on the next night, Mr. Morrit's bluff, manly, but by no means unpleasing talk about the repeal of the malt tax, which, it meant nothing, meant a good deal, except that, having in a set position the member for the North Riding, who has hitherto been in the seat of members.

Monday was a great day—a sort of Parliamentary Derby Day. When it is said that the excitement and the crowd inside and outside of the House of Commons was far beyond that on Derby day of the Gladstonian Budget days, some notion may be formed of the character of things by those who have witnessed the gallant struggles for harsh and crabbed Finance was to be made musical. The avenues of both houses were like a fine, fat, succulent plum-pudding for admission into the Commons were seen going, with looks of half resignation, towards the Lords in the hope at least of hearing the platitudinous epigrams of Earl Russell instead of the more serious speech of Lord Palmerston. In the Upper House, as usual, there was the advantage, such as it is, of that variegated and bright-lined row of ladies' faces which is created by the range of ladies in the galleries; and many an eager glance was shot keenly through the interstices of the screens above the canopy of the throne, behind which the Princess of Wales was ensconced, with all auricular advantages for hearing the fact that her country and her parents were given up to the tender mercies of German political bailiffs doing execution, which is not to be tossed down because it is called Federal.

In the Commons the scene was literally tremendous. When the doors were first opened, although the seats were not much occupied, yet the huge line of cordon on the backs of the benches showed the premium for attendance at prayers—that is, the securing of a seat for the evening—had been largely paid. As the members were supposed to be a recess going on which looked very like the abduction of the Sirjasenat-Arms. That functionary was seen to be in close and excited crowd of such a hundred and fifty members, making for the door into the lobby, and holding a folio volume above his head, to which the gentleman were clinging and endeavouring to get by with a game of hob-cherry. The fact was, that there were all applicants for insertion of their names in the book which contains the number of ladies who are to be admitted for the next week or so into the gilded cage in which they see and hear, and where they themselves are seen, though they are often very decidedly heard. Usually the Serjeant discharges this duty in his chair; but now the row was so great that the Speaker was obliged to leave the chair, and he regested about Lord Charles Russell out of the house; and so he was carried off as if by a whirlwind—nobody ever expecting to see him again.

All this while the crowd was swaying about on the floor, and belated individuals were moving about looking for places, and every eye, everywhere meeting with that privileged ticket which speaks so plainly of no room. Up to the gallery rushed the impetuous Mr. Whalley who had failed to secure the chairman; and when they could not get *vis-à-vis* to the Treasury bench over they went to the other side, compromising for it a letter of Mr. Disraeli's transmitted to Lord Derby, of whose knowledge of how Lord Palmerston looked, and obliged to be content with the contemplation of a voice when he was debarred the the cerolin sentences which anyone else might have delivered although without their factitious authority. It was curious to note how the occupants of the Ministry—the active functionaries in the subordinates of department—whose business it is to "make a House," to keep it in, and to clear it out—found all the members selves of their privilege of seating themselves on the Treasury bench, rushing to such a country cousin as present present might well have been coaxed into the belief that Lord Castlereagh was Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Bury Minister for War, and Lord Derby (if may be information to the world that the country possesses their guardians of the State) Chancellor of the Exchequer. After a special visit to a right Boodleian friend, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell had to fight for seats. Mr. Peel played "bobbin" between two mere members of the household, Mr. Conway—Kennard had to sit on the steps of the gangway, and, positively, at one time, there was no place at all for the First Minister. However, space was cleared for him by the Whips, which, with a modesty quite peculiar, he did not do until the enormous crowd had somehow or other settled itself in order, and when half the business of the evening were over. At length came a pause and a stillness that were almost painful, they were so intense; it seemed as if everyone held his breath to hear his eyes, not to lose a single syllable of the approaching in surmise." The Premier, with a firm step—wonderful under the circumstances—strode down the bar and announced that "by the command of her Majesty," regained his place, and began in a quiet, business like way to tell his tale. So far the matter was unexceptionable, stating facts and giving history in excellent sequence, and with a simplicity which made everything perfectly intelligible. It was only by the loudest observation that the demeanour of the House could then be elided over weak points and immediately put out strong ones; that ease and vigour covered a multitude of failing of purpose. When Denza, by a sneer at the Germans; and it was only when his speech, as a whole, came to be considered, that it was perceived how completely he had been narrowing down the case of Denmark to such a fine issue that the argument that it was not worth going to war for was almost irresistible. In short, up to the last paragraph the speech was admirable for its purpose; but by some sudden hallucination Lord Palmerston put the case as if he could reconsider the question of going to war actively on behalf of Denmark so oddly, not to say so abominably, that it could only be by supposing he meant to reduce the argument *ad absurdum* that could be tolerably accounted for. The House was thrown with the gravity of the subject, with the tone of his speech, and accordingly with the temper of the House. It was a serious proceeding, a Parliamentary blunder. It nearly brought Mr. Disraeli into speaking the speech he had been prepared for the great debate which was to be immediately promised, and perhaps if the leader of the Opposition had forced on a discussion and division then he would have stood a better chance of being able to wreak the end of next week, when the question has been talked into tawdry.

The next night there was little excitement, and nothing of an assemblage in particular, to hear Mr. Disraeli give his promised notice of a motion of censure on the Government. That gentleman walked, or rather sauntered, in at the usual hour with a tidy, quiet and unconcerned air, the only peculiarity about him being that, somehow, he had got quite over his right knee with his left, and the only defiant feature about him. There was a good Opposition cheer when the terms of his motion were heard, and then everyone turned to little matters and routine affairs. With a certain forethought, and, as it were, with a view to practising the movement, Government went into training for defeat. The first lesson was certainly a hard one; for they suffered themselves to be soundly thrashed—of all things in the world—by a metropolitan member, and he the very last accession to the ranks of that "peccaverunt" body. As a specimen of how pat a thing can be when he is speaking of what he understands, consumed us to General Peel's speech on the breeding of horses; and if anyone wished to see how thoroughly well the upper ten thousand are represented in the Commons, he should have attended the amazing ó bate on the bill to put down street music.

The 2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Field Brigade mustered on Tuesday in great force, in the Major-Commandant's grounds, to receive a battery of fourteen field guns, presented to the corps by Mr. William Waterman, of Shirley, near Southampton.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CONFERENCE.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. At that time there were a large number of Peers upon both the Ministerial and the Opposition benches, but shortly afterwards the space around the throne, and at the foot of the throne became crowded with distinguished strangers, and the seats within the bar and the side galleries were filled with Peeresses. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats upon the first of the cross benches on the right of the throne, and the Duchess of Inverness a small private gallery at the back of the throne.

Lord Wodehouse, on the table presented several papers connected with the Conference, and made a statement substantially similar to that which the Premier made in the Commons. The noble Earl added that, at the last meeting of the Conference, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, had declared that it was not intended to carry on hostilities for the purpose of obtaining territorial aggrandisement. The Duke of Schleswig was not to belong to any other country, and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, her Majesty's Government could not accept that declaration as one upon which they could rely, and they were not aware that circumstances had arisen since that the Powers had already committed. He did not consider that our honour in any way required that we should take part in the present quarrel. All that could have been given that we intended to give material aid to Denmark. France and Austria were of the same opinion, and if they were not, they could not do so alone our mercantile marine would be exposed to great depredations; and under no circumstances could her Majesty's Government undertake that it would be in vain. In considering the question, we had to bear in mind the position and influence of the country with all its complicated and multiplied connections in every part of the world. The civil war in America might end at any moment, and the consequences of the present unsettled state of affairs might end at any moment, and the consequences of the present unsettled state of affairs might at any time be liable to a rupture. Under these circumstances, the Government considered it to be their duty to preserve a neutral attitude, although he did not mean to imply that continental affairs might not have to render a different course necessary.

The Earl of DERBY, while deprecating premature discussion on the subject, said, he could not but regret the determination at which her Majesty's Government had arrived. From the time it commenced its sittings it had been a doomed assembly, and it was impossible that it could have had the slightest effect upon the deliberations. The Government now appeared to be earnestly desirous to avoid any responsibility with which the conduct of the war might be connected, inconsistent with that object. It would be the duty of Parliament and the country shortly to consider the whole international position of this country and of England, and whether the Continental difficulties which had arisen were such as to call upon us to take part in the present struggle.

After a few words from Earl Granville and Lord Brougham the subject dropped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Superannuation (Clerks of the Peace, &c. Civil Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Servants' Hiring (Scotland) Bill, and the Coventry Free Grammar School Bill were read a third time.

The Army Prize Bill and the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine Bill passed through Committee.

The Beerhouses (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CONFERENCE.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The House of Commons was got through amidst considerable excitement, and the presentation of petitions was unusually brief. Mr. Hennessy presented a petition from the Fenian prisoners, and the eagerness with which the Ministerial explanations were awaited, was evinced by the fact that the house, and the corridors and lobbies were occupied; the members' galleries on both sides were filled; while the Speaker's gallery was crowded with ladies, and the side galleries and the Speaker's galleries upstairs, and the further gallery allotted to strangers, were also densely crowded. Outside the House itself the lobby in front was also an immense concourse of persons anxious to obtain the first intelligence of the decision of the Conference. The protocols of Danish questions and the papers to the House of Parliament had been from an early hour of the afternoon in course of delivery to honourable members and strangers in the lobby.

Lord PALMERSTON, on entering the house shortly before five, was received with loud cheers. He said—Sir, I have to inform the House that the last of the protocols and papers of the Conference on the table, and that, in conformity with the understanding which I had with honourable gentlemen, I will now lay before the House a statement of the proceedings which have taken place at the Conference. The Conference met on the 25th of April, and the plenipotentiaries of Denmark would do her honour in all time. He did not, however, rise to express his admiration of her bravery, but to state that the Conference having come to an end, the papers which he laid upon the table would at once be placed in the hands of hon. gentlemen. The House, however, would, perhaps, consent to give an outline of the circumstances which had led to the Treaty of London, and to the proceedings which had taken place at the Conference. During that period the neutral Powers—namely, France, Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden—had been constantly acting in concert, and the same arrangement by which peace might be restored. Ultimately the line of the Eider was agreed upon as the limit between the German Confederation and Denmark. To this, however, Germany would not agree, although for obvious reasons Denmark was willing to accept it. Germany wished to have the line of the Schlei, which would have given to the inhabitants of the Danish district to ascertain their relative nationality and what were their wishes in regard to the question. Germany, however, by Denmark or by Europe, would not agree to this suggestion, but it was negatived by Denmark. The labours of the Conference were then directed to the question of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and the arrangement to which that course they ought to adopt. They felt that, although the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg were German, they were not on that account overwhelmed right; and that the whole sympathy of the British nation had been given to Denmark in the struggle. Those circumstances, he thought, had been glad to have recommended the Sovereign to take part with Denmark in the Conference, and to have concluded the Treaty of London, which was originally seen in the wrong; that she had rejected a proposal which might be to the advantage of Germany, and had thereby placed herself in a position which no doubt were satisfactory to themselves, were indisposed to give any assistance to Denmark. Under these circumstances, he was not aware that it was his duty to dislodge the Germans from Schleswig and Holstein would fall upon England. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, felt that they would not be doing their duty to advise the Queen to undertake such an enterprise. He did not think that it was the interest of England to support the claims of the Government of Denmark were at stake—if Copenhagen were subjected to the horrors of an assault. The Government, however, were not without hope that the neutral Powers might be induced to reconsider the matter and submit their policy for the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI wished to remind the House of the exact position in which it was placed by the statement that we had heard. It was not a question of responsibility whatever on the subject. The Conference had not been called by the neutral European Powers, but by Denmark, and that one Great Britain. It had not without hope, to separate without hope; it not without hope that the Conference would be successful, and that peace would be restored, but now arrived when the House should give some opinion, and he confessed he entertained a hope that a claim to the respect of the country if it evaded that responsibility. He therefore gave notice that on the earliest possible day he should call the attention of the House to the policy pursued by the Government. He would have contented himself with this announcement but for the observations which had been made by the noble Lord at the head of the Government. He confessed he heard those words with astonishment. Was the noble Lord prepared to say that the House of Commons had only that day to meet day by day, independently of the Kingdom? If so, how came it that her Majesty's Government had declared that the question was connected with the honour of the country, and with the maintenance of the balance of power and the maintenance of public law in Europe? For his own part, he could only say that the House of Commons was the representative of the spirit and the spiritless manners which had impaired the just influence of the country in the councils of Europe. He had given notice of his motion for the purpose of obtaining peace. Such language was altogether unworthy of a great Minister. He did not wish to say more than to add that he should not be induced or even prevented by Mess. Colden and Bright, for they would not have threatened the House if they would not have told Denmark that, if she were attacked, she would not be alone. They would not have exasperated Germany and lured on Denmark by delusive counsels and delusive hopes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged for some time in discussing the Civil Service Estimates.

The Factory Acts Extension Bill passed through Committee.

The Railway Construction Facilities Bill and the Chimney Sweepers Regulation Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Contagious Diseases Bill, the Sheriff Substitute (Scotland) Bill, the Beerhouses (No. 2) Bill, and the Mortgage Debentures Bill were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Commons' amendments on the Chief Rents (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Brehon Bonds and Rents Bill was negatived on the second reading.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill, the Cathedral Mineral Exemption Bill, the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill, and the Poor and Harbours Orders Confirmation Bill were read a second time.

The County Constabulary Superannuation Bill and the Coventry Free Grammar-school Bill passed through Committee.

The Army Prize (Arrears of Bounty) Bill and the Countess of Elgin's Annuity Bill were read a third time and passed.

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord BROUGHAM directed attention to the state of the slave trade with reference to Brazil, and congratulated the House upon the fact that the abominable traffic had entirely ceased so far as that country was concerned. As an acknowledgment of the conduct of the Government and people of Brazil, he should call the pledge that the Aberdeen Act should be repealed as soon as the Brazilian slave trade had ceased ought to be redeemed, and in the present Majesty's Government would not have the opportunity then offered of restoring friendly intercourse with Brazil.—Earl GREY said that the Aberdeen Act was a very severe measure; but as long as there was no slave trade it was inoperative. A party, however, might come into office who was ultimately to withdraw, and he could not see that the present was a favourable moment to take the course suggested by the noble Lord, inasmuch as Brazil had thought fit to suspend diplomatic relations with this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill to place seamen, young persons, and children in the employment of hawkers, hookers, and seakeep-ing and pickers in workhouses under the Merchant Shipping Acts and Passing Weeks Act.

Sir C. O'Loghlen obtained leave to amend the Election Petition Act, 1848, in certain particulars.

The Thames Conservancy Bill, the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill, and the Administration of Trusts Bill severally passed through Committee.

QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER RIFLES.—Mr. WYNDHAM moved that the portion of Petts should be discontinued, as it no longer encouraged the breed of good horses.—The motion was withdrawn, after explanations had given rise to a discussion on British horsebeds, in which Mr. Newdegate, Sir H. Peel, General Peel, and Lord Elcho took part.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Mr. R. COCKBANE moved for correspondence relating to the granting to certain colonial governors a pension, and upon an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government would be prepared with a statement on the subject next Session, the motion was withdrawn.

FRENCH AIR IN LONDON.—Mr. DOULTON called attention to the gradual diminution of open spaces in and around London, and moved that it was the duty of Parliament to provide for the preservation of such spaces within the limits stated in the fourteenth section of the Inclosure Act of 1845.—The motion was agreed to by 101 to 71.—The House then went into Committee on Mr. Ayrton's Bill to amend the Act 16 Victoria, and on a division was carried against the Government by 104 to 101.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. DISRAELI said,—I am about to refer to her Majesty's Government if I state that it is my intention to propose, on Monday next, the following address to the Crown:—"That this House humbly begs that, pending the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London for the settlement of those questions, no steps have been taken by her Majesty's Government calculated to change the integrity of the Danish monarchy as a whole without the previous consent of Parliament, and that no engagement has been entered into by her Majesty's Government for the cession of any portion of the territories of that monarchy to any foreign Power which it may be proposed to transfer to such Power by the Treaty of Peace." The announcement was greeted with a prolonged cheering from the Conservative benches.

Mr. KINGLAKE: Sir, I beg to give notice that it is my intention to move an amendment to the motion of the right hon. gentleman opposite that part which I propose to give the words to-morrow (Cries of "Oh!") and including from the commencement to the words "Parliament" by expunging them from the Ministerial side of the house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report of the Customs Duties Bill (No. 2) was brought up and agreed to.

The Genoa Bill was committed pro forma.

The Weights and Measures (Ireland) Bill and the Settled Estates Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Trade Abolition (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee without opposition; but Mr. Selwyn gave notice that on the motion for the third reading of the bill he should move that it be read that day six months.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE MINISTRY.

Mr. KINGLAKE placed upon the paper of the House of Commons a notice that, in the event of the Government failing to obtain from Austria and Prussia by the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

Mr. HENNESSY moved the second reading of the Poor Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which was to give powers to guardians to relet to able-bodied paupers in Ireland, the bill being permissive only, and not compulsory, in its provisions.

Lord NAAS stated that the principle on which the bill was founded was distinctly recognised by the Act of 1862, which enacted which considered the subject some short time ago, and nothing had occurred since to justify any change in the decision then arrived at. He, on the part of the Government, opposed the poor-law system of England and Ireland. He moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Bagwell opposed and Mr. Pollatt-Urquhart supported the measure.

Sir R. Peel thought the House should not be asked to assent to or oppose the bill that he hoped it would not be pressed to a division. He objected to the measure if there was any desire or disposition to relieve the poor of poor relief in Ireland, but to change the whole basis of the system which had now hitherto adopted, and to which the country owed so much of the prosperity of Ireland.

After a discussion, which was carried on wholly by Irish members, the second reading was negatived by 201 to 24.

THE STREET MUSIC NUISANCE.

The Street Music (Metropolis) Bill was taken in Committee.

Mr. AYRTON took occasion to say that his measure, considering that it was one by which, in order to minister to the sensitive nerves of a few hundred persons, the street of the three millions would be deprived of a source of amusement which they liked; and the result of stopping street music would be that the poorer classes would be driven by public-house to other music. The operation of the bill should be confined to limiting the right of persons to stop street music only to the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock, and he moved an amendment accordingly. An animated and amusing debate followed, in which Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Bramwell of Mr. Ayrton's side replied to 201 to 87.

Sir C. BRUCE moved to insert words giving discretion to the magistrate before whom a street musician shall be convicted to order that the party so convicted be imprisoned for any time not exceeding three days.—A division was taken, and the amendment was carried by 121 to 111.

Mr. AYRTON moved that the penalty upon a street musician not removing when warned be taken into custody without a warrant should be struck out.

Mr. BUTT having attempted to address the House, and not obtaining a hearing, moved to report progress, and the House did so, whereupon the motion was rejected by 176 to 94.

A division was taken upon Mr. Ayrton's amendment, which was rejected by 191 to 68.

Sir G. GREY moved to insert in the clause authorising the removal of a street musician the words "in view of the constable."—A division was taken, and the amendment was carried by 124 to 111.

The Chairman then reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given to the Commission to the following bills:—Countess of Elgin's Annuity, Fish Trends (Scotland), Vacating Seats (House of Commons), Banking (Ireland) Amendment, Chimney Sweepers' Regulation, Chief Rents (Ireland), Army Prize (Shares of Deceased), and a great number of private bills.

The Oyster Fishery Bill was discharged.

The Government Annuities Bill was read a second time.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—The EARL of DONOUGHMORE moved the following resolution:—"That in order to suppress the crimes and agrarian outrages prevail in certain counties in Ireland, and the difficulty which exists in obtaining convictions for those offences, it is the opinion of this House that the power of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to remit the whole or portion of the sentences of persons convicted of such offences should be limited to the greater case and circumspection; and that the House observes with regret that the Lord Lieutenant has recently authorised the release of Michael Dolgan, Patrick Dolgan, and Patrick Egan, persons under sentence for an agrarian offence, without the concurrence of Westmeath upon grounds which appear to be insufficient."—The EARL of CARLISLE said that their Lordships would not give their assent to a motion which interfered with the Royal prerogative of the exercise of mercy until the case of which it had been established, or unless it could be shown that the Lord Lieutenant had been influenced by corrupt motives. As to the cases cited by the noble Lord, it was clear that the Lord Lieutenant had acted to the best of his judgment, and had very carefully exercised the Royal prerogative.—After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Leitrim, and Lord Chelmsford, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., took the oaths and his seat for North Durham, in the room of Lord A. Vane Tempest, deceased.

The Durham University Bill was read a third time and passed.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—Sir J. PAKINGTON rose to move the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the mode in which it is proposed by the minute of the 11th of March, 1864, to make grants to endowed schools, and the distinction made by the same minute, between endowed schools in the country and in towns, are unsatisfactory and unjust."—The SPEAKER ruled that the resolution was substantially the same as that which had been moved by Mr. Adderley, and already negatived by the House this Session.—Sir J. PAKINGTON said he at once bowed to this opinion, but he wished to intimate to the Government that they must not consider the question to be finally disposed of.

EDUCATION VOTE.—The House then went into Committee of Supply.—Mr. BRUCE stated that the vote he placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education. He was a very favorable report as to the operation of the revised code, stating that the total number of children in the schools receiving State assistance last year was 1,191,107, being an increase of 107,000 over the number of 1863. Compared with the sum granted for buildings, by which is to be understood the whole accommodation provided for 1,512,000 children. It might be interesting to know the progress effected for the subject of the Forty Council. In 1854 the number of children under the supervision of the Privy Council was 1,192,000, and the accommodation for 578,000 children; in 1861, 1,396,000; and in 1863, 1,512,000. The amount of the vote was in 1854 £100,000; in 1861 it had risen to £261,000, the highest sum ever granted; in 1863 it was £701,000, and this year it was £705,404. Last year was the first in which the examinations had been carried on under the revised code, and the results were most satisfactory, as showing that great attention was being paid to those respects in which the Royal Commissioners had pointed out such great deficiencies. The hon. member then read the accounting details with respect to the character and nature of the examinations. The result was that out of 628 schools, from which 20,000 children were presented for examination, the failures were 17 per cent. After a lengthened discussion the vote was agreed to.

The next vote, £37 800 for Science and Art, was also moved to.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MR. CARTWRIGHT, with his Bloomer family, was quite the hero of the Hurstpierre Show Thursday. Young Rapid was mated with the bell sang for the Stockbridge Biennial, and therefore the beating which he scorned Roy Boy was inflicted on him by Cartwright's mare. Cambuscan was rather a better favourite than Ely, but he "cracked" at the stand, and the Champagne winner scored his second rich victory this year. The chestnut was once more ridden in the Scarborough colours, so, of course, he has been "re-spreadeagled." His noble owner does not evince much sympathy on his Derby disappointment, and we shall see whether Amphitheon does any better for "the confederacy." Kuruig, by-the-bye, useful colt, was only handicapped by five pounds. Trimbe, The Lambton blood pulled off six races during the week; and General Hess—so dear to Sam Rogers—broke down at last. John Osborne was as effective as ever with his two-year-olds at Waverley, where the Whitewall stable carried off three handicaps for Mr. Bowes; but the Gretna-bred black was also to the front. The Northumberland and North Derby and Queen's Plate at Newcastle. The Northumberland Plate has been signalised by the scratching of the horses, whose

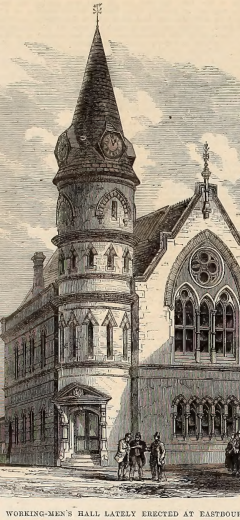
Avenue Swell" to the Jewish dealer in cast-off clothes, besiege the doors of the sale-rooms; and the first person who comes out is assailed with frantic shrieks of "What's Eric?" "How 's Rock Island?" and, more than all, "Where's Gold?" Those points having been ascertained, there is a furious melée of pecuniary propositions; purchases and sales are transacted between individuals who, up to that moment, have never seen each other, and who may never meet again; for the gainer in the bargain does not always succeed next day in his search for the loser. "Representative men" of all types shoulder one another, and scream themselves hoarse in eager endeavours to outbid or undersell their loud-voiced competitors. It is a frantic orgie, in which the lust of lucre reigns supreme. Our Engraving represents William-street, looking southward, from its junction with Exchange-place. On the left is the entrance to the Public Stock Exchange. Further down is seen the "fork" of South William, Beaver, and Hanover streets; and, on the right, at the junction of Beaver and Hanover streets, is the "down town" establishment of Delmonico, the great "restaurateur" of New York. The central building in the background is occupied by a firm of railway agents and a sign-painter, whose joint enterprise has rendered the edifice a wonder of lettered iridescence. Warehouses of different descriptions continue the vista, and extend to the wharves along the southern and eastern sides of the city.

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER AT ROCHE'S POINT.

EVERY reader of the London morning papers is accustomed at the present time to look for some exciting news of the American war in that column of large type and short paragraphs which is headed "By Electric and International Telegraph, via Roche's Point," with the name, perhaps, of one of the Cunard line of steamers, which may be half way up St. George's Channel, on her way to Liverpool, at the moment when this intelligence meets the reader's eye. We have engraved a Sketch of the Scotia lying off Roche's Point, at the entrance of Queenstown Harbour, where she is met by one or two small boats, to bring the telegraphic despatches to land, when not a moment is lost in transmitting their message by the electric wire to London, Liverpool, and every other place concerned in obtaining the earliest American news. At the same time, a portion of the mails are taken by the Jackal tender, which is also shown in our Engraving, and conveyed up the harbour to be forwarded by railway from Cork.

OPENING OF THE WORKING MEN'S HALL AT EASTBOURNE.

WE present a View of the Workmen's Hall which has lately been built, at the expense of Mr. W. Leaf, of Streatham, on ground bestowed by the Duke of Devonshire, in the pleasant and improving town of Eastbourne. The opening ceremony took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., with a procession through the principal streets, and a large and influential meeting at the hall, where the Duke of Devonshire delivered the inaugural address; Mr. Leaf was also present. Among other gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. Henry Solly, secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, some of whose recommendations have been adopted in the plan of the Eastbourne Hall; Mr. Samuel Bowley, of Gloucestershire, a well-known advocate of temperance and popular education; Dr. Hayman, chairman of the local committee; and Messrs. G. A. Wallis and James Dexter, active promoters of the institution. The formal opening, on Thursday morning, was succeeded by ten-meetings on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, with suitable addresses or speeches, and a concert on the Monday evening.



WORKING-MEN'S HALL LATELY ERECTED AT EASTBOURNE.

The new building, engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. G. W. Hale, occupies a corner plot of ground in the Seaside-road, about midway between the Anchor Hotel and Ordnance-yard, presented by the Duke of Devonshire, and has a frontage of 42 ft. by a depth of 156 ft. The style of the architecture is Continental Gothic, and the edifice is built of red, white, and black brick, with Bath stone windows and doors. The design includes a tower, which occupies the south-east angle of the building, and through which is the principal entrance. The building affords the following accommodation—viz., public coffee-room, library and reading-room, serving-bar, smoking-room, kitchen and hot closet, and the means of cooking for about 200 people, when required; large lecture-hall, capable of accommodating 300 persons, with gallery opening into it for orchestra; retiring-room for lecturer, and private staircase. This hall is lighted by windows at each end and skylights in the open-timber roof. The premises also afford a yard for a skittle-alley, a place for smoking out of doors, and lavatories. The architect was Mr. R. K. Blessley; the builder, Mr. W. H. Standing, of Eastbourne.

It may be well here to notice the completion of a great public improvement in this picturesque and salubrious town. The Esplanade has now been extended westward a further length of 700 yards, making the New Parade more than 1000 yards long, and affording with the Old Parade, a continuous paved walk of 1300 yards. Drainage works, costing above £10,000, have been commenced, and partly executed, which will carry the sewage of Eastbourne to an outfall two miles beyond the eastern end of the town. The number of handsome villas lately erected in the place shows that its advantages are appreciated; and a large mansion has just been engaged by the Sisters of Mercy of All Saints', Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to serve as a sanitorium for the invalids under their care.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE caprices of the Paris fashions are becoming more and more eccentric, and there has been such a succession of cosmopolitan innovations, from English jockey caps to Russian boots, that the present summer attire is anything but Parisian. The liberty of this period of the season, when most people are departing for their château or for the fashionable watering-places, has undoubtedly something to do with these extravagant changes of costume, which are neither disagreeable nor unbecoming in young persons, but which place elderly ladies and regularity-loving dowagers in the dilemma of either following the variableness of the modes, which is not quite suitable to their years, or of remaining *à l'ordinaire*, a course that might also be attended with ridicule. The difficulty for such persons is especially great with respect to bonnets and head-dresses. The most elegant Parisiennes are at present satisfied with the slightest covering upon the head. If the bonnet is a real bonnet it will not find favour; it must be something between a cap and a chapeau—soft, light, small, with or without a bavolet, but, at any rate, eccentric, for the fashionable lady. Of course there are prejudiced people who still maintain the superiority of the orthodox article, and, fortunately, in these matters of taste they are allowed to do as they like. The sans-gêne caprice is hourly demonstrated in the choice of dresses; it would seem as though each lady were desirous of inventing, or at least of wearing, something entirely novel in style, so as to appear different from every one else. There are stuffs for cool weather, for rainy weather, for fine weather; and the feminine mind must exert all its ingenuity to satisfy the requirements of these varying situations. If new materials could be invented, the manufacturers' stocks on hand would certainly run the risk of being abandoned to the class of people who are totally indifferent to the laws of fashion. As matters stand, however, silks of light colour, Chambery gauzes, and double barèges, are still in vogue, especially for the costumes of a single colour now so much patronised. We may notice another matter of detail before proceeding with the explanation of our Illustrations. Bottines are now frequently superseded by boots; the Empress's cordonnier manufactures them either in yellow leather or in soft English leather, black, violet, or green, according to the colour of the gowns. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the colour of the stockings should match that of the boots.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1. *Dress for the Seaside.*—Robe of saffron-coloured taffety, ornamented on the skirt with two passementerie trimmings. The



THE JACKAL TENDER AND BOATS GOING TO MEET THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER AT ROCHE'S POINT, NEAR QUEENSTOWN.



SCENE FROM MR. GEBMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—SEE PAGE 11.

dress is worn over an alpaca jupon, vandyked, and alternating with blue and white stripes. The long vest is provided with blue cuffs and lapels, completed by buttons and brandebourgs. White waistcoat, Louis XV. Tuscan hat, decorated with eagle and ostrich feathers. Lilac *bottines russes*, with high heels.

Fig. 2. *Dress for a Young Lady.*—Silk robe of white spotted foulard. The skirt is trimmed with an ornamental ruching placed between two rows of fluted ribbon; and the basque and sleeves are furnished with a similar ruching. Bonnet of mauve crape, the quiet appearance of which is somewhat enlivened inside and outside by the addition of four white marguérites half buried in the crape.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Dark green silk dress, ornamented with bows of corded silk and tassels; a similar but smaller bow is attached to the shoulder and falls on the sleeve. The collet is of black guipure, forming, with the rich black lace pelerine trimmed with jet, a most elegant pardessus. Black horsehair bonnet, the trimming of which is composed of rich Magenta velvet mixed with black lace and ivy-leaves; a narrow jet fringe descends from the edge of the chapeau.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

MR. and MRS. ALFRED WIGAN have the honour to announce that their BENEFIT will take place at the ADELPHI THEATRE on SATURDAY, JULY 9. The performances will commence with the new and original drama, entitled MIDGE, in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan will sustain their original characters; with other Entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan's Reading at Apsley House is postponed until after the above day.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, A Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of INDIA, THIBET, and KASHMIR, from the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, Daily, from Ten till Six o'Clock. Admission One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE CHRISTIE, Assistant-Secretary.

ON VIEW, the PICTURE of the MARRIAGE of the PRINCE OF WALES, painted, by Command, from sittings, by Mr. C. G. H. THOMAS, who now presents it for the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry, at the ROYAL PANOPTICON GALLERY, 169, New Bond-street, DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

EXETER HALL.—JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Last Performance this Season by NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, at Eight. Conductor, Mr. W. T. Wyatt. Principal Vocalists: Mdme. Sainton, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss. Organist, Mr. John Hullah. Doors open, First at Seven. Stalls, 5s.; Second Seats, 3s.; Numbered Seats, 2s.; 3s. 6d., 2s.—24, 15, Exeter Hall.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 4, when will be performed, for the FINALE, Rossini's—Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin—Herr Joachim and M. Wieniawski. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Violin—Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Sam Reay. Violoncello—Mr. Benedict. The programme will include Mozart's Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Haydn's Sonata, in B flat, Spohr's Duo, Beethoven's Adelaide, by Sainton or Chappell and Co.'s, 38, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARIS, AND WHAT I SAW THERE, on MONDAY Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT WITH ANTELOPE and RACCOON SUIT—and NEARLY NEW ENTERTAINMENT—EVERY EVENING at EIGHT (except Saturday), at the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, 49, Regent-street. Stalls, 1s.; Big Willow-street, Tuesday-next Stalls, 2s. 6d. Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. A Plan of the Stalls may be seen and seats secured at the Box-office from Ten to Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED and MR. CHARLES FARLEY in the TYRANNY of TOM BOWLING, THE BARD of the HOUSEHOLD, and JOHN PEEL'S new song. THE SEASIDE, or MR. Buncle and Mrs. Bond at Bognor. Village of Hermits. Original Entertainment, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.

HORSE SHOW.—Admission, THIS DAY, Half-a-Crown.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Admission, Monday, 4th, Tuesday, 5th, and Wednesday, 6th of July, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW.—SATURDAY'S PARADE, Saddle Classes, Harness Classes, Jumping, Hack and Harness Classes, Ladies' Special Prize, Jump, 2 in 7 o'Clock—Pemberton Billing, Esq., Worcester Park, Surbiton.

HORSE SHOW.—At 4 p.m. PARADE of PRIZE HORSES.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON.
SEATS to be had in the Orchestra to VIEW the JUDGING and DAILY PARADE, at the price of 5s.
R. SHERRY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE, in Marble, Terra-cotta, &c., with various coloured illustrations, will be OPENED at THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, South Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 13. Admission 2s. 6d.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Wood-green, Great Northern Railway.—The Great Archery Meeting of the present season, THE ST. GEORGE'S, will commence on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, for 1,000 PRIZES, given by the Alexandra Park Company, on JULY 6, 7, and 8.
As this is the first time the Association has held the meeting near the metropolis, the attendance is likely to be the largest ever seen on the Archery ground.
The Meeting will be held on the new Cricket-ground at the Park, which is eight acres and a half in extent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. EXCURSION TICKETS for ONE MONTH are now issued from PADDINGTON, Victoria, Chelsea, Battersea, Farringdon-street, Kingsbridge, Lower-street, and Kensington-road Stations, to the COASTS of NORMOUT, DEVON, and CORNWALL—viz., Minehead, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Appledore, Clovelly, Bude, Falmouth, Penzance, &c.; to the Watering-Places and Islands, North Wales—Llangollen, Rhyl, Llandudno, Llanrwst, Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, &c.; also to the Isle of Man, Liverpool, South Wales—Neath, Carmarthen, New Milford, Haverfordwest.
Tickets will also be issued for Cromlin Town to North and South Wales.
Bristol, Malvern, and the Vale of the Valley of the Wye, &c.
The English Lake District—Windermere, Ulverston, Coniston, Ambleside, Keswick, &c.
Derwent Water of Killarney, &c.
Programmes, containing fares and full particulars, may be obtained at the Company's Stations and Offices.
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Early in July.
THE PRIZE POEMS receiving the 100 Guineas bestowed by the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the Subscription Prize for the Installation, Prize Poem, by Alfred Austin, Esq., M.A., Fellow of New College; Prize Poem, by Edmund Beckett, Esq., M.A., Student of Christ Church.
Just published, fcap 8vo, price 1s., cloth limp,
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THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER TULLOCH, K.C.B.

We have engraved a Portrait of this distinguished officer, who died at Winchester on the 16th of May. He was born at Newry, in Ireland, in 1801, but received his early education at Perth or Edinburgh. He was at first intended for the legal profession, and placed in a solicitor's chambers, but soon preferred a military career. He entered the Army as Ensign, in the 45th Regiment, in 1826; and, as Lieutenant in India, proved himself of great value in several important administrative offices in service in several important administrative offices in the War Department. He was for some time in charge of the statistical branch of the War Office, and was lately Assistant Military Superintendent of Pensioners. He obtained the honour of a K.C.B. in 1857, for the important civil services he rendered, in conjunction with Sir John M'Neil, G.C.B., in conducting the Commission sent out to the Crimea by the Government, in 1855, to report on the management of the British Army during the campaign in the East. The care and diligence of Sir A. Tulloch were displayed in drawing up the joint report exposing the errors which then brought our military organisation into disrepute. It is acknowledged that Sir Alexander's career was highly beneficial to the public service. He had been made a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1844, a Colonel in 1854, and a Major-General, Sept. 9, 1859. Sir Alexander Tulloch married, in 1844, Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Hyde Pearson, M.D. He leaves no children, and is succeeded in his estate by his only brother Colonel James Tulloch, late of the 90th Regiment.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER TULLOCH, K.C.B.

FESTIVAL IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, IN AID OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

THE festival which took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, in the arcades of the Horticultural Gardens and in the refreshment-rooms of the Great Exhibition building, was a very brilliant affair. Its object was to raise funds for building the studios and class-rooms required by the Bloomsbury Female School of Art, conducted by Miss Louisa Gann. There was a grand fancy bazaar, in which the Countess of Tankerville, Comtess Teleki, Viscountess Strathford de Redcliffe, Lady Stanley of Alderley, and other ladies of distinction, kept the stalls. There were two theatres, besides "the Paul-y-Toole-y-technic Institution," where a pair of our most popular comedians diverted the audience with a travesty of scientific lectures. Mr. Toole and Mr Paul Bedford, in this novel part, which they performed at the mock Polytechnic Institution, with the assembly who listened and laughed, are represented in our Engraving. In each of the theatres an amateur company acted a ridiculous burlesque; in the one case it was the "Blazing Burger; or, the Scarlet Rover," a "Nautical Mellow-drama," by Mr. T. G. Bowles; in the other, "Mumbo-Jumbo; or, The Mountains of the Moon," a piece which defies criticism, and which we must not attempt to describe. Among the other entertainments was an International Dog Show, consisting of a great variety of those wooden, pasteboard, or plaster images of the canine race which are sold to children in the Lowther Arcade. The nigger minstrels, who called themselves "White Lilies of the Prairie," with peep-shows, puppet-shows, and the usual diversions of a fair, contributed to the general glee. The Prince and Princess of Wales came at twelve o'clock, and were received by a hundred young ladies of the school, dressed in the Danish national colours, with Miss Gann and the members of the committee. They took their seats on a dais in the refreshment-room up stairs, where every lady who had collected £5 in subscriptions to the fund was presented to her Royal Highness and allowed to deposit the purse on a table before her. About a hundred ladies thus passed before the Princess, who smiled graciously upon all. Their Royal Highnesses then walked through the bazaar, bought some photographs from Lady Hawarden, and a picture from Lady Combermere. Lady Stratford de Redcliffe was next honoured by the Royal custom. At Lady Tankerville's stall, which was furnished almost entirely with Steinbergen's Bohemian glass, the Princess made several purchases, while the Prince was similarly engaged with Lady Louisa Moncreiffe at the opposite stall. At the Baroness Marochetti's stall the Prince purchased a life-like bust of her Majesty, modelled in clay by the Baron and presented by him to the bazaar. Mrs Gotschen and Mrs. Milner Gibson also came in for a large share of the Royal custom. Mrs. Henry Cole made a most beautiful display of Elkin's leather-work. These articles, which are at present so much in demand, are made in two colours—a delicate pea green and a light turquoise blue. These particular tints have hitherto baffled the efforts of the most celebrated scientific chemists, but Mr. Elkin has been the fortunate discoverer of the secret of producing these splendid hues. The Prince seemed greatly struck with Miss Cole's collection, and soon loaded one of his attendants with as many portfolios, purses, and cigar-cases as he could conveniently carry. The Royal party then passed out of the building, stopping on their way at Miss Gann's stall and making several purchases. They also inspected the wood-engraving stall, at which several blocks designed, drawn, and cut by the pupils of Mr. Godfrey Syke's wood-engraving class were struck off, and the proofs presented to the Prince and Princess. On Friday, the bazaar was visited by Princesses Helena and Louise. They stopped at every stall, and made numerous purchases. They then visited the dog show and all other entertainments, and left the building much pleased with their visit. The amount taken at the stalls and at the different shows was very large.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The distribution of prizes to the successful candidates for the honours awarded by the Society of Arts took place yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The Prince of Wales presided. The prize for a design for a labourer's cottage, £25, and the society's silver medal, were awarded to Mr. John Birch, architect. The Swinny prize, a silver cup of the value of £100, with gold coin in it to the same amount, was awarded to Mr. Henry Somer Maine, LL.D. The society's silver medals were awarded to Mr. William Walker for bringing under the notice of the society the first imported specimens of the "Balata," a gum from the Sapota Mulleri, as a substitute for gutta percha; to Sir William Holmes, of British Guiana, for the introduction into the commerce of this country of the "balata;" and to Mr. John Chalmers Morton, for his paper read before the society on "Agricultural Progress: its Helps and its Hindrances." The Albert gold medal was presented to Sir Rowland Hill, for eminent services to all classes of the community in the creation of the penny-postage system and other postal reforms. Lord Henry Lennox proposed a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales for presiding. His Royal Highness, in responding, said:—"I thank you all most sincerely for having allowed me on this occasion to present these medals and rewards. When I was first asked to accept the office of president of this society I felt great demur in doing so, from the circumstance that, on account of my age, I must be an unworthy successor of one whose great object, as you all know, was to promote the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Still, after the kind manner in which I have been received here to-day, I can only say it has afforded me very great gratification to be present on this occasion, as it will on all other occasions where I may be of service to the country or to the people. So many gentlemen have ably addressed you to-day that it is quite unnecessary for me to say more; and I can now only wish prosperity to all those to whom I have had the pleasure of presenting these rewards.



THE FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON: THE "PAUL-Y-TOOLE-Y-TECHNIC INSTITUTION."

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE English pictures, like those by Continental masters reviewed in our Number for June 19, are not of high average excellence. Our principal portrait-painters—Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, and Lawrence—are, however, sufficiently represented to afford materials for useful comparison; and there are good examples of Old Cuyp and Stark, two landscape-painters, who, till quite recently, have been very little appreciated.

The portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds belong chiefly to his earlier time, and the best of them are unfortunately in bad condition, from the fading or blackening of the glazings, or from the employment of discordant media. The earliest portrait is probably the full-length of Commodore Keppel, one of the first friends and patrons of the painter, with whose family he had, a few years before this portrait was painted, been conveyed to Italy. Reynolds's handsome friend, Admiral Keppel is represented in a commanding attitude walking rapidly on a seashore in a storm. Allusion is thereby made to the wreck of the Maidstone frigate on the French coast, when Keppel, by his skill and active exertions saved the lives of his crew. The spirit and novelty of the representation brought Reynolds into general notice. The picture is now, however, so heavy and black that it is difficult to understand how it could have been so much admired. The portrait of Mrs Matthews fully portraits (68 and 71) date some five years later. Here also we are a full-length of "Thomas Methuen when a Boy" (171), standing beside a large mastiff, with the sea-shore in the distance, introduced also on many of his pictures, near them—a rather unfortunate composition; and a group (177) of two of the Methuen children, in which little Paul Methuen is seen full of delight at the fortunate glee at the tricks of a great shaggy pug dog, while his elder sister, afterwards Lady Beaton, is squat down, with her clothes and hands filled with flowers, and, in the immense, quaintly-trimmed hat overlooking the very personification of infantine happiness. Gainsborough's contrasted, is rather scattered, and the warm lakes and other fugitive colours Reynolds and Romney have employed have disappeared, leaving the comparatively hard and pretty cold picture in black and white of the pictures in this gallery. Gainsborough, as a painter of child-character and momentary expression, is, perhaps, more naturalistic than universal reputation. Another charming child-group—that of the Penn family (141), including the mother—is more admirable in composition; but the colouring is brown and cold. Sir Joshua is best represented in three profiles—"Mrs. Woodley" (122), "A Lady Drawing" (90), and "Mrs. Collyer" (148). The two latter are in his more mature, broader style. The third is rare quality of effect, but also in every master's early manner. That is this which renders the handling of Reynolds (and in a still more extreme degree that of Romney) superior in style and manliness to the conventional and often uncertain, though light and airy, execution of Gainsborough. A "Landscape" (155), by Reynolds, is a fine, "old-masterish" study (72) is likewise valuable as affording a comparison with a portrait of same nobleman (19) by Lawrence.

Of late years Gainsborough has been placed by many by the side of Reynolds, if not on a higher pedestal. Whether this estimate is not an expression of popular caprice, rather than of sound connoisseurship, we will not discuss. Certain it is that a large debt of general recognition is yet due to another great painter—Romney. Besides

MUSIC

There are now signs of the approaching end of the "Musical Season." The two great Italian theatres are announcing their "last nights," and it seems that the season, at both houses, will terminate before the end of this month, though we believe that there will be an additional series of cheap performances at Her Majesty's. At each house, however, there will be an interesting novelty before it closes; at Her Majesty's Theatre Gounod's new opera, "Mireille," to be produced this evening in an Italian version under the title of "Mirella," and at the Royal Italian Opera, Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord," the run of which, it will be remembered, was checked when the Covent Garden, was disastrously brought to an end, after a few performances, by the destruction of the theatre.

The oratorios of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the Musical Society of London, the New Philharmonic concerts, those of the Beethoven Union, and of Leslie's Choir, are over for this year; and there only remain the Monday Popular Concerts, the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace, and a few benefit concerts of greater or less interest.

The eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday last, and was the most brilliant as well as the last of the season. It was distinguished by two remarkable novelties—a new new violin concerto composed and new performed for the first time by Joachim—a composition of the highest genius, and executed with unrivalled power; and a symphony written expressly for the Philharmonic Concerts by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, and performed for the first time under the greatest orchestral productions of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Both the concerto and the symphony were received with every mark of distinguished admiration. There was another novelty of a very remarkable kind—a great vocal composition of Mozart, never before heard in England. It was an air originally written in 1783 for Adamberger, a celebrated tenor of that day, and only recently rescued from oblivion and printed at Leipsic. The manuscript came into the hands of Sir George Smart, and made a present to Miss Louisa Pyne, who sang Mozart's "Ascanio ch' io pinsi" and her favourite air, "Deh vieni, non tardar," from "Nozze di Figaro." She sang as charmingly and was received as warmly as ever.

The last Monday Popular Concert was for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves. The hall was full to overflowing, and the great English tenor was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He sang Handel's "Total Eclipse," Beethoven's "Adelaida," Schubert's ballad "Thekla" by Arabella Goddard, and the air "Salve Dimora," from Faust, accompanied on the violin by Joachim. The other vocal performer was Madame Lemaens-Sherrington, who sang Mr. Balfe's ballad "Cherubini's "Ave Maria," and a song, "A Grenade," newly composed by Rossini. There was the usual selection of instrumental music, in which the principal parts were taken by Arabella Goddard and Joachim.

On Friday morning, the 24th of June, an interesting concert was given at Her Majesty's Theatre in aid of the funds of the Royal Academy of Music, the theatre having been kindly lent for the most eminent members of the company having been generously given by Mr. Mapleson for the benefit of our national conservatoire, an institution which, by its liberal constitution and admirable system of tuition, has greatly contributed to the progress of music in this country during the last forty years. The first part of the concert consisted of portions of Nicolai's opera "Falstaff," and a selection of miscellaneous pieces performed by the members of the company. Then followed a series of performances by pupils of the Academy, beginning with Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," of which the pianoforte part was admirably played by Miss Kate Steinberg, one of the most talented pupils of the institution. This young lady holds what is called a "King's Scholarship," and has given evidence of very distinguished merit, and entitling them to an education wholly or partially free. Mozart's fine air, "Deh, per questo istante," from the "Clemenza di Tito," was beautifully sung by Miss Annie Armytage, of whose successful appearance at a Philharmonic Concert we lately had occasion to speak. Mendelssohn's lovely song and chorus from "Athalie" was exceedingly well sung by Miss Neighbour and Miss Pitt; and it was gratifying to recognise their pure, natural, and unaffected style of singing. Sterndale Bennett's lively song and chorus from the "May Queen" were sung by Miss Edith Wynne and a chorus consisting principally of pupils of the Academy. Miss Wynne, a young lady of great merit, also holds one of the King's scholarships. The remainder of the concert was made up of selections selected with the last act of the "Sonnambula," in which the "artistes" of the theatre exerted themselves zealously and effectively.

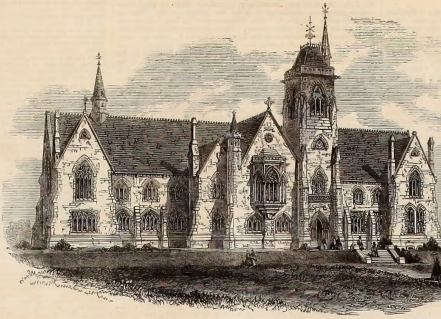
Signor Calzatta's morning concert was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday last. He is one of our most eminent and successful vocal instructors. His taste and judgment enabled him to give an excellent and attractive concert, and his real position in the profession filled the hall to overflowing with elegant and fashionable company. A most interesting feature of the concert was the reappearance of Grisi before the public of whom she has been the idol during the whole period of her long career, when she first appeared in London, some thirty years ago, she was just beginning a course of triumphs longer and more brilliant than have ever been achieved by any of her successors on the London open stage. On Saturday, when she presented herself before the public, she was spontaneously received for several minutes elapsed before the enthusiasm of the audience enabled her to begin her air. It was the famous "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani," the opera in which she made her earliest success. Time does not seem to have had their usual effect; for her beautiful voice was as rich and mellow as ever, and the execution of her air was as easy and really "refreshing." The air was loudly encored, and she obeyed the call, after the Ribercini fashion, by singing "Di tu se fedele il flutto Sommer," the Irish melody to which Flotow's "Martha" owes much of its popularity. There was a host of favourite performers, and the selection of music was ample and well-chosen, including the most of pleasing pieces, the following were eminently successful:—An unpublished solo for the pianoforte, "La Tarantella," composed by Rossini, and played with his special permission by Mdme. Arcona, an Italian pianiste of great merit; the Scottish ballad, "Auld Robin Gray," which Mdme. Salomon-Dolby sang; "Il Bellaglio" la Danza di gioia," an air of Ascher's, sung by Carlotta Patti; the trio from "Norma," sung by Signor La Grua, Signor Vizzani, Signor Grisi, Parepa, and Gardoni, and vehemently encored; a solo on the piano, on themes from "Lucrezia Borgia," played with immense applause by the favourite young pianist Mdlle. Marie Krebs; the duet from the "Turco in Italia," sung by Grisi and Calzatta; Gounod's pretty romance, "Quand tu chantes," sung by Parepa; and Moore's Irish melody, "The Minstrel Boy," sung by Grisi in English, and most loudly encored. The very meritorious prima donna has returned with so much ardat to the concert-room, are we to have the enjoyment of seeing and hearing her once more upon the stage?

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The success of the tragedy of Louis XI., aided by the superb acting of Mr. Charles Kean in the character, has brought prominently forward M. Casimir Delavigne, a dramatic author whose works were worth consulting as an available repertoire of pieces well adapted for stage representation. It has been generally supposed that this author as a mere theatrical playwright more dependent on the name than on his own merits. The tragedy of Louis XI., albeit is much it may offend historical accuracy, deserves more estimation than it has been held in; and, though the character as drawn of that malignant monarch be more of a caricature than an historical personage, yet it does provide opportunities for the actor which are due to the author's inventive talents. Some four years after the performance of his great tragedy, Delavigne composed another, upon similar principles, and affording occasion for displaying his political hatred of bigots and despots, which he founded, not upon the events in the life, but upon his notion of the character, of Don Juan d'Autriche, the hero of Lepanto, whose name gave the title to the drama. The heroine of the piece, Donna Florinda de Sandoval, has been acted at Paris by Mlle. Stella Colas with much credit to herself and pleasure to her audience; and it was natural, therefore, that she should wish to act it also on the English stage and try her fortune with it here. Mr. John Gosford was, accordingly, appealed to that he might furnish an acceptable adaptation of it for the British public. This he has done under the title of "The Monastery of St. Just," and it was produced on Saturday with success. The monastery which gives title to the piece was the retreat of the Emperor Charles V., after his abdication. Don Juan of Austria was his natural son, brought up in ignorance of his parentage, by Don Quexada, an old counsellor in the Conference of the Empire. This legitimate son was Philip II., King of Spain. The action of the drama arises from that bold being in love with Donna Florinda and the fact that the lady is a Jewess. Philip II. finding that Florinda is determined not to become a nun or enter a monastery; and, when he finds that the young man is too much in love with his mistress and that despite his military profession he is not wholly unfitted for civil affairs, he proposes to make her his wife. But, as he omits to name in his warrant the particular monastery, Quexada (Mr. J. W. Ray) fills in the blank with that of St. Just, and thither the young man puts into the custody of his father. Charles, under the name of Brother Laurence (Mr. C. Kean), is much interested in the young nobleman's welfare, and soon resolves to defeat the intentions of the arbitrary Philip. First he endeavours to interest the Prior of St. Just (Mr. H. Robins) in his favour, when he wishes to consent to the escape; but the Prior stands on the dignity of his position, and the late Emperor as Brother Laurence is overwhelmed by his reproaches for the sorrow of his superior. But he will not be baffled, and therefore takes advantage of the circumstance that the election of the Abbot of the Monastery then proceeding to assert his own claim to that office. In prosecuting this design he resorts to his old habits of business, and addresses letters at the same time to Florinda and Pelbo, a young novice, and addresses them to the parties who can accept the invitations. The letters are delivered by Mdlle. Stella Colas), is anxious for liberty, and willing to effect his own escape and that of Florinda, in whom

SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

We have engraved a View of Lansdowne College, Bath, recently purchased for the accommodation of the School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, whose claims were advocated at a public meeting in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge presiding, on the 7th of April last. Generals Sir William Gomm, Sir R. Dacres, Sir R. Airey, and Sir Edward Cust, the Rev. the Chaplain General, and others, took part in the proceedings on that occasion. His Royal Highness then stated that the committee had already begun its work, and that a building had been obtained in the neighbourhood of Bath. A small sum would be needed to render it serviceable for the purposes intended, and an income of £2000 or £3000 a year would, for the present, be sufficient to set it going. We may add that the edifice here represented is that which was formerly known as the Lansdowne Training College. This building, which originally cost £14,000, was bought by the committee for less than a quarter of that sum, and can, at an outlay of about £1000, be rendered serviceable for the accommodation of about 120 inmates. It has eight acres of ground attached to it, and its situation is healthy.



SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, LANSDOWNE COLLEGE, BATH.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MILITARY RIFLE-MATCH open to all officers and men of the British Army, took place at Aldershott, at the butts beneath Caesar's Camp, last week, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The prizes were—the Army Stakes, for non-commissioned officers and men; the Champion's Prize, for the six best shots at the Army Stakes; the Ladies' Purse, for officers; the Marksmen's Prize, for non-commissioned officers and men qualified as marksmen during the present annual course and marksmen of last year of companies not yet exercised; the Veteran Stakes, for non-commissioned officers and men of not less than fifteen years' service; the Carbine Stakes; the Challenge Prize Cup (presented by the South-Western Railway Company); the File-Firing Stakes, the Volley Stakes, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Prizes, and the Rifle Derby. There were also pool targets, open to all comers. The shooting exhibited a marked improvement on that of former years.

PRINCE ALFRED'S DEPARTURE FOR NORWAY.—The Racoon sailed from Spithead on her northern cruise on Saturday last, Lieutenant Prince Alfred rejoining from leave previous to the corvette weighing anchor. The Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, arrived at the Queen's private station in the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, from Windsor, at 10.45 a.m., and immediately embarked on board the Fire Queen steam-yacht, which conveyed them out to Spithead, and transferred them to the Racoon. Soon afterwards a signal was made from the Racoon to the Edgar, flag-ship of the Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron, that "the Prince of Wales would be glad to see Admiral Dacres on board the Racoon." The Admiral at once went on board the corvette. At three p.m. the Racoon weighed anchor, and, after steaming about the Channel Fleet for some little time, stood out to sea by the eastern channel, with the Fire Queen in attendance. Off the Warner light-ship the engines were stopped, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, taking leave of Prince Alfred, left her to re-embark on board the Fire Queen, and returned to Portsmouth Harbour. In accordance with the wish expressed by the Prince of Wales, no public honours of any kind were paid him beyond the attendance of the chief military and naval authorities at the Royal Clarence Yard. The inhabitants of Portsmouth, however, considering themselves free from any official trammels or etiquette, decked out their Victoria Pier, at the entrance to the harbour, gaily with flags, and cheered most lustily as the Fire Queen steamed in and out of the harbour, the Prince of Wales lifting his hat repeatedly in answer to the crowd assembled on the pier.

INSPECTION OF WOOLWICH GARRISON.—Major-General E. C. Warde, C.B., the newly-appointed Commandant of this garrison, held his first inspection on Monday. The troops assembled in review order at ten o'clock a.m., on the common, in the following order:—Three troops of Royal Horse Artillery and two field batteries, in command of Colonel W. Middleton, C.B.; the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery and the Woolwich Division of Marine Light Infantry, in command of Colonel Mitchell; and two batteries of 40-pounder guns, in command of Colonel A. G Austen. General Warde was attended by Brigadier-Major Hay Captain Nangle, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the garrison; Captain Williams, A.D.C., and other officers composing the Staff, who, after going through a careful inspection of the line, retired to the front, when the troops marched past in open columns of batteries. After this they were put through sundry field movements, of which the General was pleased to express his repeated approbation. The inspection terminated at one o'clock.

PROFESSIONAL REPORTING IN THE LAW COURTS.—The report of the committee appointed in December last to prepare a plan for the amendment of the present system of editing and publishing reports of judicial decisions will be presented to a meeting of the Bar, to be held on the 1st of July. The committee, in their report, give a detailed statement of the proceedings at their different meetings, together with the various proposals for amendment brought under their consideration. In the scheme of reporting finally adopted the committee recommend that the reports shall be placed under the general management and control of a council composed of members to be appointed by the Inns of Court and the



LORD PALMERSTON MAKING THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON DANO-GERMAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MONDAY.—SEE PAGE 19.

TURNPIKE-GATES IN AND NEAR LONDON JUST DEMOLISHED.

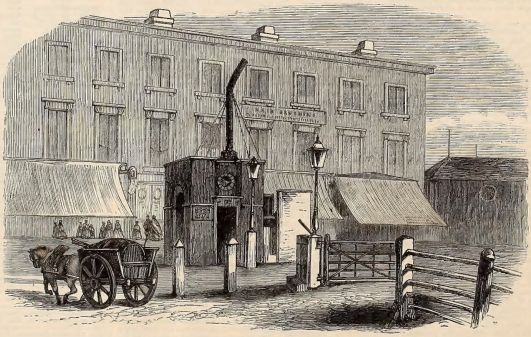


NOTTING-HILL GATE



ISLINGTON GATE.

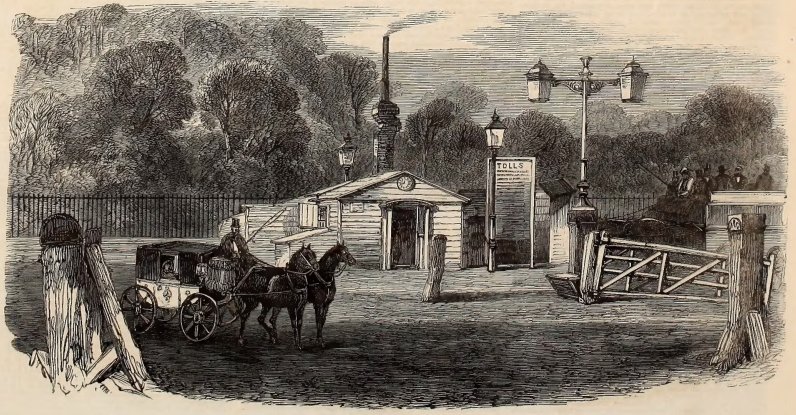
Incorporated Law Society. The committee consider it desirable that the council should be incorporated by Act of Parliament and have the assistance of a paid secretary. The reports, the committee state, shall be divided into three series — appellate, equity (including bankruptcy and lunacy cases), and common law (including probate, matrimonial, Admiralty, and ecclesiastical cases). A staff of editors and reporters, both being barristers, is to be appointed, removable by the council, by whom their particular duties in the various law courts are to be prescribed. The profession will be invited to subscribe to the reports at a fixed scale of prices; and it is considered essential for carrying out the scheme that the aggregate amount of subscriptions, inclusive of any advance from the Consolidated or Suitors' Fund, shall reach £10,000. The recommendations of the committee are thirty-two in number, most of which refer to the minor details for carrying out the scheme, with the various functions and duties of those who may be officially connected with it. The report was signed by R. Paul Amphlett (chairman), Robert Phillimore, Fitzroy Kelly, W. T. S. Daniel, C. Jasper Selwyn, H. M. Cairns, Alexander Pulling, James Dickinson, George Druce, G. W. Hastings, N. Lindley, J. R. Quain, Alfred Wills, John Werlake, F. Vaughan Hawkins,



CITY-ROAD GATE.

DEMOLITION OF LONDON TURNPIKE GATES.

THIS week has witnessed the abolition of turnpike toll obstructions upon fifty miles of road in and about London on the Middlesex side of the Thames. It was many years ago that the agitation for their removal commenced, and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS then took the lead in advocating this important matter of social and economical reform. We have therefore thought it worth while to engrave Sketches of some of the tollgates which have been so familiar to every Londoner's eye, and which, having partly disappeared in the last few weeks, are henceforward to be utterly demolished. The City-road gate and the Islington gate, which were situated amidst a dense population, with the gates of Kensington and Notting-hill, which barred free communication with the western suburbs and villages beyond, have been selected for these Illustrations. Under the "Metropolis Turnpike Road Act Amendment" (which takes effect from the 1st of July), twenty-five toll-gates and fifty-six side bars are done away with. At Pulham, including Walham-green and Earl's Court, all the gates and side bars are removed; also at Kensington, Hammersmith, Notting-hill, Harrow-road, Kilburn, and Camden Town, the latter comprising the King's-road gate, High-street,



KENSINGTON GATE.

Chalk Farm, and the Brecknock gate, as well as the gate in the road at Kentish Town. Further removals take place at Holloway, Islington, Ball's Pond, Kingsland-road, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Twickenham, and Teddington. All the gates and side bars of the City-road are included. We congratulate the whole metropolis upon the abatement of this nuisance, and hope soon to record its total extirpation on the Surrey as well as the Middlesex side of the river.

THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL writers seem puzzled which to dilate on—the state of the crops or the aspect of politics—the changeable temperature as affecting the hay harvest or what produce may be allowed to pass the Baltic. In Mark-lane peace ruled higher than war, and more done for some weeks, but the large demands of factors checked business. The weather seems to differ in nearly every district. In Lincolnshire it has been very stormy, and if it does not alter soon it will make the crops very late. Stock, as might have been expected, "has done very middling."

Nothing daunted, Mr. Morritt has felt the pulse of the House again on the malt tax. His success was not great, but it was enough for the approval with which his efforts are regarded by the Central Anti-Malt-Tax agitators. When they do not express regret that he met action he gets counted out; when they frown on him and think it worth while to publish their disavowal, he carries 116 members with him into the lobby. Lord John Manners argued that Scotland and Ireland only drink whisky because their beer is rendered bad and expensive by the malt tax; but considering that Parliament was open plenty of facilities for being supplied with beer if they really wanted it, they have declined their enviable duties in rather a leisurely way.

There was a famous show of riding-horses at Lynn, and a bad one at Bristol; one as superior as the other was inferior; but in the class for blood sires both were beaten by Mr. Bullock's pony sire of the model; whereas at Bristol hardly any were shown, and certainly not a good one. At Lynn also the hunters were up to the mark, though some new-sawn deal hurdles, without furze, on a bed of deep tan, and given the exhibitors no previous notice of their intention. The consequence was that by far the most valuable animal—a bay—weight-carrying and nearly thoroughbred mare by Marcon, and ridden in a sharp gag-cheek bridle by a helper who had never been over a hurdle in his life—refused the hurdle every time, and was only placed second last instead of getting the prize, which she fully deserved. She will suit the young Norfolk farmers to lack over their sheepfolds; but it is no test of a hunter (as in this case both first and second are from the same hunt, and the second is known to be a far more brilliant hunter than the first); still less is it fair to subject animals to such trials without previous practice and training by their owners, so that they may be sent properly equipped and mounted. Luckily, this show-yard jumping is going quite out of fashion at all well-conducted meetings.

The parade was a grand success, but a little overdone in the gallopping, considering that the hacknevs have to work in harness for some hours in draughty sheds. The roadster sire class was a great revival, and reminded us of other days. Mr. Bowly's celebrated horse goes to Islington, as does Mr. Booth's Beechwood, and lucky will be the men who have better than either. Chester Emperor, the hero of a hundred fields, vanquished all the others; Sir E. Lamb's grandson of the Southdown rams of all ages with one purchased for 130gs. at Babraham; Lord Walsingham's pair of "last in" at 129. His lordship carried all before him with his shearling rams, and T. Brown in shearling Leicester or long-wool rams; while in ditto of any age Hugh Aylmer won easily. In the Scotch shorthorn cow class Mr. Clay separated Sir E. Kerrison and Lord Walsingham, and Lady Pigot full-filled the pledge "which brought her to the front" in the memorable sale speech by getting the first prize both for in-calf and yeuling heifers. The Scotch and Norfolk breed up well, but the Scotch are generally doing best with her cows, and the latter with her in-calf heifers. With the exception of three prizes to Messrs. Wainman and Hugh Aylmer, the pig board was carried by the Craig and Cumberland. The number of horses at the Essex show exhibited no decay, but Harwich is in such a corner of the county that it is hard to get the useful, hardy-looking horse, Weatherden by Weatherbit, and lately purchased by Captain Barnett from John Dobbyns, was shown there.

There was no unpopular rule to compel the Colwoldo to be shorn before shearing, and therefore there was a great show of Leicester sheep at their meeting at Cheltenham. Mr. Stratton was in great shorthorn force; but Mr. Woodward had the best male, and Mr. R. Bowly the best female of his breed in the yard. Hereford bullocks were good in one class, and Messrs. J. A. Hollings and J. Craddock beat everything with their well-fed old bullock now in calf and calf. The Earl of Ducie, Hole, Beale Brown, and E. Handy were the champions of the long-wools; Earl Radnor, the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. R. Holford, M.P., of the short; and Mr. Benning and G. Wallis of the Oxford Downs. In pigs, A. Stewart, of Gloucester, came out well, and so did W. Hewer and the Rev. H. Hyett, of Stanway, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, College, Cirencester, gave practical proof of its feeding prowess. Sir Peter Laurie was in his element with the Suffolk pigs at Ipswich, and there was a curious £5 prize for "the best horse, cart, and harness." Joel Ellenborough made some curious remarks from the chair, at the dinner, on the value which was once entertained for pedigree among men going out of fashion and being transferred to cows, stating that the intrinsic value of the animal was nothing more on their pedigrees than their quality. Mr. Holland, however, could not refrain from a few very innocuous "guesses at truth" (for we can call them nothing more), and pointed out that in former days farmers were obliged to wait for six or eight years before their cows could attain their maximum power, but, through the attention which had been paid to the breed and the family from which they came, they had now got animals which enabled them to compete with the foreigner. There has been a good meeting at Banbury, and the Champion prize for the best horned animal was awarded to Lord Carnarvon, the property of the late S. Treadwell, beating Royal Councillor, late of the Sarsden herd. Mr. Garne had the three first-class shorthorns, and the same under fifteen months were so good that everything behind Mr. Druce's was highly commended.

The public judging at the Islington horse show took place on Friday (July 1), and the exhibition continues open till Wednesday night. Owing to there not being accommodation for more than three hundred horses, the day-horse classes have been struck out of the list, and nearly one hundred and fifty have been returned as too late. The thoroughbred sires number forty-four, the hunters seventy (three-sevenths of them heavy weights), the weight-carrying cobs thirty, hacks and ponies will be there *galore*, and a choice class of "Cobs, as per *Sporting Life* states that Carsetaeus, Nutbourne, Neville, Newcastle, Girtleton, Amsterdam, Morton, Sir Joseph Paxton, Lord Derby, Buckenham, Longspaw, and Old Calabar are part and parcel of *the* forty-four.

Mr. Logan's sale stands for Thursday next, and can be reached by a mile walk from Newport, a first-class station on the South Wales line. There are thirty-two stallions and heifer and bull lots are given the Duke of Knowlmere (19,623), Prince of the Empire (20,578), and Cherry Jacket (19,634), have been principally used. All the bulls are under fourteen months. Mr. Douglas's red prize cow, Queen of Athelstane, has had a mate found, which has been named Prince of Athelstane; and Mr. Eastwood's white bull The Hero, first in the yearling class at Worcester, is, we hear, to be let, and to be succeeded at Thornbury Castle by the Duke of Beaufort's Duke. We hear that Mr. M'Combie sends seven of his Aigneas to Newcastle, and that Scotland will be well represented in nearly all the classes.

The proceedings of the inquest at Egham were resumed and concluded yesterday week. It was stated that every effort had been made to procure the attendance of the under-guard, Dunleavy, but he could not be found. A witness, who was in the guard's van before and during the accident, declared that the guard was sober and attending to his duties, and that he applied the break just before the accident took place. The jury, in their verdict, found Lee, the driver of the second train, and Tredver, the fireman, guilty of manslaughter; and they censured the South-Western Railway Company for not having a turntable at Ascot, for starting the five minutes' after each other, and for not telegraphing trains from station to station.

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.—JULY.

DESPITE certain drawbacks that exist in the nature of our climate, we are prepared, if necessary, to prove that there is no country in the world in which out-door amusements can be so thoroughly enjoyed as in England. The scorching sun, the extreme coldness of the atmosphere, the rapid torrents which nearly inundate other lands, the burning volcano, the avalanche of snow, are all unknown in our native land, and though occasionally the foggy air of the metropolis confines us to the house, it is merely for a few hours, instead of for weeks, as is the case in foreign parts. Our fogs may be the best of the dog days, there are few things more delightful to the inhabitants of this favoured isle than the pleasure of fishing, and July is peculiarly adapted to that pursuit. How wonderful is the contemplation that in the waters of the boundless sea a benefactor Creator has ordained that fish should be the staple production, and that, although what a profusion of food, do we receive from this element! Let any person endeavour to realise the Market at all seasons of the year, and myriads of the inhabitants of the deep; and he him remember that this is but a drop in the ocean among numerous others. What magnificent salmon will greet his view—cod, turbot, soles, plaice, whiting, lobsters, soles, plaice, whitings, lobsters, smelts, and prawns! Every season furnishes us with varied delicacies, and each month has its peculiarity, here preys, oysters, and crabs, tending to show the vast variety of fish. We have in a former article referred to many species of the finny tribe, and we now proceed to complete our remarks upon fish and deep-sea fishing.

The dory, or john-dory, is tolerably abundant on the coast of Britain, especially on the Cornish and Devonian shores, and sometimes on the Irish shores. In the eastern parts of England, and throughout Scotland, this fish is almost unknown. In London alone, English names drove have arisen from its golden colour; in Sicily, Spain, and Sardinia it is called gallo, the cock, from the crest on its back; and in the western provinces of France, where the dory is also common on the Mediterranean it is denominated St. Peter's fish—the legend running that it was taken from the mouth of a fish by that apostle, and hence obtained the coin to pay the tribute money; and that the imprint of the thumb and finger on each shoulder was made by St. Peter, when he was said of the haddock. Next to the salmon we should pronounce the dory as the most epicurean luxury that comes to table in the fish course; and when we have heard a gourmand in ecstasies over a dish of dory, we have generally found that he was a native of one of the coasts of France. According to the above-quoted authority, Pennant, some old writers enumerate on our coasts the whole year. Naturalists, like doctors, often disagree. Dr. Leach, Yarrell, and Couch are sceptical as to this northern migration, from the fact that Arctic voyagers and whalers have never met with it, which is natural of consequence in Greenland and Iceland. They conceive that the herring inhabits the deep waters of the ocean all the year, and approaches the shores at certain seasons for the deposition of its spawn, in a manner analogous to many others of the finny tribe. An additional reason is given by the latter for the dory's migration, is the consideration that the pilchard, which is so closely related to the herring, also visits the coasts of Devon and Cornwall to the North, is now known never to leave the British seas. The herring appear in the Firth of Forth towards the end of December and be coming of January in June, and then, even in the month, go to the Dunbar and Berwick coasts. The drift-nets used in fishing for them are similar to those employed for the mackerel, and are managed according to wind and tide and the situation of their food. It has been found that the herring migrates in shoals, the largest and most greater numbers in the dark night, and when the sea is ruffled by a breeze; beams of light are supposed to attract them. The herring lives in a smaller fish than the herring, and is not nearly so plentiful, except on the coast of Cornwall, where it is found at all seasons of the year, and where a most extensive fishery is carried on. The principal stations where the pilchards congregate may be divided into three—one in the north of Ireland, the second in the Channel, the latter and the Land's End, the third on the north coast of the county, near the Scilly Isles. The fishery commences with the autumn voyage, and the lurker, with a crew of eighteen men and one or two boys, are employed on what is termed the scan-fishery, which is a sort of pilchard-hunting. The lurker is a fast sailer, and when a shoal of lurker proceeds to reconnoitre, to ascertain its size and the direction it is in. The boat then returns to the scan, and the net is got out. The scan is handed to the vulger, and the net thrown into the sea, forming a curved line on the outer side of the fish. The two large boats warp the ends together, and the lurker takes its station in the centre. The crew lashing the water to keep the fish within the inclosed space. The quantity of pilchards taken by a single boat is often very large, and from five to ten thousand fish have been taken in one night by a single boat. The Cornish fishermen are very superstitious; they three thousand hogsheads of pilchard have been taken in one scan—three thousand five hundred fish being allowed for a hogshead.

Before we conclude, we must notice a curious case of illegal fishing that was tried at the Kent Assizes a few months or years ago. Regular fishermen and bargee landed bodies of poachers swept the river night and day of all the white fish, the roach of the coarse tribes. These were sold for manufacturing Jamaica rum, imitation of pearls. Roach scales were sold at twenty-one shillings a pound, since an immense quantity of fish were required to make a guart was the market price in Duke's-place. The scales were torn off from them as soon as they were caught, and thus, dreadfully mangled, the fish were thrown back into the water to linger and die in torture. From the above account it is quite clear that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not then in force.

THE CONFERENCE.

The protocols of conferences relative to the affairs of Denmark held in London from the 28th of January, 1852, to the 2nd of August, 1864, presented to both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, comprise in fifty-two pages of printed matter the whole of the proceedings of the late conference. On page 36, 17, is a summary of the Danish case, which we have been trying to the break-up of the Conference, written by one of the chief ministers.

This summary is followed by the brief protocols which record the opening of the Conference.

On page 41 we find the first detail the assumed discordance which resulted in the conclusion of an armistice for four weeks. When the discussion on the preliminaries of peace commenced, on the 12th of May, the proposition given by the Plenipotentiaries of the German Courts, which brought to light a complete divergence of opinion existing between the members of the Conference with regard to the validity of the engagements resulting from the Treaty of London of 1852. The Austrian Plenipotentiary maintained the ground of discussion so entirely free from any restriction resulting from engagements which might have existed before the war between their Governments and Denmark. But this was not the feeling of the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of London and Paris. The Protocol 14 on page 44 shows that the German Plenipotentiaries considered adopted to bring about a durable peace. It consisted in the idea of the Union of Vienna, which was to make the duchies entirely independent in political and administrative matters, to allow a dynastic tie to subsist between the duchies and the Danish monarchy, but to make that tie dependent on the decision which the Frankfort Diet might give as to the validity of the titles of King Christian IX. in his quality of Duke of Holstein. The Plenipotentiary of the German Confederation would not join in this, and the Danish Plenipotentiaries thought it inadmissible.

On the 28th of May the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia brought forward a plan still more unexpected than the first, and which had for its object to demand a complete separation of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from the kingdom of Denmark, and their union in a single State under the hereditary rule of the Representative of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Protocol No. 6 gives the reasons which determined the Ambassador of Russia to express his dissent with regard to the proposition of the Plenipotentiaries of the German Courts to detach from the Danish monarchy the whole of Holstein and Schleswig, and to place that State under a new dynasty. Of course the Danish representatives would not listen to this; and the period for the suspension of arms was approaching its termination when Earl Russell brought forward a project of a division of Schleswig and the sacrifice of Holstein, which is described on Monday night in the House of Lords. This plan, which had been previously communicated to the representatives of the neutral Powers, received their most cordial support in the Conference. The protocol of June 2 contains the declaration by which the Ambassador of Russia announced to the Conference that the Emperor, desiring to facilitate, as far as depended on him, the arrangements to be concluded between Denmark and Germany with a view to the re-establishment of peace, has ceded to Germany that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg the eventual rights which section 3 of the protocol of London of May 8, 1852, had reserved to his Majesty and to those of the elder branch of Holstein-Gottorp. The said protocol was appended in the archives of the Conference to the declaration signed on the same day.

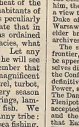
The succeeding protocols record the discussions on the vital question of armistice, during which the representative of England that a friendly mediation be appealed to to trace the line. Austria and Prussia, "while showing themselves disposed to accept the mediation of a neutral Power," demonstrated in the Conference, were not willing to engage beforehand to consider themselves bound by the decision which might be given, but might be expected to adopt it "as circumstances did not allow them to accept an arbitrative decision." The Danish Plenipotentiaries declared their willingness to accept it. The Austrian Plenipotentiary insisted that the boundary proposed by Earl Russell and accepted by Denmark was beyond the line that Lord Clarendon would not allow the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, France, and Sweden also affirmed that Earl Russell's proposition was beyond the line to an ultimatum. Then came a proposition from the French Plenipotentiary that a vote should be taken, and the majority, numerically speaking, of the electors of Schleswig. Lord Russell, in making the opinion of the Danish Plenipotentiaries on this subject, declared that he could not even consider the proposition. The Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries declared that they thought proper to give their adhesion. M. de Quade replied that he was, of course, without instructions on the subject, and that he could not even consent to accept it *ad referendum*. Lord Russell, in his declaration of the 2nd of June, in which he said that the Government would make great sacrifices in order to obtain the restoration of peace, but that there were limits which they could not pass, declared that his instructions forbade him to consent to any other line than that proposed by the Conference on the occasion of the armistice of the 28th of May, and accepted by Denmark.

"This declaration," says the summary writer, "ended the debate. It proved, at the same time, the impossibility of reaching the most perseverng efforts of the neutral Powers have not been able to overcome. It is difficult to foresee the lamentable difficulty that the labours of the Conference of London have come to an end."

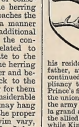
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

William I. (Frederic Charles), King of Wirtemberg, was the elder son of Frederic I., King of Wirtemberg, by his first consort, Augusta (Princess Royal), Augusta Caroline, Princess Louise, daughter of Charles William Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The King William's mother had been a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia, who eventually married her to Paul, passing her off as dead; and, on her actual death, Paul married Charlotte Augusta Matilda, daughter of George III. of England, who became Queen of Wirtemberg. Princess died his widow and Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg, at Stuttgart, on Sept. 27, 1781, and left a son and daughter. In the youth of the King the political agitation of the period and partly to the harsh and despotic character of the Duke of Wirtemberg, Frederic II., who had married Princess Augusta, a Prussian Princess, and had been made Count of Montbéliard, in Switzerland, and in the House of Peers, Napoleon. On the fall of Wirtemberg by French armies, in 1796 and 1799, he was an involuntary ally of France, and in 1805 he assisted away, in consequence of his disgraceful conduct at Austerlitz, despotic control over



his residence in Paris, where he completed his education. When his father, at the visit of Napoleon, became King of Wirtemberg, the Prince continued to live a very retired life, being strongly adverse to that system of French aggression. In 1806, nevertheless, he married the Prince's first marriage, in 1808, with the Princess Augusta of Bavaria; but the union was dissolved by mutual consent in 1814. He served in the war of 1813, and in 1812 he commanded the Wirtemberg contingent of a grand army. Subsequently he was commander of the cavalry corps of the allied army, and distinguished himself at Bochitre and Montmirail. He while King, was proprietor-in-chief of the Wirtemberg Dragoons, and chief of the 8th Regiment of Russian Infantry. The Prince succeeded his father, as Duke of Wirtemberg, on Oct. 30, 1816, and, after the decease of Frederic I., was cordially welcomed to the throne. Nor did he disappoint the hopes and expectations of his people. He was a liberal ruler, a wise and efficient Monarch. He, on succeeding, set himself vigorously to reduce the expenditure, and, by curtailing the expenses of the court, in other matters he also made valuable reforms, and throughout his reign was ever ready to carry out any measure calculated to promote good, as were required of him, when the innovation was not forced on him by revolt not endured of necessity. In the course of time, Wirtemberg was one of the most venerated monarchs in Europe, being looked on as a liberal, honest Prince, who loyally kept his word in a manner unknown, unfortunately, most, whose happiness was the well-being of his people. On one of the public buildings at Stuttgart is the following inscription in his honour: "Happy the land where love is the subject, and love is the test." In this honourable, agreeable, and prosperous way, King Of Wirtemberg died in the seventy-eighth year. His Majesty, who was a Knight of the Garter, married, secondly, Jan. 24, 1816, Catherine Paulowna, Grand Duchess, Emperor of Russia, widow of Prince Peter of Holstein-Oldenburg, and by her (who died Jan. 9, 1819) he had two daughters—Frederica Charlotte Catherine Sophia, married, 1st, Prince Carl de Nassau; and Sophia Frederica Matilda, consort of the present King of Holland. His Majesty, who died April 25, 1850, his cousin, Pauline Theresa Louisa, daughter of Louis Frederic Alexander, Duke of Wirtemberg, and by her had a son, Alexander Paul Frederic Louis, Prince, Frederica Charlotte Frederica Charlotte, married to Frederic Prince of Wirtemberg, her cousin; and Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Henrietta, married to Hermann Charles George, Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of Wirtemberg Cavalry. The King of Wirtemberg died at the Royal Wirtemberg Castle, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles Frederic Alexander, now Charles I., King of Wirtemberg, who was born March 6, 1823, and is a Lieutenant-General in the army and Colonel of the 3rd (Ist-Norfgorod Regiment of Russian Dragoons. His Majesty married, July 13, 1846, Princess Catherine Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, and sister of Alexander II., his present Imperial Majesty of Russia.



EARL POULETT.

The Right Hon. John Poulett, fifth Earl Poulett, Viscount Hinton of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, and Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George, in the Peerage of England, was the eldest son of the late fourth Earl, by his wife, Sophia, second daughter of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., and was born in 1810. He succeeded his father as Earl on the death of Lady Charles Somerset, on Feb. 15, 1863, and succeeded to the Viscounty of Hinton and the Barony of his father, Jan. 14, 1819. He married, May 26, 1836, Charlotte Fanny, only child of the late Rev. Henry Berkeley Portman, Esq., and first cousin of the present Lord Portman, by whom, who survives him, he had a family of three sons and a daughter, all of whom died unmarried before him. The three sons were drowned in a boating accident, and the eldest was the only survivor of them. The second Viscount Hinton, died Aug. 29, 1857. Earl Poulett was Colonel of the 1st Somerset Militia from 1819 to 1852, and Lieutenant-Colonel of very retiring disposition and habits, had been in an infirm state of health for a long time past. He was a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of St. Patrick. His seat, George Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

William Henry, the second son of the late Sir William Fowell Pakenham, the Hon. George Pouletl, R.N., by his wife, Catherine Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart., William Henry, now sixth Earl Poulett, is a Captain in the Army; he was born Sept. 22, 1827, and is married and has issue. This noble house of Poulett, or Paulett, is of very ancient origin. It springs immediately from Sir Thomas Paulet, Knight, whose younger brother, William Paulet, Serjeant-at-Law, was the ancestor of the present Marquis of Winchester. Sir Thomas Paulet's grandson, Sir Amias Paulett, was knighted for his valour at the battle of Nieuport-on-Yvest, June 10, 1487. His grandson, another Sir Amias Paulet, was one of the principal keepers of Queen Mary Stuart during her unjustifiable captivity in England. The second Sir Amias's grandson, John Poulett, a staunch Cavalier and an active commander in the Civil War, was created, on Oct. 14, 1627, by Charles I., Baron Poulett. His lordship's great grandson, John, fourth Lord Poulett, K.G., a Commissioner for

the Scottish Union, was created Viscount Hinton and Earl Poulett in 1706. His direct descendants are the Earl just dead and the present Earl.

THE HON. FREDERICK CRAVEN.

The Hon. Frederick Craven, brother of William, second and present Earl Craven, and of the late Hon. Augustus Craven, died on the 21st ult. at his town house, 14, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, after a very brief illness. He was the youngest son of William, first Earl Craven, a Major-General in the Army, by his wife, Louisa Brunton, a celebrated actress, the fifth daughter of John Brunton, Esq., of Norwich. He was born April 11, 1812, and was educated at Eton. He was never married.

THE REV. CANON CURETON.

The Rev. William Cureton, D.D., F.R.S., a Canon of Westminster, Rector of St. Margaret's, Chaplain to Convocation, and Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, died at his residence, Westminster Abbey, on the 17th ult. at his country seat, Westbury, near Shrewsbury. He had received a check view of the battle-field of Solferino, Shrewsbury. He had received a check view of the battle-field of Solferino, Strenthan, about a year ago, and not more than three days before his death had obtained from the company a temporary large absence of attendance leave (£4170) for himself and his little daughter, who had sustained some injuries. The Canon's son and heir is now in his twenty-first year. He is the eldest son of William Cureton, Esq., by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Newcombe, Esq., of Wardsbrook, Cork. He was born in 1808, and inherited from his father a small income, which might have enabled him to enter as a Commoner at the University; but his bent was entirely to the study of theology. He was not left very well provided for, and he matriculated in the humble position of servitor of Christ Church. In Michaelmas Term, 1830, he graduated as double third class. He became M.A. in 1833, and D.D. in 1838. In 1834, shortly after his ordination, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the library of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In 1837 he removed to London, on his appointment as Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, at which post he remained, working diligently, till 1849, when he received a censure at Westminster, to which an Act of Parliament had attached a stipend of the parish of St. Margaret. Two years previously he had been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Cureton's works are numerous, and show profoundly erudite. He edited the "Book of Religious and Philosophical Sects," from the Arabic of Shaharstani (1842-4); an Arabic manuscript of the "Lamentations" (1843); and, in the same year, "The Pillar of the Creed of the Stumbler." These were followed by his famous edition and translation of a Syriac version of the Epistles of St. Ignatius. Amongst other great and valuable discoveries was the edition of his "Palimpsest" fragments of the Syriac convent of Maria Deipara, in the Valley of Ascetics or the Desert of Nitria, and obtained with that object by the Syriac collection made by Dr. Augustus Pacho, in Egypt, and transferred to the trustees of the British Museum. He also added to the parts of Syriac literature which had been procured through the exertions of Archdeacon Pattam. Dr. Cureton married, in 1840, Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Mayo, Esq., the eminent solicitor, by whom he leaves a youthful family. Two of his sons are at Westminster School. To his wife, Miss Mayo, he was married in Marylebone Church, the MSS. on the authority of which the Syriac text of the Epistles of St. Ignatius is based.

PROFESSOR JAMES MILLER.

This eminent surgeon and medical author died on the 17th ult., was the son of the Rev. Mr. Miller, a minister of the Kirk. He was born in 1812, and received his education at his father's native town, and at the University of St. Andrews. He studied medicine at Edinburgh as pupil of the great Liston, whose assistant he became, and whose life he subsequently wrote; his practice when Liston came to settle in London. Miller became M.D. and Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, and, in 1841, was elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He was also Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he held a long list of appointments in connection with the hospitals and public institutions of Edinburgh. His literary works are highly esteemed. The principal are "A System of Surgery" and "Surgical Experience of Chloroform." He was the author also of the article on surgery in the new edition of "The Encyclopedia Britannica."

MR. GEORGE LANCE.

George Lance, who died on the 18th ult., a prolonged illness, which incapacitated him from the practice of his profession, was one of the most distinguished still-life painters of his age. Born in 1802, at Lichfield, near Colchester, he studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and was for some time a pupil of Haydon. In the "Autobiography" of the latter there are several references to Lance which illustrate the character of both master and pupil, though, in many such references to Haydon, we should be on our guard against the strong personal prejudices of the writer. Lance first exhibited in 1826, at the Academy, as a landscape-painter. For several years later he became known more especially as a painter of fruit, flowers, and game, frequently painted on and around richly-embossed vessels of silver plate; occasionally a member or a known figure was introduced, and sometimes a glimpse of landscape background. Of these latter compositions, however, particularly during the first half of his career, several figure-subjects. Among the most important of these are "Melancholy," "The Child Samuel," "A Microscope," "The Village Coquette," "The Grandmother's Blessing," "The Art Enriched in the Lap of the Doc de Beauty." It must be confessed that in those Lance was seen to much less advantage than in his many perfectly unpretentious rest of fruit and flowers, several of which are worthy of the best Dutch painters for colour and closeness of imitation, while some of his best works have a richness of impasto and force of effect especially to himself. The painter was brought somewhat capriciously before the public in 1844, when the Parliamentary Committee investigated the grants to the National Gallery; and Lance stated in evidence that he had restored and even repainted portions of the celebrated picture, "Philip of Spain Hunting the Wild Boar." The artist's imitative skill had certainly deceived some keen connoisseurs—but of by it anyone was humiliated it was assuredly others rather than himself. Our readers will remember that we have been indebted to the deceased painter for one of the engravings from his works, and also for more than one of our most popular chromotypes. Mr. Lance was elected thirty-three years ago a member of the Belgian Society of Artists.

SAMUEL BROOKS, ESQ.

Samuel Brooks, Esq., the senior partner in the great banking establishment known as Messrs. Brooks and Co., 61, Lombard-street, and Messrs. Samuel Brooks, and Co., Blackburn Old Bank, Altrincham and Manchester, who died at Manchester on the 7th ult., in the seventy-second year of his age, entered his father's share in the Blackburn Old Bank and also founded (fifty-three years ago) the Manchester Bank, which has been his main establishment. He was not only eminently successful as a banker but he was also an able agriculturist, and as an employer of labour in the improvement of land he has been a great benefactor to the neighbourhood of Manchester. Large tracts, which before were comparatively unproductive, were by his judicious outlay in planting and in making roads and drains, been converted into favourite sites now covered with mansions. Among these may be named the estate in Cheshire Mr. Brooks constructed, at a cost of more than £40,000, a deep drainage cutting of great magnitude, more than five miles long, which entirely changed the climate of that district—banishing the fogs, as may be judged from the fact that whereas wheat used to be found it is now rarely grown, and is now a perfectly dry bed of gravel more than 16 ft. deep. Mr. Brooks has left two sons and five daughters. He had retired from any active participation in the business, which has for some years been carried on by his eldest son, William Cunliffe Brooks, Esq.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Charlotte Shore, of Hove, Sussex, was proved in the London Court on the 8th ult. the executors being the Right Honorable Lord Overstone, the Right Hon. Charles John, Baron Teignmouth, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., and the Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, Vicar of Brighton, under whose ministry she had attended for many years, and left the sum of £13,000. Lincoln in trust for two of her nieces and two of her nephews; £5000 to a few other relatives or other of her relatives; a like sum of £5000 to her niece, the eldest daughter of her brother Lord Teignmouth, appointing her Lordship residuary legatee. There is a legacy of £100 to her own servant, free of duty.

The will of Frederick Richard Magenis, Esq., of Grosvenor-square, was proved in London by the executors Sophia Selina Anne Dashwood Magenis, K.C.B.; Thomas F. Wallace, Esq., of St. James-street, Westminster; and William Carlisle, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn—personal property sworn under £140,000. The will and first codicil are dated February, 1861. There are three subsequent codicils, the last dated the 20th of May, 1859, and proved on the 11th of the following month. After making some liberal bequests to relatives and friends, £50,000, the legacies of £5000 each to the children of nine legacies to his servants—to one man-servant, £500; to his housekeeper, £300; to another woman, each £200; to his gamekeeper, coachman, and valet, £100 to his groom, each £50; also many charitable bequests—he leaves the residue of his property to his daughter, Elizabeth Florence, wife of Admiral William Baillie, R.N., and to her issue. The yacht, the Mine, to leaves to the Captain. The following are among the charitable bequests:—Middlesex Hospital; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Jerusalem; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society; Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, each £200; and £100 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The will of Roger Cunliffe, Esq., of Bucklernbury, banker, and of Highbury-place, was proved in London by his sons, Roger Cunliffe, and Edward Shrubsole Cunliffe, Esqrs., the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The will bears date Sept. 8, 1865, and a codicil in the February following, and he died on the 16th of May last. He has devised his real property principally amongst his sons and daughters, bequeathing to his two sons immediate legacies of £6000, and an equal share in the residue of his estate real and personal. To each of his five daughters £10,000; and there are legacies to other members of his family. He denies that no money be taken from his share in the business but what may be absolutely necessary, and to bear an interest of £5 per cent, and that three months' notice be given to the partnership firm of any sums required exceeding £1000. There is one clause in the will we quote in his own words:—"And here I wish to explain that there are no legacies given to religious or charitable institutions in this my last will, because I have always thought it far more proper to make such gifts in the lifetime, and this I have been in the habit of doing consistently during a period of more than forty years."

The will of Samuel Brooks, Esq., banker, of Manchester, was proved on the 27th ult., by his eldest son, W. Cunliffe Brooks, Thomas Harrop Slidebottom, and William Norris, the executors and trustees of the will, the personalty being sworn under £140,000. Mr. Brooks has left two sons and five daughters, to each of whom he made settlements and deeds of gift in his lifetime. By his will, dated the 20th of March, 1858, and proved, with after other gifts and dispositions, the testator leaves to each of his five daughters property of the annual value of £1000 for each respectively. Estates to the value of nearly £200,000 are entailed on John Brooks, the son of testator's deceased son, Samuel Brooks, Rector of Wellington, Rector of Walker-le-Dale; and, after devising considerable estates specifically to his surviving sons, Mr. Cunliffe Brooks and Major Brooks, the testator ins gives to them the very large residue of his estates and other property.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. S., Melbourne.—1. The last three moves by White, in your withdrawal end-game, are undoubtedly the best he could make. Can as much be said for the two previous moves? 2. Your MS. is in hand, but it appears to us to be rather too long. 3. We will look at it as soon as we can, but it appears to us to—3. Your former welcome communication has been replied to by post.

A. Z.—The key-move to the solution of your problem is as you state, and the solution is the set away of B to Q 8th.

J. Trischbiansky.—They are very acceptable, and shall have immediate attention.

J. F. Moorsom.—Received with thanks. The appearance of *Le Nouvelle Aspersée* is, no doubt, annoying to subscribers. Application should be made to the Editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

LAVERLOCK.—There is a copy, we believe, in the fine collection of Chess works belonging to Mr. Staunton, of Kensington.

R. H. P. Kinnear.—Your letter, and the problem it contained, have been transferred to "Indian Problems." Try to compose with originality, and with as few pieces on the chessboard as possible. Your present problem is not original, and is far too easy for the King's side any withdrawal.

J. Hunnex.—Your last solution appears sent was probably set up wrongly. That now forwarded is correct. Your problem shall have attention in due time.

M. P.—It may well be that there is a substantial retrocation in other and more important free games besides those you have mentioned in your letter. They are the only ones, however, in which we remember to have noted that playing the game was obligatory.

J. Trischbiansky.—We are very sorry to say that we have not, as yet, received the solution of the problem you sent. We should start with fifty numbers of the game you mention. The games you have been good enough to send us will be examined and returned at the earliest opportunity.

HERR KLIEN.—Received, with thanks.

W. H. K. Pierce.—Your solution is correct at a glance, without setting up the men.

F. F. T. Bayley.—The letter, now before us, is unsigned.

C. BENHAM.—If admits of a second move, beginning. 1. Kt to Q 8th.

MATHO DE KAMMEN.—Both the solutions of No. 1,061 are incomplete—that of solution by another route, and are therefore inadmissible.

No. 1,062.—The number you require is found to be out of print.—2. Try the following :—1. B to K 8th. 1. Q takes B (ch). 3. Kt to K 5th. The rest may be left to your own sagacity.

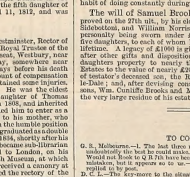
* Our customers, if there will be any given moment, can have the answers to very many questions, are deferred from want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1061.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3rd	P takes Q (best)
2. P to K 3rd	Any move
	3. R, Kt, or Pawn mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1062.
By HERR KLIEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

An agreeable little Game played by the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Mr. ELDER and Mr. MARACHE.—*(Day Legret' Defence.)*

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	10. Q takes Q P (ch)	20. K to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	11. Q takes K Kt	21. Q to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	12. Q to K 3rd	22. Q to Q 3rd
(This defence has been laboriously examined, and is considered sound. Its object is to partially unlock the game by the sacrifice of the centre of moves which they give as the best.)	13. Q to K 5th	23. Q to Q 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	14. Q to K 6th (ch)	24. Q to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	15. Q to K 5th	25. Q to K 3rd
6. P to Q 5th	16. P to Q B 3rd	26. Q to K B 2nd
7. P to Q B 4th	17. Kt to Q 2nd	27. Q to K 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	18. B to Q Kt 2nd	28. Q to K 2nd
9. Kt to K 2nd	19. Q to K 4th	29. Q to K 3rd
10. P takes P	20. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes B
11. Q to Q 4th	21. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 3rd
12. B to K 4th	22. K to Q sq	Q to Q 2nd
13. Kt to K 5th	23. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
14. Q to K 3rd	24. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
15. Q to Q 4th	25. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
16. Q to Q B 2nd	26. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes B
17. Kt to Q 2nd	27. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
18. Kt to K B 3rd	28. K to Q B sq	Q to K B 2nd
19. Kt to K 5th	29. K to Q Kt sq	Q to K 3rd
20. Kt to K B 3rd	30. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
21. Kt to K 5th	31. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
22. K to Q sq	32. K to Q Kt sq	Q to K 3rd
23. K to Q 2nd	33. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
24. Q to K 3rd	34. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
25. Kt to K 5th	35. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q to K 3rd
26. Kt to K B 3rd	36. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
27. Kt to K 5th	37. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
28. Kt takes B	38. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
29. Kt to K 5th	39. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
30. Kt to K B 3rd	40. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
31. Kt to K 5th	41. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
32. Kt to K B 3rd	42. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
33. Kt to K 5th	43. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
34. Kt to K B 3rd	44. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
35. Kt to K 5th	45. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
36. Kt to K B 3rd	46. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
37. Kt to K 5th	47. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
38. Kt to K B 3rd	48. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
39. Kt to K 5th	49. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
40. Kt to K B 3rd	50. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th	51. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
42. Kt to K B 3rd	52. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
43. Kt to K 5th	53. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
44. Kt to K B 3rd	54. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
45. Kt to K 5th	55. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
46. Kt to K B 3rd	56. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
47. Kt to K 5th	57. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
48. Kt to K B 3rd	58. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
49. Kt to K 5th	59. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
50. Kt to K B 3rd	60. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
51. Kt to K 5th	61. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
52. Kt to K B 3rd	62. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
53. Kt to K 5th	63. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
54. Kt to K B 3rd	64. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
55. Kt to K 5th	65. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
56. Kt to K B 3rd	66. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
57. Kt to K 5th	67. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
58. Kt to K B 3rd	68. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
59. Kt to K 5th	69. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
60. Kt to K B 3rd	70. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
61. Kt to K 5th	71. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
62. Kt to K B 3rd	72. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
63. Kt to K 5th	73. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
64. Kt to K B 3rd	74. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
65. Kt to K 5th	75. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
66. Kt to K B 3rd	76. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
67. Kt to K 5th	77. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
68. Kt to K B 3rd	78. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
69. Kt to K 5th	79. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
70. Kt to K B 3rd	80. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
71. Kt to K 5th	81. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
72. Kt to K B 3rd	82. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
73. Kt to K 5th	83. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
74. Kt to K B 3rd	84. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
75. Kt to K 5th	85. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
76. Kt to K B 3rd	86. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
77. Kt to K 5th	87. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
78. Kt to K B 3rd	88. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
79. Kt to K 5th	89. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
80. Kt to K B 3rd	90. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
81. Kt to K 5th	91. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
82. Kt to K B 3rd	92. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
83. Kt to K 5th	93. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
84. Kt to K B 3rd	94. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
85. Kt to K 5th	95. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
86. Kt to K B 3rd	96. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
87. Kt to K 5th	97. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
88. Kt to K B 3rd	98. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
89. Kt to K 5th	99. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
90. Kt to K B 3rd	100. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
91. Kt to K 5th	101. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
92. Kt to K B 3rd	102. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
93. Kt to K 5th	103. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
94. Kt to K B 3rd	104. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
95. Kt to K 5th	105. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
96. Kt to K B 3rd	106. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
97. Kt to K 5th	107. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
98. Kt to K B 3rd	108. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
99. Kt to K 5th	109. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
100. Kt to K B 3rd	110. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
101. Kt to K 5th	111. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
102. Kt to K B 3rd	112. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
103. Kt to K 5th	113. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
104. Kt to K B 3rd	114. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
105. Kt to K 5th	115. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
106. Kt to K B 3rd	116. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
107. Kt to K 5th	117. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
108. Kt to K B 3rd	118. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
109. Kt to K 5th	119. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
110. Kt to K B 3rd	120. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
111. Kt to K 5th	121. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
112. Kt to K B 3rd	122. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
113. Kt to K 5th	123. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
114. Kt to K B 3rd	124. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
115. Kt to K 5th	125. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
116. Kt to K B 3rd	126. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
117. Kt to K 5th	127. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
118. Kt to K B 3rd	128. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
119. Kt to K 5th	129. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
120. Kt to K B 3rd	130. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
121. Kt to K 5th	131. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
122. Kt to K B 3rd	132. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
123. Kt to K 5th	133. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
124. Kt to K B 3rd	134. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
125. Kt to K 5th	135. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
126. Kt to K B 3rd	136. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
127. Kt to K 5th	137. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
128. Kt to K B 3rd	138. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
129. Kt to K 5th	139. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
130. Kt to K B 3rd	140. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
131. Kt to K 5th	141. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
132. Kt to K B 3rd	142. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
133. Kt to K 5th	143. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
134. Kt to K B 3rd	144. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
135. Kt to K 5th	145. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
136. Kt to K B 3rd	146. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
137. Kt to K 5th	147. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
138. Kt to K B 3rd	148. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
139. Kt to K 5th	149. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
140. Kt to K B 3rd	150. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
141. Kt to K 5th	151. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
142. Kt to K B 3rd	152. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
143. Kt to K 5th	153. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
144. Kt to K B 3rd	154. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
145. Kt to K 5th	155. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
146. Kt to K B 3rd	156. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
147. Kt to K 5th	157. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
148. Kt to K B 3rd	158. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
149. Kt to K 5th	159. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
150. Kt to K B 3rd	160. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
151. Kt to K 5th	161. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
152. Kt to K B 3rd	162. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
153. Kt to K 5th	163. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
154. Kt to K B 3rd	164. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
155. Kt to K 5th	165. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
156. Kt to K B 3rd	166. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
157. Kt to K 5th	167. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
158. Kt to K B 3rd	168. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
159. Kt to K 5th	169. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
160. Kt to K B 3rd	170. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
161. Kt to K 5th	171. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
162. Kt to K B 3rd	172. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
163. Kt to K 5th	173. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
164. Kt to K B 3rd	174. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
165. Kt to K 5th	175. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
166. Kt to K B 3rd	176. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
167. Kt to K 5th	177. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
168. Kt to K B 3rd	178. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
169. Kt to K 5th	179. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
170. Kt to K B 3rd	180. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
171. Kt to K 5th	181. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
172. Kt to K B 3rd	182. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
173. Kt to K 5th	183. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
174. Kt to K B 3rd	184. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
175. Kt to K 5th	185. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
176. Kt to K B 3rd	186. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
177. Kt to K 5th	187. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
178. Kt to K B 3rd	188. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
179. Kt to K 5th	189. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
180. Kt to K B 3rd	190. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
181. Kt to K 5th	191. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
182. Kt to K B 3rd	192. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
183. Kt to K 5th	193. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
184. Kt to K B 3rd	194. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
185. Kt to K 5th	195. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
186. Kt to K B 3rd	196. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
187. Kt to K 5th	197. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
188. Kt to K B 3rd	198. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
189. Kt to K 5th	199. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
190. Kt to K B 3rd	200. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
191. Kt to K 5th	201. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
192. Kt to K B 3rd	202. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
193. Kt to K 5th	203. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
194. Kt to K B 3rd	204. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
195. Kt to K 5th	205. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
196. Kt to K B 3rd	206. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
197. Kt to K 5th	207. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
198. Kt to K B 3rd	208. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
199. Kt to K 5th	209. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
200. Kt to K B 3rd	210. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
201. Kt to K 5th	211. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
202. Kt to K B 3rd	212. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
203. Kt to K 5th	213. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
204. Kt to K B 3rd	214. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
205. Kt to K 5th	215. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
206. Kt to K B 3rd	216. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
207. Kt to K 5th	217. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
208. Kt to K B 3rd	218. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
209. Kt to K 5th	219. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
210. Kt to K B 3rd	220. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
211. Kt to K 5th	221. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
212. Kt to K B 3rd	222. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
213. Kt to K 5th	223. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
214. Kt to K B 3rd	224. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
215. Kt to K 5th	225. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
216. Kt to K B 3rd	226. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
217. Kt to K 5th	227. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
218. Kt to K B 3rd	228. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
219. Kt to K 5th	229. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
220. Kt to K B 3rd	230. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
221. Kt to K 5th	231. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
222. Kt to K B 3rd	232. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
223. Kt to K 5th	233. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
224. Kt to K B 3rd	234. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
225. Kt to K 5th	235. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
226. Kt to K B 3rd	236. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
227. Kt to K 5th	237. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
228. Kt to K B 3rd	238. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
229. Kt to K 5th	239. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
230. Kt to K B 3rd	240. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
231. Kt to K 5th	241. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
232. Kt to K B 3rd	242. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
233. Kt to K 5th	243. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
234. Kt to K B 3rd	244. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
235. Kt to K 5th	245. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
236. Kt to K B 3rd	246. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
237. Kt to K 5th	247. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
238. Kt to K B 3rd	248. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
239. Kt to K 5th	249. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
240. Kt to K B 3rd	250. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
241. Kt to K 5th	251. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
242. Kt to K B 3rd	252. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
243. Kt to K 5th	253. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
244. Kt to K B 3rd	254. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
245. Kt to K 5th	255. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
246. Kt to K B 3rd	256. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
247. Kt to K 5th	257. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
248. Kt to K B 3rd	258. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
249. Kt to K 5th	259. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
250. Kt to K B 3rd	260. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
251. Kt to K 5th	261. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
252. Kt to K B 3rd	262. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
253. Kt to K 5th	263. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
254. Kt to K B 3rd	264. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
255. Kt to K 5th	265. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
256. Kt to K B 3rd	266. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
257. Kt to K 5th	267. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
258. Kt to K B 3rd	268. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
259. Kt to K 5th	269. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
260. Kt to K B 3rd	270. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
261. Kt to K 5th	271. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
262. Kt to K B 3rd	272. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
263. Kt to K 5th	273. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
264. Kt to K B 3rd	274. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
265. Kt to K 5th	275. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
266. Kt to K B 3rd	276. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
267. Kt to K 5th	277. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
268. Kt to K B 3rd	278. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
269. Kt to K 5th	279. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
270. Kt to K B 3rd	280. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
271. Kt to K 5th	281. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
272. Kt to K B 3rd	282. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
273. Kt to K 5th	283. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
274. Kt to K B 3rd	284. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
275. Kt to K 5th	285. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
276. Kt to K B 3rd	286. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
277. Kt to K 5th	287. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd
278. Kt to K B 3rd	288. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd
279. Kt to K 5th	289. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd
280. Kt to K B 3rd	290. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
281. Kt to K 5th	291. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
282. Kt to K B 3rd	292. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
283. Kt to K 5th	293. Q to K 4th	Q to K 3rd

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4541	1848	102 6 8	2000 4,828 11 7
5780	1856	77 0 0	2000 3,017 0 0
5787	1856	122 13 4	4000 5,576 11 9
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Malvern, 30th June, 1864.

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Side dishes and covers, per set	3 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0
Cruet frames, with glasses	1 5 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
Fish carvers and forks, in case	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
12 pairs dessert knives and forks	3 10 0	5 0 0	9 10 0
12 pairs table knives and forks	3 0 0	4 10 0	8 0 0
Tea and coffee services, per set	4 15 0	7 10 0	20 0 0
Bread baskets, from 1l. 10s. to	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Waiters, per inch	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 5 0
Toast-racks, each	0 11 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
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Butter coolers, every variety	1 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0

Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Cake and Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Tea Chests, Desks, Dressing Bags, Portfolios, Envelope Cases, Inkstands, Dinner Bells, Waiters, Card Trays, Cabinet Goods, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Kettles, Lamps, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Corner Dishes, Cake Baskets, Bread Baskets, Cruet Frames, Liqueur Frames, Biscuit Boxes, Knife Trays, Fish Carvers, Fish Knives and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Table Knives and Forks, Fish Knives and Forks, Fish Carvers, Fish Slices, Fish Eaters, Fish Servers, Fish Trowels, Fish Forks, Fish Knives

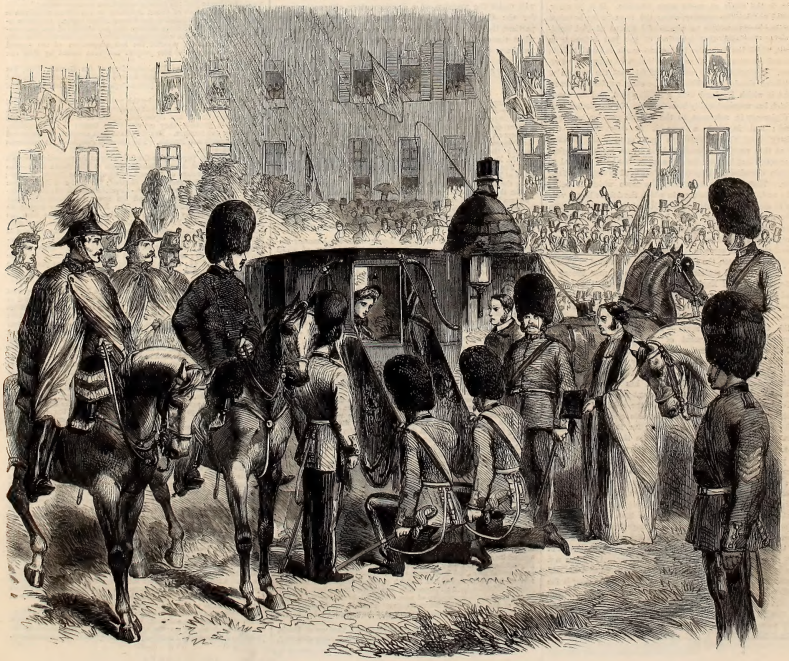
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1267.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE constitutional system of this country is a machine which, like all other machines, finds its vitality in friction. Out of the resistance obtained by the rubbing together of opposing bodies are elicited the light and heat and all the elements essential to vigour and usefulness. Even in the much-sneered-at vestries of a locally self-governed land this principle is always in active and valuable operation; it pervades our municipal institutions, and it culminates in the great council of the nation, which we familiarly call Parliament. An Opposition is as necessary to the proper government of the country as a Ministry, and if the latter has its rights as well its duties, the former is equally well endowed in these respects, and is not spared its share of abstract responsibility. It fares ill for the political welfare of the people when an Opposition grows supine, for in proportion a Ministry grows despotic or careless; and legislation, as understood in a constitutional sense, becomes little better than a collection of decrees by the grace of the Government. During the later existence of the present Parliament there has been,—so far, at least, as broad questions and large interests are concerned—something approaching to this state of things. The Opposition has been led by statesmen not unambitious, but who have been twice tried as conductors of the affairs of the nation and have been deliberately rejected by two Parliaments, one of them chosen under their own auspices. A Minister has been at the head of the Government whose traditionary claims to authority, as a diplomatist and an administrator, were unimpeachable, and whose personal popularity and whose skill as a member of Parliament were admitted to be second to none. By an adroit fusion of politicians in his Cabinet he had neutralised such antagonism of degree as might have lurked in the ranks of the Liberal party, and on great emergencies might have reckoned on a stern and steadfast closing of the whole body against aggression from their opponents. The consequence of this combination of circumstances has been the approach of that listlessness on the part of Parliament, and that jaunty indifference on the part of Ministers, which we have above indicated; and the outside world had begun to think that the Sessions of the Legislature



THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—SEE PAGE 31.

were intended to serve the purpose only of passing the Estimates and producing first-rate Budgets. As it happened, Ministers were admitted ungrudgingly to be strong and worthy of all trust in foreign politics; and therefore, while it was believed that the character and influence of England abroad were preserved, and while taxation was dealt with from a popular point of view, there was a fair chance of the Government being left pretty nearly to its own devices in other matters, whatever they might be. Always, of late years, in the month of February, speculation has been rife as to how, with any decent show of business-doing, Parliament was to get through the six months which are devoted by custom to legislation; and this was especially the case in the present year, when the Queen's Speech was, for all the work that it indicated, a blank, and there was no hope that the most sanguine efforts would be successful in preventing a very humdrum Session. Nevertheless, ere long there arose circumstances which an Opposition, eager in its aspirations for power, fearless of responsibility, and strong in the consciousness of a policy of its own, might long ago have turned to political and Parliamentary profit for itself and its party. By a series of mishaps, the strong point of the Government was transformed into its weak one, and it was on the question of its foreign policy that it was found to be assailable, if anyone was desirous and capable of assailing it. Long ago it was within the means of the Opposition to have impeached that policy and brought it to a direct issue before the proper tribunal; but a sense of inherent debility caused the leaders of that body, who knew enough of the mysteries of Ministers to render them timid, to acquiesce in all the stereotyped pleas for delay in treating by open discussion the delicate secrecies of foreign policy; and, as usual, the Parliament and the people were compelled to wait until diplomatic action on the affairs of Denmark was over, when all that could be said could avail nothing to alter what had been done, and when the matter for consideration had ceased to be national or international and had become merely personal—that is, one which concerned the conduct of Ministers merely. The moment of this negative ripeness having arrived, the Opposition, after much hesitation and no little travail, screwed its courage to the sticking place and contrived to produce that half-hearted motion of censure which is galvanising Parliament in these its expiring days in the month of July.

It has been written and said that the country takes deep interest in this question of Denmark, and perhaps it is the fact, so far as the country ever does take interest in any matter of foreign policy which does not bring England into such participation in the affair as resets upon taxation. It is, however, doubtful whether the country, using the term in its broadest sense, has been conscious in any real degree of that basis of limitation of England, that lowering of her just influence in Europe, which has been the text of so much inflated talk in clubs and coteries and of so many indignant essays in newspapers. Nevertheless, it was but right that the opinion of Parliament should have been asked on the conduct of transactions in which England took a leading part, and the result of which has unquestionably been failure. No one denies that our diplomacy in reference to the Danish question has been baffled; and in such a case it is only due to the Ministry that they should be put upon their defence. But, at this particular juncture, it is by no means a logical consequence that because the Government has been unequal to a certain occasion the Opposition is entitled to step into their places. That however is, in fact, the issue which is being tried; and, looking to the tone in which the debate has been early to assume, it is fortunate for Ministers that the question has been accepted in that way. In a certain sense, Denmark has become a secondary consideration in the discussion; and the real contest turns on the point whether the time has arrive to go out and the outs to come in. Notwithstanding this narrowing of the subject matter, the opportunity has been used to advantage, and in several statesmanlike speeches a new theory of the foreign policy of England has been enunciated and illustrated with much force; and, whatever may be the issue of a Parliamentary contention, whatever may be its motives and its objects—be they personal in the sense of party, or patriotic in the truest abstract sense—it has had the effect of presenting to the judgment of the country a question of the greatest importance, and this is whether England is hereafter to adhere to the traditionary system of foreign policy which she has hitherto upheld in common with the Continental Powers with whom she has nothing else in common, or whether she has to strike out for herself an independent course more consonant with the spirit of her institutions. It is probable that ere long this question will come on for consideration and settlement; for it is evident that a strong feeling on this subject pervades the mind of Parliament. In the debate now in hand every speaker who was in a position to utter his sentiments without fear of committing himself expressed or implied an adherence to the principle of strict non-intervention on the part of the British Government in the domestic politics of foreign nations, and an abjuration of all the liabilities and entanglements of treaties, negotiations, and alliances; and for the first time we had demonstrated the differences and incongruities which exist between the motives, the conduct, and the means of carrying out the foreign policy of despotic Continental Powers and those of a Constitutional and insular country. If it has not already been observed, it will soon be discovered that the real question now brought before Parliament and the country is the decision of what is to be the future conduct of our foreign relations—the principles, the methods, and the course of action of our foreign policy. In this regard, that which was a mere party move will have been the unconscious cause of a great national benefit.

Looking at the debate from any other point of view its interest is considerably dwarfed. It dwindles into an exhibition of mere personal cleverness, and invites only a comparison of the relative vigour of the two parties in Parliament in attack and defence. The immediate deduction from the discovery is tolerably clear. It is quite evident that at the time when the Danish question had reached the critical point, when it became the duty of the signitaries of the Treaty of 1852 to interfere, the Government of this country believed that they could rely on the co-operation of the other Powers parties to that arrangement; that they were justified in supposing that the joint voice of England, Russia, and France raised against aggression in Denmark would suffice to settle the matter; and it was in that sense, and not in the narrower meaning which has been put upon it, that Lord Palmerston used the words, that in any crisis which might arise Denmark would not be found alone. It is a fair inference from the circumstances, as they then existed, that these words did not necessarily imply war with Germany, and, still less, war on that Power by England single-handed. For reasons which to most persons are palpable enough, and which may be traced without difficulty in the voluminous literature of the Foreign Office, since that time France and Russia have been alienated from England on this question, and, as a result, on this country solely was left the responsibility of carrying out the Treaty of 1852. Hastily, this was no treaty of guarantee, and the question for the Government to decide was, whether they should plunge the nation into war for the maintenance of an engagement which France and Russia repudiated. It was a difficult, a delicate position; but we believe that the opinion of the country will eventually endorse the course taken by Ministers. It must be admitted that they have been unsuccessful in a great diplomatic contest; but it will, perhaps, be felt that they had to encounter adverse influences of no common force; that they were not so much outwitted as betrayed; and that, after all, their real fault has been an adherence to a system of foreign policy which has now received merited condemnation, and totters to its fall. The matter for the consideration of the country, the real judges and arbiters between the contending parties, is very simple. As we have already intimated, assuming that her Majesty's Ministers have managed the Dano-German affair ill, that the result is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it shown that England does not hold the balance of power in Europe in her own hands, the acceptance of the proposition that the Opposition can serve done better is not a necessary consequence. This is the legitimate course for those members who, having relieved their feelings by hearty abuse of both parties, will, under the pressure of a Parliamentary alternative, vote for the Government. To every one who is not a mere partisan the choice, though not wholly satisfactory, is obvious when the crucial test of a division is applied to individual members.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress were to leave Fontainebleau on Thursday—the Emperor proceeding to Vichy, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, to St. Cloud.

Baron de Benst, Plenipotentiary of the Germanic Diet at the London Conference, arrived in Paris yesterday week. By the invitation of the Emperor he proceeded to Fontainebleau on Saturday and breakfasted at the palace. In the evening he returned to Paris and dined with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Rouhl, the Minister of Finance, has returned to Paris from the south of France.

On the 1st inst. the day for giving full liberty of representation to the Parisian theatres according to Vichy, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, to St. Cloud.

The railroad from Rennes to St. Malo was opened on the 27th ult., completing railway communication between the latter place and Paris.

A cricket club has been formed at Lyons, under the honorary presidency of M. Rambuteau. It numbers forty members, of whom forty-two are English, ninety-two French, and six German.

The treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland, arranged on the 30th of June, was signed yesterday week by MM. Drouyn de Lhuys and Rouher, on the part of France, and by M. Kern, as representative of the Helvetic Confederation. The treaty contains a clause for the mutual guarantee of property in works of literature and art, in accordance with the international considerations.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Algiers which represent that the tribes on the left of the Chelif river in revolt have all surrendered unconditionally, and that 4000 prisoners are retained by the French commander as a guarantee for their submission.

A Paris paper says that the French Government has made arrangements to receive 25,000 Circassian emigrants in Algeria.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued authorising the expenditure of two millions of reals for the purchase of the house in which Francia I. was confined previous to the Battle of Pavia.

The Spanish journals mention the outbreak of a dangerous malady in the city of Murcia from the following cause:—In constructing the railroad pipes have passed through that place a large mass of bones, excavated from the neighbourhood of the city for the purpose of being used in manufacture. At the spot where they were found such a quantity of stagnant water has since collected, the malaria from which has produced a pernicious fever, with all the characteristics of a plague. More than 1500 persons in Murcia and the environs have been attacked, and a large number of deaths have taken place. A manifestation against the railway company by the population took place a few days back, and serious disturbances are feared.

ITALY.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the financial policy of the Government was concluded on Tuesday. Signor Mordini reviewed the financial measures of the Left. Signor Lanza defended the financial system of the Government. He contested the accuracy of the Marquis Pepoli on the condition of the Treasury and proposed economy in several departments. He declared that Italy desired peace and good understanding with France, in order to render the frontiers secure against invasion by brigands, stating that brigandage cost the country fifty million lire annually. The President of the Council stated that no financial plan had been proposed in opposition to that brought forward by the Ministry, and that no political programme had been clearly laid down by their opponents, except that of the Left demanding an immediate declaration of war. The Minister objected to any order of the day which did not express absolute confidence in the Government. A vote of confidence was then passed by 182 to 126 votes.

Garibaldi is just now being as much beset with admirers at Ischia, where he is taking the baths, as he was in England. Day after day says a letter from that island, the crowds have been pouring in from Naples, and from morning till eight o'clock in the evening, when the General goes to bed, he has been kissed and embraced as never mortal man was before. A frenzy of affection and adoration has manifested itself.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The loss of Alsen to the Danes has been followed by a lull in warlike operations. Some slight affairs, however, are announced. A reconnaissance made by the Danish men-of-war off the Island of Rügen drew out the fire of the German batteries there. Several shells struck the ships, which thereupon shoved off. A party of Danes who landed at Lauftorf, in Rügen, on Monday, were driven back with a loss of fifty taken prisoners. There was an encounter, on the 2nd inst., off Eckernförde between the Prussian gun-boats and a Danish brigantine and paddle-wheel steamer, which ended, seemingly, in little more than smoke.

The Dano-German war is being waged in the Eastern seas as well as in the Baltic. From Hong-Kong we learn that two Danish merchant vessels have been captured by Prussian corvette cruising in those seas.

According to Danish accounts the fighting at the capture of Alsen was the most desperate of any during the war. A Copenhagen paper states that several battalions on both sides neither gave nor took quarter, such was the dire animosity that inspired them. The Danish loss in the retreat from Alsen is officially stated at 1500 men from 2500 to 3000 killed, wounded, and missing, including eighty-one officers. A private letter from Sonderburg reports the interment of a number of Swedish volunteers, found on the battle-field; but the horrible theory is probably untrue.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Prussians, now in undisputed position of Alsen, are erecting batteries on the coast opposite Fünen; and this appears to confirm intelligence received from other quarters that the occupation of the full designs of the two great German Powers against Denmark is still tenacious. A Berlin journal—the *North German Gazette*—repeats in positive language the statement that Prussia and Austria no longer consider themselves bound by the "concessions" which they agreed to during the Conference.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is now Commander-in-Chief of the German army. In an address issued to the troops he speaks of the crossing of Alsen as the most daring passage of an arm of the sea unique in the history of war—a storm by water, well-concluded interchanges.

The Prussians have taken Jutland entirely into their own hands. The Danish officials have been put under the orders of Prussian functionaries, by whom the revenues is collected; and in relation to this, it is affirmed in a telegram from Copenhagen that very considerable contributions have been imposed upon the inhabitants.

It is announced that a Swedo-Norwegian squadron is again about to concentrate in the waters of Gothenburg, where it will take up a position of observation.

The journey of Prince John of Glucksburg, youngest brother of King Christian IX., to Berlin has given rise to much speculation, and has caused the revival of the story that the Danish Government, finding itself abandoned by the neutral Powers, has determined to seek admission into the German Confederation.

A letter has been made public from the Emperor of Russia to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg announcing the cession of the rights of succession to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Duke. The terms of the cession have been sufficiently stated in the protocols of the Conference already published.

The Duke of Augustenburg received an address, on Saturday, from "the Committee of the Schleswig-Holstein Association," in which he reply his Highness expressed "a hope that the claims put forward by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg would not defer the time when he would be able to lead the duchies against the common enemy."

A circular despatch of Count Rechberg to the Austrian diplomatic agents abroad is published in the Austrian official journal. In this document the Austrian Minister reviews the proceedings of the late Conference, and thinks that Austria was responsible for the failure. Denmark, she having, he says, rejected the last proposition of the neutral Powers. A despatch of like purport has been issued by Herr von Bismarck.

Baron von Benst, as Plenipotentiary of the German Diet, has addressed a long letter to Earl Russell alleging various events and omissions in the summary of proceedings read at the last meeting of the defunct Conference.

Curiosity has been excited by the publication in the *Morning Post* of what purports to be a series of secret despatches recently exchanged between the Courts and diplomatic agents of Austria, Prussia, and France. If genuine, they convict those Courts of dissimulation, selfishness, and intrigue. They have been pronounced spurious both by Austria and Prussia. The *Morning Post*, however, maintains their genuineness.

The Hamburg papers give the following as the respective strength of the French and Austro-Prussian fleets in the North Sea:—The Austrian force consists of the screw-ship of the line Kaiser, 91 guns; the screw-frigate Schwarzenberg, 53 guns; the iron-clad frigate Don Juan d'Austria, 16 guns; the screw-corvette Novara, 28 guns; the paddle-wheel steamer Elisabeth, 6; and the screw gun-boats Wall and Seehund, each carrying 4 guns. The Berlin, screw-frigate, 30 guns, was at Borkum upon the 26th ult. The Prussian force is the paddle-wheel steamer Preussischer Adler, 4 guns; and the screw gunboats Blitz and Basilisk, carrying 2 guns each. The Danish force is believed to consist of the screw-frigate Niels Juel, 42 guns; the screw-corvette Fylland, 44; the screw-corvette Heimdal, 14; the screw-sloop of the line Skiold, 64; and the iron-clad corvette Dannebrog, 15. The frigate Speidbred, 50, and the corvette Tordenskiold, 35, will also probably be sent to the North Sea, with other small craft.

AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York to the 25th ult. The reported capture of Petersburg, referred to in our last Number and stated to require confirmation, is so far from having been confirmed that (as we were able to state by the Cunard Steam last week) it has arisen from it with terrible loss. What, doubtless, gave rise to the statement was the capture by the Federals, under General Kautz, of the railroad line of defences of Petersburg, which were then thought so be its main line. Fuller details are to hand from New York. On the 17th, General Grant's whole army was before Petersburg, and on the 18th very severe fighting was reported; on the 18th a general assault on the town was three times made and repulsed with a loss of the Federals stated at not less than from 6000 to 8000 men.

The Confederate works were arranged in a semicircle south of Petersburg, the flanks resting on the Appomattox River. The Federal army advanced against them on the 18th in three divisions, the Second Army Corps on the right, the Ninth in the centre, the Fifth on the left. Hancock, being wounded, was unable to lead his men, and General Gibbon commanded the Second right. The assault was directed towards the line of the City Point Railroad. The troops pushed forward to the certainty of defeat or death. After getting over a fence they had to cross a wide field exposed to a cross fire from the Confederate breastworks. As soon as they were seen they were met with deadly volleys of musketry, grape, and canister from the Southern defences. Hundreds fell, many were taken prisoners, the rest retreated in disorder. Reinforcements having been obtained, the Second Corps formed another storming column. This time it got within the works, but was driven back with more than the other. Infantry and artillery met them with a terrific fire, and the heads of the columns were "lost in clouds of smoke." It was a forlorn hope. Those who, in front, were mown down, scattered; the remainder broke and fled. While this was the fate of the Second Corps, the Fifth, on the Federal left, fought with equal obstinacy, but found the earthworks in front of it impregnable. The ground over which these troops advanced had evidently long prepared, for it was strewed thickly with an abbattis of felled timber. The Ninth Corps, in the centre, was utterly routed by a fierce attack of the Confederates, who rushed into the enemy through a terrible artillery fire, fought the Michigan sharpshooters hand to hand, and drove them from all their positions. The Southern troops were again withdrawn during the night to their own impregnable defences.

After these unsuccessful attempts to force the Confederate position, Grant appears for some days to have done little or nothing. With his right flank resting on the Appomattox River, and his left on the plank-road connecting Petersburg with Grayville, he seems to have

gushed forward his outposts as near as he conceived prudent to the Confederate intrenchments. On the 19th and 20th there was some slight skirmishing, in which the pickets and their supports were alone engaged; and it was not until the night of the 21st that Grant resumed active operations. Intending, apparently, to seek a weaker point in the Confederate lines than that against which the assaults of the 17th and 18th were directed, the two corps which formed the right of the Federal army were moved on the night of the 21st across the front of the Federal left, in the direction of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railway. The ostensible motive was to cover this line of railway and more completely invest the city of Petersburg, but the ultimate object was to enable the Federal army to attack the Confederate position at a point almost due south of the town of Petersburg. For this manœuvre, however, the difficulties were very great. The Confederate leader under Hill intercepted the advancing columns of the Federal right wing and engaged them with heavy loss both of men and artillery. The following day, inspirited by this success, General Hill again resumed the offensive, and, having managed to separate the Second from the Sixth Army Corps, attacked the former in the rear and drove it in confusion to its intrenchments, with an estimated loss of three thousand men. On the 23rd Grant drew up his entire army in order of battle, and on that day a general engagement was expected. Heavy firing in the direction of the position of the rival armies was heard at City Point on that day, but the results of the battle are not known, or not published.

President Lincoln visited General Hooker's camp a few days since.

General Hunter is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Lynchburg, but there is as yet very definite news respecting his movements.

General Sheridan has been defeated during his raid with heavy loss. He claims, however, to have seriously injured the Virginia Central Railroad, south of Gordonsville, and to have defeated the Confederates at Trevilian Station.

The attitude of General Sherman was not materially changed.

New Orleans advices say that the State of Arkansas is overrun with guerrillas. The Federals, however, still hold Little Rock and Pine Bluffs. General Banks was at New Orleans.

The Federal papers state that General Scott has just attained his seventy-eighth year, and has also just completed the memoirs of his life.

The bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law was passed in the Federal Senate by a vote of 24 against 7. The bill, having passed both Houses, now simply awaits the President's signature.

In the House of Representatives the Loan Bill was passed. This bill authorises Secretary Chase to issue 400,000,000 dollars in bonds at a time upon six per cent bonds redeemable in five to forty years. The interest payable in coin semi-annually.

A resolution had been offered in the Federal Senate requesting the President to issue a proclamation authorising the recruiting in Ireland and Canada for the Federal army was authorised.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland has abolished slavery in that State by a large majority. *The New York Times* in a leader of the 22nd announces the fact in the following terms:

Slavery has wheeled into line, and our unlimited *star* shines out in the constellation of Free States. Her constitutional Convention, in Session at Annapolis, yesterday passed the second article of her Bill of Rights: "Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labour as slaves are hereby declared free. In every church in the land there ought to be offered and offered solemn prayers of thanksgiving to God that to the people of that State He has given, at length, to obey His mandate to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." A new prosperity will, in due season, follow that obedience, and her children reclaim the waste that has rested so long upon her labour and hindered her growth is removed for ever.

Since the passing of the Gold Bill gold had gone up to 220, but had declined again to 210, it stood at 212½ on the evening of the 24th ult.

CANADA.

Canada is again in the throes of a political crisis. It is not long ago that the Ministry resigned in consequence of its being unable to command a majority in the Assembly, and now a Ministry, formed from the other side of the House, has been defeated by a majority of fifty-eight against sixty, on a vote which amounts to a censure of some of the measures promised by the Ministers, condemning, as it does, a financial transaction in which they were concerned as members of a former Ministry. A dissolution was expected at the date of the departure of the last mail.

NEW ZEALAND.

Another disaster has befallen our arms in New Zealand. On April 29 Major-General Cameron attacked the rebels, who had a very strong position near Tauranga. The assault was unsuccessful. Our loss, amounts to seven officers killed, seven wounded; twenty-one men killed, seventy-seven wounded. The officers killed were—Captain Hamilton, H.M.S. *Esk*; Lieutenant Hill, H.M.S. *Curaçoa*; Captain R. G. Glover, 68th Regiment; Lieutenant Mayne, 68th Regiment; Captain R. T. F. Hamilton, 43rd Regiment; Captain E. Utterton, 43rd Regiment; Lieutenant Langhorne, 43rd Regiment. The officers wounded are Commander Hay, H.M.S. Harrier (since dead, on April 30); Lieutenant Duff, H.M.S. *Esk*, very severely; Lieutenant Hammick, H.M.S. Miranda, (? Curaçoa), very severely; Lieutenant Colonel Booth, 43rd Regiment (since dead, on April 30); Lieutenant F. G. E. Glover, 43rd Regiment (since dead, on May 1); Major Clarke, 43rd Regiment, severely; Ensign Nicholl, 43rd Regiment, slightly.

The advices received at the War Office, with reference to this disaster, state that, although the English attack was repulsed with each separate loss, the enemy's camp had suffered severely, abandoned the position under cover of the night.

EDUCATION.

The eleventh report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1861 was issued on Saturday. It appears that, in respect to instruction given to the industrial classes in the branches which have a direct bearing on their occupation, many important results are formed in various parts of the country, at which 3111 pupils attended. This is a very large increase upon former years. The examinations in the principles of apparatus and examples have been small. During the past year they numbered 51 at 8*l*., amounting to 408*l*. 237 in the 52*l*. 10*s*. and 40*l*. 10*s*. and 1 at 60*l*. in the two previous years.

As regards the National Art Training-School, at South Kensington, it has been attended by a total, exclusive of the training and free classes, of 286 students in the ordinary session, and 382 students in the autumn session, and the total sum received in fees was 4164*l* 9*s*. The class of students in training for schoolmasters has numbered forty-one, and that of students in training for Training-School certificates have been taken in the school. The training-school for female teachers has been established in connection with the Training-School for the Science and Art Department of the School of Design in 1857. Somerset House, Marlborough House, and Kensington Museum have been occupied. Besides, the new buildings are in all respects suitable, although of the plainest construction. The number of pupils in schools in connection with, or taught through the agency of the training-school, and the total number of all the pupils in schools examined by inspectors, have been 9106, the total number of the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom is ninety, and 16,469 persons have received instruction in the art classes. Through whose agency 29,135 persons have been taught. The number is 7982 more than were so taught in 1857. The progress of the schools of design is given in the succeeding pages.

The report gives an account of the changes which have been made in the South Kensington Museum during the year. One paragraph states that it is considered the time has arrived when some system must be actively established of interchanging reproductions of the most valuable objects between this museum and the museums abroad; and preliminary steps have been taken, by correspondence through the Foreign Office, to carry out a plan. The total number of visitors during 1861 was 726,91; on Sundays, 91,211; on admission days, but on increase payment, 229,425 persons visited the museum during the seventeen days the wedding presents of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales were exhibited; 42,124 were admitted for admission to non-students on those days, and the sum has been divided to form the scholarship to the Female School of Art, to be called the Princess of Wales Scholarship. The total expenditure of the Science and Art Department for the year amounted to 212,97*l*.

Advices from Persia state that the Shah had resolved upon dispatching 20,000 men against the Turcomans in Astrabad.

The Emperor of Russia and his son are, after leaving Copenhagen, to pay a visit of some days' duration to the King of Holland at the Hague.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual conversazione of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Tuesday at the rooms of the institute, Conduit-street.

The annual fish dinner of the Pox Club takes place to-day (Saturday), at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

On Wednesday the whole of the officers and men of the A division of the Metropolitan Police force, as well as Peers and Members of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and the Government offices, appeared in the new regulation helmet and coat.

The last show of the Royal Botanic Society was held in the Botanical Gardens in the Regent's Park on Saturday. Amongst those present was the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The gardens were crowded, and the roses and orchids were magnificent.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Dimmersmith and City Railway, running from the main line near Shepherd's-bush into the West Londo Railway, a distance of about a mile, was opened for traffic yesterday week. This extension completes a direct railway from the City to Paddington.

The Grand National Archery Meeting of 1864 began on Monday at Ashridge Park, Hertfordshire, and ended on the 25th, prize by the company, continued up to yesterday (Friday). Nearly 200 archers, from all parts of the Kingdom—ladies and gentlemen—contended for the prizes.

The annual gathering of the children of the Clerkenwell Church and Ragged Schools took place on Tuesday week. As on former occasions, the children, numbering about 300, sat down to a substantial dinner, and took tea at half-past five o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held on Wednesday in Store-street, Bedford-square, presided, and there was an influential gathering, including several members of Parliament. The report was most gratifying, and was adopted unanimously.

The Bishop of London made, on Thursday, the annual distribution of the prizes and certificates in religious knowledge gained by the pupils in the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institutions. The Men's Sewing Working Men's Clubs, and Evening Classes, in union with the Metropolitan Adult Education Association.

The Mansion House Committee of the Distress in Lancashire Fund held another meeting on Thursday, at which a number of applications for other grants:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £500; Wigan, £200; Dukinfield, £100; Glossop and Hadfield, £100. The total sum received up to Monday evening was, including interest, £624,755.

A large meeting of Conservative peers was held at the Marquis of Salisbury's house, in Arlington-street, on Wednesday, at which a resolution should be moved in the House of Lords on Friday conclemnatory of the Ministerial policy in the Italian affairs. It is said that Lord Derby will be the identical with that now being discussed in the House of Commons.

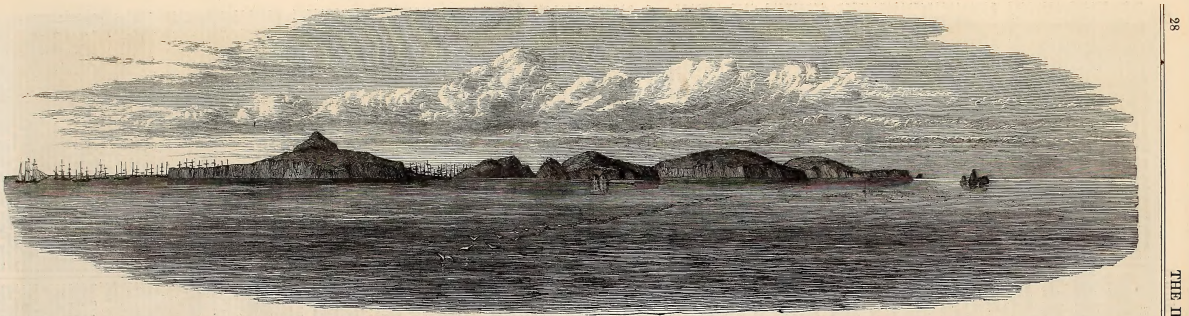
The Lord Mayor presided at the splendid dinner of English coins in gold, silver, and copper, formed by Captain R. M. Murchison, comprising many of the rarest and most beautiful examples in Central specimens ranging from the Conquest to Queen Victoria, has just been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, for the handsome sum of £1,200.

On Thursday afternoon the beautiful Chapel Royal, Savoy, was destroyed by fire. The historical chapel registers and the communion plate were saved, but the whole of the interior is completely gutted. It is believed that the fire was occasioned by an explosion of gas, a man named Hodgson, employed by Messrs. Bramah, having charge of the building.

At an early hour yesterday week the Prince of Wales made a general inspection of the Royal Horse Artillery and Household Cavalry. His Royal Highness was attended by the Duke of Sutherland, Prince Leiningen, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerries in Waiting. The review was the last occasion of the establishment in Watling-street by Captain Shaw, and they rode on to Wormwood-scrubbs in marching order.

Last week the births of 1999 children—1051 boys and 948 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1,857. During the week 1,264 deaths of deaths in London last week was 1279. The average number of deaths in the twenty-six weeks of the year 1851-60 was 1,181, and the deaths are increasing in population, 1942. Two girls, aged five years, were poisoned by sucking lucifer matches.

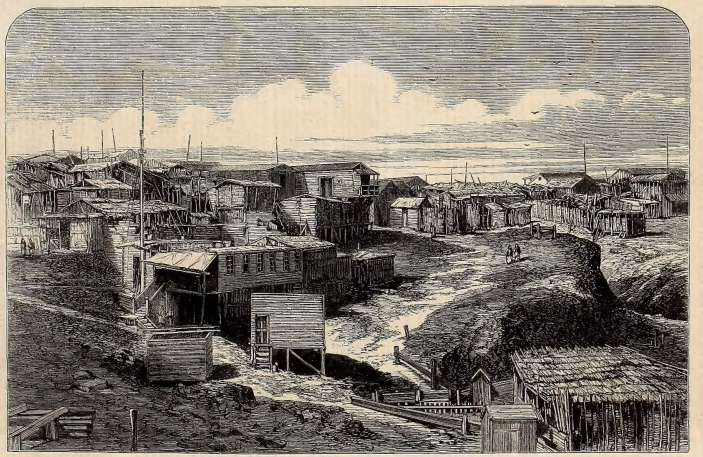
At a meeting in the large hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Wednesday, Mr. T. S. Cooper, F.R.S., one of the governors, with a superb expense, for which nearly £600 had been subscribed by some of his colleagues and friends, presented to Mr. Paget, the surgeon to the hospital, his character, and sincere regret at his retirement after long and faithful services he



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS, LATELY SEIZED BY THE SPANIARDS.

We publish three illustrations of the scene of the late outrageous proceedings of the agents of the Spanish Government in the independent Republic of Peru. Lima, the capital of that State, is a city of 70,000 people. This place, the "Ciudad de los Reyes," as it was styled by the old chroniclers, is in appearance the most characteristic city of South America. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the Andes, about ten miles from Callao, its port, with which it is connected by a railway. The sketch we have engraved is by Mr. David Powell, jun., of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate. It was taken from the foot of the hill, San Cristoval, at the end of the old Alameda, or public promenade. The principal buildings seen in this view are the cathedral—the reputed burial-place of Pizarro—and the church of San Francisco, which is by far the finest building of its kind in the New World. In the distance we see the high ground of the Island of San Lorenzo, protecting the anchorage at Callao. The Alameda, which runs along the river and constitutes the foreground of our View, is, unfortunately, a place to be avoided on account of the rascals who frequent it. The outline of the buildings in Lima is very picturesque; but the detail is very coarse, and nearly all the ornament made of the commonest plaster. In the foreground is an iron-foundry, which we may remark as an instance of the European inventions which are coming into general use in these new countries of South America.

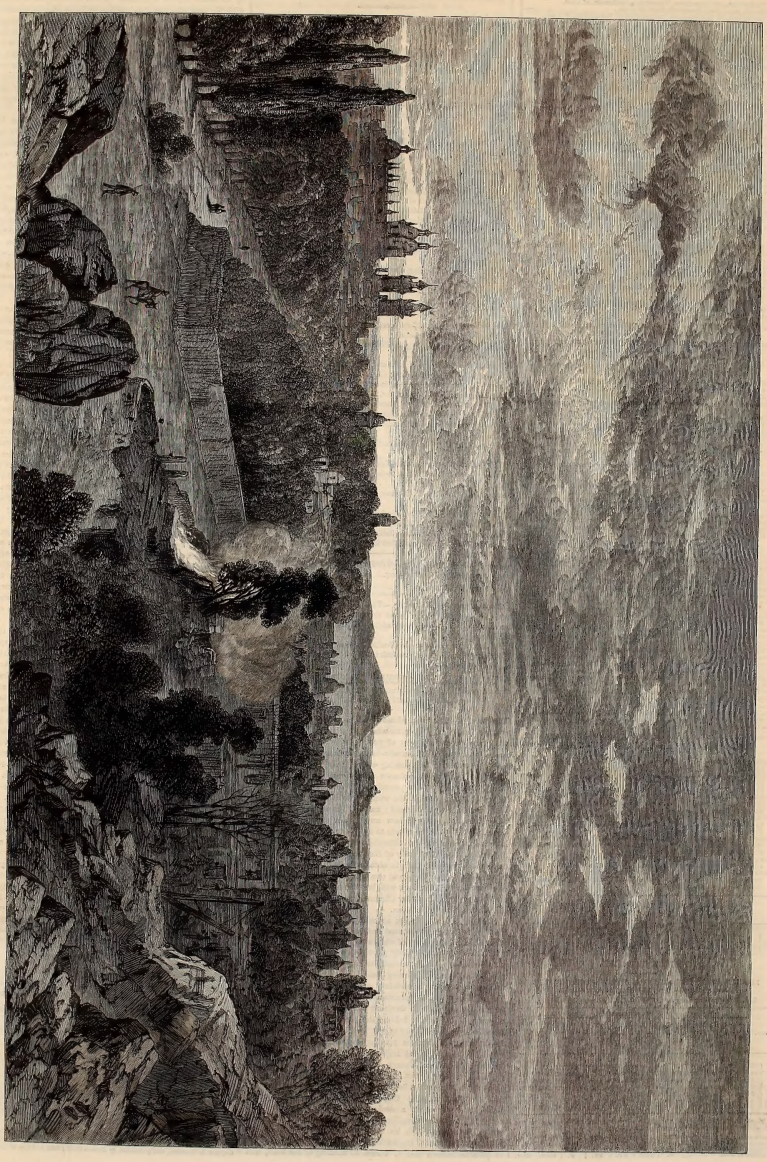
Our General View of the Chincha Islands, and our View of the quarter inhabited by Chinese labourers employed there, are from sketches by Mr. Oswald Younghusband, of Callao. The Chincha Islands, which contain the richest deposits of guano on those coasts, are situated about 120 miles south of Lima. It has been stated that they bring in a revenue of about 16,000,000 dols. to the State. The payment of the interest of the English and French loans has been secured on the profit of the guano, and the income has been so large as materially to alleviate the burdens of the Republic. It is the seizure of these valuable islands by the Spanish Rear-Admiral Pinzon, on the 14th of April last, which has excited so much indignation. There had been some outstanding disputes between the two Governments with regard to certain compensation claims of Spanish subjects residing in Peru. In March of this year Don Eusebio Salazar y Mazaredo, an Envoy from the Queen of Spain, arrived at Lima and presented his credentials. In these he was styled "Special Commissioner Extraordinary from her Catholic Majesty." This title, recalling the day of colonial dependence, was calculated to give offence to the Peruvians, especially as their Government had at various times previously endeavoured, without success, to open diplomatic communication with Spain. But as this was declared to be a special mission, and not a beginning of regular diplomatic relations, the Peruvian Government waived its objection to the title, and Senor Ribeyro, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Senor Salazar informing him that he might, whenever it was convenient, open his mission, confident of finding on the part of Peru and its Administration the happiest disposition to come to an understanding with the illustrious Spanish nation. Senor Salazar replied, on the 12th of April, in a very peremptory tone, charging the Peruvian Government with raising a loan of 70,000,000 dol., which, he asserted, could only be for the purpose of opposing the legitimate demands of Spain; demanding that, whatever took place, Spanish subjects should be unmolested; and declaring that the moderation of the Peruvian Government would give the Cabinet of Madrid the standard for the conduct it would have to observe hereafter. "If, unfortunately," adds the Commissioner, "excesses should be committed, the reprisals of Spain will be prompt, energetic, and decisive; for modern Spain is firmly resolved not to allow her sons to be trampled upon, nor her flag to be blemished." No sooner was this answer returned than a strong Spanish squadron, which had come to Callao some time previously and been hospitably received by the population, set sail for the Chincha Islands, where Admiral Pinzon ordered the Peruvian Governor to haul down his national flag and hoist the Spanish, threatening to open fire if not obeyed. The Governor submitted, under protest; the islands were occupied, the Peruvian vessel Iquique was seized, and all the Government officials on the island were made prisoners, to be detained as hostages. The Peruvians resented this outrage, and the two States are now at war.



CHINESE QUARTER OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

PRESENTATION TO LORD LIFFORD FROM THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

THE merits of Viscount Lifford, in originating and promoting the Finn Valley line of railway—the first to penetrate the county of Donegal—lately received a graceful recognition from the people of that district. From the time the project of opening Donegal by railway was first mooted, in 1859, until this line was opened under the auspices of the Viceroy, Lord Carlisle, in September, 1863, Lord Lifford had preserved in his efforts, which are crowned with success. Since the opening the line has been progressing most favourably, and promises to be one of the best railway speculations started in Ireland. In order to mark the sense of the people of the district towards Lord Lifford for his patriotic exertions in this respect a committee was formed, the Rev. Thomas Fullerton, Rector of Stranorlar, acting as chairman, and Mr. John Gunning, of Stranorlar, honorary secretary and treasurer. The result was most successful, and, on the 19th ult., a numerous deputation waited upon Lord and Lady Lifford at Meenglas House, and presented a lifelike portrait of his Lordship by Mr. Catterson Smith, with a beautiful gold dessert service, manufactured by Messrs. Webb and Son, of 18, College-green, Dublin. We have engraved one piece of the plate, which is, as Lord Lifford remarked, "an exquisite specimen of Irish art."



VIEW OF ATAK, THE CAPITAL OF PERU.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Yaton-place, Viscountess Castlerosse, of a son.
On the 4th inst., Lady Georgiana Field, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Roton-square, the Countess of Macclesfield, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Seafield, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Grosvenor-street, W., the Countess of Carnarvon, of a daughter.
In Chester-square, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Montagu-street, Portman-square, Lady Mary Powys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Montrose, by the Rev. George S. Burns, Dr. Alexander S. Bosman, London, to Mary Helen, youngest daughter of James Adams, Esq., shipowner, Montrose. Cards omitted.
On the 29th ult., by special license, at Ballykilleen House, in the county of Down, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Down, Sir Arthur Graham Brooke, Bart., to Thomasina Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Ford Johnston, Esq., Ballykilleen House, in the county of Down. No cards.
On the 30th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Haweis, B.D., Rector, Donald Horsburgh Watson, Esq., of Bengal Civil Service, and Kilburn, to Lydia Maria Pemberton, elder daughter of the late Thomas Kitchin, Esq., of the Grange, Kilburn, Middlesex. No cards.
At Rumbalem, the Rev. Walter Hook, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, to Mary Dyke Goodeve, daughter of, and at the same time, Leonard Harper, Esq., son of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Christchurch, N.Z., to Edward, the youngest daughter of the late Arthur Trevor, Esq., and to Miss Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
In Upper Grosvenor-street, Sir Cuttis Lindsay, Bart., to Caroline Blanche, daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy.
On the 30th inst., at Christ's Church, Bray, in the county of Wicklow, by the Rev. Lord Adam Loftus (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. J. G. Scott, Rector of Bray, the Lord Henry Loftus, brother to the late Marquis of Ely, to Louisa, Countess of Suffield.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Fulham, Charlotte Bush, fourth daughter of the late Edward Chandler Weedon, Esq., of Pimlico, in her 81st year.
At Edinburgh, Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Henry Moncrieffe, Bart., of Abercorn.
On the 29th ult., at Froyle, Hants, the Rev. Sir Thomas C. Miller, Bart., in the 85th year of his age.
At Nether Court, Faversham, Kent, Marianne, wife of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington.
At Wentworth House, Malvern, Lady Catherine Mannsell, daughter of William Earl of Listowel, and widow of Richard Mannsell, Esq., Q.C., of Rushlake-square.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. W. R. CODRINGTON.

Sir Christopher William Bethell Codrington, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, C.B., and K.C.B. for the same country, and Captain of the Dalrymple squadron of Yeomanry, was the eldest son of the late Sir Bethell Codrington by his wife, Georgiana Georgiana Harriet, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Rivers, and was nephew of the gallant Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., the commander of the British fleet at the famous naval battle of Navarino, after the close of which he was created a Knight of the Bath. He was born in 1804, and was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He married, in 1836, Lady Georgiana Charlotte Anne Somerset, second daughter of Sir Henry Somerset, K.G., seventh Duke of Beaufort, by his wife, Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, niece of the great Duke of Wellington. By this marriage Sir Codrington leaves two sons and three daughters. Sir Christopher was, in 1841, elected M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Gloucester, and continued to represent it until his death. In politics he was always a consistent supporter of the Conservative party. As a landlord he was much beloved, and he enjoyed great popularity among his tenants and the peasantry of the squadron he commanded. He was distinguished for the benevolence of his disposition and the uprightness and integrity of his conduct, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends.

THE REV. DR. WHITESIDE.

The Rev. John William Whiteside, D.C.L. (Surrogate), Vicar of Scarborough, Yorkshire, died on the 30th ult. This amiable and talented clergyman had been in failing health for several months. A recent severe illness, continued with grief for the death of a beloved wife and daughter, and other domestic troubles, aggravated a disease of the heart and caused his deeply-lamented decease. The rev. gentleman stated that his father, Whiteside had not been much at home, preferring, in the company of one of his surviving daughters, to visit his friends chiefly in Ireland, where, at Whiteside Bay, near Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Porter, Desertcreat, Tullyhogue, his death occurred. The Rev. Dr. Whiteside was son of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, brother of the eminent orator, lawyer, and statesman, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P. Whiteside was born in 1811, and was a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; and afterwards took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the same University, and more recently that of D.C.L. The last degree was also conferred upon him at Cambridge. Having taken holy orders, he formerly held the living of Keswick, Cumberland, where he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the poet Southey. He was afterwards Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Ripon, and during the last seven years has been Vicar of Scarborough, where he was much respected. Dr. Whiteside leaves issue by his late wife. His eldest son, William Hamilton, B.A., Oxon, B.C.L., married, Jan. 7, 1857, Maria Charlotte Exmouth, only daughter of Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., and grandniece of the late Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.; and this lady's only brother, Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., Barrister, her presumptive to the Barlow baronetcy, married, Jan. 14, 1863, Anne Catherine, Dr. Whiteside's daughter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1864.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
6	5	7	6	8	7	9	8	10	9	11	10	11	11
6	5	7	6	8	7	9	8	10	9	10	10	11	11

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 45″ W.; Height above the sea, feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity of Saturation.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Inches in Depth.
July	Inches	°	°		Inch.	Grains.		°	°		Miles.	Inches
1	29·967	57·0	47·2	·71	0·403	5·3	68·6	W. WSW.			213	·000
2	29·776	57·8	44·7	·62	0·374	4·9	69·2	WNW. SW. W.			263	·045
3	29·946	56·2	39·5	·56	0·329	4·3	69·4	SW. WNW. WSW.			203	·000
4	29·719	60·1	47·8	·65	0·417	5·4	69·9	S. SSW. SW.			252	·000
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·397	5·2	61·9	[illegible]			292	·130
6	29·845	56·5	44·1	·65	0·377	4·9	66·4	WSW. W.			241	·720
7	30·068	60·7	39·9	·49	0·362	4·5	70·9	WSW. SW. N.			208	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·032	29·954	29·923	29·971	29·964	29·971	30·018
Temperature of Air	52·0°	52·0	56·0	54·0	52·0	52·0°	52·0
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	52·0	53·0°	49·0°	51·0°	51·0°	51·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	SW.	W.	SW.	W.	WSW.

THE RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will be issued on SATURDAY next, the 16th of JULY, consisting of Two Whole Sheets of Fine-Art and News Illustrations, and a FOUR-PAGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS, illustrating the National Rifle Association's Prize Meeting at Wimbledon, which will begin on the 11th inst.

FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

Leaves from a Sketch Book: Brunswick.
"The Coombe Farm," by G. Chester, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"A Blackcock," by Harrison Weir, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
"A November Day in Saint-Francon," by J. C. Reed, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
"Sunrise on the Mountains in Bavaria," by W. C. Smith, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"Saved," by Mr. Topham, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"Boy Asleep" (Sculpture), by A. Munro, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"Fluffy," by J. M. Jopling, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
Monuments to the late Prince Consort in Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight, by W. Theed.

NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Our Own Correspondent" on board the Lalla Rookh Running the Blockade into Wilmington Harbour.
The Prince of Wales Laying the Foundation-stone of the New Wing of the London Hospital.
Interior of the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at Dublin.
The New Building of the Garrick Club, King-street, Covent-garden.
General View of the Horse Show in the Agricultural Hall, Islington.
Trying Hunters at the Horse Show.
King's Lynn Regatta: Shovel Race of the Corn Porters.
Great Archery Meeting at the Alexandra Park.
The New Monkey House at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.
Opening of the Cape Colonial Parliament at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.
Colossal Indian Rock Sculpture found in New Brunswick.
Tooth of Gigantic Fossil Shark found in Malta.
Miami's Dance at Barbican.
Testimonial to Mr. R. W. Murray, from the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society.
Monument in the Parish Cathedral of the Officers of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment killed in the Crimea.
Monument in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, to the Officers and Soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders killed in India.

Price of the Number, Fine-Art Supplement, and Coloured Picture, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

Office, 198, Strand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—The Terms for Advertisements not exceeding four lines (about thirty-four words) in this Double Number will be Ten, and every additional line (averaging ten words) will be charged 3s.

No Advertisements for the Double Number can be received after Wednesday Evening next, the 13th inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

THE Rev. Mr. Maurice, whose religion is as far removed as possible from that of persons who "keep it for Sunday," and whose zealous enforcement of practical Christianity must command the respect of those who have doctrinal differences with him, has improved the opportunity occasion by issuing an urgent appeal to the influential classes against every kind of election bribery, social as well as pecuniary. We need hardly say that he writes like a man of the world, who knows perfectly well how such bribery is managed; and not like a sensation novelist, who seizes upon the same theme as a matter of business is conducted in the world he affects to delineate. We commend Mr. Maurice's paper to the attention of our readers. It is in *Macmillan*; but the Purity of Election Society, or whatever it calls itself, would do well to obtain leave to reprint it for circulation. It is the most practical thing that, amid the excitement of a contest, Mr. Maurice's will, because it is addressed to men and women, and not to Sir Charles Grandison and Clarissa, or other impossible perfections.

Strange, too, that after so many years of constitutional liberty the most intellectual nation in the world should be without any sure means of obtaining the expression of its own will. Strange that not only should this be the case, but that we should be looking gratefully to any volunteer who will suggest a plan by which we may defeat the devices of those who force upon us what is certainly anything but such expression. Yet at this moment persons who design to be public benefactors are engaged in devising schemes for preventing sovereigns and beer from taking the place of political opinion. Lord Brougham, reformer to the last, has begged the House of Lords to pass a measure making imprisonment the penalty of bribery; and it was not impossible that the Peers might have passed such a bill, though it would have had no chance in the Commons. But he has withdrawn it with a plaintive wish that members might be asked to declare, on their honour, that they had not bribed? Who would refuse to make such a declaration? Then we have had a repetition of the annual presentation of the so-called secret voting machine, which its admirers believe would ensure a faithful expression of the nation's opinion. A large majority of persons believe that it would do nothing of the kind, and that it would only protect those whose characters render them by no means objects of interest, for we have no great sympathy with the man who can play the hypocrite so well as to make it impossible to say which way he votes. Then, again, comes a high-minded clergyman, Mr. Maurice, who does not ask for a penal law or a dark chamber, but who appeals to men and women of honour to show themselves ladies and gentlemen and not stoop to aid in dishonesty and demoralisation. There is most sense in Mr. Maurice's appeal, but we fear that he will cry out in the streets, and be but little regarded on the day when frantic agents rush into the presence of excited committees and declare that "the enemy is gaining on us."

It is, of course, exceedingly discreditable, and yet not altogether unnatural, that a certain class of minds should have looked for a defence of the evil which it seems hopeless to try to avert. They ask themselves, though not aloud—for vice pays virtue the homage of saying nothing of this kind in public—whether the evils of bribery are not in some degree counterbalanced by the kind of representatives which it produces. It is perfectly true that the sordid wretch who will sell himself for sovereigns and beer is worthy of all contempt and some punishment; but he is certainly paid and drenched in the interest of some member of the class in whose hands we desire to see the representation. There are enormous constituencies—say several of those of the metropolis—where bribery to any extent is impossible. But what is the consequence? The educated class is virtually disfranchised in London, and nearly all the representatives are Conservatives. Suppose all England represented by such persons. The machinery of bribery is very odious, but it seats better men than the unbribed constituencies choose. Such is the sophistry by which idle persons, of loose morality, seek to persuade themselves that the sovereign and beer system is not without its advantages.

Such arguments, of course, cannot be tolerated. But when we have swept them away, and again look the facts in the face, it is very difficult to say what is to be done. There can be no early dissolution: there must come in the course of the next few months. Just as certainly as our agriculturists are looking forward to harvest, is a trained and skilful army of agents, lawyers, and others, looking out for a splendid outpouring of money, to be used somehow, of course not illegally, but by means of which many fierce contests will be waged, and a new House of Commons will be chosen. Certain seats have their ascertained price, like Mr. Gye's opera-stalls when bought at the theatre; others have a fluctuating price, like the same stalls when they have passed into the hands of speculators; and we may illustrate by saying that the unlucky purchaser, in a third case, often finds himself without any seat at all, like the buyer of a stall sold by the unauthorised venders around the opera house. But the representation of the country is a business to be worked out by the agency of money, and everybody knows it. "What are his virtues and talents?" ought to be the question of a constituency, when they hear that a new man is coming to solicit suffrages. It would be affectation to pretend a belief that the question is aught else than "Will he spend money?"

We shall assuredly not have time to alter this state of things by the next election, even if it be postponed until the spring. We confess to some doubt whether we shall ever be able to alter it altogether. And it is a dangerous matter to try experiments on. Everyone knows that in France the suffrage is universal, and its possible defects are balanced by the zeal of mayors and the sunsion of the gendarme. Everybody is free to vote in secret as he pleases, but he had better please to vote in the piece of paper supplied in the interest of the State. And if by any accident—we speak only of the provinces, for Paris is allowed its own wicked way—a mistake should arise, and a wrong man be elected, the prefects are far too paternal to allow their children, the people, to wound the heart of the ruler of the country by any wish that are rectified. It is very Arcadian; but, on the whole, we would almost sooner have our own system, with all its coarseness and dishonesty. An honest and courageous man votes as he pleases in England, and his vote is recorded for all the world to see, and, though it may be neutralised by the beer-bought vote of his neighbour, there is no juggle, and the rascal's act is not mixed up with the act of the patriot. There is much deplorable humiliation at an English election; but anyone who has really taken part in one knows that it abounds in evidences of good sturdy English feeling and independence. Any consolation for its evils should be found in this fact, and not in the idea that one evil balances another. But we are compelled, after all, to allow that there are thousands of people preparing to do thousands of very wrong things, and we wish that they would listen to the appeal of Mr. Maurice, who is chivalrously alive to the sentiment *Noblesse oblige*.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended June 30, 1864.			Quarter ended June 30, 1864.		
	Net Revenue.	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue.	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,801,000		1,279,000	5,446,000		411,000
Excise	18,666,000	1,392,000	..	4,864,000	493,000	..
Stamps	8,462,000	327,000	..	2,538,000	145,000	..
Taxes	3,966,000	77,000	..	1,432,000	42,000	..
Property Tax	8,225,000	..	2,075,000	2,462,000	..	413,000
Post Office ..	3,820,000	70,000	..	960,000	10,000	..
Crown Lands ..	360,000	9,000	..	83,000	500	..
Miscellaneous ..	3,923,459	195,998	..	630,300	..	12,594
Totals	69,992,959	2,566,998	3,357,000	18,374,300	656,500	837,594
	£690,502 Net Decrease.			£181,094 Net Decrease.		

The Illustrations of the cattle show at Calcutta which appeared in our last were from a set of photographs taken by an assistant, Captain L. Rowney, and published by Messrs. G. Wyman and Co., of that city.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa afterwards rode out. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Mdlle. de Grancy and Captain von Westerweller, left the castle for Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Major-General Seymour, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, went to London and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House and returned to luncheon. Her Majesty drove from Marlborough House to Carlton House-terrace and honoured the Duke of Newcastle with a visit, and afterwards honoured Mr. Foley and Mr. Durham Mr. Foley with the memorials of the Prince Consort now in execution by them at their studios. The Queen next went to Buckingham Palace, where the Duchess of Inverness had the honour of being received by her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, left the palace at six o'clock and drove in an open carriage and four to the Great Western Railway station and proceeded by special train to Windsor. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse returned to Buckingham Palace. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, went to Canterbury. The Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, and Archdeacon Harrison, conducted their Royal Highnesses over the Cathedral, St. Augustine's College, St. Martin's Church, &c. Archdeacon and Mrs. Harrison had the honour of entertaining the Princesses at luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor at seven o'clock. The Earl of Chesterton arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. E. W. Benson, Head Master of Wellington College, officiated. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Mdlle. De Grancy and Capt. von Westerweller, arrived at the castle from Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out. Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Louis of Hesse rode out. In the evening Prince Louis of Hesse left the castle and Princess Helena left the castle for Buckingham Palace. The Marchioness Dowager of Waterford had the honour of being received by the Queen. The Earl of Chesterton left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Major-General Seymour, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, went to London and visited the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington. Her Majesty was received by the Earl Granville, Sir W. Dilke, &c. The Queen returned to Windsor at one o'clock. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. C. Keyser, C.B., arrived at the castle from Buckingham Palace. Prince Leopold drove out. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited the Queen and remained to luncheon.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Hesse, rode out. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at the castle from Buckingham Palace. The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke also arrived at the castle to visit her Majesty in honour of dining with the Queen.

The following orders were issued by the Lord Chamberlain for the Court going into mourning on Tuesday, the 5th inst., for his late Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, viz:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white fans, feathers, and shoes, and diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear full Court dress, with black waistcoats, and black gloves. To change the mourning on Tuesday, the 19th inst., viz:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

Mr. Frith has had the honour of sittings from the Royal family at Windsor Castle for his picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting. Lord Cremorne and Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., have succeeded Lord Shaftesbury and Colonel the Hon. C. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General Seymour and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Richard Grosvenor, inspected the various arrangements of the London Rifle Brigade. Subsequently the Prince and Princess went to the Wellington College and were present at the proceedings of the "speech day" at the college. The Prince and Princess partook of luncheon with the Head Master, and afterwards returned to town. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, left town for Windsor Castle. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with their presence at a ball at Apsley House.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess went to the bazaar in aid of the Earl-wood Idiot Asylum, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, afterwards rode out. The Princess, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, drove out. In the evening the Prince dined with the Corporation of the Trinity House at the Trinity House. The Princess, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Lord Harris, honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, and the Rev. R. Harvey officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at a review of troops in Hyde Park. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to the London Hospital, where the Prince laid the foundation-stone of the new wing of the hospital. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently visited several wards of the hospital, and afterwards partook of luncheon with the president and governors of the hospital. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, rode out. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dance at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Princess Margaretta d'Orleans, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Count d'Eu, the Duke de Penthièvre, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dorchester, and a distinguished circle were present.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, went to the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and the Prince of Leiningen, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, visited the flower show at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The Prince afterwards rode out. The Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Duke and Duchess of Manchester with their company at dinner at their residence in Great Stanhope-street. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Marlborough House for the Isle of Wight.

Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry to the Prince.

PRINCE ALFRED.

On Thursday week Prince Alfred inspected the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia in Dalkeith Park. The Prince, attended by Major Cowell, and Lieutenant Monagan, R.N., arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and was received with a Royal salute. His Royal Highness expressed his gratification at the manœuvres he had witnessed. The Prince afterwards drove to Saltoun Hall to visit Mr. and Lady Charlotte Fletcher. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, and left on Friday to join the Racoon lying in Leith Roads.

On Saturday last the Prince went ashore, and proceeded to the Douglas Hotel. In the evening his Royal Highness drove to the Queen's Park, and was present at a volunteer review.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at St. John's Episcopal Church.

On Tuesday the Prince received General Burgoyne, Major-General Walker, C.B., and Mr. Burgoyne at dinner at the Douglas Hotel.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, the Count d'Eu, and the Duke de Penthièvre arrived at Clarendon House from Cannes yesterday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Longley have left Lambeth Palace for Addington Park for the season.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Bishopthorpe, York.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle have left London for Quidnam Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left town for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Cork left town yesterday for Marston House, Somersetshire, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland left town on Wednesday for Yorkshire, for the season.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at their residence, the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, on Saturday last, from Canterbury.

Lord and Lady Londesborough left town on Monday for their seat, Grimston Park, Yorkshire.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening at his residence, Cumberland Lodge. Princess of Wales and a few distinguished company were present.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball on Friday evening week at Apsley House. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and a distinguished circle were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening at their family residence in Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales (accompanied by their princess of Leiningen), and a distinguished circle were present.

The Duchess of Buccleuch had a dancing party on Tuesday evening at Selden House, Dover.

The Earl of Derby had a dinner party on Saturday last, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Hill gave their fortnightly dance on Saturday last. The reunion was attended by nearly 400 members of the aristocracy.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Sir Colquhoun Grant Campbell, K.F.G., of Blythswood, to the Hon. Augusta Clementina Coningham, eldest unmarried daughter of Lord Carrington, will be celebrated at Wrotham Park, Barnet, on Tuesday next.

Marriages are arranged between Lady Theresa Pepys, sister of the Earl of Cottenham, and the Hon. Charles Duncombe, fifth son of Lord Feversham; Lady Ellen M'Donnell, daughter of the Countess of Antrim, and Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart., R.N.; Lieutenant Wilson, eldest nephew of Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and Colonel Stuart, eldest son of Lord James Stuart; between Lieut. Reade Reade, Grenadier Guards, and Miss Mary Reade, youngest daughter of F.M. Viscount Combermere, and Miss Fletcher, the ward of Lord Kenyon, and Captain Gage of the Grenadier Guards; between the Hon. Sir Alan E. Bruce, Grenadier Guards, son of Lady Catherine Ricardo, and Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.; and Mr. Robert Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards, and Miss Bloxo, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bloxo, Rector of Hanwell Park, Leicestershire, and Lady Caroline Conolly, V.C., of the Coldstream Guards, and Miss Burnaby, youngest daughter of Mr. Burnaby, of Baggrave, Leicestershire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The installation and enthronement of the Bishop of Peterborough took place on Thursday in his cathedral church.

The Bishop of London's annual garden party at Fulham Palace to all the clergy of London is fixed for the same place to-day (Saturday), from three to seven o'clock.

On Saturday the foundation-stone of St. Jude's new church, Anerley, was laid by the Rev. Prebendary Sinker of Kirby-street on ground bought by Mr. William Atkinson, of Ashton Hayes.

The Rev. James Prince Lee, Ph.D., has been gazetted Dean of Lincoln in the place of Doctor Francis Jeune, late Dean thereof, promoted to the See of Peterborough.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. J. W. Carter to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton; the Rev. J. Cooper to be Vicar of Ashton-under-Lyne; the Rev. C. E. Holmes to be Minister of St. Michael and All Angels, Bromley, Middlesex; the Rev. J. Wilson to be Warden of Sydney College, Bath.

A meeting was held in Marylebone last Saturday in support of the Bishop of London's fund for providing additional churches and ten years, to provide for the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in urging organisation as the remedy, he stated that £150,000 had already been raised from the contributions of only a few individuals. Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Ebury, M.P., and a host of other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen was formed to carry the purposes of the meeting into effect.

The following testimonials have recently been presented to clergymen:—The Rev. H. C. Day, on leaving the curacy of Ullington, Worcestershire, a purse containing £50 sovereigns; the Rev. Thomas W. C. Statham, by the congregation of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen's-square, upon his leaving the curacy of that parish; a silver tea and coffee service to the Rev. W. F. Reynolds, M.A., on leaving the curacy of Hilchin—a handsome gold watch to the Rev. Charles Hall, on the choir leaving the school in a body, a silver inkstand, and a purse containing £20 sovereigns, by the choir of St. Andrew's Mission School Church. The Rev. F. Gell, M.A.—a purse containing £50 sovereigns, by the choir of his parish School, as a small token of the love and respect which they bear him. The Rev. J. Hall, on leaving the curacy of Bolsover, a handsome gold watch, handsome tea and coffee service and a pocket communion service, from the parishioners. The Rev. Alfred Hall, on leaving the curacy of Hull after sixty guineas, by the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Sheffield.

The Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., Head Master of Rugby, has been appointed to the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, in the place of Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, who resigned the office on his elevation to the Episcopal Bench. The appointment is one entirely in the gift of the Crown, and is worth £500 per annum. Dr. Temple is a graduate of Oxford, and was formerly a Fellow of Exeter College. He is the author of several works on the part of the Warden and Fellows. The Archbishop deferred his decision, until important changes had been carried out.

The Tomline Mathematical Prize at Eton has been awarded to Russell, major.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, took place on Thursday week. The Prince of Wales, K.G., presided, and was supported on his right by H. R. Hoad, R.C.M., in the presence of Lord Broughton (the president of the college), Lord Belper, Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., Robinson, a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the college. Professor Malden and the students occupied the body of the theatre, and the whole of the seats, which number 129 were new students. The usual good order and discipline had been maintained by the students without any interference on the part of the police.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of King's College, in the departments of medicine, general literature, and applied sciences took place on Wednesday last at the theatre of the college. The chair was taken by the fashionable attendance. Lord Stanley, the President of the college, opened the proceedings, and Professor Bentley spoke in high terms of the success and progress of the students during the past year.

The distribution of the prizes to the pupils of Marlborough College was held at Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Thursday week—the Right Hon. S. J. Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The report of the council for the past year was read, and much satisfaction expressed at the growing prosperity and usefulness of the college. The meeting took place on Friday last week.

The first stone of the third or lower middle school, in connection with St. Nicolas College, Lancing, Sussex, of which the Lord Bishop of Chichester is visitor, intended for 1000 boys, sons of small farmers, tradesmen, and superior artisans, will be laid by Earl Granville, on Tuesday next.

Thursday week was the Harrow Speech-Day, and was of more than usual interest, from the fact of the Prince and Princess of Wales being present to hear the speeches and witness the distribution of the prizes.

A grammar-school for middle classes has been founded at Enfield by the Head Master of Forest School, Walthamstow, at the request of several resident clergy and gentry.

The Old Pauline dinner, which has been long discontinued, was revived yesterday week at the Albion Tavern—the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, in the chair. Seventy old Paulines sat down to dinner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The annual general meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society will be held at Seaford on the 11th of August next.

There were serious disturbances in Limerick on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, between the military and some of the inhabitants.

Mr. W. N. Welsby, for many years Recorder of Chester and Member for that city in the Parliament, died yesterday week, in his sixty-second year.

On Wednesday there was an explosion at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's powder-mill, Tonbridge, by which four lives were lost.

The crews of Bude, St. Ives, and Portreath, Cornwall, have been constituted a port under a collector, to be stationed at Hayle.

The Hon. Edward Chandos Leigh is appointed Recorder of Stockport, in the room of Mr. Powers, appointed a metropolitan police-magistrate.

Mr. Robinson Fowler, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed the new stipendiary magistrate of Manchester, in the room of Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, appointed one of the police magistrates at Worship-street.

The sum of £2,000 was granted at the County Court Sessions last week, for the purpose of providing additional accommodation at Lancaster Castle.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Scottish Academy on Monday, Mr. George Harvey, the eminent Scottish landscape and historical painter, was elected president, in room of the late Sir John Watson Gordon.

Mr. Alfred Hill, son of Mr. M. D. Hill, Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner of the Local District Court of Bankruptcy, has been appointed Registrar of the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, vice Mr. Wilson, resigned.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held the third and last reception of the season on Saturday afternoon at the Viceregal lodge, Phœnix Park. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather—more like January than July—the attendance was very numerous.

The Manchester City Council have established a "Cabmen's order of merit," to serve as a good-conduct badge dose in the Army. The Council has hopes that this badge will be obtained by good conduct, coupled with length of service, and to be withdrawn as a punishment if any offence be proved against the wearer.

A report by Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary of the committee for the relief of the manufacturing distress, mentions the gratifying fact that since the year began upwards of 1,000 persons have been taken off the unemployed list, and that out of 170 districts there are now only forty-three where it is still necessary to continue relief to distressed operatives.

Eight colliers were being lowered down a shaft at the Blackley Hurst Colliery, near Wigan, yesterday week, when, owing to some mishap, the cage in descending to the pit's mouth was "lifted out." She were thrown to the bottom of the shaft and killed, while the other two clung to the side of the cage until assistance arrived and they were saved.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland opened on Monday evening at Belfast. The moderator, or assembly's chaplain, the Rev. John Rogers, was re-elected. The re-election was opposed by Dr. Cooke, the Rev. John M'Neill, and others, but the motion was subsequently put, and Mr. Rogers was chosen by a majority of 187 to 39.

At the termination of the business at the Somerset Quarter Sessions on Tuesday week the chairman, Captain Speke, the hero of the Nile, was presented at the Shirehall, Taunton, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, with a handsome silver shield, each one being covered by a pair of finely-chased Egyptian vases, in silver-gilt, the form being taken from the Egyptian bronze vases in the Alexandria museum, presented by Lord Cork, the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The sittings of the eighteenth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance were commenced on Tuesday, in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. There was a numerous attendance of the clergy. After devotional exercises, under the presidency of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who delivered the opening address on the Christian union, the formal business of the alliance was transacted. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Targhorn, gave an account of the spread of Evangelical truth in the north of Scotland during the year. In the evening a meeting took place in the Assembly Hall, Lord Belhaven presiding. The speakers addressed themselves chiefly to the growth of Romanism on the Continent.

The president and members of the Royal Hibernian Academy, whose exhibition of paintings was opened a short time ago, gave their annual conversazione yesterday week at the Academy House, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin. The entire suite of rooms was thrown open, and presented a decided improvement on those of former years.

At the Liverpool Assizes Court, on Thursday week, Edward Campbell, a sailors' boarding-house keeper, in Regent-street, was charged with kidnapping the Foreign Enlistment Act by engaging for the Confederate Government in December and May last, for service on board the Georgia and the Rappahannock, the crew of the latter vessel stated that he was engaged for the Georgia in December last by the defendant, and proceeded to join her at Queenstown. He received no wages and never saw the vessel returned with her to Liverpool, where the crew were paid off, and her career as a Confederate cruiser terminated. The witness was asked to get more join the Rappahannock. He did induce several men, and about eighteen or nineteen, including ten firemen, were engaged with the defendant. They went from Liverpool to Dover, and thence to Calais. At Calais it appeared that the Rappahannock being ready for sea, required no firemen. They were, therefore, deposed to these facts. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The 1st Lancashire Volunteers, who have spent several weeks under canvas during the present month of June, in the park at Knowsley, have again pitched their tents this year on the grounds attached to Priory House, the residence of their commanding officer, Colonel Chadwick. The encampment is always a source of attraction to civilians, and is exceedingly beneficial to the volunteers themselves, as the most rigid discipline is enforced. Several Chambers lives under canvas with his men, though his house is only a few yards distant.—The 1st Cheshire Rifle Volunteers have had their encampment during the past three weeks in the picturesque neighborhood of Kingsley. About one hundred and fifty men were under the command of Colonel King. The commanding officer, residing in the camp, was brought to whether his men been so favourable during the whole time of the encampment, the time was passed most pleasantly, and all the men appeared to enjoy the regular duties involved by the encampment. The review took place on Tuesday. The event was celebrated by a monster bonfire on the ground, which illuminated the neighbourhood for miles.

Some frogs, the first imported into New Zealand, have arrived at Lyttelton in the Chrysolite. They were shipped in the condition of tadpoles, but arrived at maturity during the voyage.

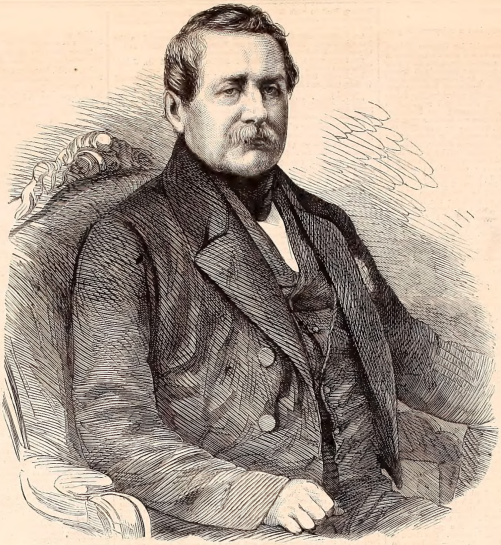
THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The review of this ancient civic force by its Captain-General and Colonel, the Prince of Wales, and the presentation of new colours by the Princess of Wales to the Light Infantry Band, took place on Saturday, in Finsbury, on Wednesday week. There were about 500 men under arms, consisting of one troop of horse artillery, with two field-pieces, under the command of Captain Jary; a troop of light cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Kearns; a battalion of infantry, in eight companies, commanded by Major Robinson and Major Snell; and a field-battery of four guns, under the command of Captain Brackley, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Colville. As there were some heavy showers of rain, the Prince and Princess arrived, attended by General Knollys and Colonel Keppel, in close carriages, before the review had proceeded far from rain ceased. Besides the people admitted by tickets, thousands saw the ceremony from the surrounding windows and housetops. Their Royal Highnesses on arriving were escorted to a spot in front of the saluting-dais, where the troops, lighted and mounted at the word, the men in the uniform of Captain-General of the corps. Behind the Royal party were a number of mounted officers, who had been invited as visitors. The regiment, drawn up in line, with the cavalry and horse artillery on the flanks and the field battery in the rear, received the Prince with a Royal salute. His Royal Highness, attended by the officers of his Staff, then rode slowly along the line, front and rear, inspecting the men and their accoutrements, and, this over, he returned to the saluting-point. There an interesting ceremony took place, though a sharp shower of rain deprived it of much of its effect. A set of handsome new colours, the gift of the wife of Major Robinson, was formally presented to the regiment by the Princess of Wales, having first been consecrated by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, the Chaplain of the force. The battalion having shouldered arms, Major Robinson and Secil dismounted, and, raising the colours which had been piled over the drum, bore them to the carriage of the Princess. Her Royal

Highness, laying her hand upon them, expressed the pleasure she felt in presenting them to the regiment, adding that she trusted they would always serve as the emblems of honour, and never be unfurled except in defence of their Queen and country. The colours were then placed in the belts of Ensigns Webb and Fairlie, who received them kneeling, as represented in the Sketch we have engraved. Lord Colville, addressing her Royal Highness, said they were intrusted to a regiment of brave men, who would defend them with their lives, if need were. The regiment having presented arms, the colours were borne high in air to the front, with a slow and stately march, under an escort, the band playing the National Anthem; and the time-worn banners which they supplanted, and which were some fifty years old, were carried to the rear to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." This ceremony having concluded, the battalion broke into open column of companies and marched past the saluting-point, first at slow and then at quick time, followed by the artillery and cavalry, which had been massed in column in the mean time. The battalion then formed three sides of a square, and the Prince with his Staff rode into the centre. His Royal Highness, addressing Lord Colville, said it had afforded him very sincere gratification to see the efficiency which the regiment had attained in all its branches, and the Princess of Wales took a deep interest in the Hon. Artillery Company, as he himself did, remembering that his father before him had commanded the regiment.

THE LATE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

A BRIEF memoir of the deceased King of Wirtemberg, whose name was Frederick Charles, but who reigned by the title of William I., appeared among our obituary notices last week. We have engraved his Portrait for this Number. He deserved to be remembered as a just, faithful, and benevolent Prince, who ruled his small dominions in peace, and studied the welfare of his people, during the long period of forty-eight years. His death has caused a vacancy in the most noble Order of the Garter. In the present condition of Germany, it is probable that his son and successor, King Charles I., who is brother-in-law to the Russian Czar, will scarcely enjoy so tranquil and easy a reign.



THE LATE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

CRICKET MATCH AT WINCHESTER

WE have engraved an Illustration of that great annual public school "event"—the match between the picked cricketing "eleven" selected from the colleges of Eton and Winchester. It took place last week in the grounds of Winchester College. This season the friends and scholars of both foundations had looked forward with great interest to the result of the match, which was exceedingly well played by the members of both elevens. The proceedings attracted a large and distinguished company, which included the officials and many of the masters of both colleges, Dr. Goodford, the Provost of Eton, being likewise present. The game was commenced on the Tuesday by Winchester, who first undertook the batting, and retired at the close of their first innings with a score of seventy-six runs, of which twenty-two were made by Mr. L. S. Howell, and sixteen by by Mr. J. N. Pyke, the Eton bowling being exceedingly good. The Etonians then went in for their first innings and made a score of 116 runs, thirty-five of which were made by Mr. E. Lubbock, and sixteen by Mr. W. S. Prideaux. The rain interfering slightly with the game, the stumps were drawn about six o'clock. On the Wednesday play was again resumed, the attendance of Etonians, Winchester scholars, and spectators being greater than on the previous day. Winchester again went in first for their second innings and did some splendid batting, finally retiring with the heavy score of 210 runs, fifty-two of which were made by Mr. J. J. Tuck, forty-five by Mr. C. Awdry, and thirty-three by Mr. L. S. Howell. Eton then took possession of their wickets for their second innings, and soon ran up a score of 171 runs, ninety-six of which were made by the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton, and fifty-four by Mr. W. S. Prideaux. At the conclusion of the play Eton had still nine wickets to go down, and, having made a total of 287 against 286, the total scores of the two innings of their opponents, were declared the winners.



CRICKET-MATCH AT WINCHESTER BETWEEN ETON AND WINCHESTER COLLEGES.



"DEAD GAME AND PEACOCK," BY THE LATE W. DUFFIELD; THE LANDSCAPE BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 47.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 1st inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The report of the County Constabulary Superannuation Bill was agreed to.

The Public and Refreshment Houses (Metropolis, &c.) Bill was read a second time.

JAPAN.—Earl GREY moved a series of resolutions in reference to Japan; in effect, that the relations between this country and Japan appear to be in a highly unsatisfactory state; that the experience of the past leaves little hope for the future; and that, although it is desirable to avoid any breach of Majesty's friendship with the Japanese; that such collisions must sooner or later lead to war, possibly involving in that destruction of the Japanese fleet and commercial ruin and drag anarchy throughout the country; that the true interests of this country demand that such calamitous results should not be risked; that the treaties with Japan should be carried out and modified, so as to place the future intercourse on a more intimate and better footing; that Her Majesty's Ministers should enter into friendly relations with the Government of Japan, and with other powers having interests in Japan similar to our own, and to see what changes should be made in the provisions of those treaties; and that no further steps should be permitted to be taken which may not have been seriously take these matters into her consideration. The noble Earl said that, in making these observations, he did not wish to censure her Majesty's Government; not that he approved of their policy, far otherwise; but what had been done could not be undone; and what he desired to do was to put the Government in possession of their opinion upon the subject, in the hope that the spirit of his motion might pervade all future dealings with Japan.—Earl DERBY opposed the resolutions, and entered into a defence of the Government policy towards the Japanese authorities. A letter had been received from Yeddo which he could obtain redress for the murders and outrages committed upon British subjects, however appropriate they were, being justified by the circumstances which called them forth.—The Bishop of OXFORD denounced the policy of the Government in Japan as beneath that of any Christian or civilised nation. Every step of our intercourse with Japan was sealed with the blood of its Princes, who were compelled by us to submit to the feelings of what was the dearest prejudice of their own subjects; and in the end, instead of finding our trade and commerce extended, we found that the Japanese Government had never failed to attend those who departed from the principles of right and justice.—The Earl of CLARENDON, after briefly defending the policy of the present, preface.—The Earl of CARNARVON having addressed the House in support of the resolutions, their Lordships divided, when Earl Grey's resolutions were negatived by a majority of 30 to 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The Dramatic and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill and the Cranbourne-street Bill passed through Committee.

The Forest and Extention Bill, the Tithe Endowment (No. 2) Bill, and the Railways (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the Public Health and Local Government Service Estimates, and subsequently the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—In a Committee of the whole House on the Thames Embankment and Metropolitan Improvements Bill, a motion by Mr. Ayrton that all the EXCHEQUER moved resolutions authorising the Commissioners of the Treasury to advance out of any money that may be in the hands of or paid under the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Acts, with the interest thereon, and to cause advances to be made out of the Consolidated Fund of such sums as may be necessary for the repayment of such principal and interest; and that the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Local Government Act Office be authorised to advance the money which the Metropolitan Board of Works is authorised to borrow. He explained that the object of the Bill was simple. A discussion followed. The resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, stated that the opinion of Vice-Admiral Fitzroy, President of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, had been taken in reference to the winds and currents which prevail in the mid-Atlantic in the months of July, August, and September. The facts set forth in the Queen's Trade-wind chart were not opposed to the information which he (Lord C. Paget) had given to the House on the authority of the same gentleman.—Mr. SAY—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked if the Government would procure information from Admiral Fitzroy had it on the table.—Lord C. PAGET replied in the negative.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. A. MILLS called attention to the present condition of the territories claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and moved for the production of copies of all correspondence which had taken place between the Imperial and Canadian Governments respecting the said territories, and also copies of any of any memorials forwarded to the Colonial Office from the inhabitants of the Red River territory. The hon. gentleman considered that a large and fertile district was at present monopolised, owing to the alleged rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the vacuum which would be created by the withdrawal of the question were readily resolved by Canada, that colony being prepared to undertake the duties of government. Mr. Berkeley Fane, who had come from part of the territory in question, thought that it should be dealt with. He had not been on a principle that provision should be made for the due administration of justice, and by the time the Bill was passed into Canada the refusal of the colonisation of the territory; and it remained to be seen whether it would become necessary to place the Bill on the table of the Government.—The motion was then withdrawn.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—Mr. BLAKE called attention to the necessity which exists for amending the laws relating to the administration of lunatic asylums in Ireland, and for making such provision for the care of the insane as is confined in the Irish workhouses. He asked if the Chief Secretary for Ireland would introduce a Bill next Session for the purpose.—Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, R. PEEL expressed a strong opinion that there was no necessity for further legislation upon the subject.—After a short discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

THE IONS OF CUPH.—Mr. GRANT DUFF called attention to the report of the Commissioners on the Law of Copyright, and inquired if papers on the subject would be presented to the House.—Mr. SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the Government proposed to introduce a measure to amend the law of copyright in the course of next Session, and that the report of the Commissioners would be laid upon the table.

THE INDIA COMPANY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. A. MILLS called attention to the present condition of the territories claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and moved for the production of all correspondence which had taken place between the Imperial and Canadian Governments respecting the said territories, and also copies

time had arrived when England must play the game of brag no longer. But the question in coming to a conclusion was upon the Government whether the House had confidence in the Opposition, and that he was not prepared to concede.

MR. BUTLER JOHNSTONE said the foreign policy of the Government for the last eighteen months had been a perfect *farce*. To go to war now, however, for Denmark would be to pursue a useless and suicidal policy, but he was of opinion that the House of Commons ought not any longer to leave the foreign policy of the country in the hands of statesmen who had made such a miserable exercise of blunders.

LORD H. VANE felt great sympathy for Denmark, but could see no means by the war resign-hooked for her independence. Was there no change of Government that would help the Danes; and as he could not join in the present vote of the Government, he would vote for the previous question.

MR. LINDSAY deprecated the constant spirit of interference which characterised the foreign policy of the Government; and, in supporting the resolution, said he would be prepared, by-and-by, to take such steps as would place a sufficient force afloat to save the Danes. The party with whom he acted were proud of sufficiently severe attacks given, they regretted to find, by the present vote they were about to give, that the Government at the sacrifice of the honour of this country.

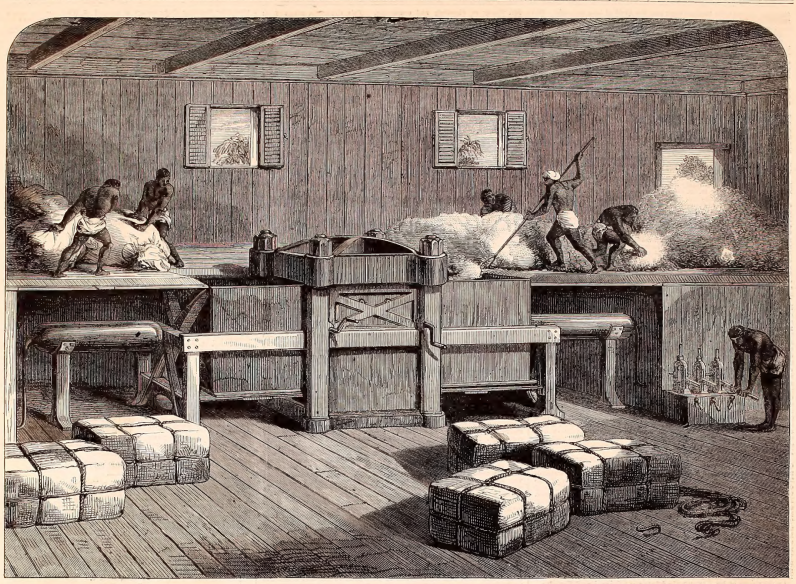
LORD R. MONTAGU supported the resolution, explaining that he would not do so at any account of a disposition to quarrel with those would lead to war.

MR. WYLDE spoke in opposition to the motion, and, by some curious process of reasoning, apparently unintelligible to the House, attributed the failure of our diplomacy to the over-zeal and aggressive spirit of the Opposition.

MR. ROEBUCK stigmatised the conduct of the German Powers as cruel and cowardly. The facts of the case appeared to him to be as follows:—The small States of Germany had gone mad on the subject of nationality; the Danes, with the King at their head, had endeavoured to maintain the doctrine of Empire; Prussia wanted a port in the Baltic, and also wished to divert the attention of sovereigns at home. Accordingly, Austria and Prussia mad and silly, and Earl Russell had aggravated her by repeated lectures. The noble Earl had mistaken his position; he was independent of Austria and Prussia, but Fortune made him a statesman. He believed that if the foreign policy of this country had been placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston we should not be reduced to our present condition; and that, if we had taken a bold stand at the first, the European and minister of Germany would have been effectually checked. He would, however, vote against the resolution, because he considered the present Government better than the thousand better ones that should Ministers be placed in a minority.

MR. HORSMAN described, in terms of severest censure, the madness and hypocrisy of the German Powers, and predicted that a day of reckoning would arrive when the whole of civilised Europe would abhor the heretical enormity which could descend upon Austria and Prussia would be but a righteous retribution for the blood and misgovernment they had shed in Poland by vengeance. With regard to the first resolution of Mr. Disraeli, he appreciated the House would give it the condemnation it deserved, but as to the charge the Government with having failed to maintain the integrity and independence of Denmark that it deserved none. Then, as to the policy that the right honourable gentleman was inviting the House to adopt a continuation that the facts did not justify. Why, the Danes had, for more than two years the House of Commons had acquiesced in the policy that they were now called upon to condemn. Then, the country was unanimous, which was not by her Majesty's Ministers, but by Parliament. The Government had, no doubt, mistaken, but the Opposition had committed a greater error. Parliamentation was very bad, but the manner in which the Opposition proposed to mend it was a combination of treason and unveiling of the secrets of office. He object was to condemn the Government as much as possible and to compromise the opposition as little as possible. Under these circumstances he could not give a vote which would assist to place in power a party which had shown more weakness and less courage than the Government—a party which had submitted the high functions of a constitutional Opposition and had stifled the voice of Parliament.

MR. S. FITZGERALD, having replied to the attack of Mr. Horsman upon the Opposition, commented upon the inconsistencies that had in a single Conservative member of the official party and said a word in defence of the Government. There had been from all who had taken part in the debate a strong feeling of condemnation, and each seemed endeavouring to compete in the use of strong terms against the Government, and many of them had voted for it against it. He submitted that the object of the resolution was intended to censure the Government for having committed a blunder, and that was the reason why he hoped the House of Commons had sufficient spirit to refuse to do so. The Government might declare that they were prepared to go to the country upon their peace policy; but he could not imagine any greater misfortune than "Palmerston and no Peace" cries. The Government admissions they had invited foreign countries to join in a joint conference of this country and Russia, and Earl Russell had declared in the House of Lords that they were still willing to get to war. If they could not succeed in doing so, they would be willing to go to war. He did not wish to indicate a policy, but if they should be invited to vote by which he proposed to vindicate the country, he should be invited to vote by which he proposed to vindicate the country, he should be invited to vote by which he proposed to vindicate the country, he



PRESS FOR PACKING INDIAN COTTON.

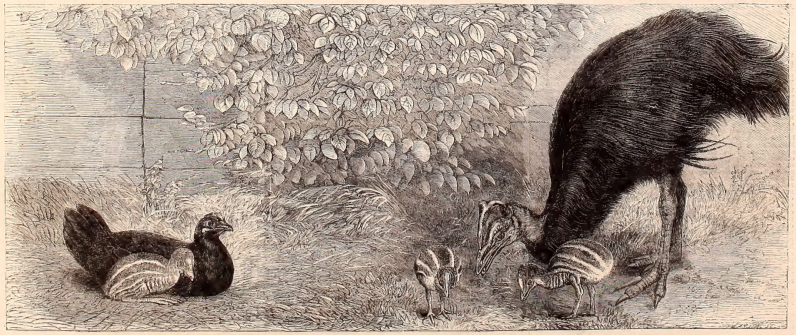
Illustration last year, that the male takes the entire responsibility of providing the nest, hatching the young, and rearing them. He repels any approach of the idle, curious, and meddlesome female; and in this case the paternal mooruk could only be quieted by her being taken out of his sight. The female mooruk, like the rhea, lays her eggs anywhere about the inclosure; and the male, with his beak and neck, carefully rolls them into the ample nest he has contrived of straw and other materials. When he thinks the number completed he begins to sit, a model of patience and care. The mooruks are at all times pugnacious birds. The present one and his wife would fight desperately if they were not separated. Their inner claws are armed with an extremely long nail, and by the help of their muscular thigh they can inflict serious wounds.

PATENT COTTON-PRESS FOR INDIA.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th of December last we engraved a sketch of a cotton convoy on its way from Rewat to the Ganges, and one also of a cotton fleet descending that river. The subject of cotton planting in India has become one of such vital importance to English manufacturers that anything which tends to illustrate its growth, preparation, and transport in that vast empire will scarcely fail to interest some of our readers. We now give an Illustration of Mr. David Wilson's new patent cotton-press, which, from the simplicity and strength of its structure and its power and speed of action, is likely to be serviceable to all occupied with the collection and shipment of cotton. The quantity turned out by the old cumbrous cotton-screws (of first and second pressure) is reckoned in India at fifty bales per day, with an expenditure of coolie labour of from eighty to ninety men, whereas the estimate of what may be done by this new press, with a proper arrangement for working the pumps, is at least 100 bales, with eight or ten coolies to press them. As coolie labour is daily rising in price, and becoming more difficult to obtain even at the advanced cost, this saving is a matter of importance. The new press possesses other advantages, in its moderate cost, great strength, quick action, and the small space occupied in fixing it. We shall briefly describe its working. The cotton is received in loose bags, and, after being carefully inspected and weighed, is carried to the top of the press. The door for taking out the bales (shown in our Illustration by the strengthening cross-bars) slides down, or may be arranged to open up in a line with the top of the press; but, in either case, balance-weights must be properly adjusted to make the door open without trouble. The ends of the upright trunk move back to a distance of about three feet, and slide between the front sides and bottom of the press, while these are extended and the top slides back as the cotton, of sufficient weight to form a bale, is thrown into the open space. The door is then closed and the two ends of the press are affixed to hydraulic rams of six inches diameter, which drive the ends forward in less than a moment (the whole force of the pumps being applied to the rams) till they arrive at the main trunk of the upright press, where they are both fixed at once by simple but powerful clamps. The whole power of the pumps is then applied to the larger ram (of 16½ in. or 18 in. diameter, and acting perpendicularly, the cylinders being below the ground-line), which has only to rise about 2½ ft. to complete the bale. The clamps are then removed, and the ends thrown back, which at once releases the bale and prepares the press for a fresh supply of cotton.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. LINDLEY FROM THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1863 it was resolved that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of presenting Dr. Lindley—whose resignation of the office of secretary was then announced—with a testimonial expressive of the sense entertained of his long and laborious services to the society and to the cause of science generally. Dr. Lindley's official connection with the society had lasted forty years. By his literary labours, moreover, in producing those admirable books on systematic botany and vegetable physiology, which are indispensable to the English student of these branches of science, as well as by his efficient services as a professor of University College, Dr. Lindley has earned a high degree of public esteem. This token of regard from the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society is, therefore, a matter of interest beyond their own circle, and we now publish an Illustration of it. The committee had arranged with Messrs. Williams and Co., silversmiths, of 223, Oxford-street, for designing and manufacturing a piece

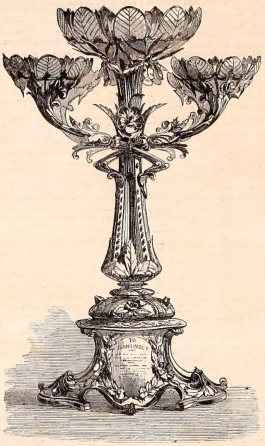


THE MOORUK AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



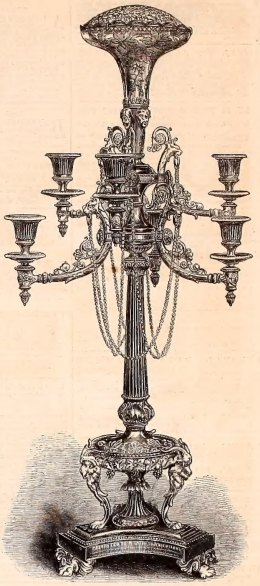
TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. INGLEFIELD, R.N., FROM THE MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF LIVERPOOL.

of plate which should have in the character of its ornamention a peculiar significance as an offering to Dr. Lindley, who has made certain tribes of plants the special study of his life. It is an épergne of solid silver, with an oval base, ornamented by scrolls of foliage and flowers, having on one side a shield with Dr. Lindley's crest, and on the other a suitable inscription; both surmounted by a wreath of roses. The stem—a pillar surmounting the base—is ornamented with leaves of Hibiscus Lindleyi, Lindleya mespiloides, &c., and bears four



TESTIMONIAL TO DR. LINDLEY, FROM THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

branches of tendril form, to support four dishes, in the centre of which rises a large vase for flowers. Round this, as a sort of corona, a circle of the insect-like blossoms of Oncidium papilio are arranged with admirable effect, while in other portions of the design, the flowers of Sophronitis grandiflora, and others, are tastefully introduced. It will thus be seen that the families of Orchidæ and Rosaceæ—on which Dr. Lindley has expended so much time and labour—have largely contributed to the decoration of the testimonial presented to him.



TESTIMONIAL TO VISCOUNT LIFFORD FROM THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—SEE PAGE 28.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE LOW-LIGHTS DOCK AT TYNEMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 49.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Great hit at the reproduction of JANET PRIDE.—Richard Pride (his original character), Mr. Benjamin Webster.—On MONDAY, and during the week, 39 PACKTHREADS HOUSE. Mr. J. L. Toole; JANET PRIDE, Miss Woolgar; and (by permission of Miss Braddon) HELEN, Mrs. Stirling. Concludes with BRISTOL DIAMONDS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews.

JULY IS THE MONTH TO VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

"The ROSERY, with 5 Thousand of Roses, a sight almost worthy a visit."

The Park, Gardens, and Grounds, with the flower-beds and shrubberies in full bloom, in perfection.

Collection of Sculpture, Crystal Palace, the new Picture Gallery, the Handel Orchestra, the Classified Courts, the Natural Department, and objects of special interest.

In the Grounds Boats, Cricket, Ring-shooting, Swings, Croquet, Archery, Rifle Practice, and Grand Illuminated Performances by a large military band in the Handel Orchestra.

Monday is Friday. One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Saturday, Dramatic College Fête, Half-a-Crown. Railway Season Tickets free up to the 1st of May, 1863.

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Crystal Palace, July, 1864.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Independent Order of ODD FELLOWS, LONDON UNITY, hold their Excursion on NEXT FRIDAY, July 15.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—All the GREAT FOUNTAINS on MONDAY NEXT, July 11, at Four.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT DAY of the FORESTERS will be held, as usual, on TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

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By order of the Council,
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81, Strand, W.C., London.

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WEDDING PRESENTS.—A large stock of Electro-plated Goods, Dessert Knives, Forks, &c., from 4s. to £50, at ASSER and SHERWIN'S, 81, Strand, W.C., London.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—FREDC. DENT, HAVILAND and CO.'s Patent Watch, and Watch-maker by special appointment to his late Majesty George IV., to the Queen and the Prince Consort, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange. W. Elegant Gold Watches, 12 Gs. to £20; Silver Watches, 2l. 2s. to 10l. 10s.; Gold Chronometer Watches, 20 Gs. to 50 Gs.; Silver ditto, 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.; Gold Keyless Watches, by Dent, Watch-maker, 18, Regent-street, W. (from the Strand and Coventry-street). Established nearly a century. Manufactory, Clerkenwell, London.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 10 to 20 inches, Fancy Albert Chain, 3l. to 20 Gs.; Gold Bracelets, 2l. to 12 Gs.; Gold Bracelets, 5s. to 12 Gs.; Gold Brooches, 5s. to 10 Gs.; Gold Earrings, 5s. to 10 Gs.; Gold Lockets, 10s. 6d. to 10 Gs.; Gold Seal Keys, 5s. to 20 Gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange. Gold Chains, Lockets, and other Precious Stones purchased or taken in exchange. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset. Country Orders by Post-free. Country customers waited upon.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange.

ICE for TOWN or COUNTRY.—Refrigerators, Ice-cream Machines, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with the Ice Trade. Ice delivered in any part of London or the suburbs. Apply to the Manager, at the Wenham Lake Ice Company, 109, Strand, London.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS in the KINGDOM is at HEAL and SON'S. The Heavy Plate Furniture Bedsteads covered in the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads at Heal and Son's Bedding Warehouse, Tottenham-court-road and Sub-baptists. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 16s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, from 30s.;

BRIGHTON and BACK for 2s. EVERY SUNDAY and MONDAY, from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, at 8.0 a.m. No luggage allowed. Children under Twelve years of age half price.

HASTINGS and BACK for 3s. 6d., by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY DIRECT ROUTE, EVERY SUNDAY, from London Bridge and Victoria, at 8.5 a.m. Three Trains call at St. Leonards, Bexhill-new, Battle, and Lewes. No luggage allowed. Children under Twelve years of age half price.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS for ONE MONTH are now issued from PADDINGTON, Victoria, Chelsea, Kensington, Farringdon-st., Kingston, Gloucester, and Portishead, to the following places:—SOUTH WALES, Milford, Tenby, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Swansea, Merthyr, Neath, Tintern, Penarth, &c.; Monmouth, Tenby, Pembroke, Swansea, Falmouth, Penzance, &c. Also Weymouth and the Channel Islands, Malvern, Wells—Llandudno, Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, &c. Also to the Isle of Man, by Steamers from Fleetwood. Wells—Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Bude, Newquay, &c.

Tickets will also be issued for Circular Tours in North and South Wales.

Bristol, Malvern, and the Vale of the Valley of the Wye, &c.

Tours in Devon, Cornwall—Weymouth—Swansea, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Conway, Bangor, Holyhead, &c.

Ireland—Lakes of Killarney, &c.

Programmes, containing fares and full particulars, may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and the following Offices:—

Paddington, Paris, 1864. JAMES THOMSON, General Manager.

CRAMER AND CO. (Limited).

Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £2 per Share, and £2 on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Guaranteed minimum dividend of ten per cent. per annum for five years.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed, as its name implies, for the purpose of combining the business of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., well-known music publishers in Regent-street.

The arrangement has been entered into with Mr. Wood, his partners being perfect and present owners of the property, subject to the company, as from the 31st of December last, of the entire business, profits from all liabilities of the present partnership, and the whole stock-in-trade, and the Company will take over during the present year, 1864, the lease of 201, Regent-street, 67, Conduit-street, and 16, King-street, at a price the Directors believe to be considerably to advantageous to the company.

Messrs. Brown, Bagshaw, and Westcott, public accountants, have investigated the accounts of the business, and are satisfied of the correctness of the statements.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at 201, Regent-street; and at the Offices of the Company, 16, Pall-mall.

THE NEW CLUB.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, Penkridge Castle, and 2, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

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The Right Hon. Lord George Beauclerk, 12, Piccadilly, and Army and Navy Club.

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Captain Cavendish Browne, Esq. (of Auborrysike), 71, St. George's-square, Pimlico.

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The Right Hon. Viscount Maidstone, 19, Lowndes-street, and White's Club.

The Thomas George Augustus Parkyns, Bart., 9, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park.

Temporary Secretary—Captain Pall-mall, S.W.

This Club is to be erected on the site of the Pantheon and Reform Club, in Pall-mall; a temporary clubhouse will meanwhile be opened. The Committee of the Club will be re-elected by the first general meeting of members.

Any gentleman, desirous to be the comfort on t accommodation of the new club, will be introduced, including a subscription of one guinea, an extensive suite of sleeping-apartments.

Terms of application for membership may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Club; or at the Union Bank, 4, Pall-mall East.

THE PATENT CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £100,000, in Shares of £10 each.

FIRST ISSUE, 20,000 SHARES.

10s. per Share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment.

No further call will be made thereon for Three Months.

CHAIRMAN.

G. P. Lascelles, Esq., Director of the National Financial Company (Limited), Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Alcock, Esq., Director of the Metropolitan Iron and Steel Company (Limited), Bow, and Cheapside.

Archibald Anderson, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Leadenhall-street.

J. Augustus Erskine, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General, Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, of the "Albert Imperium Company," Chester-street, Grosvenor-square, S.W.

Bankers—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 79, Cornhill, E.C., and Branches.

Solicitors—Messrs. G. & A. Hill, Bucklersbury, Essex-street, Strand.

Manager—Messrs. Cramer and Co., Patentees, Conduit-street, Corner Maddox House, E.C.

Messrs. Johnson, Lucy, Cramer, and Co., Public Accountants, Lothbury.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.—D. A. L. Durnin, Esq.

OFFICES.

Harvey Chambers, Brokenbridge-street, Strand, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to transform (not to throw) new and improved Cabs and Carriages of superior construction, combining safety for owner confidentially, comfortable for driver, cheapness, and more elegant than any hitherto invented.

The Patent Rights for the Cabs and Carriages have been purchased from Messrs. Cramer, Makers for Royalty, and Inventors and Patentees. The vendors have accepted the whole of the purchase-money in shares of the company.

No promotion money has been sanctioned by the Board.

The Directors, in bringing this novel system of Cabs and Carriages, but merely to add to it the element of good character, which the Directors, giving a preference to those who may be Shareholders for the Cabs and Carriages. Vendors will also be granted the preference in obtaining the numerous orders already received, the Directors confidently anticipate that these Cabs and Carriages will completely supersede all others now in use.

From careful estimates made, the Directors have the greatest faith in the success of this undertaking, and large dividends may be confidently expected from the profits of the first year.

The following is an estimate of the profits realised by one carriage to be realised:—

Cost of building 1000 Cabs, of angle iron and wooden } £40,000 panels, at £40 each in the Company's MANUFACTORY.

Working Expenses, Wages, Horses, Keep, &c.

25 per cent. net profit on 1000 Cabs ... £10,000

Offices, Yard, and Premises ... 1,500

Expenses of Management, including Wages ... 4,500

Insurance, &c. ... 500

£16,500

ANNUAL INCOME.

1000 Cabs let out at a minimum of 6s. per week ... £26,000

Deduct Annual Expenses as per estimate ... 16,500

Net Annual Profit on every 1000 Cabs ... £9,750

Showing a profit of 24 per cent. per unit upon the entire investment of £40,000 for 1000 Cabs.

More than 5000 Shares having been already subscribed for, less than 2000 remain available for allotment.

Applications for Shares to be forwarded to the Bankers, Solicitors, or to the Offices of the Company, where prospectuses and forms may be obtained.

TO INVENTORS.—All persons desirous of protecting their inventions should procure the HANDBOOK presented gratis by the PATENT AGENCY (Limited), 6, Chancery-lane. Consultations daily. Patents obtained at moderate charges, and special facilities afforded for inventions.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your name in white and 12 stamps, with address, to the LONDON PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and you will receive by return of post 12 Cartes de Visite, which will be sent to you size and copy of original, which will be returned. A cartes sent to any gentleman on receipt of four stamps. Address WM. CHARLESTON, Manager.

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GROOM.—Wanted a Young Man to take charge of several horses: must be about 20 years of age, sober, and steady. None need apply who have not been several years in a thoroughly busting-stable. Apply by letter, stating all particulars, to A. B., care of Messrs. J. and J. W. DYER, Finsbury-pavement.

NO. 7, BANK-BUILDINGS (corner of Old Jewry, London) is the Chief Office of the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

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LEA and PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, and Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, in Quarter-pound Cakes.

A most convenient article, and strong in quality.

J. S. FRY and SONS,

Bristol and London.

Sold by Grocers, &c.

FRY'S PEARL COCOA, in Packets.

Superior and economical. Observe the name on each Label.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies all competition as to purity, delicacy, and most delicious taste. Manufactured by MENIER, Chocolate-maker to the Emperor, Paris. Chancery-lane, Fleet-street; and sold retail by all respectable houses.

228 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, and Grocers WANTED to SELL MENIER'S PURE TEA, in Packets. Its choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome. These advantages secure for this tea general preference.

OSWEGO

PREPARED INDIAN CORN

Pudding and Delicious Mush, Hasty Hominy, Muffins, Cakes, &c.

Manufactured and Patented by

T. KINGSFORD and SON,

of Oswego, State of New York.

It is the original preparation of the Indian meal, established 1848, consumed in the highest state from the trade, and offers the best article to the public.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, as the Indian meal is more delicate.

Directions for the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by other manufacturers.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Canisters, at 1s. and 2s. each.

We guarantee this Mustard to be pure and genuine.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,

Manufacturers,

London.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation of Oats for making Gruel and Porridge. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and highly nutritious.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY is the finest for making pearl pudding, distinction for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Soyer, Author of "The Modern Housewife," and other high authorities, but for mailbox training, and has long been used with great success in the Royal Nursery.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR

for light suppers, and excellent for Children's Diet.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD, PURE AND GENUINE.

Mr. Hassall, having subjected this Mustard to a rigorous microscopic examination, certifies that it contains nothing but the substance in the three essential properties of good mustard-viz., FLOUR, FLAVOUR, and COLOUR. Sold by all Grocers, &c., and See that each Package bears Mr. Hassall's Report.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Duke-st., and Tayler Brothers, Brick-lane and Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.

COLMAN'S PRIZE MEDAL MUSTARD

bears their trade mark, the Bull's Head, on each package.

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. Great Exhibition, 1862.

Prize Medal.—"It appears nothing finer can be produced. Truly pure, and of excellent quality."—Dr. Hassall. Highly satisfactory recommended.

Retailed by every town throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained

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Reports:—"Excellent, and of very large Production."

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

GOLD MEDAL.

GANDLES.—Prize Medal.—Paraffine.

Adopted by her Majesty's Government for the Military Stations, the Royal Navy, and Royal Establishments; and awarded the 1st Class Prize Medal, contains the public against any spurious imitations. Their label is on the wrapper of each box. Sold by dealers throughout the kingdom. Wholesale and for exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S., where also may be obtained the Prize Medal Stearine Candles.

YIELDS' CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 6d. and 6d. each, and by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the public should ask for Yields', and see that the name of J. C. and J. Field is on each wrapper, box, or label. Manufactory, 71, Lambeth Terrace, at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S., where also may be obtained the Prize Medal Stearine Candles.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, specially adapted for Iron Work, Roofs, Railings, Gates, Palisades, Bridges, &c. Can be applied by any person. Dries very fast. Does not wear away or flake off. Keeps out rust and stops odours. No pot rust; oak, teak, chestnut, and colour, brown, green, stone, and white. Sold in casks of 5 gallons and upwards, at 4s. per gallon, upon application at the Works (Carson's), Old Ford, Wanchester-street, London, E.C.; and 31, St. James-street, S.W.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,

described as the most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, and all STRUMOUS WEAKNESS.

Pronounced by the Profession the purest and most palatable to be TASTELESS, FREE FROM SMELL, and EASY OF DIGESTION.

Invariable pure, uniformly excellent.

Sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL HALF PINTS, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; Pints, 18s.; and Gallons, 36s. each.

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DYSPEPSIA.—MORSONS' PEPSINE WINE is the most convenient form for administering this popular remedy. Manufactured by T. MORSON and SON, 31 and 43, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., and 123, Newgate-st., E.C., etc. each. Pepsine Lozenges, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 6s. each.

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Messrs. LEWIS, MORLEY, and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Sole Address (opposite Charing-cross Railway Gates), established 1828. Those Teeth are cheaper, more durable, and more natural than any yet produced. Consultation Free. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

No connection with any one of the same name.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.—ELAM'S ARROWROOT SUPPORYERS, for Debility, Pregnancy, &c., already highly recommended, are retailed at 1s. per box. Directions for self-assistance by post, free.—10, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

NEW CHÊNÉ SILKS, £2 9s. 6d. the Dress, 14 yards. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW FOULARDS, this season's patterns only.

Chiné, Checked, and Striped, from 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

GROS DE SUEZ,

In many new shades of this season's manufacture,

Wide-width, 22 inches, at 2s. 11d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,

Black, White, and Coloured.

A large purchase made upon most favourable terms.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A PURCHASE OF

20,750 METRES OF FRENCH GRENADINES

Last 1—1000 Metres (all Silk) 19s. 6d. Full Dress.

Last 2—1000 " (all Silk) 19s. 6d. "

Last 3—1000 " (Silk and Wool) 10s. 6d. "

The above are the whole season's manufacture, are perfect novelties, and will be found unequalled for quality and cheapness; purchased in the Paris Market, and now selling at their sales. A large assortment of patterns sent and can be returned free.

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MOZAMBIQUE BAREGE,

9s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.

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ALL LAST YEAR'S FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, French Cloth, and many of the patterns equal to new, now selling at reduced prices.

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PETER ROBINSON will offer for Sale the Stock of about 1000 PIECES of a Paris manufacturer, consisting of White Ground Tarnes with Gold Lines, and White Ground Tarnes with Coloured Lines, Checks, Stripes, and Figures, in Silk and Wool Mixtures, usually priced at 2s. to 3s. 6d. Guineas, will be sold at One Guinea each. Patterns sent free, with illustrations of Models in use in fashionable wear.

Peter Robinson's,

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WASHING GRENADINES (Pure White), from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Also, Black Grenadines, from 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.

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Families about to adopt Mourning Apparel will find

PETER ROBINSON'S

Court and Family Mourning Warehouses

the most convenient and economical.

The largest and best variety of articles are always ready made-up, and the material is kept in stock by the yard, so that any length of dress or shape of bonnet can be completed at a few hours' notice.

Dressmakers and French Milliners of known reputation are employed in the warehouses.

Orders by letter receive from any part, however distant, will at all times receive the most prompt attention. Patterns and prices sent free. Goods forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, accompanied by a Dressmaker if necessary. Address

PETER ROBINSON'S,

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SCOTT ADIE, by special Appointment to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, has on view the largest choice of Tartans, Shawls, and Plaids in the trade, the most fashionable and useful shape, suited for all seasons and climates; Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Estate and Fancy Trouserings, Plain Irish Poplins, &c.; Rope Highland Suits in all the clans made to order. Patterns and self-measurement sent free by post.

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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that their ANNUAL SUMMER SALE, so relished by the Public, will COMMENCE on MONDAY NEXT, when Novel Materials, but now remunerative, Quality and Reputation.

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR BROWNE, of 47, Fenchurch-street, respectfully invites Ladies and Gentlemen to an inspection of his extensive STOCK of SPECTACLES, Telescopes, and Compound Microscopes, which for Quality, Workmanship, Material and workmanship guaranteed to be of the first quality. Established 1819. 47, Fenchurch-street, London. Testimonial free.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PURCHASE of FOREIGN and BRITISH SILKS.

Several Lots of Rich Silks, at Extraordinary Reduction.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard.

36 in. wide, per yard, both sides alike.

Wide-width Glacé Silks, in every shade, in newest shades, 1s. 10½d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and upwards per yard.

Wide-width Black Glacé Silks, at very low prices, from 2s. 6d.

Wide-width FIGURED GLACÉS (very bright), in the New Colours, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and upwards.

MILLINERY SILKS in the Newest Colours, SATINS, TERRY VELVETS, &c.

Patterns free.

Patterns post-free.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., Manufacturers, Regent-street, W., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully solicit the attention to entirely Remodel their Cowshill-street Premises, and lay on a large portion of their

FANCY STOCK

at 25 per cent. below present prices.

19 and 20, West Smithfield, London, E.C.

MANTLES AND JACKETS at FORDS, 62, Oxford-street.

SILK JACKETS, 21s.; Cashmere or Cloth Jackets, 10s. 6d.

SEASIDE JACKETS, Waterproof, 10s. 6d.

SILK MANTLES, 28s. 6d. to 6 Guineas, just reduced.

RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 Guineas, Cloth and Waterproof Jackets, 10s. 6d.

THOS. FORD, 62, Oxford-street, London, W.

SILKS HALF PRICE.

Fancy Silks, originally 2 guineas, now 19s. 6d.

500 Black Glacé Silks, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

Rich Glacé Silks, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. per yard.

Rich Glacé Silks, all Silk, 2 guineas.

Rich Black Glacé Silks, 2 guineas.

originally 5s., reduced to 19s. 6d.

Rich Black Glacé Silks, 2 guineas, 19s. 6d.

Hundreds of tight-fitting Silk Dresses, 2 to 3 guineas, at 20s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

ANCIENT and CURIOUS Warehouses

(late Amott and Nicholson),

61 and 62, Oxford-street, London.

APPROACHING CLOSE of the SEASON.

MOORE, JAY, in anticipation of the event, are preparing for the Autumn Season,

by selling off

their Summer Goods and Patterns,

by which they hope

that they have no single Selection

of Goods to be carried over

to the next season.

to their numerous and influential patrons.

The Silks are marked at a Reduction of

Rich French Dresses, 40

Checked Silks, 30

Fancy Silks, 25

Satin Cord, 20

Terry Velvet, 15

per cent.

The London General Mourning Warehouse,

247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN SILKS.

The price of Silks in the raw material has already risen 15 per cent, and it will soon reach a far greater percentage. Messrs. J. and J. therefore have by their numerous patrons to take advantage of the stock they have on hand, which is very large, and will be sold at considerably less than present quotations. Rich Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3 guineas, now 2 guineas.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 2 guineas, now 1 guinea.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 1 guinea, now 10s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 10s. 6d., now 7s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 7s. 6d., now 5s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 5s. 6d., now 3s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3s. 6d., now 2s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 2s. 6d., now 1s. 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 1s. 6d., now 1s.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 1s., now 6d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 6d., now 3d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3d., now 2d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 2d., now 1d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at 1d., now ½d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at ½d., now ¼d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at ¼d., now ⅛d.

Rich Striped Glacé Silks, usually sold at ⅛

NEW MUSIC.

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PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. repair and renew the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of continuous practice. Cramer and Co. have originally good, the instrument will be restored to great freshness of tone and touch. Pianofortes taken in exchange. Cramer, Wood, and Co., 207 and 209, Regent-street. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANO MECANIQUE.—CRAMER and CO. supply Pianos à Mécanique, by which anyone is enabled to rank foremost among the triumphs achieved in the mechanical arts. Anyone can play upon it. Its touch is elastic, with a keyboard, enabling it to be used by a pianist like an ordinary Pianoforte. Cramer, Wood, and Co., 207 and 209, Regent-street. Warranted to stand any climate.

CRAMER and CO.—HARMONIUMS for HIRE.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.—HARMONIUMS for SALE.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINAS, selected by Mr. Richard Blagrove.
12 and 20 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO'S FOUR-GUINEA CONCERTINA.
The best Cheap Concertina yet produced.
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CRAMER and CO. SECONDHAND CONCERTINAS.
CRAMER and CO. PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c. for Sale or Hire. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, 7 octaves, in mahogany case, with trichord, the most perfect touch, admirably adapted to Small Rooms, Schools, Lodgings, Continental Climates, &c. Price 35 guineas. Also, a new and cheaper Pianino, with three strings, and other improvements.
Pianos for temporary, reserved, or walnut, 25 and 30 guineas. A great variety now ready.
Chappell and Co.'s 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, manufactured preferring the very English tone of the Broadwood or Collard Cottage, and the elegance of the Continental Cottage, combined in the most perfect manner in a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as that which has given such universal satisfaction in the Model Cottage; but the more complicated actions are objectionable in many of the Cottages now manufactured. Price 50 guineas; in rosewood or in very respect to match the Drawing-room at 55 guineas; in walnut, 45 guineas.
Chappell and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 45 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 45 guineas, with the full compass of seven octaves, and the trichord throughout. This Pianoforte is recommended by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear and tear, and to stand any climate. Its great durability is of the utmost importance to families in exile, hall, and club; and the peculiar touch that of a Broadwood or Collard. Chappell and Co. have the honour to state that the Pianofortes of this description which they have made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months if not approved.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes for sale or hire, and for any of the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, where a large assortment of second-hand Pianofortes by other makers is always ready.

CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best Pianoforte ever produced at the price, with the full compass and all the latest improvements. Messrs. Chappell strongly recommend this instrument to persons about purchasing or at once the same price, whether new or secondhand.
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CHAPPELL'S SMALL FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, at 35 guineas, a new Oblique Piano, with the best qualities of tone and touch, and the full compass of seven octaves, in rosewood or walnut. This Pianoforte is much lower than any other oblique pianoforte. The same instrument in cottage form, at 30 guineas.
50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S NEW HARMONY-ROOM (MODEL HARMONIUM), for the first time made entirely of pitch pine, and the only Harmonium that can be easily given the appearance of other woods. Also, Alexandre's Harmoniums and Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in rosewood or walnut. The best in tone and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, Prince, Debain, Evans, &c., in every variety, and at prices from 4l. to 50 guineas. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION HARMONIUM, for CHURCH, DRAWING-ROOM, and CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for SALE, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., that have been taken in exchange for Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. Jabs, New Cramer, and other makers.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by CHAPPELL and CO., the best and most perfect instrument, warranted for ten climates, and to keep well in tune, from Two guineas, with case, to Twelve guineas.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.

MR. David Herbert Llewellyn, who was the surgeon of the Confederate war-steamer Alabama during the two years of her adventurous career, perished by drowning on Sunday, the 19th ult., sinking with his ship after her conflict with the Federal steamer Kearsarge. He was the son of the Rev. David Llewellyn, Perpetual Curate of Easton, near Pewsey, Wiltshire. He was educated at Marlborough College, and studied for the medical profession, firstly as an articled pupil of Dr. Hassall, at Richmond, and then, from 1856 to 1859, at Charing-cross Hospital, where he gained the silver medals for surgery and chemistry. The last letter which Mr. Llewellyn ever wrote was addressed to Mr. Travers, the resident medical officer of Charing-cross Hospital, and is as follows:—"Cherbourg, June 14, 1864. Dear Travers,—Here we are. I send this by a gentleman coming to London. An enemy is outside. If she only stays long enough, we go out and fight her. If I live, expect to see me in London shortly. If I die, give my best love to all who know me. If M. A. de Callix should call on you, please show him every attention. I remain, dear Travers, ever yours, D. H. LLEWELLYN." Mr. Llewellyn was much loved and respected by all on board. In the final struggle of the Alabama, when the ship was sinking, the whale-boat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded placed in them, Mr. Fullam being sent in charge of them to the Kearsarge. When the boats were full, a man (unwounded) endeavoured to enter one, but Mr. Llewellyn held him back. "See," said he, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship, an ever memorable instance of that chivalrous spirit and devotion to duty which we are proud to believe characterise the medical officers of the united services and the medical profession generally in the United Kingdom. It is further gratifying to hear that Llewellyn's fellow-students have appointed a committee to provide for the erection of a tablet to his memory in Charing-cross Hospital, where as a pupil he had so greatly distinguished himself, and that another memorial is to be fixed in the church of Easton parish, where he was born. The Portrait of him which we have engraved is from a photograph taken at the Maison Ribeau, Cherbourg, on the Thursday before his death.



THE LATE DAVID HERBERT LLEWELLYN, SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

LAST winter Colonel Pennefather who had command of the 12th Regiment, then stationed at Dublin, suggested to some of the most intelligent of his men that they might considerably relieve the monotony of their leisure hours by getting up an Industrial Exhibition. The men received the idea of their Colonel with pleasure, and exerted themselves so heartily that the exhibition was a decided success. The gallant 12th proved that they numbered amongst their ranks some very ingenious and clever mechanics and designers. Believing that the example set at Dublin could be carried out with great advantage at Aldershott, Colonel Lowe, of the 6th Regiment, stationed at the camp, mentioned the subject at a meeting of officers which was held last February. Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., General commanding the division, and several others of the staff officers, at once expressed their favourable opinion of the project, and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief likewise gave his sanction. Regimental committees were formed, and during the interval which has elapsed to the present time the several corps in camp have displayed an honest rivalry as to which should preeminently distinguish themselves. The exhibition, which is at the Camp Clubhouse, was formally opened by Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather, on Wednesday week, the Duke of Cambridge, who had intended to be present, being accidentally detained in town. There was a numerous company of visitors, who formed, with the regimental officers in camp, a half-circle in front of the Clubhouse, while General Pennefather, standing before the door, briefly explained the objects of the exhibition, and declared it open; this announcement being followed by the firing of a salute of guns and bursts of music from several bands. The club-room was soon filled with ladies and gentlemen paying half-



INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

a-crown for admission; the common soldiers and their wives were admitted for sixpence on most of the following days; on Friday last the charge for entrance was one shilling. The corps which exhibited were the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd ditto, 13th Hussars, 14th ditto, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, second battalion Military Train, fifth battalion ditto, first battalion 6th Regiment, first battalion 24th Regiment, 37th Regiment, 39th Regiment, second battalion 60th Regiment, 73rd, 75th, and 87th Regiments; Military Store Department, and the Divisional Staff. The arrangement of the exhibition is admirable. Each corps has been allotted a certain space, which in every instance has been used to the best advantage. The entire collection is most artistically displayed, and, considered as such in a bazaar, is varied and effective. Part I. comprises articles invented or made by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, or their wives or children. There are six classes:—1. Painting, drawing, photography, &c. 2. Carving, cabinetmaking, and carpenters' work. 3. Military engineering, architecture, contrivances, implements, &c. 4. Armourers' and smiths' work. 5. Leather-work. 6. Needlework and clothwork. Lieutenant Wilkinson, Inniskilling Dragoons, has a fine work, made in leisure moments, which is as exquisite in design and workmanship as Chinese work. Gunmakers exhibit a variety of the exhibition subjects, among others a new improved cartridge-box, invented by Corporal Dagnall, R.E., which, by a very simple spring, drops a cartridge from the bottom of the box; and a new rifle-sight, invented by Private Scott, signalling at rifle practice. There is also a very ingenious machine for making list on the field of battle, invented by Private Southam. Altogether, there are between 700 and 800 articles exhibited by officers and men and their families, connected with the regiments at Aldershot, and about 400 sent on loan. The men have permission to sell their things; while the officers and their lady friends devote the proceeds of the sale to charitable purposes, the particular object being agreed upon by the buyer and seller. A very brisk trade has been done. The second part of the exhibition, which is the most interesting description, includes articles which have been collected by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, their wives and families, during the course of their service in various parts of the world. Many of these, consequently, an almost innumerable quantity of "trophies," especially from India and Ghanta. Numbers are lent by officers of the Brigade Major, first brigade, and Captain Lockhart, D.A.A. General; and the secretaries, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. H. Cadogan, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham Taylor, and Major Baumgresky, Director of Gymnastics. The exhibition will close next Thursday.

"DEAD SWAN AND PEACOCK."

THE picture which forms the subject of our Fine-Art Illustration this week is one that was left unfinished through the untimely death of the painter. Mr. Duffield, before his decease, had only painted the entire bird the peacock; all the rest has been added by the hand of Mr. John Gilbert. Mr. Duffield intended, we understand, to introduce a silver plate with the richest fruits, a golden vase, and a richly carved stool with velvet-covered seat, a knight's hat with feathers, and a pair of spurs: the whole of which combined together with rich drapery to the left hand, were meant to suggest an apartment in the chateau or hall of some old nobleman. Mr. Gilbert, doubtless from a modest wish to avoid any rivalry with his predecessor, has left the bird upon an open-air background, with a hunting-horn lying in front, changed the scene, as it may appear to the confines of some park and forest. We perceive various kinds of game are being collected for the provision and decoration of an old-fashioned table. In the picturesque middle distance are seen a stag and a wild-boar, and a stag which has just been pulled down and dispatched according to the rules of venery. Bearing in mind the unfortunate decease of one of the two painters, and the difficulty of altering the entire scheme of a picture, we may say that Mr. Gilbert has been fairly successful in giving completeness, though not of the kind intended, to the canvas in part painted by Mr. Duffield. The work of each artist respectively has distinctive and yet both contribute harmoniously to the whole that have been expected. As regards the still-life painting of Mr. Duffield, we could hardly select a more favourable opportunity for the exercise of his peacock and swan. Both birds are imitated with perfect precision. The diverse textures of their plumage have taxed the painter's powers of transcription to the utmost. The purity of the intense and gorgeous colours of the one—all scintillating, as it were, with the most intelligent sparkle—and the super-delicate and indescribable whiteness of the other, have afforded an opportunity for Mr. Duffield to show his command at once of the most delicate tint, of colour, and a scale of gradation comprising the tenderest possible nearly half tints.

It is difficult to come away from this picture without feeling the conviction that, as too frequently happens, the painter was not adequately appreciated in his lifetime. Of the many eminent still-life painters who have been removed within little more than a year—William Hunt, Lance, and Duffield—the last was by many years the youngest, and he had yet to see had developed some of the highest qualities attainable in the province of art which he had chosen. As we have given little more than a commonplace notice of his decease in our columns, and as some inaccuracies have appeared in the notices of it in the given in general journals, a few biographical details supplied by the painter's wife—herself an artist of considerable merit—may not be out of place. William Duffield was born at Bath, in the year 1816, and died in the city. From his childhood he showed a decided predilection and natural talent for art; but it was not without great opposition, at first, that his friends ultimately consented to allow him to study art with a view to making it a profession, and, even then, they only contemplated his becoming an engraver. The family, however, placed him with Mr. Charles Heath, of Bath, whose family he resided while, during four years, he continued to be a zealous and intelligent student of the Bath Academy. Before completing this course of study he returned to his native city, and for for some time practised portrait-painting with much success. However, no means for further improvement within his reach, he was induced to go to Antwerp, where, under Baron Wappers, he studied for two years with considerable diligence. The bent of his professional life were spent in those struggles which too frequently fetter the talent of the young painter, but his conscientious carefulness and ability began at last to be appreciated by the public, though, as we have intimated, not, in our judgment, to the extent they deserved. In gathering materials for his picture he was busily employed to the last, particularly in the neighbourhood of Windsor Forest and Ascot-heath, where, after a few days' illness, he died suddenly on the early age of forty-seven, just as the success for which he had so long been striving appeared within his grasp.

The picture we have engraved is one of a collection of the artist's works (several of which have been finished by Mr. Gilbert) now being exhibited at Morby's Gallery, Cornhill.

LIVERPOOL TESTIMONIALS TO CAPT. INGLEFIELD, R.N.

A HANDSOME testimonial was presented about a month since to Captain E. Inglefield, late commander of H.M.S. Majestic, in the Mersey, by the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool, upon the occasion of his relinquishing command of the ship, he had held for three years and a half. It was particularly intended as an acknowledgment of his successful efforts to promote the organisation of the Royal Naval Reserve (in which rank of officer so many gentlemen in the officers of merchant-ships) as well as of his great assistance in the management of the training-ship Conway, which was established in the Mersey about six years ago. That ship was given for the purpose by the Admiralty at the request of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Service Association, warmly seconded by Captain Mends, the predecessor of Captain Inglefield in the command. The testimonial consisted of a silver vase, with a written address signed by Captain Sproule, the president, and Mr. Thompson, the secretary of the association. It was publicly handed over to Captain Inglefield at a meeting on the 7th ult. We have engraved a representation of the vase and its cover. It stands upon an ebony pedestal, bearing three shields—one engraved with Captain Inglefield's armorial bearings, another the corporate arms, and the third the badge of the Mercantile Marine Service Association. The vase presents a very happy combination of nautical emblems, the pedestal representing a ship's capstan, surrounded by coils of rope, and supporting anchors on each side. The upper part is very delicately chased in relief, and is provided with handles in the form of dolphins, whilst the cover bears a clever delineation of various sheils, and is surmounted by a model of the "river," the fabulous bird from which Liverpool is said to have derived its name. Upon one side of the vase is an inscription. The vase was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, of Church-street, Liverpool, from a special design by M. Willms, their principal artist.

On the same day Captain Inglefield was likewise presented with a silver salver, at the annual dinner of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, by some of the most influential members of that institution. During his official residence at Liverpool he was a member of the sailing committee of the club, over which he presided for some time, and to each assistance in this as in all other matters of public interest and utility. Commodore Graves, in presenting the salver, assured Captain Inglefield that he carried with him the best wishes of the club and the respect of the town. The salver is a beautiful specimen of work, manufactured, like the vase, by Messrs. Elkington, and bears a suitable inscription on a portion of one of the Pompeian frescoes, and a brief inscription.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE

We have engraved a Sketch of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Low Lights-Sea Dock at the mouth of the river Tyne, which took place on the 23rd ult. The foundation was the esteemed chairman of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, officiated upon this occasion, and the Mayors of Tynemouth, North and South Shields, Newcastle, Gateshead, and Morpeth, the chairman of the River Wear Commissioners, Sir Hedworth Williamson, the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House, the principal dock and Mr. Laycock, chairman of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, were present. The Mayors of North Shields and Tynemouth had prepared with great zeal for the festive celebration of an event so important to their local interests. The streets were decorated with a profuse display of flags, and the neighbouring townships of Cowen and other members of the Tyne Commission from the North Shields Dockside, where the ceremony took place. Here was to be laid, which was at the Black Middens, at the point forming the south-east corner of the intended dock. Unfortunately, it rained in the forenoon, and in spite of this disagreeable circumstance, gathered on the sloppy sands and slippery rocks to witness the laying of the first stone. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. T. Featherstone, the Mayor of Tynemouth, Mr. Joseph Spence, addressed the Chairman and invited him to perform this office. Mr. Cowen took the trowel and mallet presented to him, spread the mortar on the stone, and tapped it, and tried it with the square as is was lowered into its abiding place. He then proceeded to lay the stone and spoke a few words, after which he drank a glass of wine to the toast of "Success to the Low Lights Sea Dock." A banquet in the Victoria Assembly Rooms of the Albion Hotel, followed by the tradesmen's dinner at the Commercial Hotel. In his after-dinner speech, Mr. Cowen explained that the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1861 for the purpose of making improvements in the river from one end to the other, and deepening the channel over the bar, had not been fully carried out as it was originally intended should be done. What had been done by the commissioners in the deepening of the river had only made the construction of this dock the more necessary, though it would be a long time before the benefit of this work had been commenced before. The depth of water on the bar, however, was 22 ft. at low tide, and he hoped the commissioners would be satisfied till they got as much as 40 ft., so as to admit a large portion of the river coal trade. The Low Lights Sea Dock the commissioners had no power to apply any of their revenues to the construction of this dock, except in building the south wall, of which they had agreed to build 1000 ft. in length, and it was an undertaking for the benefit of the whole district, since vessels of a certain size would have to lie in the river Tyne, as they did not sufficiently capacious to receive them. Another gentleman (Mr. Twiedy) called attention to the immense and rapid increase of the trade of the Tyne: the number of vessels that left the river in 1873 was from Liverpool, and 1 per cent less than from the port of London; while the yearly export of coal had increased 67 per cent since 1845, and now amounted to 470,000 tons. The shipbuilding trade was no less on the increase. Messrs. Palmer had launched from their yard one steamer, 300 ft. in length and of 3500 tons burden. They were building others of 4000 tons. The aggregate value of the produce and manufactures of the district was 100 millions annually, the gross sum of twenty millions sterling. Such facts and figures as these, which were received with loud applause, showed that, should the North Shields banquet, show that the foundation of the new Deep-Water Dock is an event of national importance, deserving this illustration in our pages.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Edward Henry Roper-Curzon, of Ramsem, near Barnstaple, Devon, was proved in the London Court on the 7th ult., by the Hon. Robert Nathaniel Curzon, the brother and one of the whole of his property. The attesting witnesses are Anne Maria Cooke, gentlewoman, Barnstaple, and Thomas William Hance, solicitor, Barnstaple. The testator was the son of Henry Francis Roper, fourteenth Baron Teynham, who assumed the name of Curzon.

The will of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., of Boundes Park, Tunbridge Wells, Vicar of Tunbridge (1870) and Rector of Crowhurst (1864), was proved at Maidstone on the 15th ult., by the executors, who swore under £45,000. The executors and trustees are Lady Hardinge, the widow; the Hon. Frederick William Byng, M.P., brother-in-law; and Sir Charles, the testator's eldest son. He will bears date in 1864, to which he has since made a codicil, dated April 1, 1873. By it he bequeaths to his wife, besides the property under settlement, there is an annuity of £400, an immediate legacy of £1000, and the use of the house in Grosvenor-street, which, upon her decease, will be divided amongst the children, who are to receive £1000 each on attaining the age of £2000, an annuity of £200 a-year, and the whole of the furniture. The oil paintings and plate at her decease to be divided equally between the children. There are not daughters residuary legatees, share and share alike. To his brother and executor he gives the annuity of £200, and the latter makes such an annuity of £300, and legacies to some other relatives and friends.

The *Albany Journal* says that a Greek coin of the Macedonian Philip, father of Alexander the Great, has been obtained by the Rev. W. W. Eddy, an American missionary stationed at Sidon, in Syria.

A new Consulate-General for Egypt has been formed. Instead of the red ground and white crescent as hitherto, the colours are, green ground with a red half moon. The new flag was hoisted on the 15th ult.

A large quantity of agricultural machinery is being exported from Southampton to Egypt by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.

The *Mont Blanc* of Geneva says:—"A lady has again this summer undertaken an official trip between Paris and Turin, Mont Cenis and La Seigne, going from Chamounix to the Great St. Bernard by passing round Mont Blanc. Last year Mdlle. Isabelle Eberhardt, who was born in Switzerland, but Russian, made this difficult excursion in two days, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season and the roughness of the roads."

SHIPS CARRYING LETTERS TO SAIL THIS MONTH.—On the 9th: William Cory, from Gravesend, for Sydney. On the 14th and 28th: private steamer, from Liverpool, for Lisbon. On the 17th: Glenisla, from Gravesend, for Canterbury, New Zealand. On the 20th: Egmont (s.s.), from Gravesend, for Melbourne, Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand: Kent, from Gravesend, for Melbourne: Devonshire, from Liverpool, for Sydney: Tasmania (s.s.), from Liverpool, for Melbourne: Ellora (s.s.), from Liverpool, for Auckland, New Zealand. On the 21st: Peter Denny (s.s.), from Liverpool, for Quebec. On the 23rd: Fleet Star, from Gravesend, for Queensland. On the 24th: Colonial Empire, from Gravesend, for Sydney: The Murray, from Gravesend, for Adelaide. On the 29th: Royal Sovereign, from Liverpool, for Melbourne: Ivery (Tuesday): Private steamer, from Hull, for Norway.—*Post Office Official Monthly Director.*

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE are many who remember the debates which took place in 1825, when that gigantic Bronobyrdon—to designate him mentally as he faced the agile and graceful Canning; and the *Evergreen Review* thus pictured the contrast:—"Canning was airy, open, and prepossessing. Broughham seemed stern, hard, lowering, and almost repulsive. Canning's passions appeared upon the open champaign of his face, drawn up in ready array; those of Broughham remained within, as in a citadel which no artillery could batter and no mine blow up." One sees, of course, which way the editor leaned, although his favourite ultimately got as worsted as he handled that he sprang up and cried out, "It is false!" and then subsided into meaningless gibberish. These intellectual battles are as old as the practice of representative Government; and one of them, recalling the old glories of the House, began on Monday. The conservatives are in earnest, and the nation too; and the face of Tennyson, worn and weary, but now and then lighted up; and that of Earl Russell, with the old, eager, shrewd look on it, as his party fought their forlorn triumphs, were to be found gazing on the scene. Wild tales are told of the influences exerted by the Speaker; of mass meetings in the Strangers' Gallery from eight in the morning till the debate came on, and of commissionaires being paid as warning-guns for enthusiastic admirers of one or the other leader. How it went one cannot say, nor will show. It is but fair to say that, brilliant as Mr. Disraeli's attack undoubtedly was, the defence of Mr. Gladstone was, in its way, and his peroration exceedingly eloquent and weighty.

In the House of Lords the attack was postponed till Friday, an unlucky fit of the gout withholding the veteran Rupert of Debate from his usual slashing and brilliant charge. If, of the two contending Chancellors of the Exchequer the Liberal has the best of it in the Lords, of the two ex-Prime Ministers the Tory will get the upper hand. It was always so in the old Parliaments—the contest between 1841 years ago: Rupert and his cavaliers were flying over the heads of broken battalions far away from the field, while on the right, whilst on the left and centre the great Major-General had annihilated his opponents, and kept possession of the field. It is but fair to say that the old differences in the Conservative party seem to be healed. At the Carlton it was cheered most warmly, and fought well with his fresh keen of the leadership. General Peel acting as Lieutenant. The Romish Archbishop of the Conservative party is as yet unknown. "Our policy," said its leader, with a vague grandeur, "is the national honour and the peace of Europe. The first is the best guarantee which we can offer for the last." So that "the national honour and the peace of Europe" is the new cry with which the brilliant Company will go to the country when her Majesty's Ministers be obliged to let him.

Punch has made free with Sir Alfred Wigram, springing in being all armed, like Minerva from the head of—Punch. The *Morning Post*, following the example of its protege the *Owl* (i.e., Minerva, the *Post* being Jupiter, you know), has been compelled to have its own Wigram for transmitting despatches, and has given us the text, or something like it, of Sir Alfred's speech at Maidstone, who "did" a dinner as well as after the bold Roman hand of Abraham Lincoln, he obliged to bowl out his repentance, like Caliban in the cleft pine, in the fort named after that fanatical Puritan, Queen Victoria. No one, however, thinks of plucking the feathers of the *Owl* or whittling the *Post*, and her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Liberal Party, the French papers affect to believe. After all, it is very likely to have been true, although the Russians do explicitly deny it, and Lords Palmerston and Russell, after the manner of Ministers who will not answer, have done partially so, and in detail. In the House of Lords a lingering belief still wanders, even in some quarters as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe appears not to be altogether above such credulity. Let us hope that, to her denial of complicity in the Carlist affair, Russia will make haste to add a most emphatic denial to that telegraphic report which accuses her of having slain in cold blood four hundred Swedish volunteers found in the ranks of Don Carlos. Lord Shaftesbury seems to believe this; for the honour of humanity and of the profession of arms, we hope that Lord Shaftesbury is right. The *Saturday Review*, thinks of plucking the feathers of the *Owl* or whittling the *Post*, and her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Liberal Party, the French papers affect to believe. After all, it is very likely to have been true, although the Russians do explicitly deny it, and Lords Palmerston and Russell, after the manner of Ministers who will not answer, have done partially so, and in detail. In the House of Lords a lingering belief still wanders, even in some quarters as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe appears not to be altogether above such credulity. Let us hope that, to her denial of complicity in the Carlist affair, Russia will make haste to add a most emphatic denial to that telegraphic report which accuses her of having slain in cold blood four hundred Swedish volunteers found in the ranks of Don Carlos. Lord Shaftesbury seems to believe this; for the honour of humanity and of the profession of arms, we hope that Lord Shaftesbury is right. The *Saturday Review*,

Another of England's many admirers, Mr. George Francis Train, has turned up in San Francisco, and from a visit to Abraham Lincoln, at one of many countries the profundity "Brown Jack Abraham." His last resting-place has not allowed the effervescence of the London champagne to subside, for he has "left behind him a liberal Democracy" is as solid as ever. "England," he says, and his subject was chosen by his audience, "is the mother country of France, and the revolution is coming there. When the Fenian brotherhood rises and fires its guns on the tops of the mountains," &c. Silly brotherhood! why on the tops of the mountains? Why not here come over to us, and listen to the good sense of Mr. Justice Keogh and those true friends who would try to prevent the hanging of the Manchester men, are beginning to see that their interest lies also with the Government and the prosperity of the people—and the last way of showing the true character of the Fenians is to quote the approval of them by Mr. Train and the Americans, who in their own battles invariably put the Irish recruit in the front.

It is now some years since the Etching Club has made an appearance before the public, and it is to be regretted, for their efforts in the past were admired by all. Their last series of etchings given to pricsholders of the Art-Union fetches a very advanced price when a copy now and then crops up in a sale. It is to be hoped that another set will be put of print. The new volume—which will include etchings by C. W. Cope, R.A., Frank Dicksee, R. Redgrave, R. Redgrave, Jun., and Horsley, all of the Royal Academy; and of Holman Hunt, G. B. O'Neil, Solomon, and Frederick Tayler, non-R.A.'s—is of a larger and more ambitious character than their former publications, and will represent the fruits of greater knowledge and experience, both, as all etchers well know, of much importance in this art. The work will be published by Mr. Cundall, of New Bond-street.

The Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain are to be this year in Warwickshire, a fit county for such scientific sport. The members will meet at Warwick on the 28th of July, and on the 29th and 30th of July, and one of the patrons of the meeting is the Earl of Warwick himself. Warwick Castle, Leicester Hospital, the Beauchamp Chapel, Kenilworth, and Coventry, Combe Abbey with its portraits, Stoneleigh Abbey, and Stratford-on-Avon are all visited; and the Rev. Cotteford Peshall, who must emphatically the right man in the right place) will deliver a discourse on the architectural history of that building. Anything more attractive to a true antiquary than a programme can hardly be imagined. Luckily, England is rich in such hunting-grounds, and the institute will be able to repeat a like treat for years to come. Any gentleman who may propose to read memoirs or papers upon anything of interest in the route will do well at once to communicate with the secretary of the institute, Mr. Roach-Smith.

The Shakspeare committee is, it appears, "not dead yet. Several of its members are very justly indignant at the failure of the object they had in view, and still wish to carry it out. A working man's committee is to be formed, and a penny subscription started—a penny for a penny—a dignitary of that Church which claims to be especially the guardian of net of all kinds will lecture in aid of its efforts. The scheme be carried out with success? Less or bombast, and the committee be indeed working men as well as gentlemen, it will no doubt succeed. If so, they will be enjoying success to which will be profuse in the honour paid to the resuscitators of an almost extinct movement, but it is to be hoped that the best provision of Gower, one day, so the story goes, amused Davie with his imitations of drunkenness. "Well," said he "Dave goes it, am I drunk?" "Egad!" hiccupped Garrick, giving him the joke, "you are drunk all over, except your left leg." This Working Man's Committee, if not this left leg, will be left left of the National. Surely, that is dead all over except in that one limb.

Curious are the problems of books, and sometimes curiously do they contrast with the titles. Who would think that Father Newman's "Apology for his Life" contained an elaborate essay on lying? There, however, it is: the curious may read it. You may first determine what is lie is; next, how to make it, whether by evading, bowing, hiding, or paring down the truth; next, how to tell it—here to put it out, in, or amongst truths; next, its quality, strength, and kind; then, its weight, size, and so on; and, lastly, let us say, its justice to Roman Catholics and Protestants, you will find that all good men detest it as abominable, mean, and often useless contrivance; although some speak of it in a favourable way, like Dogberry, who he said something "was very tolerable, and not to be endured."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IN anticipation, probably, of the great party debate which has occupied the House of Commons, there seemed in the earlier part of last week to have supervened a portentous lull. There were those who said that certain indiscreet, half-cousin revelations of what ought to have been the secret councils of the Conservative party had mortified them almost into paralysis; and certainly that was one way of accounting for the palpable reticence and absence of fuss and froise the house up to late on the Friday night of last week. By that time they had plucked up their courage, and their game forward for a those rehearsal of a political faction fight, the plan of William the Conqueror in practising his soldiers in certain peculiar manœuvres on the inert Harold in the field, seemed to have been their inspiration; for of course the guides and philosophers of the party have been studying the history and evolutions of the country with care, and searching for precedents from all points of view, in order to perfect their tactics by that political rule and square in which many excuse opponents of being deficient.

By a lucky chance, a new Conservative club was opened on the evening after the Tories Abolition Oxford Hill came to a third reading, and so all the errant members of the party, and most of the steady ones besides, were collected in one spot at a convenient distance; while the circumstances of the gathering were such that if the spirits of any one had not recovered from the check they had met with, they were plainly of opportune for supplying those who were faint with Dutch courage. At a very witching hour, hard upon twelve, the ball rose on, and, as the proceedings were kept up in the open air, there was room. There was narrow in its favour. Off went messengers; click, click went the telegraphs; swift cabs, going to the dignity of war-chariots, came rattling down to Palace-yard, not singly, but in battalions. Gentlemen possessing what in this case emphatically may be called the gift of the gab talked against time; members with strong voices, like Mr. Colman and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, nuddling their lungs to powers against five hundred bellowers, and hissers, and stampers; sense in movement, sone clinging with a sort of astounded energy to the seats; and the whole evening was a scene of noise and rampage, resembling the surging and lashing of the sea under the influence of a cyclone. What a moment for a Whig or to have come in with a great constitutional assembly! A burst of triumphant cheers from the Opposition announced that a sort of electrical communication they had become aware that in the last few minutes they had bagged two more men, and that the support of the other side had run dry. The third division gave the opposition a majority of fifty and two, and sent the Conservative party jubilant to their beds.

So much notice has been taken of this affair, in the face of rich embarrassment of more important matter, because the circumstances of that struggle bore on the fortunes of the more formal contest which was impending. It was, in fact, a reconnaissance effected by the Conservatives, and its result was calculated to reassure them with regard to their strength, and encourage them to the day of battle. The debate of Genesee to come in more cleanly for them than it otherwise might. For many a long year Ireland has been a nightmare to us with a monstrous hundreds, we had almost said thousands, that the chamber in which the Commons met had been devised on the magic plan of that which was possessed by the Fairy Queen, which could, at will, expand itself, which would contract into a snug chamber for an individual or expand into a covering for an army at will. So we might almost have had to stow themselves in a space calculated for four hundred; a thousand strangers were candidates for accommodation adequate to two hundred; privileged persons, such as the Lord Chancellor's crowds and jobbies to their places; peers, prelates, and diplomatists struggled for their seats; others, in a constant succession, for standing room at least; in the midst the Poet Laureate got beside the Duke of Argyll, who looked astonished at such contact; and, to crown the climax, Earl Russell made his first (we believe) appearance in the Lower House as a spectator, and, with a grim smile upon his lips, listened to the elaboration of an indictment which, though not framed by him, was special in its purpose against him. With a less loyal chief than the Foreign Secretary present, the attack would have been resolved itself into an impeachment of that single Minister; and, in truth, all through the discussion, every thought was Russell, though every word may not have been addressed by applause to him. It was to such an audience as has seldom if ever awaited a Parliamentary orator that Mr. Disraeli presented himself when he arose to lecture. Anyone who knows Parliament will understand how incongruously it sounds for a member to commence "Mr. Speaker—" In the beginning of the world," or something like it. The first sentence was a failure; and, despite of snatches of sarcasm here and there, and down even to the peroration, which had been carefully prepared and committed to memory that two or three lapses of the tongue which had to be corrected, made it nearly fiasco, in the same fatality dogged the whole speech, which was an elaborate didactic essay, overweighted with matter, and delivered with a want of decision and an absence of spontaneity which fully accounted for the sparse cheers with which it was sprinkled. Perhaps all this was inevitable from the nature of the situation; the orator, in fact, had been reserving all his point and aggressiveness for the reply with which he will conclude the debate, and, in so far, he was not tactique enough. One could not bet wonder, however, that his blood was not more stirred by the fact that, in the position in which he stood, his eye fell exactly on Mr. Russell, on whom he was supposed to be offering up as a sacrificial offering to the outraged honour of England. It was in vain for Mr. Gladstone to attempt to persuade that contemptuous attitude and that feigned drowsiness which he always effects when Mr. Disraeli is speaking. He had to answer the speech of the leader of the Opposition point by point, and, though he had committed to Mr. Layard the duty of picking out and marking the necessary bits of blotchaud, he was obliged to look up and to assist in collecting the materials of his rejoinder. It turned out to have been the wisest thing that the Government could possibly do to put up Mr. Gladstone thus early in the debate. The personal rivalry—it is little less—between him and Mr. Disraeli; the fact, as it is well believed to be, that Mr. Gladstone has been a ruling spirit in the direction of the Danish policy of the Government; the probability that his anchor would be grounded when he took his massive use of the action, and appealed, as it were, to the freshness of the audience; all combined to give him force and effect. It was a right-down-hearty and debating power, elevated by real eloquence, and spiced to the highest by personal impulses and motives—however unacknowledged to himself. Long, gesture, eye, all were put into incessant requisition; and at one point of his address he actually flung a book at Mr. Disraeli—that is, having finished a quotation from Hansard at the Table, he hurled the volume on the table with such scornful energy that it flew over, almost to the verge of the other side of it, and within a foot or so of the person of the leader of the Opposition. Argument and refutation exhausted, there then came bold, defiant statement of the case of the Government, and appeal to the House. The fire of the orator were the audience that it was clear that bursts of, at least, attachment existed with difficulties between many of the Tories, while those foremen of the Government who call themselves independent members of the Liberal party were involuntarily impared into the most energetic cheers, although, to be sure, Mr. Osborne did contrive to make his ironical; but then he is as consistent as he is amiable, and never suffers his feelings to overbear his principles. How Mr. Newsletter moved and how Mr. Kinglake purred out their speeches on introducing their amendments, which nobody attended to, it boots not to record. The men were fitted to the hour that of more or less general dining, when anyone who is dreary is in keeping with the appearance of the house. It was reserved for General Peel, with an unexpectedness quite startling, to revive the interest of the division and to carry off the second prize of the evening. He is dispatial; he did not argue; he did not declaim; but he said sharp things, nearly smart things. He talked to the House and he scolded the Ministry, not as a member of a party but as a plain man, of sound sense and large experience, who had always considered men and things from the point of view of a gentleman of honour, who had not quite emancipated himself from the influence of that code, now obsolete, by which gentlemen of honour were accustomed to be regulated. In fact, he was a representative man, the type of thousands of nations, and stated his opinion that statesmen and diplomatists could not do better than to take that guide for their policy. It was plain that the Lord Advocate was not prepared to speak on that first night, still less to wind up that part of the debate; but the exigencies of a protracted fight required the sparing of the Ministerial reserves necessary, and he good-naturedly undertook to perform a part which was by no means his own. He came on in the twilight hours, when nobody cares, and which, as the last piece in a concert of sterling music, is cast to the composer of the overture. Oddly enough, Lord Stanley would not allow the "learned Lord" to do this; but, declining further to incubate on his speech, delivered to a small House—judging from the chorus of cheers—a very telling one, and who may be supposed to have heard him—an appreciative audience.

The second night of the debate of necessity showed signs of reaction, though not enough of diminished numbers, especially as the opposition whips will Dr. Clarke on in this critical state of affairs." Well, he did admirably, from his own sense of foreign policy; he enunciated it with courage and with energy; pleasantly and with composure, if not exactly a sympathising, House; ridiculed, laughed to scorn, cautioned the Government, and finished up his vote by saying that Lord Cecil must have cruelly disappointed the House. He came before them as if yest emerging from one of his calmly-conducting sessions, as was appropriate enough, decked, as evidently endeavouring to show that as he was practising for the part of a statesman he was equally prepared to act the orator, to appear as a mere party gauntlet. He was nearly as dull, looking to his Parliamentary antecedents, as Mr. Disraeli; and as he was carefully avoiding the temptation to make a success of his speech, he succeeded himself; though, perhaps, the House would have better liked the more genuine Lord Cecil of the two days' debate. One day remember, Mr. Butler Johnstone was said to have achieved a sudden Parliamentary success by the fact that he remained silent. Lord Cecil made a similar appearance of himself, and of his having gained a standpoint in the House, in his manner of addressing it on Tuesday. Impudent people, Mr. Punch remembers, said that the impression from him, would have it that he only fired and shunned shot, and that, if he had to be wholly interesting, instead of being nearly tiresome; and on this occasion he would have personally obliged Mr. Punch's correspondent by, after the first discharge, he drove into the small hours and cut him off from the advantage of a full house. It is notable that, so far as the debate has gone, with the exception of official explanations, there has been no opposition on the part of the Government; but as many, who might have been doubtful in material respects, have been silenced by the speeches, it is said many to vote for them. Ministers may compound for a little friendly abuse. The vote's the thing.

THE FARM.

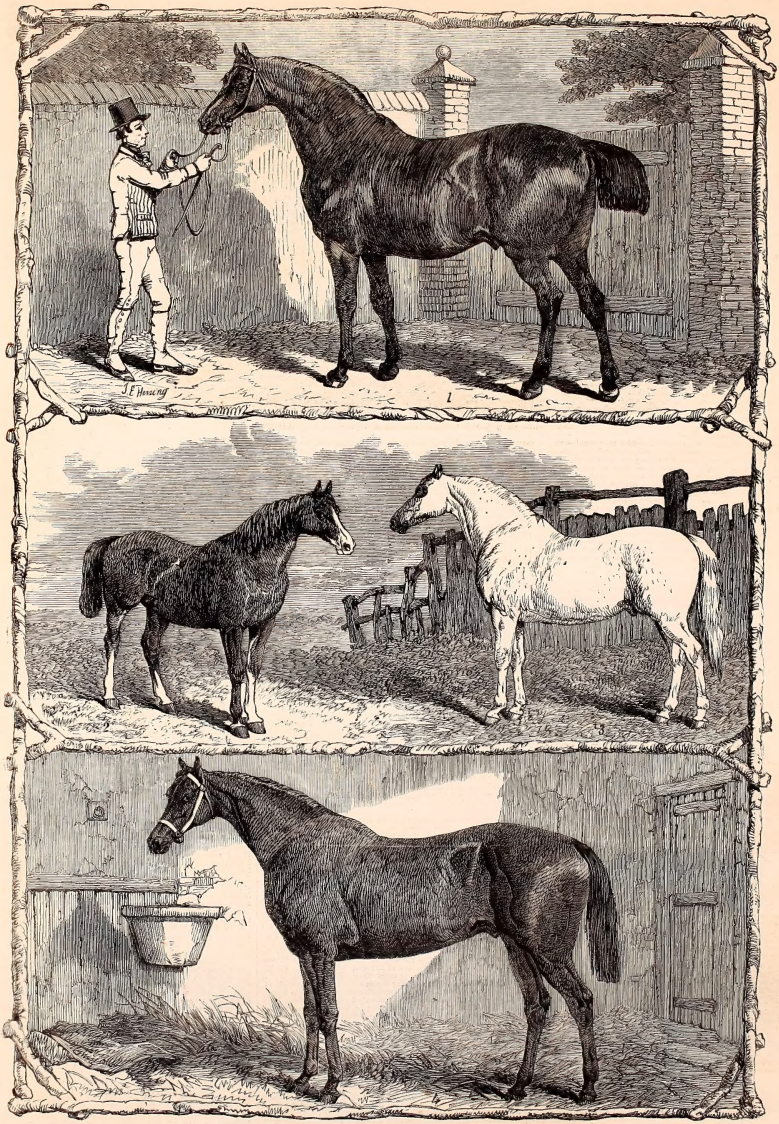
THE sayings and doings of Stalybridge, as detailed by Cristen Dickinson, have been, it is understood, the cause of Mr. Lowe's not to furnish endless amusement to one of the first politicians in the peerage when he dropped across that ancient worthy at Newcastle. He was, it seems, on his way home, to intend to inhabitants that they had not eaten, as they supposed, the carcase of the "Durham Cup ox," but that the latter was a trusting for fresh Christmas carnage in a few miles beyond Aberdeen. We have received a letter from the butcher in question which, as throwing light on the matter, we insert. His explanation is most straightforward, and runs thus:—"The beast that was killed here was put up to be raffled for by a Chesterfield butcher and myself. He was to have the hindquarter, and I the forequarter. I killed the gold cup at Darlington, and I never knew the contrary till it was entitled to the cup. Neither I nor the other man ever saw a penny slightly reasoned, and gifted nine feet one inch. I have written to the butcher, as question telling him that he was not what he put him for, and asking him to write me where to get him from, but I can get no answer." This is indeed an odd age, when the very bullocks are personated, and when the "Durham ox" of Christmas will soon become practically neutralised, unless "and without repurchase" is annexed to the bill.

The *Mark Lane Express* gives the following anecdote of a very hardworking Suffolk farm-servant:—"That trustiest of men emerged from the ranks of agriculture, the head steward, or bailiff, employed by Guard, with his scrubbing-brush under his arm. He is strongly opposed to early rising, which he considers a most pernicious habit; he is as limber as a weasel in that respect, and as active as a roe. Once only did he complain to his master, and then most bitterly, that he was gotten out of bed at any time. 'I wouldn't have cared for that, but he took an unfair advantage of me. He got it in the morning, because he knew I could not help it; but he got it in the afternoon, too.' The average account on many farms would be very different if such energy and fidelity were more common.

The half-yearly meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society was held a few days since, and 102 new members were elected, including Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir Archibald Grant, and Mr. Duncan Bryden, jun. Mr. Hall Maxwell stated that 380 head of cattle were entered at Stirling, which was an increase of 80 on last year. There were 1,200 thoroughbred horses at Stirling (and, after the queer display at Kelso, we cannot much regret it); but still, the horse entries will be the least favourable. The sheep were 2,000 more and the average account on many farms would be very different if such energy and fidelity were more common.

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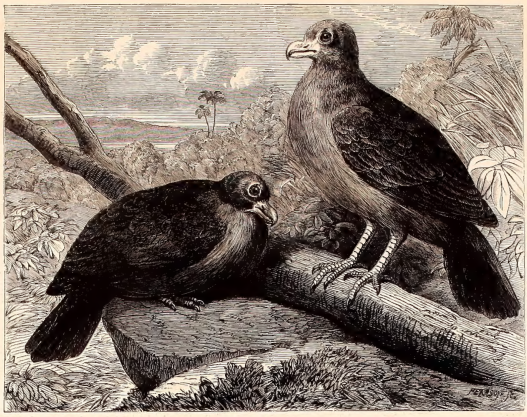


1. MR. THOMAS BROWN'S FIRST-PRIZE TROTTING SIRE, PRESIDENT JUNIOR.
2. MR. M. S. ASHWELL'S FIRST-PRIZE PONY UNDER FOURTEEN HANDS, ASTERISK.
3. MRS. HARRIET TURNBULL'S FIRST-PRIZE ARAB, OPAL.
4. MR. SAMUEL GALE'S FIRST-PRIZE HUNTER, RURAL DEAN.

PRIZE HORSES AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

RARE BIRDS FROM THE NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

WE have received from Dr. George Bennett, of Sydney, New South Wales, a drawing and description of a pair of extremely rare birds, called the Didunculus strigirostris, or tooth-billed pigeon, which he had alive in Sydney. A notice of this singular bird, which had been considered nearly extinct, will, no doubt, be of interest to ornithologists. Dr. Bennett availed himself of the services of Mr. E. Thomas to take an accurate drawing of the birds from life in their natural and most usual attitudes. Our Engraving, made from this drawing, will convey an excellent idea of their appearance and peculiar expression when alive. The didunculus has a very limited range of habitation. It has only been found in the Samoan or Navigators' Islands. It received the generic name of didunculus, or Little Dodo, from its resemblance to that celebrated extinct bird the Dodo, like which, the didunculus combines in its form the character of a rapacious bird with that of the harmless pigeon. In the contour of the bill, the form and position of the nostrils, and several other characteristics, the didunculus differs from any other living species at present known; and although a small bird in size, it approximates the nearest in all its characters to the gigantic dodo. The remains of the dodo and allied genera have only been found on the small islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Rodriguez. In the didunculus the bill is large and strong; the upper mandible is convex and strongly hooked at the tip; while the lower mandible is abruptly truncated at the apex, and armed on each side with three strong teeth, into which the hooked portion of the upper mandible fits as in a socket. The basal portions of the sides of the upper mandible are covered with a membrane, in which the elongated and oblique nostrils are placed. The mandibles of this bird, powerful as they are in structure, were never seen, during its captivity, used as an offensive weapon; for when the hand was placed in the cage, or when the bird was taken in the hand for removal from one cage to another, it made no attempt to bite, but, after fluttering about and running into a dark corner of the cage, or trying to escape, it became quite subdued and was readily taken. It is named by the natives of the Navigators' Islands Manu Mea, or Red Bird, the predominant colour of its plumage being chocolate red. Its habits are very shy and timid, and, like the ground pigeon, it roosts on bushes or stumps of trees, but feeds on the ground, where it also builds its nest. In a wild state it feeds on plantain-berries, and is partial to the fruit of the "soi," a species of dioscorea or yam. During the breeding season both parents aid in the duty of incubation, and relieve each other with great regularity. They are so intent upon this duty that when sitting on the eggs they may be easily captured. The power of the wing of the pigeon tribe is very great; and this bird, when rising, makes with its wings so loud a noise that the expression "noisy as a Manu Mea" is common among the people of the Navigators' Islands. In captivity the birds were fed on boiled potatoes, stale bread, bleached almonds, and hemp-seed. The first bird was captured on the island of Upolu, not more than five miles from the settlement of Apia; the second was from the island of Savai, one of the largest and most mountainous islands of the Navigator group. When the bird is in adult plumage the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back are of a greenish black colour; the back, wings, tail, and under-tail coverts of a chocolate red. The legs and feet are of a bright scarlet and the claws of a yellowish white. The mandibles are of a bright orange red, shaded off near the tip with very light yellow. The circle around the eyes is of a bright orange red: the irides are brownish black. When any person approached their cage the birds uttered a deep guttural growl, frequently repeated, and often followed by a vibration of the whole body, from the head to the tail, with a plaintive note of "Yoo, yoo, yoo." One of these valuable birds died on the 14th of September. The surviving specimen was placed on board the ship La Hogue, Captain Williams, in excellent health and condition, on the 11th of January, under charge of Mr. Broughton, the steward, to be sent to England as a present to the Zoological Society of London. It is still alive and well in the Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, where it may be seen placed among its true kindred—the pigeons. Of Dr. Bennett's pair, which were a male and female, it is the female which has survived. She laid an egg during the voyage, which has been carefully preserved, although it could not be hatched. Dr. Bennett, however, hopes to secure another pair, and to send them home shortly, since he has heard of other birds being recently taken alive.

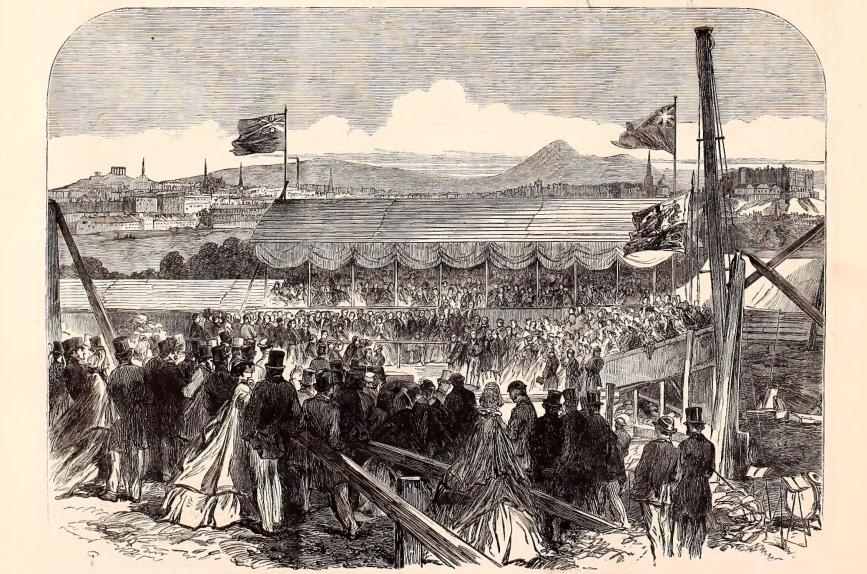


RARE BIRDS FROM NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS: THE DIDUNCULUS STRIGIROSTRIS.

FOUNDATION OF THE FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

THE foundation-stone of a new college for the education of those children of the higher classes who, by the death of their parents or by any other misfortune which does not involve culpability in their parents' conduct, are deprived of the means of schooling, was laid at Comely Bank, near Edinburgh, on Saturday week. An endowment, which has accumulated till it now amounts to £300,000, was provided, in 1830, by the bequest of the late Sir

William Fettes, twice Lord Provost of that city. It is proposed by the trustees that out of this large sum £80,000 shall be expended on the building just now commenced. A hundred boys at least will be taught in the school, fifty of them boarders, who are to be admitted on the foundation, from eight to eighteen years of age; the remaining fifty, day-scholars, from whose friends a fee will be required. There will be two exhibitions in the University of Edinburgh of the annual value of £60, tenable for four years, and to be called the "Fettes Exhibitions," one of these being open for competition exclusively among the foundationers, and the other among the foundationers and day-scholars. The trustees also propose to institute two fellowships of the annual value of £100 each, to be held by graduates in arts of the University of Edinburgh who have been educated for five years, at least, at the Fettes College. The staff will consist of a head master, with a salary of £800 a year, and



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

two resident under-masters, at £300 and £150, besides the non-resident assistant-masters, and the steward and matron. The trustees are Lord Wood, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Hon. Bouverie Primrose, Mr. Anderson, of Morehun, and Mr. A. Campbell Swinton. The site which has been chosen for the building is upon one of the estates belonging to the founder, a little west of the north-west of the busy city of the city of Edinburgh. This position commands a striking view of the slopes of the New Town, the great central ridge of the Old Town, and the neighbouring rocks, hills, monuments, and towers. A little to the spectator's right, a magnificent view may be obtained of the Pentland Hills, and, under this situation is one of the finest that could have been secured in the environs of the city. The building is designed in the Early Romanesque style, from plans by Mr. Bryce, R.S.A. While it will differ in character from all the other educational institutions of the city, it will rival the best of them in point of dignity and appearance, and probably surpass them all in beauty and richness of ornament. It will undoubtedly form one of the finest architectural combinations of which the Scottish metropolis can boast. About twenty acres of ground around the building will be set apart for garden and play-ground. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was witnessed by several hundred ladies and gentlemen. The weather was fine, and a light breeze kept off the sun. The stone, which in form was erected around the foundation-stone, with a dais and ladies' gallery to the west, and to the gentlemen to the south for the general body of spectators. At the request of the trustees, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose performed the ceremony. Mrs. Primrose was attended by a number of ladies, the Lady Haddington and Dunfermline, Lord Neaves, Lord Ardmillan, the Solicitor-General, and the assistant professors, lawyers, and other gentlemen of Edinburgh, were present on the occasion. After a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Grant, the glass jar, containing coins and papers, was placed in a cavity of the stone, the mortar was spread, the stone was lowered, and then tried with square and level; the architect pronounced it to be well and truly laid. Mrs. Primrose then, with a mallet in her hand; she next took the corn of plenty, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy, and poured them upon the stone in form, after which she delivered a brief, energetic, and appropriate speech. We have engraved a representation of the scene, from a photograph by Mr. M'Craw, of Princes-street, Edinburgh.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE announcement that George Eliot has again become a contributor to the *Cornhill* is of itself a sufficient indication whether to look for the gem of the magazine literature of the month. The romantic purchases of world-be humour. "Brother Jacob" is as complete a triumph of genius and art as anything that has appeared from her pen ever achieved. In some respects George Eliot's short stories are even more masterly than her more ambitious works. A certain impression of consummate finish seems present to her genius: it appears unhuman to her to perform with the ease of perfect mastery all she attempts, that the mere examination she falls short of the author's habitual standard affect us with the same painful sense of incongruity as the sight of a swan on land or a raven in a railway truck. It is not, however, genius even to possess the key to human nature, to attain elevation throughout a three-volume novel: hence a sense of discomfort and dissatisfaction at blemishes which are not encountered in writers with whom perfection seemed less a matter of course. There is nothing to interfere with the impression of wholeness in the short stories, the blending of perfect unity of interest, and the thorough concentration of her extraordinary analytic power on a small group of characters. "Scenes of Clerical Life" accordingly, are the closest with those rare masterpieces to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be removed, without the sacrifice of symmetry. "Brother Jacob" is, in the main, scarcely less consummate. As a psychological study of imbecility, it is unrivalled by anything out of Shakespeare. Dickens is great in wrapping the grotesque and poetical aspects of insanity; but blank fatuity affords the slightest of nothing to lay hold of, and can only be realised by a mind capable of temporarily identifying itself with the subject of its investigations. The other contents of the magazine are readable, but not remarkable. "My Three Days' Dictatorship" is an amusing sequel to the series of Garibaldian reminiscences which have for some time been appearing in this periodical. "Summonstown" and "Turnpikes" will equally serve to while away a dull half-hour. "Peterhead" returns to the subject of the Fenian, a pretty good case, and having apparently learned moderation from recent mishaps ventures, he has drawn up an able and effective indictment. It is universally allowed that Eton has come worse out of the recent inquiry than any other school, and it will be well if the discussions give no rougher exposure than "Peterhead" does. It is terribly sarcastic at the expense of the authorities, but discreetly conservative in his own suggestions. The most remarkable passage in the article is a crushing onslaught on the evidence given by Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, which we suppose may be accepted as an indication that "Incola" intends to make that journal the butt of the past. There is a vivid picture of Charleston under General Hallinan's bombardment.

Macmillan proffers a very good number. The two most interesting contributions relate to America—one a poem by Longfellow, full of wholesome feeling; the other, Miss Bird's bright sensible letter of her acquaintance with Nathaniel Hawthorne. There is not much to communicate about this special number, yet Mr. Dicey has contributed a sens

Indies, Egypt, the Mediterranean, and the Peninsula.—Captain John Hoskins Brown, R.N., C.B., late Registrar-General of Seamen, a Trafalgar officer, died at Brixton on Wednesday week, aged seventy-two.

At the speech-day and distribution of prizes which took place at Wellington College yesterday week, the college was honoured with the presence, for the first time, of the Prince and Princess of Wales. After the business of the day the Head Master entertained the company to lunch in a building specially erected for the purpose, after which the Prince and Princess left for town amid enthusiastic cheering.—Her Majesty presented to the Royal Humane Society a handsome silver salver, amounting to nearly 200 volumes. Boys' Liberty, a periodical conducted entirely by amusement and instruction, will be admirably chosen with a view both to these requirements and to the tastes of the juvenile portion of the community. The following is an extract from a letter from Sir C. B. Phipps which accompanies her Majesty's gift:—"I am directed by the Queen to say that her Majesty has gladly availed herself of this opportunity of showing the deep interest she takes in this institution, which is destined to assist in preserving the memory of her husband's liberality originally established by her beloved husband. Her Majesty would wish these additional volumes to be considered as a gift from Her Majesty herself, in her character as the Boys' Liberty."

The much-talked-of screw-corvette Favourite was successfully launched on Friday at Deptford Dockyard. The Favourite was originally intended as a 21-gun corvette, her keel having been laid on the 23rd of August, 1859, but the war steamer has since been lengthened and has now been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy. She is to carry ten guns, six of which are 10-in, and four 100 pounders. Her armour-plates will be 572 tons, and her engines of 400-horse power. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 225 ft.; length between for tonnage, 226 ft. 8½ in.; length of keel for tonnage, 175 ft. 6½ in.; breadth, extreme, 45 ft. 4 in.; breadth moulded, 44 ft. 1 in.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught, 14 ft. 10½ in.; breadth moulded, 44 ft. 2½ in.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; draught of water forward when ready for sea, 14 ft. 6 in. After the launch her burden in tons, builders' measurement, 2,262 70/94. After the launch her draught of water forward was found to be 9 ft. 9 in., aft ditto, 16 ft. 6 in. The Favourite has been towed to Sheerness to be docked and completed for commission.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Rifle Association was brought to a most successful close at Harwich. A silver cup presented by Mr. Braybrooke, Vice-Lieutenant of Essex, was won by Sergeant Munn, of the 2nd Essex regiment. A second prize of £10 10s. was won by Lieutenant F. A. G. Rose, president of the association, was won by Corporal Whisker, of the 2nd Essex; and a third prize, of £5, given by the association, was won by Corporal Went, of the 4th Essex. A challenge "shield" was next competed for by ten companies selected from the three county battalions. The shield was won by the third battalion, and will be held for a year by its commanding officer, Major Round, and a prize of £5 was given to the competitors in this match. Thus a silver cup, presented by Lady Braybrooke, was won by Sergeant Munn, of the 2nd Essex; a second prize, of £10 10s., presented by the High Sheriff of the county (Mr. E. Disney), by Private Farmer, of the 4th Essex; and a prize of £5, given by the association, by Sergeant Hull, of the 3rd Essex. A silver snuffbox, presented by the members for Harwich, Captain Jervis and Colonel Rowley, was won by Private Haward, of the 1st Suffolk, the prize being open to competition also by Norfolk and Suffolk volunteers. A silver cup, of the value of £5 5s., offered by the association in connection with this match, and were won—the former by Corporal Fisher, of the 6th Essex, and the latter by Ensign Lord, of the 2nd Essex. A carbine competition took place, and the first prize, of £4 4s., was won by Gunner Ayles, of the 2nd Essex Artillery, and the second of £2 2s., by Sergeant Riddell, of the same battery. The association prizes were decided as follow:—The first, £1, went to Corporal Went, of the 4th Essex; the second, of £10, to Sergeant Hill, of the 2nd Essex; for the third prize, of £5, Captain Cotsworth, of the 2nd Essex, and Captain Barnes, of the 21st Essex, tied. A prize of £10 10s., offered by the Great Eastern Railway Company, to the competition open to volunteers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, was won by Corporal Farmer, of the 4th Essex; the second prize, a piece of plate of the value of £6 6s., presented by the town of Harwich, by Corporal Wright, of the 6th Essex; the third prize, £5, given by the association, by Private Bryant, of the 6th Essex; and for the fourth prize, of £5, given by the association, Captain Russell, of the 1st Essex, and Corporal Gibbons, of the 17th Essex, tied. In another competition a prize of £10 (with £5 added by the association), presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny, was won by Private Atkins, of the 2nd Essex; the second prize, of £10, presented by Mr. G. H. J. Bagshaw, by Sergeant Scruby, of the 1st Essex; the third prize, of £5, given by the association, by Private Farmer, of the 6th Essex; and for the fourth prize, of £5, given by the association, Sergeant Hunter, of the 17th Essex, and Private Harper, of the 22nd Essex, tied. Some carbine prizes, given by Mr. H. Disney, of Norton Hall, Essex, were also won. The first prize was won, the first, of £10, by Gunner Ayles, and the second, of £5, by Gunner Tomlin. Some prizes—open to Essex and Suffolk—presented by a yeomanry cavalry captain, of £6 6s., presented by the town of Harwich, was won by Gunner Dewey, of the 2nd Essex Artillery. Some Colchester prizes were decided as follow:—The first, £1, to Corporal Hawes and Private Palmer, of the 6th Essex; the second, of £5, to Corporal Farmer and Private Bryant, of the 6th Essex; and the third, to Private Atkins and Private Pryce, of the 12th Essex. The prizes were distributed by Lady Caroline Jervis.

Last Saturday a number of volunteer regiments were inspected on the Knollsbury Racecourse by Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, Inspector of Volunteers for the Northern District. The corps attending the review were the Blackburn battalion, the 9th (Bury), the 27th (Oldham), the Swinton corps of the 4th Administrative Battalion, and the 47th (St. Helens).

Yesterday week the officers of the Edinburgh, Leith, and County of Midlothian volunteers entertained Her Majesty's Inspector-General of Volunteers, to dinner in the Douglas Hotel. Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, of the Edinburgh Rifles, presided, and the company numbered about sixty. In speaking of the condition and prospects of the volunteers, Sir Colonel Maxwell said that, in his opinion, the force was not considered their present strength to be but the nucleus of what would be required in case of war. The number at present enrolled was 160,000, of whom about 150,000 or 140,000 were efficient. Judging by the number who had passed through drill and medical tests from the first, he thought that in emergency the volunteers would very rapidly increase to 200,000. Colonel M'Murdo said that the training ultimately only of volunteers was necessary when he said he should like to make "more of soldiers than they now are."

On Saturday evening the 1st Battalion of Volunteers of Her Majesty's Inspector-General of Volunteers, to dinner in the Douglas Hotel. Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, of the Edinburgh Rifles, presided, and the company numbered about sixty. In speaking of the condition and prospects of the volunteers, Sir Colonel Maxwell said that, in his opinion, the force was not considered their present strength to be but the nucleus of what would be required in case of war. The number at present enrolled was 160,000, of whom about 150,000 or 140,000 were efficient. Judging by the number who had passed through drill and medical tests from the first, he thought that in emergency the volunteers would very rapidly increase to 200,000. Colonel M'Murdo said that the training ultimately only of volunteers was necessary when he said he should like to make "more of soldiers than they now are."

On Saturday evening the 1st Battalion of Volunteers of Her Majesty's City of Edinburgh and county of Midlothian were inspected in Holyrood Park by Colonel Scarlett Jones, and the battalion received and the band by the Colonel M'Murdo, her Majesty's Inspector-General. There were about 3000 men on the ground, divided into two wings, and they went through a great variety of movements on the level park, the whole body were marched to the heights to meet an attack on a supposed enemy strongly posted at Salisbury Rock and on Crow-hill and Arthur's Seat. The whole battalion were afterwards marched and manœuvred in terms of all the movements of skirmishing, and especially praised the conduct of the second battalion of the Edinburgh Rifles.

The annual competition and review, known locally as "The Stonehaven," of the volunteers of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen, commenced at Aberdeen on Tuesday and continued till Thursday last week. The weather was favourable, and the result was an excellent muster of the volunteers, both artillery and rifle, from the several counties, and good shooting. On the 3rd honour of the competition, the inspection of arms was carried off by the Alford company (Captain Morison), twelve men of which made splendid scores, excelling them in the first round, and in the second for long-range shooting was won by Sergeant Forbes, Elbon company, the next in order to those being Private Wilson, Aberdeen, and both of these names are among the best shots in the north, and the latter gentleman has won a place in the Queen's Prize list for several years. The Aberdeen corps mustered at Whinhillock during the present year. Prize for one hour, Wednesday—Won by Private Wilson, Aberdeen, before Colonel M'Murdo. They were formed in a hollow brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Fraser, and went through a number of movements, at the close of which Colonel M'Murdo complimented the corps on the appearance they had made. He was told, he said, not to expect too much from them; but he felt, as he had previously expressed, that there was anything with the brigades after a few days of consecutive drill. As an old soldier, he could admire the movements in which they had gone through. After commenting on the file-firing—which he considered "very bad," and which, in place of a complete volley, was "like the cracking of grains"—the gallant Colonel specially congratulated Colonel Erskine upon "commanding a magnificent battalion, as indeed a corps;" and concluded by stating that it would give him the greatest pleasure to come on a future day and honour the Kincardine Volunteers again. The prizes were then presented, in front of the grand stand, by the Lord Provost of the city; Miss Anderson, his Lordship's sister; Lady Jane Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Bowie, Lady Saltoun; Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser; and Colonel M'Murdo.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of Paternoster-row, have opportunely published two maps, compiled from official sources, enabling persons readily to follow the various movements of the forces now engaged in the case of these elsewhere the vicinity of Richmond and the Peninsula with all the fortifications; the other is a map of fifty miles round Richmond. The same firm have also produced a larger war map showing fifty miles round Washington and fifty round Richmond.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Dr. Lushington (Judge of the Court of Admiralty), Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the Right Hon. T. O'Hagan (Attorney-General for Ireland), Messrs. J. Moncrieff (Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland), Hewitt Wallington, John Bright, William Ewart, Gathorne Hardy, George Ward Hunt, and Charles Neate, to be Commissioners to inquire into the provisions and operation of the laws now in force in the United Kingdom under and by virtue of which the punishment of death may be inflicted upon persons convicted of certain crimes, and also into the manner in which capital sentences are carried into execution.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. B.—The statements and inferences in the chess publication mentioned regarding Messrs. Cochrane and Staunton's play are quite at variance with the facts. The games never exclusively a match of those mentioned by them—were not taken down by the players. Mr. Staunton, in fact, did not play in the first game, and Mr. Cochrane played only half the moves in the second game. Mr. Staunton's remarks on the relative merits of the players are by such. On this point it is only necessary to say that, before Mr. Cochrane requested to have the odds of Pawn and move given to him, he played several matches on equal terms—but in his opponent was found to score eight games out of every eleven or less. Of course, these facts were found out afterwards, and ultimately they were changed for Pawn and move.

A. BR K.—A communication has very recently been sent by post. The paper did not reach us.

I. M. Petersburg.—Received with cordial thanks.

C. K. G.—Your solution of Problem No. 1360 is unsound, as it took upon the position of Problem No. 1359. Our present view of it would require you to move Knight.

C. K. G.—Certainly unfavourable, no matter how often the King may have been checked.

ERRATA.—The composer usually meant "Bishop's Sq." in Problem No. 1360.

DR F. Paris.—Your proposed variation shall be examined. Meantime, you have not answered our question as to the solution of No. 1360. Is it by 1. Q to Q B 4th, or by 1. Q to Q B 5th?

A. B. K.—Problem No. 1362 is Black for the adversary's Q 3rd, having first move double-locked giving the "Exchange"; is a mere pretence of giving odds to an able player, and is, in fact, a very poor composition. Problem No. 1363 is White for himself at Q B 4th, and is a very pretty and difficult one. Problem No. 1364 will give the exchange and save in a different manner. That is, perhaps, giving an advantage of the pawn. Examine and let us know your opinion.

J. B., Salford.—The game is very well played on both sides. At the point when White resigned, he had the best of the game, and could win.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1361, by Messrs. Ed. Pratt, Dr. Pauld, Mercury, J. D. Q., Sigma, Cornet, The Tyro, Percy, W. G., Delta, Cherry-pie, H. T. F., Carlos, B. D., Ayr and Cye, Petrarch, Philo, Alpha, Rook, Query, Iota, F. S., Pip, Tony, O. D. V., J. Bull, Nemo, Cowtown, F. C. S., Quirk, W. M. O. Mc. Buffy, Lacey, R. B., Hillside, Ajax, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Pepper, Dorothy, W. T. A., Kenilworth, Kenneth, F. A. B., Try Again, W. I., Bertha, M. F., Junius, Boscawen, Leo, Carnelite, F. B., Junior Curate, Mrs. Kidder, Argus, Ambrose, Hippocrates, Ben Nevis, Mrs. Hooper, H. of Edinburgh, Bewildering, Lefty, I. I. Gill, A. Student, C. M. A., Ribbons

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The Directors have the pleasure to state that the Malvern College will be opened for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865, with an efficient staff of Masters.
The leading regulations of the College will be under the sole management of the Head Master, from whom information regarding the terms, &c., may be obtained after the 1st of August next.
Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, BENJ. ALDRICH, Esq., Orwell Lodge, Malvern, from whom also any further information may be obtained.
MALVERN, June 18, 1864.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS, adjoining the Steam-boat Quay. Sea-bathing, unsurpassed, 3s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Sketch of the Island and Map.

MONEY.—Mr. W. F. MORRIS'S Offices are REMOVED from 103 and 104, 11, Bouverie-buildings, Strand, where inhibitors and other persons requiring Money Advances, Loans, Annuities, Reversionary Investments, Life Policies, Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures, Bills, Debts, or Liabilities of every description, Income, Chancery disputes, or annuities, by way of mortgage, at 5 per cent. No publicity or inconvenience, unnecessary publicity, or delay.

REMOVAL.—MDME. LE HEUP (late Alabaster and Co.), Court Milliner and Dressmaker, has removed from 9 Grafton-st. to 11, Bruton-st., Bond-st. In consequence of the lease of her premises, 115, Piccadilly, having expired.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES beg to announce their REMOVAL to 33, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the Londonand South-Western Railway Company.

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THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.—C. F. HANCOCK, 29, Bruton-street, Bond-street, Jeweller to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, begs respectfully to inform the Members of the National Rifle Association that the Wimbledon Cup may be obtained at his Establishment, and is manufactured by him, of the size, and to gold enamelled, 3 guineas.
F. S.—A large stock of every description of Prize Cups, and Testimonials of every description. Victoria Crosses Manufactured.

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Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £2 2s. extra.	

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



Nos. 1268, 1269.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. TWO SHEETS, AND COLOURED PICTURE, "THE RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON." | TENPENCE

THE MORAL OF THE GREAT DEBATE.

ALTHOUGH in our last Issue we explained the real purport, pointed out the drift, and anticipated the result, of the great debate on the line of action pursued by her Majesty's Government in relation to the Dano-German question, it will not, we trust, be considered either a wearisome or an unprofitable task, if, before finally dismissing the subject, we gather up the practical lessons which the statesmen of this country may learn from this latest chapter of the national history. The struggle of parties is over. The heat of conflicting interests and passions is cooled down. The clouds of dust raised by the exciting strife have been blown away. Let us now try to ascertain what conclusions of permanent worth—not to this or that political party, but to the whole people of the realm—the Parliamentary discussions and decisions of last week have fairly established.

It must be evident to every dispassionate and reflective observer that, as to the part which this country has taken in the quarrel between Germany and Denmark, there has been a complete and manifest breakdown. She has failed, signally failed, in giving effect to her intentions. We dismiss, for the present, as exaggerations of party, such charges against Ministers as involve the notion that England's just influence in the councils of Europe has been lowered, and that thereby the guarantees for the continuance of peace have been impaired. We do not believe she has lost a tittle of what is rightfully due to her, nor of what she may reasonably desire. Nevertheless, it is clear that her diplomacy has been utterly foiled, and that its labours have come to nothing, if not to a rather more disagreeable end. To what is that result due? To moral obliquity in those who administer her affairs? Nobody has breathed a whisper of suspicion against them. To negligence of the business committed to their management? Their industry has been wonderful; their painstaking excessive; their perseverance indomitable. To a misapprehension of the proper object of British policy? That object, which was to keep the peace in Europe unbroken, and to restore it when disturbed, has received the commendation of all parties. To "utter incapacity"? The country will smile at Mr. Disraeli for levelling such an accusation against the



MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON: THE CLUB-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 66.

Palmerston Government, but will smile incredulously. No; the present breakdown is not of an Administration, but of a system. It would have happened under any Administration guided by the traditions of the Foreign Office. The moment was sure to come when that which has long been obsolete in policy would become obsolete in fact—and it has chanced to come under a Liberal régime—it would have come all the same under a Conservative one. Our material, social, and moral interests and responsibilities have immensely outgrown the formulas and maxims by which statesmen of the past interpreted and regulated the relative obligations of England to the Continental States. Old bottles have been used for new wine, for the leaders of both parties persisted in declaring old bottles to be best. Events have shattered time-worn theories. That is what has occurred, but, happily, has occurred under circumstances which rendered war impossible.

The footing upon which the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade stand, and for some time past have stood, towards each other aptly symbolises our international policy. The former thinks it derogatory from its dignity to consult the latter, reluctantly and perfunctorily attends to its requests, and jealously repels all appearance of encroachment. But the Board of Trade is but an expression of the political and international wants of which this country has been made sensible by the rapid and immense expansion of her commerce. To pretend to depreciate those wants as ignorance, selfish, mean, and unworthy of subsidiary, is the veriest pedantry. England must stand for what she is, and not for what a small minority of her people, in the indulgence of a romantic sentiment, might wish her to be. She has multiplied her commercial enterprises and engagements to an unparalleled extent, and the touches with them every part of the globe. It is all very well to call them coarse and subordinate—they are only so in the same sense as the foundation of a glorious edifice is coarse and subordinate. They are not, it is true, of the highest value for their own sakes; but for the sake of what rests upon them they must be taken into account. Our social well-being, our political contentment, our progress in art and science, our intellectual culture, our veneration of law and order, our moral development, are more largely dependent upon the uninterrupted prosecution of our enormous trade than many people are prepared to imagine. It is especially a great European war, would have to be paid for, not merely in so much money wasted, or in so many lives thrown away, but in the fresh difficulties with which it would surround the solution of vital social questions; in the additional disadvantages under which it would compel the masses to fight the battle of life against the inroads of squalor, disease, vice, and crime; in the demoralisation of popular sentiment; in the check given to our political progress; and, consequently, in the deterioration of that "just influence" which our example might have upon Europe and mankind. With the grand opportunities for social reforms and improvements which are within our world-wide commerce, we are no more at liberty to rush into every Continental fray, even for the purpose of defending the weak from the strong, than the father of a numerous and dependent family would be in taking a duel off the hands of a neighbour. We must be more actively in every street row. Under Providence, we have made a position as unique and elevated as our geographical insularity will allow us to occupy, and the mistake of the Foreign Office system has been that it would not accept that position.

The searching and exhaustive analysis to which the late diplomatic proceedings of the Government were subjected in last week's debate has brought out two or three conclusions of which no British statesman in future will venture to be heedless. It has been made abundantly clear that the aspirations and sympathies of the great military monarchies on the Continent are commonly such as to render their expenditure for England to be intimately associated with them in the political management of European affairs. It is sufficiently obvious that they are moved far more powerfully by dynastic considerations than by a regard to the welfare and prosperity of the nations whose interests they affect to guarantee. It is only when they are divided one against another that the weaker Powers can place any reliance upon treaty stipulations made with them. But England, whose naval armaments are unapproachable, can do nothing to preserve what is called the "balance of power" on the Continent, except as she allies herself with a military despotism on the one hand or with revolution on the other. Her Conservative principles forbid the last: her constitutional liberty always makes the first embarrassing. The smallness of her army, as compared with those which she would confront, or with which she would co-operate, on a foreign soil, exposes her inevitably to the disadvantage of an unequal contest, or of finding herself compelled to yield the direction, the decision, and the main fruits of war to her ally. It is useless, therefore, for her to assume to herself the championship of the weak against the strong on Continental ground. It is something worse than useless. It emboldens without ultimately assisting the weak; it provokes but it does not affright the strong. In the present case it has tempted Denmark to cherish and act upon expectations which we could not fulfil, and to irritate Germany, whom, single-handed, we could not control. In fact, it has been the grand though not altogether unnatural delusion of the Foreign Office to imagine that it held in its hands "the balance of power," and its mistake has been that it has framed its foreign policy upon that supposition. Whenever it suits the military despotisms to stand aside from us, we can enforce our will upon no Power on the Continent. We are not qualified, therefore, to dictate in European politics. Our insular position, as well as our constitutional principles, enfit us to do so with effect. If we are disqualified, it cannot be our duty. We have assumed an obligation that does not fairly devolve upon us. Our diplomacy has shaped itself on this hypothesis. It has meddled in everything. It has aspired to predominance in the regulation of European interests. It has made treaties, it has originated protocols, it has penned despatches, it has offered advice, it has used menaces, as though it were able, when it pleased, to enforce its own decisions. But it has been corrected under the eyes of all nations. Not the country, but its diplomatic system, has suffered humiliating rebuke, which no British statesmen can hereafter afford to forget.

Are we, then, to sever ourselves from the comity of nations? Are we to say that we have been very impressively taught by recent events that we only do mischief and make ourselves ridiculous by assuming to do what, when limited to our own resources, we are physically and morally incompetent to do. We may now, with the Queen's Speech in hand, be invited to take the view of Continental Europe, for, when we are put to the test, we find how utterly incompatible it is with our numerous and weighty responsibilities elsewhere. We have our place, and it is one of dignity; but it is not to preside over Continental politics. When great principles are at stake we shall always be consulted, and always have our due proportion of influence. But we had better leave dynastic and territorial quarrels to those whom they concern. Our interferences in them do no good, but rather harm. We are not fitted to act on a land power. We can only play a secondary part in enterprises which require vast military forces. Henceforth, it may be hoped, our Foreign Office will confine itself to its proper rôle, and construct its system of policy upon a mature consideration of what the British empire and people are both and qualified to undertake. In that case, the bitter lesson we have learned will be unspeakably profitable.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Accounts from Vichy state that the Emperor's health is excellent. His Majesty has given his decision as arbitrator in the Savoy Canal question.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Havre from his excursion to the Isle of Wight.

The Princess Clotilde is residing at the château of Meudon, where she will remain until after her confinement.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a circular to the Ministers of France on the result of the Conference. He says that the French Government cannot abate the value to the importance of the movements now going on, "touching directly, as they do, the interests of all the European States, and the future of Germany, the equilibrium of that part of Europe." They wish to preserve the attitude of impartiality which they have adopted, and to which no change or complication may arise to give reason to accentuate another policy."

A shocking disaster to a steam-boat on the River Saône occurred on Sunday (August 7). The steamer, which was full of passengers returning to one side, caused her to lurch, when fifty persons were thrown into the water. Of this number it is believed that forty were drowned.

In the south they have begun the harvest. The quantity of corn is not great, but its quality is excellent. The same observation applies to the hay.

According to accounts from Algiers, General Rose had met 500 deputies from the insurgent tribes on their way to make offers of submission. They said the revolt will be transported to Senegal with the insurgent tribes disarmed.

The disputes between France and Morocco have been satisfactorily settled.

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 12th of June the Emperor of Mexico signed the Royal of his dominions and the nationalities of the people. "An indescribable enthusiasm" is stated to have been manifested, in which, the *Moniteur* adds, "the Republics of Mexico will not remain behind." By way of Panama we learn that on the 2nd of June the French fleet entered the harbour of Acapulco, and the Governor, Vera Cruz, who drove the Mexicans from the town at the point of the bayonet.

BELGIUM

A dead-lock has occurred in the Belgian Parliament. The Roman Catholics in that country form a distinct party, and in number nearly equal to the Liberal or Progressist party in Chamber of Deputies. To prevent the passing of a bill which will increase the number of representatives, and possibly endanger their influence, the Catholics have withdrawn from the House, and thus prevent the house. The position of affairs was singular. The House could not legally proceed to business without an absolute majority of members; parties were so nearly balanced that, when the Roman Catholics absented themselves, the absolute majority was not obtained, and thus the whole business of session was thrown day to day prolonged. This difficulty has been cut short for the present by a Royal decree, read in the Senate on Wednesday, which dissolves the Chamber.

SPAIN.

The King will go this year to France to pay a visit to the Empress of the French. The Queen will go to the sea-baths.

A squadron, consisting of an ironclad and four other vessels, is in active preparation at Cadiz to reinforce the naval strength on the coast of Peru.

The Spanish papers publish the terms on which the Government offer to settle the pending dispute with Peru and give up the Chincha Islands. If those terms are agreed upon, the Peruvian Minister will withdraw from Madrid, which is similar to those which exist between her and the other Spanish-American Republics.

An official *Gazette* publishes the convention between France and Spain for the international railway service between the north of Spain and the south of France.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

There are prospects of peace in the north of Europe. A conflict between the King of Denmark and the Ministry of Bishop Monrad has been terminated by the resignation of the Bishop and his colleagues. The King deputed Baron Ulrich Scheel-Plessen to form a new Ministry. Baron Scheel belongs to the strongest reactionary party, a totally different policy, both home and foreign, was to be expected. The change of Ministry is not yet complete. The Administration is complete. M. de Bluhme, the President of the Council, also undertakes the duties of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Count Holstein Ledreborg is the Minister without portfolio; so also is M. de Quaade. The latter, who was the representative of Denmark at the late Conference, is about to proceed to Berlin. His visit is generally believed to have for its object the termination of the war and arranging the terms of a permanent peace.

The changes made by the new Ministry to the Rigsraad states that the King believed that men unconcerned in the late events could just now direct effectually serve the country, and that, while the new Ministers cannot venture to lay down their programme at present, they can confidently undertake that their mission shall be to uphold the honour and the independence of Denmark.

The Danish Government has forwarded despatches to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna asking for a suspension of hostilities and the opening of negotiations for peace. This important piece of news comes from several sources, and is confirmed by intelligence which the Foreign Office has received. A confident expectation prevails that we shall shortly hear of the conclusion of a regular armistice and the opening of negotiations for a final settlement of the questions in dispute between Denmark and Germany.

Another indication of the cessation of hostilities in the Baltic is the fact announced by the *Morgenblad* that the whole of the Norwegian army intended for active service has been disembodied and a portion of the fleet recalled.

The Lüne Fiord has been passed by the Prussians, and the entrance northern towns of Jutland have been occupied.

The Wirtemberg Estates have been opened by the new King. His Majesty expressed a hope that the Schleswig-Holstein question might be settled in accordance with national rights.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected M. Chalet-Venel, of Geneva, a member of the Federal Council, in place of M. Johann Baptist Foda.

AMERICA.

There is no news of importance from Virginia. General Grant has made no further attempt to turn the Confederate position at Petersburg since his defeat on the 22nd ult.

Wilson's cavalry has destroyed twenty miles of the Danville Railroad. On their return, on the night of the 27th ult., they were intercepted by the Confederates at Beam's station, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad. Wilson fought all night and the following morning, but was unable to push his way through. Meade sent the 5th corps, with a division of the second corps, to the assistance of Wilson. On the 29th the Confederates were moving in the direction of the rear of Grant's left.

A special despatch to the *New York Times*, dated Washington, June 29, says:—

Latest advices from General Grant's head-quarters report only such occasional skirmishing and artillery practice as inevitably occurs when the close proximity of the two forces. The chief enemies our soldiers have had lately to combat are the heat and dust, which have even been of the most malignant character. For thirty days not a drop of rain has fallen, making a drought of a duration unparalleled in that region for many years. It is with the utmost difficulty that men and animals get even a scanty supply of water. Fortunately for the army, General Hamilton's old mill on the Weldon Railroad seems to supply a perfect explanation of the recently-reported march of rebel troops from Lee's army to North Carolina, on which such absurd speculations have been based. General Hancock, yesterday morning, resumed command of the 2nd army corps. On Friday last Acting Master Street, of the Sonoita, obtained information that there were a number of rebel blockade-runners in the sounds, mounting torpedoes, and accordingly on that night he landed with thirty men and proceeded over the country to Elizabeth City, where he found the rebel steamer was a Confederate captain and physician, whom he brought off as a prize.

A despatch dated Saint Louis, June 28, says that the army of the Potomac, June 28, five a.m., says:—

All remains quiet at the front. Our left wing swung round and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, about four miles from the city, without opposition. It is believed the enemy's lines have been somewhat contracted since Friday last, and the opinion prevails that a force has been sent to meet and drive back General Hunter.

Another despatch, dated the 28th of June, noon, says:—

A severe engagement took place on Saturday between our cavalry and a force of the enemy, commanding in person General Hampton, at the Chickahominy river. The enemy had followed Sheridan from the White House, in the expectation of being able to cut off part of the Union cavalry, which was very large, and it was here they made their attack. Jurbet's division was ordered to proceed to the ford to cover the retreat, and Gregg's division was to cross at the ford on the road to Charles City, and thus by a circuit to strike the enemy on the rear while they were known to occupy. It is only hour skirmishing commenced, and was kept up until noon, when the Confederate infantry, which had been dismounted, made a desperate charge on our lines. For a time our troops were dismounted and fought them gallantly for a time, they were finally compelled to retire, suffering considerably. Our loss is supposed to be about 500. Our men fell back to their position near the bridge, and the command, with the entire train, subsequently got over it without further loss. The enemy's loss is known to be heavy, and it is thought they must have suffered severely. The whole command has arrived at the James River, and will cross to-night. General Wilson has about 1000 sick and wounded in hospital at City Point, and they suffer much from the heat and from the dust. The marches of the last few days have been such societies are fast giving out from exhaustion and fever, and many of them have been forced to give up and return unarmed and unfit.

General Sherman has been repulsed in Georgia with heavy loss. He reports that two assaults were made on Saturday under Hooker, Howard, and Thomas, simultaneously attacked the Confederates at Kenesaw Mountains on the north-west and north-east. He admits Thomas's attack was driven back and the 27th, and were repulsed. The attack on Howard's front, under Harker and Colonels, Confederate despatches state the Federal loss at 4500. Sherman believes the Confederate loss to have been heavy, they being protected by breastworks. According to a late rumour, General Sherman was retreating in fear of want of supplies. The Confederate General Pillow had been operating on Sherman's rear, and had attacked the town of Lafayette, but was defeated.

General Hunter has been obliged to retreat into Western Virginia. Mr. Stanton announces that Hunter, finding his ammunition running short, was retreating to Western Virginia, but reports the complete success of his expedition to Lynchburg. According to Hunter's despatches he destroyed much Confederate property and supplies, and had the enemy in several engagements. Confederate despatches of the 26th ult., however, state that the Confederates were pursuing Hunter, and had attacked his rear guard, captured thirteen of his cannon, and inflicted heavy loss upon him in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and Mr. Lincoln nominated as his successor ex-Governor Todd, of Ohio, who having declined the appointment, Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was appointed, and has confirmed by the Senate.

President Lincoln, in reply to a resolution of the United States Senate, had sent in a communication from the Secretary of State, from which it appears that no authority has been given by the Executive of the Federal Government to any one to say succeed or consent, anyone, either in the United States or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or Canada, or in any country, for either the army or navy of the United States; and, on the contrary, that whenever application for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

The following is President Lincoln's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency:—

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 27, 1864.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 16th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the National Union Convention to be their candidate for President for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted. While the resolution you append to exhibit the platform are heartily approved, while the recent successes in the suppression of Rebellion render it certain that the platform will be fully executed in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to express my full concurrence in the resolution to the action of France in Mexico, the position of the Executive Government of the United States in those questions as assumed through the State Department, and the policy of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained, among the pressures and entanglements of foreign questions, perplexing and sometimes dangerous, so long as the state of facts shall leave room for doubt. I am especially pleased to concur in the sentiment that reward is due to the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, and that they ever will be remembered by the grateful country for whose services they are employed. Whatever else may be the result of the present civil war, this will surely remain, that nearly four millions of people have been set free by the action of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Congress has repealed the Gold Bill.

In Congress, on the 29th ult., a joint resolution, on the motion of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, was adopted, that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins, to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty Ruler, if consistent with his will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws speedily established throughout all the States."

In the House of Representatives the session was an excited one. The bill amendatory of the Enrolment Act was taken up. The principal point at issue was the proposition to repeal the 300 dollars commutation clause. The debate was a very animated one, and at times

became very personal and bitter. Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, made a speech denouncing the war and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so violent in his remarks that he was hissed by the members.

Gold opened at 250, rose to 282, but declined to 269 on Mr. Fessenden's confirmation to the secretaryship of the Treasury, and to 250 on the repeal of the Gold Bill by the Senate.

It appears that General Bishop Polk was killed in battle in Georgia on the 14th ult. The Bishop graduated at the West Point military seminary in 1827, but Bishop M'Ilvaine, who was then Chaplain at that place, induced him to enter the Church, and he afterwards became Bishop of Louisiana. He inherited a good estate, with many slaves, and his ideas were always intensely Southern. When the present war broke out he threw aside the clerical garb, and was made a Brigadier-General. He never resigned his bishopric, probably intending to take it up at the close of the war to resume his spiritual functions.

Mr. Joseph F. Scovile, the well-known correspondent ("Mathatta") of the *Standard and Herald*, died suddenly in New York on the morning of the 25th ult. of inflammation of the lungs. He had been summoned recently before General Dix to answer for some of his statements in his letters, and recently on leaving the War Office at fifteen minutes past 12 at night.

Three hundred Swedish and Norwegian emigrants arrived in Chicago on Sunday morning by the Michigan Southern Railroad. One portion of them will go into Missouri, the other portion left for Minnesota.

The heat in New York had been intense. On the afternoon of the 25th ult. the quicksilver mounted to 97 deg. in the shade. Several cases of sunstroke had occurred.

CANADA.

The new Canadian Ministry having been left in a minority in the Legislative Assembly, the Upper Canadian majority standing opposed to the Lower Canadians, while the Ministry is divided almost equally between the two sections, the Governor-General has called upon Mr. A. Brown, as representing the majority of the Upper Canadian members, and stated to the Governor on the 22nd ult. that he had come to a satisfactory standing with a view to the adoption of the federal principle in Canada, which proposes to form the Canadian Provinces into a general and north-west territory when they should be disposed to accede, and to preclude ultimate union of all British North America under one general Government. It is purposed to submit a measure during the recess for carrying this arrangement into effect, and to give security for the fourteen members of the Ministry with which they now invest themselves should be prosecuted; the Opposition are to be represented in the Cabinet by the introduction of Mr. Brown and two of his Upper Canadian friends.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, near St. Hilaire, Quebec. An excursion train consisting of seven cars and carrying 354 German emigrants went over Below Bridge on the 29th ult. At the latest accounts thirty-four bodies had been recovered, and between thirty and forty taken out badly injured. One car had not been sufficiently reached to allow the dead to be taken from it. The engineer was thrown with his engine and escaped with slight injuries. The depth of the water where the accident happened is about ten feet. The conductor, Mr. Hughes, is killed; the woman also is supposed to be killed. St. Hilaire is about nineteen miles from Montreal.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The intelligence from India is of no political or general moment. Measures have been adopted by the Government towards the rebellious and troublesome Bhootans that will soon bring them to submission. There was no abatement of the speculation mania in Bombay. Two more banks had been started. The Ameer of Cabul is reported to have completely defeated Afzal Khan in a great battle at Bameean, 100 miles West of Ghuznee, and has since marched to completely defeated his brother, Mahomed Azim Khan, who attempted to seize the reins of government.

The China papers confirm the telegraphic report of the capture of Chung-Chow-Foo by Colonel Gordon and the Imperialists, and afford some details of the assault. Colonel Gordon had left Soochow for Nankin is now the only stronghold of the rebels. Colonel Gordon has determined on retiring from the Imperial cause.

JAPAN.

(From our Special Artist.)

YOKOHAMA, May 16.

The 26th Regiment has been sent for, and will be here shortly; also 500 marines in the Conqueror. The island sea remains quiet, and the Government say they cannot open it. There is a probability, therefore, that it will be opened by main force in the course of a few months. Naturally, the nations whose flags have been insulted will join with the English, and, if they do not succeed, and force the Prince of Nangato to open the passage through the strait. These are the only measures at present talked of, and *seductive*, may arise out of them. The most curious part is that after every difficulty we seem to lose much more than we gain. A year and a half ago Ministers lived in Jeddo, and consuls, with arms in remembrance, in Kanagawa; but now everyone lives in Yokohama, made into an island by cutting a canal round it.

[We have received from our Artist several sketches, which will appear in this Journal.]

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, May 30.

The lapse of a month seldom gives your correspondent much to chronicle any very startling events, and at present the only thing sensational connected with Australia and New Zealand was the mail this month will carry with it the news of the greatest defeat which the Maories have ever sustained since the first portion of the globe. The loss is the more disheartening as it was wholly unexpected. By all thought out here, as Parliament seems to have done at home, that the war was virtually at an end, and now the fat is in the fire worse than ever. It is not very comforting to find a whole English regiment turned tail before half their number of semi-savages; but this engagement has shown, if ever we doubted before, that the Maories, in hand to hand fight, are equal to any Europeans, and never lose the ancient painful feeling in Melbourne; for, though above a thousand miles of seas roll between this and Auckland, the sympathy counts for nothing among the wandering Australians. If a man does not like his locality, he packs up his traps and goes off to another country with as little preparation as a Londoner going to Brighton. Melbourne does a great and growing trade with New Zealand; and the three strong Waikato regiments of militia were chiefly supplied from Victoria with clothing, without some grumbling, because we cannot spare our men. Moreover, the colonial Ministry, to the Crown's certain cost, are determined to spread loyalty. If Professor Goldwin Smith choose to come out here and lecture on the conflict on American sentiments he would see theories he would run an excellent chance of being particularly well thrashed. The feeling displayed upon the transportation question, and especially the question of the Fenian prisoners, by our native criminals to England, man for man, in return for the British sympathy which you kindly forward to us, would make you right tolerably inconsistent with that boast of loyalty. It is precisely, however, because they are so strongly attached to the mother country that they rejected the recommendation of the committee not only as a base bribe but an insult. The Swan River gentry would soon have found their level, and, in a country where gold is still mainly waste, the danger, especially to women and children, would be too great to be lightly risked. The nothing was negatived, of course; but a recurrence of the same want of judgment at home may readily convert it into a reality; for this country that they rejected the recommendation of the committee not only as a base bribe but an insult. The Swan River gentry would soon have found their level, and, in a country where gold is still mainly waste, the danger, especially to women and children, would be too great to be lightly risked. The nothing was negatived, of course; but a recurrence of the same want of judgment at home may readily convert it into a reality; for this country that they rejected the recommendation of the committee not only as a base bribe but an insult. The Swan River gentry would soon have found their level, and, in a country where gold is still mainly waste, the danger, especially to women and children, would be too great to be lightly risked. The nothing was negatived, of course; but a recurrence of the same want of judgment at home may readily convert it into a reality; for this that will, should the occasion unfortunately occur, develop itself in a the infliction of the threatened curse upon this fair land of ours.

The present Session of Parliament is evidently drawing to a close a few days will see the last of it—after a rather imperfect success. The land question rests pretty much where it did; but some progress has been made in amending and consolidating the law of commerce and property. The Government, too, has carried a measure for facilitating the sale of colonial-grown wines, which was very much wanted, for this is a regular load of grapes; and, now that strong drink and imported ale are getting into disuse, the demand for the product of our own vineyards will increase with the facilities afforded for its consumption. The revenue is in a tolerably good state; the railway to the Murray will be finished by the time this reaches you, and business is generally sound. New buildings are springing up in every direction, and some of them are very superior, Melbourne bids fair to be one of the handsomest cities in the world. It had the good luck to be laid out, when once started, by gentlemen who worked its way into the British mind, and thus it has none of Mr. Nash's stucco; and the public buildings are chiefly good Italian, and most of the churches Gothic. The streets are wide, and even the public preserves, now that the trees are growing, are as pretty as in the suburbs of any city. A great deal prettier than the cities, Van Tean gives any amount of water, and fountains gush and sparkle in a profusion unknown in the Old Country. The streets are never so busy about Melbourne has not even commenced—a sufficient system of sewage. It is all running water in the surface, and all abomination below. Even the new suburb, that is a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and where so many of the summer days are as hot as in India. The commonest conveniences require Liebig's Extract, and some of these days we are booked for a fever. At present the place is singularly healthy. There are frequent tempests, and the sea breezes, there is a constant circulation of air, although it is hot at times, the hot days are not continuous. If health and merriment can go together the people ought to be healthy, for they are constantly merry. The din of the fireworks in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, which has been observed as a close holiday, is sufficiently deafening to convince anyone of our thorough and hearty loyalty. We have our state occasions, too. All the town has just been to the Melbourne Exhibition building, which, however, cannot be said to be a building at all.

The most glaring instance of the unmistakable success of the salmon ova experiment. Upwards of one hundred young fishes have already been hatched from the ova, according to the latest accounts from Tasmania, nearly as much spawn have been hatched since. They are lively, healthy, and apparently doing well.

The gold-fields are in a very prosperous condition. Western Australia to report upon the different phases of the transportation question as they appear to the colonists, and a member of the Colonial Secretary's limited number of transported convicts.

In Sydney and Adelaide, as here, the Queen's birthday was celebrated by the usual display of fireworks.

The notorious bushranger, Gardiner, has been tried in Sydney and convicted. Public feeling was in favour of hanging him, and nothing to subscribe £1000 forthwith, provided nine other gentlemen would do the same. That amount was at once subscribed. On the following day, says a local paper, the deeply gratifying intelligence was authoritatively made known that a gentleman, said to be largely interested in the banking business of the town, has informed the committee of his intention to rebuild the parish church at his own cost, if he can be unsubsidised to the amount. The estimated amount required is £20,000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Cockin, Rector of Bishopsnympton, to be Rural Dean; Rev. W. Knight, Rector of Whitchurch, Bucks, to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral. *Archdeacons:* Rev. C. Y. Crawley to Taynton, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. Montague to Northolme, Norfolk; Rev. W. T. Hamilton, Lewisham, Kent. *Rural Deans:* Rev. R. J. Brewster to Ampton Circuit, Cirencester; Rev. T. Clark to Postion-Bampton Circuit; Rev. W. C. Lancaster to Kirk Michael. *Incumbencies:* Rev. E. Johnson to Mukor, near Richmond; Rev. G. Jenkin to Norton-juxta-Kempsey, Worcestershire; Rev. W. Christie, Bishop's Stortford, formerly Rev. S. Exton to Exton Chapel, Exton-square, Belgravia, London; Rev. J. Gilbert to Lewes, Sussex; Rev. Chancellor Espinasse to Rev. J. W. Drury to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Lifford. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. A. J. Harrison to Mortlake, Surrey; Rev. Thomas Smith to Bishopwearmouth Curacies: Rev. F. B. Brodrie to Stoke-on-Trent; Rev. S. Boring-Gould to Horbury, Yorkshire; Rev. W. B. Compton to St. Mary, Henley; Rev. O. Clayton to Addlethorpe; Rev. W. Coskin, jun. to Bishopwearmouth; Rev. R. Curtis to Rye, Sussex; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Ellerton-on-Swale; Rev. F. Hogan to Llawyhaiarn Cruccorney, Aberystwyth; Rev. Jones to Christ Church, Swansea; Rev. H. Jones to St. Andrew, Llanelly; Rev. J. H. Jones to Aylesbury; Rev. T. Parkinson to Bardsey, Yorkshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the Biden Law Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. J. M. Maultby, B.A.

A session of council of the University College was held on Saturday, under the presidency of Lord Selborne, when the vacancies in the Council created by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Sir Thomas Erskine May, have been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. R. M. Chumney, of Watton, Herts.

An extra week's holiday has been granted to the scholars at the request of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

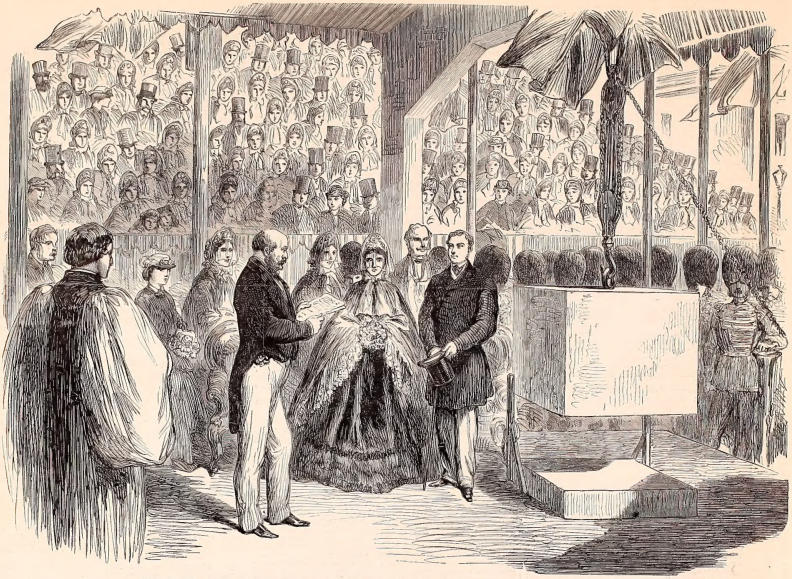
The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, M.A., late Scholar of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, has been appointed to a mastership in Richmond School, Yorkshire.

Thursday, June 30, was spent by the boys of Harrow in festivity, and was a memorable day in the history of the school, from the opening of the new schoolhouse. The building has been erected by the Dean and Chapter and the Ecclesiastical Commission, at the cost of £6000. The day's proceedings commenced with the usual morning service in the cathedral, the anniversary sermon being preached by the Dean of Westminster, who was formerly Canon of Canterbury, and in that capacity an examiner of the King's School. After service the speeches were recited to a very large audience, in the chapter-house; a scene from the "Andria" of Terence, and the ode of the dog Lubex in Aristophanes' "Wasps," eliciting well-merited applause. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, assisted by the Head Master, read the list of honours gained by the school at the Universities, embracing three Cambridge scholarships, one Oxford scholarship, and several prizes. The national ode, the second for degree, and a classical first in modernities, was read out. After luncheon the company were conveyed to the new schoolhouse at the hall of the new schoolhouse. The Head Master, Dr. Mitchinson, presided. The usual speeches were made, and a large subscription was set on foot augmenting the number of the exhibitions belonging to the school.—*Guardian.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Ministerial fish dinner is fixed for Saturday next, and it is expected that the remaining Parliamentary business will be got through by Saturday week. The Right Hon. the Speaker will entertain a large party and the officers of the House of Commons on Wednesday next at his official residence.

A grand *fête* was held on Wednesday night at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, the Duke of Buccleuch, as president of the society, having issued invitations for a large and distinguished company to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales. The fête commenced at ten o'clock, and terminated at two o'clock on Thursday morning. Illuminations of the whole of the gardens and of the canals by blue and red Bengal lights, and of the Conservatory by coloured lights, which was also tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Prince and Princess arrived at eleven o'clock, by which hour the conservatory was thronged with the rank and fashion of the aristocracy, about 2000 in number. A vacant space in the centre and in the transept was kept open, in which the Prince, who was accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, walked, followed by the Prince leading the Duchess of Buccleuch, and by the suite. At half-past eleven the party were met by Lord and Lady Palmerston and Earl Granville. Their Royal Highnesses walked through the principal walks and the building, receiving and returning the salutations of the company. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to the grand saloon, which was very splendidly decorated and ornamented by the exhibition of stationary and rare pieces of porcelain. The whole of the grounds were thrown open and were filled with visitors, the scene being one of great elegance and beauty. At twelve o'clock the Royal party left the building and proceeded to the grounds, which were immediately lighted up, the blue and red fire producing a magnificent effect. The band of the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers was present in the grounds, and played a selection of music during the illumination of the gardens. The whole of the company were in full evening dress, the others in uniform and wearing their distinguishing medals. The Duke of Buccleuch, who received the company in the conservatory, wore the star and ribbon of the Garter; Lord Palmerston and Earl Granville also wore the blue ribbon. A large number of Peers and members of Parliament was present, and, altogether, it was one of the most brilliant meetings of the season.

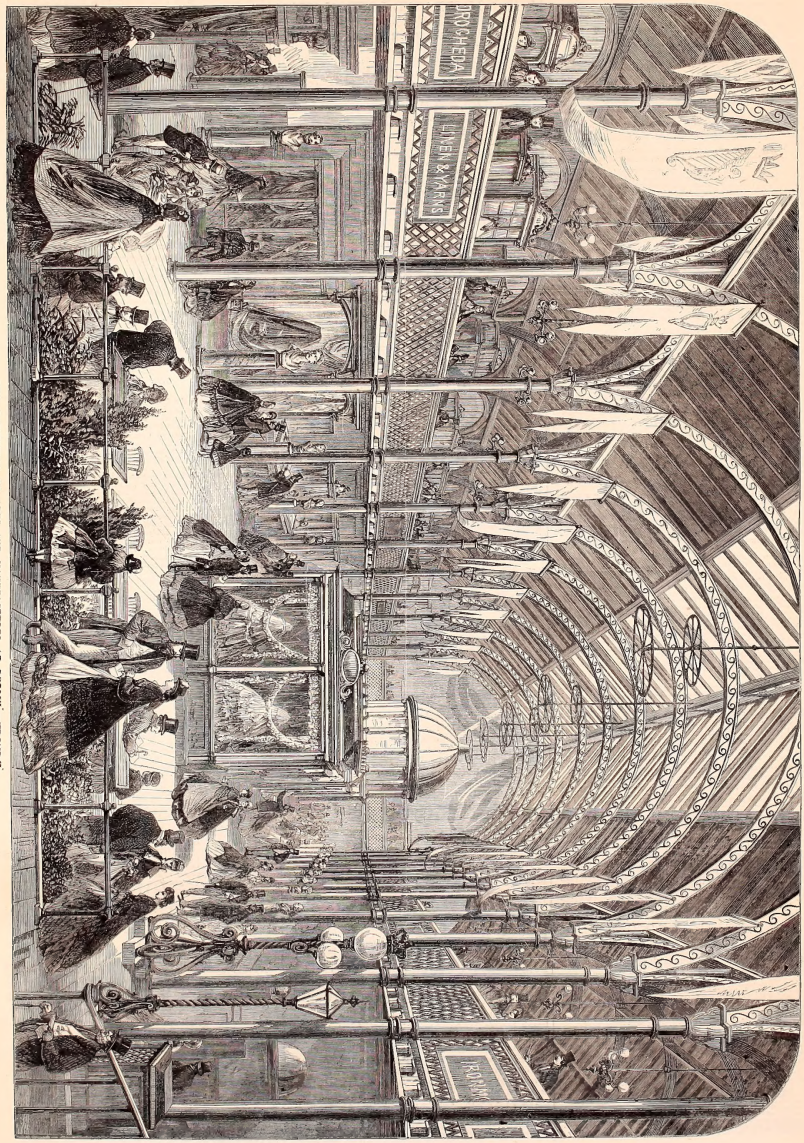
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THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW WING OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 67.



NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT ALEXANDRA PARK.—SEE PAGE 67.



THE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 81.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Trevor House, Norwood, the wife of C. T. Getting, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Prestwich Lodge, the wife of Edward Loyd, Esq., of Lilleshall, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Norwood, the wife of George Clark, Esq., of Bilinbaeyn, Tasmania, of a son.

At Warwick-square, Lady K. Coke, of a son.

At Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. P. Hobart, of a daughter.

At Chesel Park, Lady M. S. Pilkington, of a daughter.

At Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, of a son.

At Herstlemere Park, Hants, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a son.

At Oxford-square, Hyde Park, the wife of Sir A. C. Weldon, Bart., of a son.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., at Nottingham, Kent, the wife of Thomas Jackson, jun., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Munich, Bavaria, the wife of Henry Cunliffe, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the Cathedral, Bergen, Thomas M. Wilson, Esq., Glasgow, to Victorie, daughter of Herlandt Aasen, Esq., of Dansegaard, late Consul for the United States of America.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. R. D. Buttemer, John Robinson Wells, Esq., of 10, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq. No cards.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. R. W. Crawcft, Rector of Harrington, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Sackville W. and the late Lady C. L. Fox.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Campbell, of Llythicoed, to Augusta Clementina, daughter of Lord and Lady Darlington.

At Montalue, Comte de Lapasture, to Leontine, daughter of C. Stanfield, Esq., of Standish Hall, Lancashire.

On the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's, Paddington, George, Marquis of Westmeath, to Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of the late D. Vernay, Esq.

On the 6th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. A. P. Cust, C. B. Congreve, Esq., to Elizabeth V. F. Cust, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust.

At St. Paul's, Wilton-place, Commander the Hon. G. Fitzclarence, R.N., to Lady Maria Henrietta Scott, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clonmell.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Rear Millett Deane, Major in the 18th Royal Irish, to the Hon. Lucy Boscawen.

On the 6th inst., at Bray Church, Maidenhead, by the Rev. George Phillimore, M.A., Rector of Radnage, Bucks, the Rev. Philip Swatman, M.A., Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Swatman, M.A., Rector of Little Frimsham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Harriet Joanna, youngest daughter of the late Captain Sir John Phillimore, R.N., C.B.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at St. Paul's, Herne Hill, by the Rev. F. Sterry, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Sterry, M.A., Anthony Sterry, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Weary Sterry, of Upminster, Essex, Esq., to Anna Gertrude, eldest daughter of W. K. Sidgwick, Esq., of Cumberwell.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Paris, Baron de Montvaillant, of Montpellier, brother-in-law of Mr. Robert Selby, of London, aged 81. And on the 10th ult., in Algeria, Charles de Montvaillant, eldest son of the above.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Hawthorn House, Bristol-street, Birmingham, Richard Gibson Reeves, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age.

At Wortham Rectory, Diss, Adelaide, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxon, aged 63.

At Chelsea, Lady Wood, wife of Sir John M. Wood, C.B., R.N.

On the 15th inst., at Addison-road, Lady Mary Eva Owen Blachford, in the 63rd year of her age.

On the 12th inst., at Heston, Middlesex, Edward Westbrook, Esq., aged 56 years.

On the 12th inst., very suddenly, Arthur Miller Rose, of South Lambeth, aged 42.

On the 4th inst., at Wordham Rectory, while on a visit, Adelaide Croke, eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander, and Lady Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxon, aged 63.

On the 5th inst., at Bath, Lady Mary Keith, aged 69.

On the 6th inst., at Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Annesley.

On the 4th inst., at Kenmuech, the Hon. Catharine Vanneck, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Huntingfield, aged 24.

[The announcement of the death of Mrs. A. L. Playfair, of Edinburgh, which appeared in our Impression of the 2nd inst., was erroneous.]

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

SUNDAY, July 17.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Robespierre begins the Reign of Terror, 1791.

MONDAY. Death of the great Italian poet Petrarch, 1374. Birth of Gilbert Wakefield, of Selborne, the Naturalist, 1726.

TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Alarcos; great victory over the Moors by Alphonso IX., 1195. The first branch bank of the Bank of England established (at Gloucester), 1826. Birth of Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1822. Hull moon 6h. 30m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The "Convention of Pilnitz" against France, signed by the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, 1791. The majority of Mormon Missionary to the Notables, 1863.

THURSDAY, 21.—Paul Gerhardt, Bishop of the Nortumbrians (or of Lindisfarne), 651. Lord William Russell beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1683.

FRIDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalene. Edward I. locally divorces Eleanor of Castile, 1290. Battle of Fairfax, 1643.

SATURDAY 23.—Raphael sacked by Tamerlane, 1401. Cairo taken by Napoleon Bonaparte, 1798. The Alexandra Park, Muswell-hill, near London, opened, 1863.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 37	10 46	11 53	morn.	0 58	2 1	3 3

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 94 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, ending 10 a.m.
	Barometer reduced, 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point Temperature.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Resultant Direction.	Resultant Velocity.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		miles.	Inch.
6	30·138	57·7	83·9	0·0	86·2	56·2	N. WNW.	3·0	0·000
7	30·199	58·4	88·1	0·0	91·3	59·0	WNW. W.	15·0	0·000
8	30·142	59·5	84·0	0·0	84·8	60·0	NW. S.	14·3	0·000
9	29·972	59·2	84·0	0·0	87·0	58·3	E. ENE. NNE.	7·3	0·000
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	90·6	71·8	ENE. NNE.	17·7	0·000
11	30·041	67·8	91·7	0·0	92·6	67·0	ENE.	19·3	0·000
12	30·073	69·1	69·7	0·0	75·1	71·4	E. ENE.	11·7	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, to under, at half-past 9 a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·141	30·134	30·137	30·112	30·062	30·041	30·101
Temperature of Air	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	53·9°	53·9°	56·6°	57·1°	61·2°	61·2°	54·5
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	NNW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	N.
Amount of Cloud	0	0	0	0	3·0	2·0	0

POSTAGE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, CUT OUT AT HOME.

Under bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate from any Office in the United Kingdom and the Colonies to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies, or to any foreign country within the limits of the universal penny-post where they are posted, when they are not liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp of the value of a penny. Letters for the Colonies, or for foreign countries, which do not bear the impress of the General Post Office.

Letters for Canada should have Four penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no avail for foreign parts, as he next stamed ; those must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates :—

Africa, West Coast of—Penny Stamp.
Australia—Four Stamps.
Australia—Penny Stamp.
Belgium—Penny Stamp.
Continental—This Stamp.
Cape of Good Hope—Four Stamps.
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp.
China—Two Stamps.
China—Penny-Paper Stamp. This paper
China—Penny Stamp. This paper
France—Four Stamps.
France—Penny Stamp. This paper
Germany—This Stamp.
Germany—Penny Stamp. This paper
Greece—Four Stamps. This paper
Greece—Penny Stamp. This paper
Holland—This Stamp.
Holland—Penny Stamp. This paper
India—Two Stamps. This paper
India—Penny Stamp. This paper
Mexico—Penny Stamp.
New Zealand—One Stamp.
New Zealand—Penny Stamp. This paper
Portugal—Four Stamps. This paper
Spain—Four Stamps. This paper
Sweden—Four Stamps. This paper
Switzerland—Two Stamps. This paper
United States—Penny Stamp.
West Indies—Penny Stamp.

An addition is printed on this paper specially for foreign parts. The postage of the Journal (not the newspaper) must be doubled for those places which are noted as marked in the above list, the title-paper published.

WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 23, will consist of

TWO WHOLE SHEETS,

containing the following

ENGRAVINGS:

The War in New Zealand: Interior of Puke Wharangi Pah; Camp of the 68th and 43rd Regiments at Te Papa Mission Station, Tauranga Harbour; and Government House at Auckland.
The National Rifle Match at Wimbledon: Volunteers during an Interval of Rest.
The Railway Accident near Bradfield, in Essex.
Barge-Race on the River Thames.
H. M. S. Achilles Lying at Chatham.
New Animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park: The New Monkey House.
The Bloomsbury Flower Show in Russell-square.
The East Kent Railway: Margate and Ramsgate Stations.
New Church built on the Site of Vauxhall-gardens.
The Petroleum Works at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—Two Illustrations.
Portrait of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy to Japan.
Scenes of Life in Japan: A Japanese Party at Meals. (By our Special Artist.)
Bust of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. By Mr. Marshal Wood.
Portrait of Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P. for Stockport.
The Clifden Cup, Won at Stamford Races.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for Vol. XLIV—from January to June, 1864—will be issued with next week's Number.

Price of the Two Sheets, Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

Two cases of railway outrage have excited much grave attention, though we may be pardoned, in the interest of sober journalism, to repudiate all the "loud writing," which tells us that the metropolis has been thrown into a state of agitation, and that gloom and horror have spread over the suburban districts. As a philosopher has said, an earthquake that would shatter the Pyramid would threaten the continent on which it is placed; and an event that should really agitate the monster metropolis would strike a strange blow at society generally. But big words are dear to small folk. A cruel and wicked murder has been committed on the North London line; but the journals, unhappily, have too often to record cruel and wicked murders to make it reasonable to say that the event itself excites any interest which is taken in the extraordinary affair. The circumstances invest it with that interest, and it is intimately connected with a question which has long been in dispute between the English railway managers and the English public—namely, the question whether persons on railways ought to be furnished with a means of communicating with the conductors of the train.

We have no intention of discussing the details of the greater crime, nor that of the atrocious outrage which is stated to have been committed on the South Western line. This latter case, however, has a stronger bearing than the other upon the communication question. A female, who alleges that she was grossly insulted by a fellow-traveller, contrived to open the door of the carriage and struggle along the narrow footboard until she reached another door, and here, ought best

freeman of the company. The Prince and Princess partook of luncheon with the masters and wardens of the company. In the afternoon the Prince rode to Wimbledon. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode out. A deputation of ladies, headed by Lady Wrotheseley Russell, attended at Marlborough House and had the honour of presenting a Bible on behalf of the women of the United Kingdom to the Princess. The Prince and Princess afterwards drove to Chiswick and visited the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party. The Count and Countess de Flandre, the Duke of Leinster, the Marchioness of Ripon, and a distinguished company were present.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales rode on horseback, attended by Captain Grey. The Princess of Wales took a carriage drive. Their Royal Highnesses went in the evening to the conversazione given by the Duke of Devonshire, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. In attendance were the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Captain Grey.

The Prince of Wales has honoured Mr. Evan Thomas by inspecting the memorial of the Prince Consort, now in position for the unveiling.

The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded the Marchioness of Carmarthen as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Edinburgh on Tuesday and joined the frigate Aurora, which left the Firth of Forth for Christiansand, at which port the Prince will land. It is expected that the Aurora will again return to the Firth of Forth from Norway to-day.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary will leave their country residence, St. James's Palace to-day (Saturday) for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort left town on Saturday last for Badminton.

The Duke of Buccleuch has returned to Sefton House, Prince's Gate, from Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Ford Castle, N.B.

Lord and Lady Cromtess Delaware have left their family residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff entertained a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening at the residence of the Embassy on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl and Countess Cowper gave a conversazione to the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Kensington. The reunion was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, a large and brilliant company being present.

Lord and Lady Ashcombe entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday last at their residence in Euston-street.

Earl Granville entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening last at his residence here in Spring-party this season on Monday evening.

Countess Spencer gave her first reception of the season on Monday evening at her residence in St. James's. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dowager and a brilliant assemblage were present at the ball.

The Earl and Countess of Cromartie entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening at their family residence in Grosvenor-street.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a distinguished company at dinner on Monday evening at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Lord Ashcombe, Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening last at Cambridge House, Mayfair, Tiverton. The reunion was attended by a large number of the political and fashionable world. Previously to the assembly the noble host and Lady Ashcombe entertained a distinguished company at dinner.

Lady Brokey gave the first of a series of tableaux on Monday evening at her residence, Montagu House, Portman-square. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a large and distinguished company were present.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Commander the Hon. George Fitzclarence, R.N., to the Lady Maria Henrietta Scott, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, was celebrated on the 13th inst. at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Miss Emily Cavendish, third daughter of Mr. Richard Cavendish, to Mr. Noel Mundy, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

FINE ARTS.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S NEW PICTURE.

The first impression derived from the announcement that Mr. Holman Hunt was engaged upon a picture of "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales" was that of extreme regret that a leader of what has been claimed as the intellectual school should choose a subject which seemed fitted rather for a painter courting the all things, notoriety!—endeavouring himself to the vulgar passion for shows, and trading, without even the excuse of a Royal commission, on the great popularity of the Princess. It seemed difficult to avoid the inference that the artist had been tempted into unfaithfulness to himself under the influence of set-speculation. The remarkable and happy respects as was the "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple"—as an original example of realistic art, and still more so as a modern picture, although it cannot be reasonably doubted that its extraordinary success was due in great part to the fact that it was not exhibited under the usual trying conditions of the Royal Academy. As remarked by Mr. Hamerton in a very able article on the "Reaction from Pre-Raphaelitism," in the last *Fine Arts Quarterly*, the subject "appealed directly to the London crowd by giving it a picture of itself." It afforded no ground for noble emotion, but was full of the most valuable to a record. That the artist has learnt to avail himself on his own account of the contrivances of the art-speculator is evident in the title exhibited in Hanover-street. The visitor is made to traverse long darkened passages before he is brought to the pictures, and then he views each under effects of partial light, which are meant for the purpose of a panoramic exhibition, but which do not permit a fair comparative estimate of a work of art. But when all is said, the picture is not on the picture of the London Bridge illuminations, the visitor, who may have been chiefly attracted under the expectation of seeing a large and important sensation picture, will be disappointed to find only a small scale of the work.

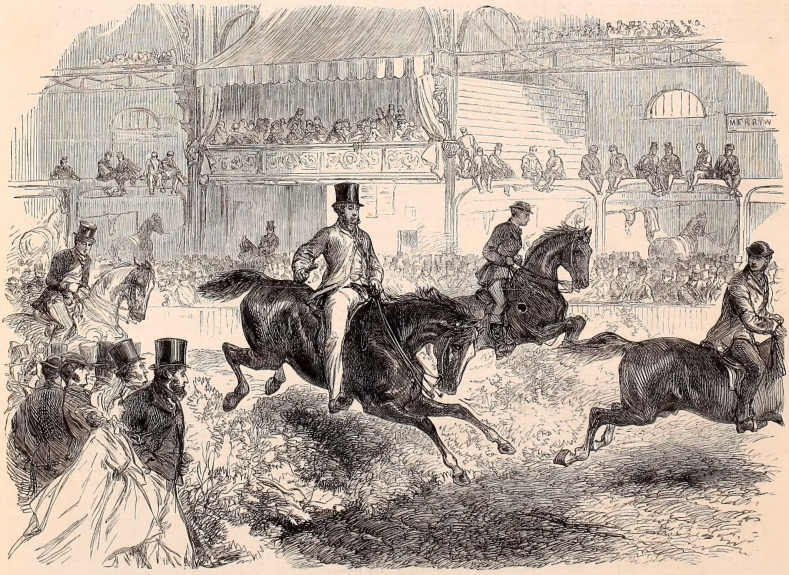
An inevitable drawback to such a subject is our unfamiliarity with the effects represented. The artist cannot count on intelligent recognition or admiring acquiescence. However truthful, how completely appropriate, how unquestionably evident throughout.

More readily is not to be highly commended for its own sake; yet one cannot, on turning from this picture to the "After-Glow in Egypt," and recollecting many preceding works, but feel surprise at the diversity of subjects painted by Mr. Hunt. The "After-Glow" represents the single figure of a girl of Ghizeh returning from gleaning just after sundown, but while the western sky still glows with reddish light and palpitates with heat. She bears on her head a sheaf of Egyptian wheat, and in her right hand a *shaduf*, or water-lever. A flock of Barbary pigeons have gathered towards her in search of grain; one fluttering settles on the sheaf, several are about her feet, and others pick up the grain shed in her track. These birds are painted with great force, and the whole picture is very strikingly effective in colour, though some few passages, as in the flesh, are vivid, and wanting in atmospheric quality. Certain technical shortcomings are revealed by this first attempt by Mr. Hunt in the life-size. The chief of these is the absence of unity of impression—that prime essential of art on a grand scale. The eye is rather distracted by the details; it wanders involuntarily from one "bit of colour" to another, from one passage of extreme elaboration to another. Even the head wants unity, the eyes and lips seeming to combine incompletely with the face. Imperfectly disciplined draughtsmanship of the figure is apparent in the incorrect proportions of the lower limbs—a fault conspicuous in a little picture of a Cairene lantern-maker exhibited some years since. Nevertheless, the "After Glow" proves its author to possess an intense and earnest mind, and an essentially artistic temperament. Mr. R. B. Martineau's picture, "The Last Day in the Old Home," which won for its previously unknown author such a reputation when at the International Gallery, is re-exhibited with Mr. Hunt's picture.

A very large picture, by M. Théodore Gudin, representing the disembarkation of the Emperor Napoleon I. at Cannes, on one of the most memorable incidents of the Italian campaign of 1859—has just been added to the exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, in the picture covers nearly the whole of the south end of the room. It is one of a series of eight commemorative works commissioned of this painter by the Emperor Napoleon III., and the series also included another representing the arrival of Queen Victoria at Cherbourg on her visit to the Emperor in 1858, which was shown alongside it in the English public in the International Gallery of 1862. The whole number are doubtless to be considered as intended to form a naval section of that long series of national pictures, in procuring which every succeeding French Monarch (since Louis XIV. allowed Le Brun to paint the victories of Alexander), from Louis Philippe to himself seems to have sought to outvie his predecessor. The great mass of these pictures—whatever the merits of them as Versailles—do not accurately represent the triumphs of French arms or the empty shows devoted to recording the ceremonies of a magnificent but powerful of state ceremonial. Few, very few, commemorate the powerful of the people over civilisation in the purely glorious incidents which have marked the growth of liberty. From the common faults of works of this class M. Gudin's picture is not wholly exempt. But the



NEW BUILDING OF THE GARRICK CLUB, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.—SEE PAGE 77.



THE HORSE SHOW AT ISLINGTON: TRYING THE HUNTERS.—SEE PAGE 67.



THE HORSE SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 61.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

EVERY Monday last the furious political contest of the previous week had lapsed into history. If the issue had been different it is possible that it would have risen to the dignity of a political event; but as it turned out it will, in the chronicles of our time, scarcely be ranked higher than a faction fight of four days. Such a narrative as is in this place supplied of the incidents of the debate must be taken up at the point where insensible necessity broke it off—at the very critical point of the contest. For three days after the speech of Mr. Gladstone the argument had raged steadily against Ministers, the bitterness of condemnation had deepened only by the concentrated weariness of a promise to vote, when at length Mr. Layard obtained his chance of showing what he could do for the Foreign Office. As he was fighting for his own hand there was every preparation to give him space and verge enough to carry out his intentions. Members left the House, deserted the lobby in every respect; and he availed himself of it to make a speech before him which, shelves of paper, pamphlet-boxes plethoric to bursting with more documents, and stacks of blue-books, in the centre of which stood a tall glass of water—accessories which were received with satisfaction, as it was a probable preventive against the explosion which elsewhere might have been expected. The honourable gentleman had evidently called up some of his Nineveh nerve, and had wound himself up to the pitch at which he used to talk lucy Arabs into doing the work of steam machinery. Much, in the shape of quantity, was imminent, and there was something attractive in the eyes, which showed that the mental mischief, Will, of late most people have had an opportunity of hearing Hamlet's speech of instruction to the players repeated in an accent which was calculated to lead to a lesson of another kind, and, being thus familiar with the proper mode of addressing an audience, they will understand what is meant when it is said that, except that he spoke trippingly enough on the tongue, the orator of the moment reversed all the Prince of Denmark's rules, put no confidence in the very fervent of his rage, and tore passion most mercilessly to tatters; while as to giving his speech shape and fashion, he did not even seem to attempt it. It was undeniably a speech of a sort—a mass of matter, and containing as good a defence of the Government as could be collected from the materials in existence; but dates, and figures, and facts, and quotations, and retorts, and denials, and criticisms on assertions, and appeals to impartiality, and declarations of impartiality but boisterous party of irritability, and taunts, and defiance, and implied petitions for candid if not merciful consideration, and something like an injunctional talk of the manners the debate grew into all so pelted, and hurled, and shovered, and blunted out in one continuous flow that its best positive effect was the impression where the speaker's face created ceased. Nevertheless, again let it be said, it was a speech full of vigour, with much to the purpose in it, and was not without a certain effect on the House—at least on the members around Mr. Gathorne Hardy, when he rose, seemed to have put on more than a usual morning of that mental process which, when the flow of eloquence seems to be driven, headlong and hissing, out of him. Oddly enough, he rose at one end of the Government bench at the same time that Lord John Manners jumped up at the other; but it is not easy to overtake Mr. Hardy in movement or speech—as panting stenographers will know to their cost—and he was accordingly in full rattled away, leaving men's power-of listening almost behind him, until, somehow, Mr. Layard regained his confidence. Mr. Hardy is a gentleman of his mild and unaggressive temperament, and who is so careful and moderate in his phraseology, was particularly shocking. And as he closed up with an appeal to the House to remember that the words should "be taken down." This is one of those mysterious Parliamentary proceedings which amply fearful consequences in wholly undefined and mythical that the prudence of the Speaker is always called into operation to prevent its taking place. Lord Palmerston is not very evident; but with singular infelicity he interposed, playing nobody's game, and placed in the Speaker's decision. With his accustomed sight for a chink in the armour of his opponents, Mr. Disraeli went in to improve the opportunity and to show up the chief of the Ministerial party to a knowledge of his own disadvantages in talk already, and many of whose members were wavering in their resolutions to vote. Of all the persons in the House who spoke in a row, commanded us to Mr. Gladstone; and his intervention now was about as effectual as if any one had thrown oil of vitriol on a scuffle among. Indeed, no one can say how far the intransigent would have gone had not Mr. Osborne rose, in his fine, judicial manner—which is as much a characteristic of the speaker, and as placed in the elevation above human weakness and pettiness—which is so akin to the dignity which we on our own account like to think is our own. Wemala, the son of Wellies, was a representative man—that the Speaker abdicated his functions at once, and, in recommending that the dispute be compromised, insinuated that he had been sufficiently punished by the censure which had been pronounced on them all by the sum of the House in the division list. Then there was a great speech against strong or offensive expressions. After this several little men got the range, and there was nothing in the debate worthy of note, as calculated to stimulate the drowsy Chamber, when he rose at the properly late hour, to do his part for Ministers. As his immediate predecessor was Mr. Peacocke, the last of a long line of Irish Members, Bentinck, with his attack on the independent Irish members, being worthy of attention), there was nothing for it but to make a really passionate reply; and Sir Roundell Palmer, though showing in his first quarter of an hour that he had within him stored for use some dangerous explosive material, yet failed in a fitness to produce an argumentative chiefly, making, as might have been expected, a wonderful case for Ministers. The debate had undoubtedly, to its interest for awhile, and after the Attorney-General had finished there was a rush—not to be hoped for in the case of a speech out of the house—and Lord John Manners was left to shriek out his hexametrical sentences to a very select and decidedly unappreciative audience. One feature of the evening was remarkable enough, and that was the way in which what appeared to others very mild provocation, Mr. Disraeli laughed severe lash. No one could be more cool and collected.

Foreign policy, from an ironico-comic point of view, was on the cards for the opening of the discussion on Friday evening. A Parliamentary Commissioner could not have been more cool as close an imitation of the voice and manner of Mr. Charles Mathews, the player, as possible, to steer clear of the hazard and indeed it was the House than when Lord Palmerston formally opened the Danish question. Little, almost nothing, need be said of the speech of the evening, in which the most and most powerful qualities—and he has many, as well as the least pleasing and satisfactory modes of treating great questions—of the member for Liskeard were displayed. The noble Lord Palmerston laugh in spite of himself, upset the gravity of the Attorney-General, and compelled Mr. Gladstone to laid down his head and compress his lips so firmly that, up to the present time, his countenance has hardly resumed its accustomed calm. It was the speech of the House of course they themselves up to the spirit of the moment and suffered themselves to be fooled to the top of their bent, with a certain consciousness that they were being ridiculed and belittled as a body by a satirical humourist who has on occasion taken time and trouble to make himself master of his subject. Of course such a speech was not suggestive of, coterie talk for members to stay in the house to listen to Mr. Whitestide, who was not prepared to go on with only filling a gap caused by the enforced absence of Sir Bulwer Lytton, who was to have followed; and from that time, on the last night of the debate, the pre-arranged, the unexpected, the fit and the unfit, had chose to speak; in fact, the interest seemed wholly pumped out. It was hoped that Mr. Bright would have given us a big bow flagging discussion; but he had probably inspected the state of affairs outside, and found that it was just a chance whether he could get back from the house in time to make up their minds to wait for the division in pleasanter places, with a reservation in favour of Mr. Disraeli's startling reply which was to come. It has been observed before now that when a debate is dying out, and Parliament folks want the last Ministerial manifesto to be delivered without more ado, Mr. Walpole is put up to bring the discussion to such a culminating point as to justify the Premier in rising. As were, Mr. Walpole was chosen for the operation in his tearful tones; delivers a kind of "moral" on what has been said by his own side, and is so successful in his effort to show universal wish that nothing more will be heard about the matter. He was equal, and more, to this occasion, and did his unconscious duty with a debilitated animation which just served the purpose of the instant. The speech of the Premier was simply business-like and carefully unprovocative, and he studiously left Mr. Disraeli an salient sentence or phrase at the end on which he could found a cutting retort or a brilliant antithesis. Therefore, the leader of the Opposition, in his prefatory remarks, was as nearly sententious as in his opening speech; but presently he showed one of his best qualities, that of being able to make himself felt, for, being aware that the House was against him, he became reckless, and quizzed everybody, pitching out odd incongruous sentences in caustic but witty sometimes in style, that only Lord Clarence Paget was touchy enough to take up as an allusion to his habit of unphysically "hitching up his trousers," which was legitimate enough in the fun of the moment—the trousers are peculiar;—and, in truth, Mr. Disraeli contrived to make the qualifications for the qualifications for keeping a party together, which his usual saturnine demeanour represents supercilious, and which, when he chooses, he can assert of the whole affair, however, was the fact of Mr. Newdegate being obliged to give up the amendment because he would have been supported by only two members, and therefore it was impossible to cram his opponents into one division-lobby. It was, literally, a Parliamentary impossibility, and the House knew it. The division went out of the house for the division. There was intent watching to see which side was cleared out first, a circumstance which would have afforded basis for calculation of the result; but although there were a few adherents of the Government who had not got out when all the opposition members had left the house, it was not a matter of any count could be taken. The next critical point of calculation was the moment when the division-bells ceased to ring. Then Lord Grosvenor knew if the Government were in first, there was for an instant an idea that they were beaten; but the cheers that rang out when the doors opened and to fight their way through the crowd at the bar, which was very dense, and so were belated. But as they appeared some one like an usher of the house—not at all a member of the House—went about the Ministers, and a sudden and boisterous shout broke out, which told that the division was unanimous against them. The result had won. There was a little tantalising delay and shuffling at the table amongst the tellers; but at length the paper was handed to the panel, and then, as was seen being complete, a roar of triumph broke from the Ministerial benches, which, considering the abuse in the course of the debate, and the fact that the division was only the first quarter all through the debate, was a little curious; but it was so universal and sincere that it was plain that the Government were in numbers, which were a surprise, agreeable or disagreeable, according to sentiment, and which as regarded the contest was decisive. The opposition took it in the most unconcerned manner possible, and went quiet and reserved.

All this time there had been going on a cognate tongue-fight in the Lords; and when the Commons had finished their work every one rushed to the lobby and galleries of the "other place," where he found that the debate had absolutely got a hospitality of the Peers present, and that the neutralising process was taking place which was to be the final one. It appeared that the Government made such a head that their defeat was only nominal; that the question was not one of confidence—neither Ministers nor the opposition—and that the Tory Lords could bring against Ministers was by no means easily to be answered when a palpable question to a vote. Of course all that was to be done on this occasion. Probably Ministers were not the only persons who were glad that the "great debate" was over.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 8th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 8.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The EARL of MALMESBURY called attention to the Conference. "That it is the opinion of this House that, while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in the late negotiations has been strictly in accordance with the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just confidence of this country in the sincerity of the Government and impaired the securities for peace." In introducing the question, he regretted the absence, from ill-health, of Earl Russell, for he (Lord Malmesbury) felt that's absence was naturally greater, as he had to represent him personally, and to move a vote of censure upon his colleague. He could fully appreciate Russell's remark made by Mr. Layard in the other house, asserting that Earl Russell was only responsible for the policy of the Government in office, and he (Lord Malmesbury) could, if in existence, of the alleged fact should be produced, referring to the despatches that had been written by him on the subject of policy, it was impossible for them to define what they would do when it was impossible to say what circumstances they might be in when the question might be put to the Government. What would they do if they were in Opposition? Why, they would have condemned the Government for not going with the Conservatives out as soon as possible. He did not say that it would have been wise for them to do so, but they would have accused them at a moment when, if the Government had taken a strong tone, and made a strong representation, it might have prevented the present war. He was not alone. He had heard such an opinion expressed by Germans, and by others with competent knowledge of the subject, that the Government had contributed to prove to their Lordships that such was the case. He proposed to show that the Government had, from the beginning of this unfortunate question, misjudged in Schleswig and Holstein were totally and distinctly marked off from inter-national questions. He maintained that the Germans had no right to interfere in nothing to do. It was only with the international question that interference. The Government had, by their conduct, encouraged the Danes to keep a war, and to refuse the concessions which they were prepared to make. Although the question the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had been in office, in the convocation which took place between him and the Prussian Ambassador, Earl Russell gave up the principle which he had laid down before, and at that time they had not made up their minds as to whether they would support Denmark or not. He maintained that upon the principle which he had laid down in Schleswig and Holstein were totally and distinctly marked off from inter-national questions. He maintained that Germans had no right to interfere in nothing to do. It was only with the international question that interference. The Government had, by their conduct, encouraged the Danes to keep a war, and to refuse the concessions which they were prepared to make. Although the question the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had been in office, in the convocation which took place between him and the Prussian Ambassador, Earl Russell gave up the principle which he had laid down before, and at that time they had not made up their minds as to whether they would support Denmark or not. He maintained that upon the principle which he had laid down in the instance of the colonial wars were a Constitution for itself in connection with the Imperial Parliament, and that the Government

the House to reject the motion, and if they did not, it would not be in accordance with the feelings of the country.

MR. DISRAELI, in reply, denied that there had been any misquoting of documents during the debate. He then taunted the Government with falling back upon Mr. Kinglake's amendment, when it was admitted on all hands that the question was simply a vote of censure on the Government. He submitted that the Government had applied to France and Russia for co-operation; but what he complained of was that they had forfeited their influence to induce them to do so.

The SPEAKER said that great inconvenience would arise from the division, as the lobby for the "Ayes" would not hold all the members, and he therefore suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn to a division.

MR. NEWDEGATE eventually withdrew his amendment, when

MR. KINGLAKE moved his amendment, and, upon a division taking place, the numbers were—

For the original motion	..	285
Against it	..	313
Majority for the Government ..	..	—28

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The India Office Bill and the Thames Conservancy Bill were read a second time.

The Life Assurities and Life Assurance Bill and the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Summary Procedure (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE TRIAL BENEFICE.—Lord DERBY, who had given notice of a motion for an address to her Majesty praying for a commission to consider what steps should be taken to obviate the evil arising from the present compulsory and indiscriminate use of the burial service of the Church of England, said, as he understood the Lord Bishop of LONDON was averse to the issuing of a commission, it was unnecessary for him to press his motion on the subject.—The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said, although he could not agree to the changes proposed by the noble and learned Lord, he did entertain the opinion that a commission for the purpose of considering the expediency of altering the daily lessons.—The Bishop of LONDON observed that a large proportion of the clergy were satisfied with the present state of things, and he thought the best course to pursue would be to leave the matter in the hands of the Government.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would consult the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Derby, but at present could not give any pledge on the subject.—After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE PUBLIC AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES BILL.—On the report of this bill, Lord DONOUGHMORE moved amendments to the clause giving control of these houses to municipal bodies. These amendments were negatived by 47 votes to 34.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved that clause 9 be struck out of the bill, the effect of which Clause would be to enact "that this clause be omitted," when the numbers were equal—31 and 31. The Lord CHANCELLOR declared the House was with the not-contents, so that the clause was retained.—The Earl of DONOUGHMORE then proposed to add a clause to the following effect:—"It should have been" that this clause stand part of the bill." If it had been put in that way the vote of the Lord Chancellor would have affected the clause.—Lord CHELMSFORD agreed in this view, but said it was too late to remedy the error.—The report was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LEAVE was given to bring in the Sheriff in Chancery (Scotland) Salary Bill, "The Indian Islands States Acts of Parliament Bill, and the Expiring Law Continuance Bill, the Military Pay Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, the Election Petitions Act Bill, the Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Act (1855) Extension Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Acts Extension Bill (the last after a long discussion) were severally read a second time.

The Court of Man Harbours Act Amendment Bill, the Private and Consolidating Stores Bill, the Sheriffs Substitutes (Scotland) Bill, the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvements (Loans) Bill, and the Dyeing Works Prohibition Bill passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Trusts (Stamp Duties) Bill, the Public Schools Bill, and the Administration of Trusts (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

Lord Proby brought up the reply of her Majesty to the address in reference to Denmark. It expressed satisfaction at the steps taken by the Government and at the policy of the Government.

SIR E. V. BEAD.—Sir W. JOLIFFE called attention to the memorial of Sir T. B. Read complaining that his claims for a pension in respect of his services connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851 had been overlooked by the ex-logical Sir F. B. Head.—Mr. CARDWELL concurred in the eulogy of Sir F. B. Head, but recommended the matter should be left over until next year, the bill in respect to pensions for governors of colonies was introduced.—After a brief discussion, the matter dropped.

SUPPLY.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and Sir R. PEEL moved the vote of £216,500 for national education in Ireland, a long discussion followed. Eventually the vote was agreed to, as were several other votes.—Mr. FAWCETT moved the vote of £46,327 for the Civil Service Commission, and made a short statement in reference to that institution. After some discussion the vote was agreed to.—The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Street Music (Metropolis) Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Defence Act Amendment Bill, the Jedgeburgh, &c., Law Amendment Bill, the Cannock Chase and Wolverhampton Railway Bill, the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill, and the Public Schools Act Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The India Office Bill passed through Committee.

The Facilities for Divine Worship in Contiguous Schools Bill, the Life Assurities and Life Assurance Bill, and the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The amendments to the Civil Bill Court (Ireland) Bill were reported and agreed to.

Earl Russell, in answer to the Earl of Malmesbury, said he had received information from Berlin that the alleged murder of 400 Swedish volunteers in the Danish service, on the capture of Alsen, was entirely false. There were absent seventy Swedes in the service of Denmark, and the Danish minister, a few of whom were Swedes, and were treated in exactly the same manner as the Danes who were taken.

The Earl of Ravensworth, who had a motion on the paper with a recognition of the services of Sir Francis Head in Canada, withdrew it, after the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Lyveden, the Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Berwick had taken the opportunity of bearing testimony to the value of those services.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the Highways Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Sandercock, stated that the obligations entered into by the Brazilian Government with regard to the suppression of the slave trade had not been fulfilled, and that in all cases the slaves were kept in a state of prejudice, as it was absolutely necessary that they should be in number, which bandied him about between a number of officials, before he could obtain his letter of emancipation, after which a piece of residence, in which he was under the surveillance of the police, was assigned to him. Her Majesty's Government had done all they could to suppress the slave trade but certain persons practically abetted in Brazil.

MR. BRIGHT took the opportunity of protesting against the Alien Act passed by Lord Aberdeen on the subject of liberated negroes as an international affront, and which should immediately be repealed. The country of Lincoln and Seward could not be treated with contempt.

SIR J. PAKINGTON took occasion to refer to the fearful destruction of our troops and inhabitants on the coast of Africa, and urged that it was a subject which demanded immediate consideration. The state of the Brazilian Government on that coast was most imperfect, as no vessel belonging to it could go more than eight leagues an hour, which was wholly inefficient to prevent the running of the intolerable by slave ships.

Lord PALMERSTON said the statement which he had delivered was made in answer to a question put to him, and he was not responsible for bringing it forward. He contended that the Alien Act was not in violation of any international law, and was identical with one which had been passed with regard to Portugal, and was introduced to compel the Brazilian Government to do what had been carried out by Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade. If the Act were repealed that fact would be conclusive.

Lord E. MAYNERS spoke in a similar sense to Mr. Bright.

SIR J. HAY referred to the Indemnity Act of the session on the coast of Africa.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON contended that the statements which had been made on the point were much exaggerated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lords amendments to the Valuation of Railway Property (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Criminal Justice Act (1855) Extension Bill was committed pro forma.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill and Militia Ballots Suspension Bill passed through Committee.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registration (Ireland) Bill and the Trespass (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

In a Committee of the whole House a resolution was proposed granting the sum of £126,000 for fortifications and works; but, on a discussion arising, the matter was postponed until Thursday.

The House, on open votes agreed to in Committee of Supply were brought up and agreed to.

BILLS WITHDRAWN.—The Election Petitions Act (1848) Amendment Bill, the Poor-law Guardians' Election Bill, the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, the Petty Sessions Clerks' Superannuation Bill, the County Voters' Registration Bill, and the Jersey Court Bill were withdrawn. With respect to the last-named measure, Mr. T. G. Baring pointed out that the matter would receive the attention of the Government during the recess.

NEW BILLS.—Sir H. Cairns obtained leave to introduce a bill for adjustment of charges on the revenues of the archbishopric of Armagh; Mr. Dodson, a bill to confirm certain proceedings of the justices of the county of Sussex; Mr. Cowper, a bill for the better regulation of the traffic on Westminster Bridge and for the prevention of obstructions thereon; Mr. Peel, a bill to confirm a provisional order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act (1863); Mr. Peel, a bill for impressing by machinery signatures of parties to petitions to both Houses and certain bills; and Mr. Villiers, a bill to extend the powers of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act. The bills were introduced, and read respectively a first time.

POISONED GRAIN PROHIBITION BILL.—Mr. BERKELEY moved that the House go into Committee on this bill.—Mr. HOWES opposed such a course, in rejection of the measure.—After a brief discussion, the motion for going into Committee was negatived by a majority of 107 votes to 74.—The bill was then withdrawn.

UNIFORMITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—Mr. BOUVERIE moved the second reading of this bill, which was to the effect that the requirements and subscriptions of the Church and fellows and tutors of colleges should make declarations conformity conformable to the Act of Uniformity, and not operate to the exclusion of those against whom they were specially aimed, but kept out men who were not willing to do the things required. There was, he said, a general feeling among the fellows of the Universities in favour of the bill.—Mr. WALPOLE moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.—At present Dissenters could come to the University of London, and there was no reason why they should not be able to take any degree.—Mr. WALCOTE thought this should be set aside for their benefit.—Mr. HUSSEY also opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be a step towards secularising the universities.—Mr. WHALLEY supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. NEATE.—On a division the bill was rejected by 127 votes to 49.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Wednesday, presented the 5th Fusilier Guards with new colours, in the presence of a large staff and the presence of a numerous assemblage.

The annual meeting of the present council of the Society of Arts since their election, Mr. William Hawes, vice-president, was unanimously re-elected chairman of the council.

The beautiful new steam-boat pier which has been placed at Westminster Bridge was opened on Wednesday, in place of the rickety structure which has been removed to make room for the new one.

On Monday the annual fête of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was held at the Crystal Palace, and that of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Alexandra Park, Wood Green.

The members of the Garrick Club, on Monday, vacated the building in Garrick-street, Covent-garden, which they have occupied, and took possession of the handsome structure erected for them in New Kingstreet, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

The Queen has addressed a communication to the directors of the Royal Horticultural Society, expressing the pleasure she derived from her recent visit to the gardens at South Kensington, and the gratification she experienced calculated to carry out the objects for which they were designed by the late Prince Consort. The Queen has contributed £100 towards the fund of the Highmen, the 5th of August, is henceforth to be observed as a holiday at the gardens, and the band of the Grenadier Guards is ordered to attend.

Last week the births of 1876 children—967 boys and 909 girls—were registered in London. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years 1854-63 is 1,746, and the number last week in eighty-one cases. Seventy-nine deaths from measles were registered.

MR. "TOM BROWN."—Mr. Hughes (a "Tom Brown") has declined to become a candidate for Lincoln at the next election. He has received numerous solicitations to stand, but he says, "I have given up the idea of standing; upon a broad principle I object to the expensiveness and the corruption of elections. I claim no right to spend such a sum for such a purpose; but were I a rich man, to me it would be a matter of conscience not to contribute to the support of public grounds before giving in to a system which I believe to be injurious to the country."

On Tuesday some satisfactory harbour trials were made in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, by the crew of the Hibernia, under the superintendence of the officers of the National Life-boat Institution, and Mr. Peake, the coxswain of the Harwich life-boat, the gift of the Duke of Leeds to New Brighton, and is the gift to the National Life-boat Institution of Joseph Lambert, Esq., of Liverpool. The Hibernia is a self-righting boat, after its two sons. The other life-boat is to be stationed at Seaton Cove, and a fund now exists for the purpose. The trials were also superintended by Mrs. Mary Anne Davis, of Bideford. The boat is called, as her request, the Mary Davis.

The Arts Club held its first conversazione on Thursday week, when a large collection of oil and water colour paintings, portfolios of sketches, inlaid cabinets, enamels, ivories, and other objects of interest were exhibited. Photographs and jewels were exhibited. Most of the pictures exhibited were from the collection of Mr. Gambart, and comprised many of the most celebrated works as popular as they are novel features in club life. Mr. Leighton's "Italian Reconciliation," Mr. Frith's "Claude Duval," Mr. Tenniel's "Dropping the Curtain," by Mr. Val Prinsep; some valuable architectural studies by Mr. T. Prichard Cockerell, have been also carefully removed to the club-house. Mr. J. D. Cockerell; and several pictures by Mr. F. W. Burton and Mr. Carl Haag were also exhibited. A ball will take place on the 29th, and further conversaziones will take place on Aug. 6.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Captain Percival, visited the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the company, and the presentation of the Prince's feathers in a very valuable vessel. The Prince and Princess were attended by General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Lord Suffield, and were received by the master, who, in honour, consisting of about one hundred men of the Hon. Artillery Company, the band playing "God save the Queen" and "Le Marseillaise." The Prince, to which were kept by a body of the City police, under the command of Superintendent Pearce. The company afterwards sat down to a banquet, presided over by Mr. F. W. Burton and Mr. Carl Haag were also present.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Captain Percival, visited the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the company, and the presentation of the Prince's feathers in a very valuable vessel. The Prince and Princess were attended by General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and Lord Suffield, and were received by the master, who, in honour, consisting of about one hundred men of the Hon. Artillery Company, the band playing "God save the Queen" and "Le Marseillaise." The Prince, to which were kept by a body of the City police, under the command of Superintendent Pearce. The company afterwards sat down to a banquet, presided over by Mr. F. W. Burton and Mr. Carl Haag were also present. The following toasts were drunk:—"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The Army and Navy," "The Volunteer Force," "The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City of London," "The Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company," "The Visitors," "The Ladies." The health of the company was proposed to the Prince, with all the appropriate ceremonies attending it. The company afterwards adjourned to the gardens of Mr. Gambart and wardens.

The Local Humane Society held its half-yearly general court on Wednesday—Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair. The receipts for the half year had amounted to £1,200, and the payments to £1,100. The principal case described in which the society's medal had been awarded for humane and praiseworthy conduct was that of Mr. Thomas Bright, of the Hibernia Steamship, a boy, saved Joseph Bowen, a boy, who accidentally fell overboard at the Nore, on the 1st of June. Le Marchant Tupper, R.M.A., second Henry Tupper, R.M.A., sons of Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Tupper, 11th Regiment, Portsmouth, May 16, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Tupper, 11th Light Infantry, married, on the 5th inst., at Bath, Miss Lucy Ann Bell, of Bath, while toiling at Dover, June 6, 1864.

A melancholy accident had Saturday in a carriage on the North London Railway. Mr. Thomas Briggs, chief clerk in the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street, left the Peckham-street station, by the 9.45 p.m. train for Hackney, where he resided. At the end of the train is a first-class carriage—not found to be covered with the usual cushions—and in this Mr. Briggs was placed by a walking guard. The door was kept, both belonging to Mr. Briggs; and a hat, bearing the maker's name, which the murderer or one of the murderers had left behind. Shortly afterwards the locomotive and almost lifeless body of Mr. Briggs was found lying between the lines by the driver and stoker of an engine which was returning from the Hackney-wick station to Bow, and it was removed to an adjacent tavern. The head seemed to have been battered in by some sharp instrument; the clothes were covered with blood; and the broken link or hook of a watch-chain hung to a buttonhole of the waistcoat, the rest of the chain and the watch being missing. The wounded gentleman was quite insensible. Mr. Briggs, it is stated, had received £1,000 in notes that day, was found a deep wound; the skull was fractured and the bone driven in. On the person there were no papers or memoranda of any kind, and were moneys on other parts of the head. Stimulants were applied with a view of restoring consciousness, but to no purpose, and Mr. Briggs, having been removed to his house, died on Sunday night. The money which Mr. It appears that the crime was committed between Bow and Hackney-wick. The distance between these stations is traversed in about five minutes, so that in carriage. The next compartment was occupied by some ladies, but they did not hear any cries, although on the arrival of the train at Hackney blood had been spurted through the carriage window on to their dresses as the train came from Bow. The chain belonging to Mr. Briggs's watch was found exchanged at a public-house in the City for another, by a man who is thus described:—"Age thirty; height, 5 ft. 6 or 7 in.; complexion sallow; has been seen wearing a fur-cap; dressed in dark clothes; speaks good English; dress, black frock coat and vest, dark trousers, and black hat." A reward of £100 is now offered for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers, with a further reward of £50 on conviction. In addition to this, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. have offered a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

LAW AND POLICE.—The will of Mr. Almond was disputed on Tuesday in the Prerogative Court. Mr. Almond was the father of Miss Romer, the well-known singer, and he had left her the whole of his property for her life; afterwards she was to be at the disposal of Almond, one third to one of his brothers, and the remaining third in an intimate friend who had materially assisted him in his business. The will was objected to by one of his brothers, and they set up a plea of incapacity; but it was proved that there was no foundation for this, and the opposition withdrawn.—Probate granted.

A hard case—that of "Salt v. Salt"—came before the Probate Court on Thursday week. The plaintiff sought to establish the will of her husband, Mr. Salt, late a partner in the firm of Salt, Stevenson, and Salt, of Lombard-street, London. By the marriage settlement, £5,000, and more afterwards, had made his will, leaving her an annuity of £600 and constituting her his residuary legatee. Before his death, however, he had purchased a great deal of land, so that his personal estate was greatly reduced in amount. On Sunday, the 6th of last December, 1863, he went with his wife to church, for the purpose of attending early communion. During the service he fell in a swoon. He was taken out, and shortly afterwards removed home in his own house, where he was placed in bed. At soon as he had come to himself, he called for pen, ink, and paper, and, with a trembling hand, he wrote, with great difficulty, the words, "All my property to my wife," and signed the paper. He stated that the will was executed precisely as he had signed it; but both the plaintiff and they were so intent on applying restoratives to him that they did not see him write the words. The witness, who were the next of kin, resisted probate on the ground that the attestation had not been duly made. Before the case was concluded, on motion of Dr. Spinks, Sir J. Pakington said that after the rare disinterestedness which had been shown by Mr. Salt's wife, he could not but think that the testator had that confidence in her. The holding of a man's testament was a solemn act, and required that certain forms should be observed. It could not be said that these forms had been observed in the presence of the testator, if he was dead; and he (Sir J. Wilde) was afraid, therefore, that he must pronounce for the will, but not against the will, the estate of a man having passed accordingly, the Court pronounced a decree pronouncing for the will, and against the validity of the codicil.

A LARGE compensation case was heard at Guildhall on Thursday week. Mr. Bevington, of Wyvanus v. the Metropolitan Board of Works, which had occupied the Sheriff's Court for several days, was brought before the jury in consideration on Monday. The claimant is a brewer and mechanical engineer, who has premises on the north side of Commercial-road, Stepney, and which were valued at £40,000, but it was reduced to £30,000. The main question to be decided was whether Mr. Wyvanus was entitled to compensation for the loss of the river frontage of the Thames, and to be necessary to carry on his works, which were also said to be the extent of £10,000. The jury found for the claimant, and awarded him £10,000. He had taken new premises at Battersea, for which he had paid £7000. The Board of Works had also taken away his access to the road-way and taken away the watercourse. Numerous witnesses were called on both sides, and the proceedings occupied the whole of the day's sitting. Mr. Charles Pollock, the assessor, summed up the evidence and explain d the law on the subject, after which the jury retired, and returned in about half an hour, with a verdict for £14,000.

THE COURT.—The Queen's Bench were called upon last week, in an action, "Cooper v. Jobbing and Another," to decide as to the appropriation of a silver cup and the sum of £50 to be played for at the Newcastle races, and also known as a Tyne regatta. The defendants were the stewards of the race. Several rowing gentlemen were called to prove their testimony as to the cup being their property, and in order to get to it he had, in common with all passengers, to cross over by a wire rope from the steamer to the pier, and then to ascend from the station at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, and struck the counsel's statement, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £50.

A train of thieves have been pilfering the public baths in south-western London. They take to the water in the swimming bath; one then undresses and performs various feats in the water, thus engaging the attention of the other bathers, whilst some of his companions enter the dressing-room in possession of any watches, money, or other valuables he can find in the dressing-boxes, passing them out to the water-gymnast, who secretes them. In this manner eight watches have been stolen from the Lambeth bath, seven from the Victoria Baths, and two from the Hampstead Baths. The last robbery at the Lambeth bath on Monday week, and were on Tuesday committed for trial.

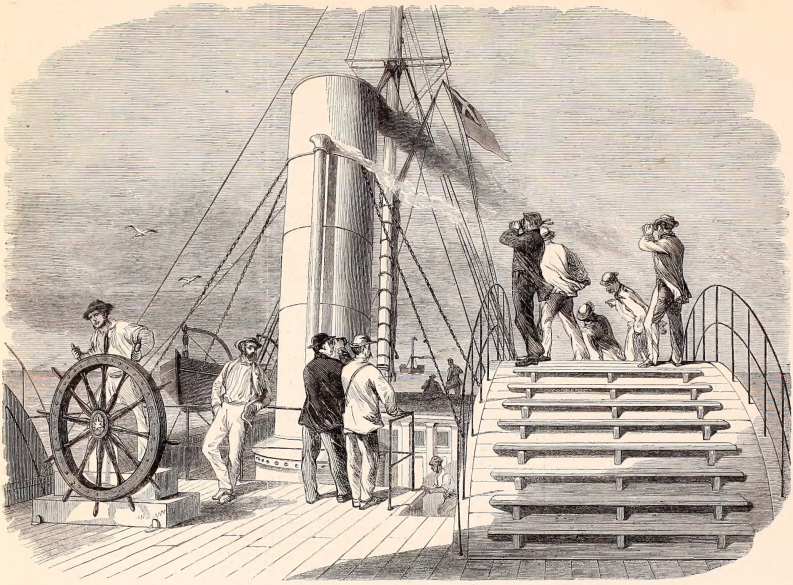
THE CHARGE OF MURDER.—The boy Lewis Thomas, a well-behaved, intelligent-looking lad, aged twenty-three, a waiter at the Lion Tavern, in the New Cattle Market, Islington, was charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Lewis Foy, a fellow-servant in the same establishment, through jealousy. Sentence of death was passed.

SHOVEL-RACE AT KING'S LYNN REGATTA.

THE King's Lynn Royal Regatta for rowing-boats took place this year, as usual, on the fine, beautiful sheet of water known as the Fen Reservoir. Amongst the races, two were peculiar to this district. One was for gun-boats, which are small, low canoes, used for fen-shooting, and are paddled by a man standing erect in the boat. The other race was for ship's boats, each paddled by six men, with corn-shovels, or scoops, for oars. The winning boat was won on each seat, and use the shovels in the same way that savages paddle their canoes. Each boat was manned by seamen; and it was a very amusing sight to see the great, burly corn-porters driving the boats through the water in the most energetic manner. The first prize, £2 10s., was won by Mr. Fisher's boat, the Thunderer; and £1 10s., third, by Fox's boat, started for the race. We give an illustration showing the boats soon after the start.

OPENING OF THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT AT GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE eastern and western provinces of the Cape colony were long disputing about the place of meeting for the first colonial parliament. It is a capital at Grahamstown, 600 or 700 miles from Capetown, revelled against the commission. The present governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, has, however, succeeded at length in persuading the two divisions of the colony to accept a choice that has some natural accommodation for holding the Parliament in both cities alternately. It was on the 28th of April that he opened the first session of the new Session at Grahamstown. By meeting of the House of Assembly took place in the Town College, a handsome and commodious building, which is named after the late Bishop Shaw, an extensive benefactor to missionary, by whose efforts the grammar-school, or "college," was established. The governor's procession to the House of Assembly, with the arrival of Sir Philip Wodehouse to open the Colonial Parliament. Upon the day mentioned, about noon, his Excellency left Government House, accompanied by Lady Wodehouse, and proceeded to Shaw College in an open carriage drawn by a pair of splendid grey horses. The Governor was surrounded by a brilliant Staff, including, amongst others, Colonel Bissett, Sir Walter Currie, the Colonial Aide-de-Camp, and the members of the Executive Government, and was escorted by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles. He was received, on his arrival at Shaw College, by a guard of honour furnished by the 98th Regiment and about forty men of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police. The band of the Cape Mounted Rifles also was in attendance. Before the Governor left the carriage he was at once welcomed the Governor and gave notice of his approach.



"OUR SPECIAL ARTIST," ON BOARD THE LILIAN, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE INTO WILMINGTON HARBOUR, NORTH CAROLINA.—SEE PAGE 70.

This is the scene represented by our Engraving. Within the building a large hall up stairs was prepared for the House of Assembly. The galleries were crowded with spectators, of whom a large proportion were ladies. The Speaker, Sir Christoffel Brand, in his wig and gown; the Sergeant-at-Arms, Major Longmore, in his Court dress, carrying the mace; the Clerk of the House, Mr. Le Sueur, wearing a gown but not a wig, led in the procession of honourable members. The President and members of the Upper House (Legislative Council) then entered and took their places on the right of the Governor's seat, with their Usher of the Black Rod in attendance. A few minutes later Sir Philip Wodehouse, clad in the Windsor uniform, and wearing the Collar and Cross of the Bath, entered the hall, bowed to the assem-

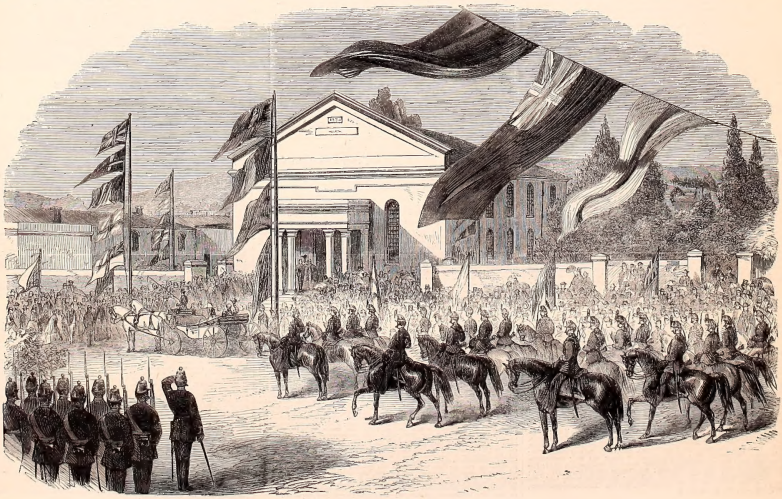


KING'S LYNN REGATTA: SHOOT-RACE OF CORN-PORTERS.—SEE PARTICULARS PAGE



RUINS OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL IN THE SAVOY.—SEE PAGE 70.

bled Ieges and to both Houses of Parliament, and took his seat in the chair of state provided for him. The members of the Executive and of the Governor's Staff formed a brilliant group. The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Mr. Southey, with Colonel Bisset and half a dozen other gentlemen, were on the Governor's right; the Colonial Aide-de-Camp, the Auditor-General, Sir Walter Currie, in a uniform of blue and silver, and others, on his left. His Excellency having taken his seat, a manuscript was handed to him by the Colonial Secretary; his Excellency then read the speech, and Parliament was formally opened. In this manner the ceremonial of Westminster is copied by an English legislative assembly in a city of South Africa, subject to the reign of our Queen.



OPENING OF THE CAPE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT AT GRAHAMSTOWN, EASTERN DISTRICT.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, a Conservative, was returned on Tuesday, without opposition, member of Parliament for East Gloucestershire, in place of the late Sir William Codrington.

At the Kingstown regatta the first prize of one hundred sovereigns was won on Monday morning by the Galatea, Mr. H. Sanderson, owner. The pig-race between the Dublin University and Cork Rowing Club was won by the latter.

The Corporation of the borough of Guildford have resolved, with only one dissentient, to adopt the Local Government Act. One of the first measures to be adopted under it will be the purchase and improvement of the waterworks, at present vested in a private company.

The official report of the Metropolitan Interments gives the following returns:—28 persons were killed, 138 being men; thirty-seven mills and factories were partly or wholly stopped during the week—one woollen mill, twenty-eight workshops, 413 dwelling-houses, twenty-four breweries and public-houses, 1,000 laundry bridges, seventy-four investigations, and as otherwise described, and 4478 yards of fence-walling. Besides these, in nineteen cases of accidental injury were burned, including fifty-nine dwellings.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—An important step was taken on Tuesday in the work of middle-class education in the laying, by Earl Granville, of the foundation-stone of the new college at Ardingly, near Worth, in Sussex, in which it is proposed to provide accommodation for the education on collegiate principles of 1000 pupils of the lower middle and upper lower classes. The Ardingly establishment is an offshoot of St. Nicolas College, Lancing, which was founded to meet the special wants of improving middle-class education. At the head establishment at Lancing a grammar school for the sons of gentlemen has been in operation since 1848, besides which the society has a college at Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, for training middle schoolmasters; a sparkling school in the same building for the upper class of tradesmen, farmers, clerks, &c., at a payment varying, according to circumstances, from £20 to £40 a year; and a cheaper boarding-school at Shoreham, also for lower middle schools for the sons of small shopkeepers, mechanics, and others of the working classes, at a payment of £10 a year. The pupils in the latter school are, for the most part, received free in a house hired by the parents, who pay £1 a year rent. In fact, the plan on which the society is working in the middle schools is that a number of boys in this lower middle school is 230, which cannot be extended in consequence of the limited amount of dormitory accommodation. Mr. Woodward, the provost of the college, to whom exertions the great success which has hitherto attended the establishments of St. Nicolas College is mainly due, has devoted his energies to the removal of this difficulty, and, backed by him, the two national institutions of Lancing and Ardingly have bestirred themselves in furthering a scheme for erecting a noble school or college for the use of the middle classes, which is to rank in our collegiate and in the provision made by the State for the support of the national schools, practically exclude from those educational establishments. The lower middle schools at Ardingly are intended when complete to accommodate 1000 boys, besides masters, chaplain, and other necessary persons; but at present it is proposed to erect one wing of the building only, sufficient to accommodate 200 boys.

According to the *Victoria Weekly Chronicle*, fourteen men were murdered in April last in Rio Janeiro, the British Consul, by the Chilenian Indians.

On Monday an official document was printed showing that in the year ending the 31st of March the amount of "conscience money" paid to the Government was £1060 18s. 3d.

The steamer Wonder, which arrived at Southampton, on Thursday from the Channel Islands, reports that the Federal steamer Kearsarge entered the Cherbourg roads on Thursday morning, and anchored in Westwaday, in which the Kearsarge was disabled and put into Gorey. The Florida was kept out of dry dock, waiting to receive the engagement.

The mail from the West Coast of Africa brings news that John Gerard, the Gordon Cumming of France, is in great health and force, and prior to going to Abeokuta at Bonny, on his mission now commenced, of course, with space, is to trade the source of the Niger, according to his promise to the Liverpool merchants, to Timbuctoo. He is capable of anything in the line.

Intelligence has been received from Tunis to the 4th. The body of 3000 men sent by the Bey against the insurgents had arrived, greatly disheartened, at Feryanna, whence they will march to Kairwan. The General of those troops, Ismail Bunni, was considered to have manifested great weakness in the affair, and consequently to set a bad example to the rest. The result of that proceeding was not known when the accounts left.

A supplement to Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains a memorandum from the Admiralty, by which the number of captains in the Navy is to be reduced from 350 to 300; of commanders, from 450 to 400; and of lieutenants, from 1200 to 1000. No more promotions to commander are to be made, and the advantages to be secured on retirement, are detailed in the memorandum.

A letter from Calais states that the Confederate vessel the Georgia remains in that port, having been the subject of a judgment given against her by the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne for commercial debts of the captain. It appears that when the hammer charged to offer the cargo of sale made his appearance on board the vessel the captain warned him off without delay as no such errand could be executed there. The hammer had nothing else to do but retire and draw up a *procès-verbal*.

"A COMET FOR 1863."—(To the Editor.)—Your Issue of the 26th of December contains a letter dated Melbourne, 1st of March, from Melbourne gives the following pleasant alternative." Although therein my name is mentioned, there can be no doubt that I am the person alluded to as having predicted the appearance of a comet for 1863, and I feel therefore called upon to disclaim any connection with the sensational prediction contained in the letter. I have never said or written anything about the appearance of a comet in 1863 or at any other time.—GEORGE MATHEWS, Montpelier-parade, South Yarra, Melbourne. May 23, 1864.

On Saturday Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods disposed of a large number of water-colour drawings and pictures from different private collections for a large sum in all. Among the more important were "A View off Dover," by Turner, for 625 guineas; "Buross-terrace, on the Thames," also by Turner, for 1050 guineas; two early pictures by Stanfield, viz.: "The Country Waggon—Snowdon—Early Morning," and "The Helvoetsluis, Entering the Harbour," for 262 guineas; four drawings by Mr. Hunt, 209 guineas; three exquisite works of Birkett Foster, for 724 guineas; "Interior of a Studio," by Gilbert, for 185 guineas; and a "Coast Scene," by Collins, for 255 guineas.

The fourth parochial flower show of the parish of St. George, Hanover-sq., with a distribution of prizes for class and fifty rounds, took place on Wednesday, in Russell-square, the garden of which was granted by the inhabitants for the occasion. The growth of the flower-show movement in the parish has been very rapid. In the first year 149 plants were registered for exhibition, in the second year there were 300 plants, and in the third year 547 plants were shown by 274 exhibitors; while this year 600 persons had entered their names, and nearly 900 plants were exhibited. Liberal prizes for clean and tidy rooms were offered for the first time, by way of experiment, and formed a section of the exhibition which excited much interest and competition. This year the prizes extended to the whole parish, and 304 competed for them. Many of the parish parishioners were present at the exhibition, and, in the course of some remarks made by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, B.D., the Rector of the parish, who presided, he observed that the movement was much moral benefit, while the prizes for clean rooms had led to more important results in some instances. The show—a show of flowering plants only—held yesterday week in the Ragged School, Pitsroy Market, Tottenham-court-road. Most of the exhibitors were compounded of the class, in small rooms, which were very young children. There was a creditable display of geraniums, fuchsias, and calceolarias flowering in pots; the merits of the specimens of scarcely being judged by Mr. Salter, of Ampthill-square. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Bayley, of Bedford-square.

ENGLISH COINS.—At the recent sale of Captain Murchison's cabinet of English coins, from the Conquest to Queen Victoria, high prices realised were unusually high. We have only space to particularise a few pieces:—Edward the Confessor, struck at Lincoln, £4 5s.; William the Conqueror, Matilda, £17 10s.; another, with half-figure holding a sword, £20 10s.; the gold penny of Henry III., great beauty and rarity, £14 14s.; the rare and brilliant quarter-florin of Edward III., £17 10s.; half-angel of Henry VI., £11 11s.; another, £10 10s.; half-angel of Edward IV., reverse, with Richard III., £13 10s.; half-angel of the same, £13; shilling of Henry VII., £19; another, £20 10s.; half-sovereign of the same, £16; another, £20; Henry VIII., £11 5s.; gold sovereign of Henry VIII., £17; silver halfpenny, Bristol, £1 11s.; another, £1 4s.; great die, with rose and sun, £2 2s.; gold crown of the first year, £81; pattern half-sovereign, £30 10s.; ingot, £37; fine sovereign, fourth year, £50; half-crown, sixth year, £12 10s.; half-angel of Mary, £21; noble, or royal, £63; pattern threepence of Elizabeth, £19; fifteen-shilling piece of James I., £40 10s.; sovereign of Charles I., Bristol mint, £79; the celebrated Oxford crown, by Rawlins, £108; half-sovereign, £60; pattern for a sixpence, £27; pattern for a five-farthing piece, £19 10s.; Commonwealth shilling, £23; half-crown, by Ramage, £31; another, £30; pattern half-crown, by Simon, £30; another, £31; another, £32; gold crown, Cromwell's head, £41; another, in silver, £10 10s.; five-guinea piece, £21 10s.; Simon's celebrated petition crown, his masterpiece, £135; the Bodlaise crown, from the same die, £60; five-Guinea piece, George III., £22; five-sovereign piece, 1820, by Pistrucci, £27 10s.; five-pound piece, 1839, the first struck, £15 15s.; the rarest of the Victoria die, £15 10s. The whole collection, sixty-nine lots, brought £1052 9s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATÃO DE ZAMORA.—We cannot more again for so long a solution. The key-move to *Mr.* Bolton's beautiful problem is *1. B to K 7th.* If Black Kts Gives 1. K to B 3rd. White plays 2. Kt to Q 5th; if he plays 1. B takes Kt, White replies with 2. B takes Q P. mate.

C.C.—Very elegant in design, but imperfect in execution. Mate, you will find, can be given in three different ways.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1063 by Caroline, Sigma, I. P. Seeley, Quidnunc, H. T. W., Percy Bee, Fitz Bee and Cee, Qubic, C. C. Marvin, Try-again, A Student, Ben Gunay, F. V. B., E. T., Lenny, Buckinghame, S. P. Q. R., Rogues, J. Dick, J. Dell, H., *of Salisbury*, Bertie, G. V. V., One of the Blackfriars, W. T. M. E., of Malvern, A Tyro, Dunois, Cherry-pie, Leo, Bath Archer, H. Bromley, Q. E. F., of Barnes, Mervin, Ellen, Ellen's Boy, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben Venue, Ben Voirlich, Winchester College Boy, Bella, F. A., Fidelity, F. C. B., Fidelity, Sam, H. A., Lenny, Rory O'More, Pickaill, Charley, V. O. D., Manfred, and Mrs. Fribby, Henry Q. Smithson, Gamma, Cambridge, C. W. M. A., Sam, Philomel, Wilfred, Alpha, Omega, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben Venue, Ben Voirlich, Cee, Q. E. F., Q. E. F., of Barnes, Beta, C. of St. Albans, M. H. H., Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben Venue, Ben Voirlich, Comus, and F. R. M.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1062.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	P takes P (or (a))	(a) 1.	B to Q 8th
2. R to K 3rd (ch)	P takes R	(If Black play 1. Kt takes R, then follow	
3. P to Q 4th		2. P to Q 4th (ch) and mate next move.)	
and mate next move.		2. R to K 3rd (ch) B takes R.	
		3. P to Q 4th and mate next move.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1061.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th	K to K 4th	4. Q mates	
2. K to K 5th	K to Q 4th (or 4)	(a) 1.	K to K 5 (a)
3. K to Q 3rd	Any move	2. K to Q 3rd	K to B 5th
		3. K to K 3rd	

and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1064.

By HENRY KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Considerable interest has been excited at Boston by the play of Captain MACDONNELL, an amateur, well-known in Scotland as a writer, and Mr. A. HAMMOND, an American player of some celebrity. These competitors have fought six matches, which, although they do not appear to have been conducted with great rapidity, have produced many interesting games. Both, it should be said, were won easily by the Scotchman. The following is a short affair, which came off in the last match :—

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B to K sq.	Castles.
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	(The position at this game is played in
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	irreproachable style by White.)	
6. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	16. Kt to K R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
(Not the same coup, placed unfa-vourably by Lasker.)		17. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd
		18. P to K 6th	Q to Q B sq
(The right line, of course, was to take the K P with a Pawn, giving check and then consider which Bishop or not, to take, to have a great authority of position.)		19. B to Q B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
		20. B takes K B P	R to K 5th (ch)
		21. K to K B 3rd	P to K 4th
		22. Q takes R	P takes P
	P to Q 3rd	(Very flashy played.)	
7. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	22.	B takes P (ch)
8. P to K 5th	B to K 2nd	23. K takes B	B takes P (ch)
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	24. K takes B	P takes Q
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	25. K to K 3rd (ch)	K to K 4th
11. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	26. K to K Th (ch)	K to B sq
12. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	27. K to K 5th—Mate.	

CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 1358.—By J. MULLER.—(*Schachzeitung.*)

White: K at Q B 3rd; Kts at K 3rd and Q Kt 4th; B at Q R 5th; P's at K B 2nd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th; P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1359.—By Mr. C. BAYEN (*La Régence*).

White: K at K B 3rd; Q at Q Kt 8th; R at K R 8th; Kts at K 8th and K 5th; P's at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q B 4th; Q at Q 8th; B at Q B 4th; Kts at K Kt sq and K Kt 6th; P at K R 4th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the supply of money is abundant, and that favourable accounts continued to arrive from the agricultural districts in reference to the crops, the transactions in the Stock Exchange have been on a very limited scale during the week.

Bank and Exchequer Bills have been in good demand, at full prices.

In some quarters the rates for accommodation have slightly declined; but the demand is still active, and unsatisfied applications are numerous.

Thirty days' bills	... 3½ per cent.	Four months' bills	... 3½ per cent.
Two months' bills	... 3½	Six months' bills	... 3½
Three months' bills	... 3½		

The Bank rate for money at Paris has been reduced to 4 per cent. On other parts of the Continent the quotations remain unaltered. The following are the present rates at the undermentioned cities :—

	Bank Rate	Open market		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam	3½	3
Vienna	6	5	Berlin	5	4½
Trieste	6	5	Hamburg	5	4½
Frankfort	5½		St. Petersburg	6	5

Gold, £3,900,000 in bullion has been exported from London to the eastern quarters; but very little gold has been sent into the Bank. There is still some inquiry for France.

Silver is in fair demand, and the quotations are unchanged. Here and in London, the usual delivered at the rate of 1s per cent per annum and a bonus of 8s per cent were tendered. Mexican dollars are in request at 4s 11½d per ounce, and Spanish at 4s 11¾d per ounce. Five-franc pieces are quoted at 3l 17s 6d per 1000 ounces. The Bank of England has received £20,000 in silver bullion, for the most part from the Continent, and a bonus of 1s per cent; of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 6; and of the Foreign and Colonial, 7s per cent per annum premium.

The Stock Exchange has been very dull during the week. On Monday, Bankers' and New Three per Cents, 88½; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s to 6s, 5s dis.; Bills, June, 5s, 4s to 6s dis.; Bonds, 2½ per cent, 1871, Exchequer Bills, 4s to 6s dis.; Bills, June, 5s, 4s to 6s dis.; India Bonds, 4 per cent, 4s to 6s dis. On Tuesday Consols, for delivery, closed at 88½; Bills, for August, 4s to 6s dis.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s to 6s dis.; Bills, June, 5s, 4s to 6s dis.; India Bonds, 4 per cent, 4s to 6s dis. On Wednesday Consols, for delivery, closed at 88½; India Stock, 211 to 213; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s dis. On Thursday Consols were 88¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½; Exchequer Bills, 4s dis. to par. It is the market for Foreign Securities only a moderate business has been transacted. The dealings on the following day were rather more numerous :—Consols, for Money, 88¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½; Exchequer Bills, 4s to 6s dis.; Bills, June, 5s, 4s to 6s dis.; India Stock, 211 to 213; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s dis. On Thursday Consols were 88¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88½; Exchequer Bills, 4s dis. to par.

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It is the market for Foreign Securities only a moderate business has been transacted. The following quotations in prices is noted in the Continental Exchanges, which is now quoted 86 to 87; Brazilian, 1829, 102; Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 1868, 87; Chilian, 6 per Cents, 1868, 103; Danish, 5 per Cents, 1862, 103; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 42; ex div. Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 97; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 46; Ditto, New Deferred, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Certificates, 8½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1858, Bonds, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 69 or 69½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 48; Venezuela for par Cents, 18½; and Italian Five per Cents, 69 to 69½.

Most Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled firm in price. Aero and Marionnaux's have marked 14½; Ditto, 2nd Alliance, 6½; Ditto, New, 6½; Australasian, 74½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21½; Commercial of London, 19½; Commercial of India and the East, 8½; Consolidated, 1½; English and Scottish, 14½; European, 15½; Hindostan, China, and Japan, New, 22; Imperial, 38½; Imperial of China, 7½; Ditto, New, 7½; Imperial Ottoman, 19; Land Mortgage of India, 6½; London and Country, 2½; London and Northern, 23½; London and Westminster, 10½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 27½; Oriental, 40½; Ditto, New, 40½; Ditto, Scrip, 1½; Union of Australia, 51½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dull, in a very moderate extent. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 97½; Cape Six per Cents, 104; Queensland Six per Cents, 104½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 104.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather quiet. Australian Mortgage, Land, &c., 33; Australian Agricultural, 21½; Australian Estates, 1½; Australian Investment, 1½; Crystal Palace, 11½; East India and Financial, 1½; Ditto, Land, 1½; Financial Corporation, 3½; Forwarders' Warehouse, 4½; General Credit, 7½; Hudson's Bay, 13½; Imperial Mercantile, 1½; Ditto, Land, 1½; International Financial Society, 1½; Ditto, New, 1½; Ottoman Financial, 6½; Royal Mail Steam, 90; Universal Marine Insurance, 3½; and West India Docks, 104.

There has been rather an improved feeling in the Railway Share Market, prices have been well supported. The leading quotations for the week are as follow :—

Caledonian Stock and Shares, 80½; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 104; Great Eastern Stock, 50; Great Northern—A Stock, 91; Great Western—Original, 70½; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 118; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; London and Brighton, 92½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 31½; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 97½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 64½; Metropolitan, 112½; Midland, 130½; Ditto, Two and a Half per Cent Preference, 72½; Ditto, New, 5 per Cent, 118½; Ditto, Three per Cent Preference, 84½; and North British, 72½.

British Possessions, Foreign, Railways, and Central India, 16½; East Indian, 95½; Great Indian Peninsula, 104½; Ditto, 5 per Cent Preference, 107½; Grand Canada, 5½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 1873, 99; Indian Branch, 3½; Madras Guaranteed, Five per Cent, 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 97½; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 97½; Ditto, Preference—Bombay and San Francisco, 17; Dutch-Rhenish, 19½; Great Luxembourg, 10½; San Paulo, 10½.

Obligations.—Great Luxembourg, 5½; Ottoman, 67; Royal Swedish, 94.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 13, shows the following results, as compared with the previous week :—

An increase of circulation of	£270,925	A decrease of other securities of £2,629,943
An increase of deposits of	1,000,000	A decrease of other deposits of 1,000,000
And increase of other deposits of	1,000,000	A decrease of rest of 41,525
An increase of Govt. securities of	30,000	A decrease of notes of 1,000,000

The total circulation is £23,501,901, the bullion £18,591,901, and the rest is made up of deposits to £13,092,746. Securities are £21,957,597; and the stock of bullion is £15,381,142.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 11.—There was only a limited supply of home-grown wheat on offer here to-day, and most kinds were in full request, at full prices. Fine foreign wheat realised former rates; but all other kinds were dull, and cheaper. Barley was in fair demand, at extreme rates. Malt met a fair inquiry, at fully last week's quotations. Oats declined 6d per quarter. Beans and peas were in steady request. Flour steadily supported. Linseed and rape cake were in full demand, at 10s per ton dearer.

July 13.—Wheat supported. Monday's currency. The trade, however, was inactive. All spring corn, including flour, was held at full prices.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 32s. 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 32s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 46s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 32s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 46s.; Northumberland and Scotch, 32s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 46s.; Rye, 28s. to 30s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s.; Kingston and Ware, 40s. to 44s.; Chevalier, 44s. to 46s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire grey, 30s. to 34s.; Malting, 36s. to 38s.; Malt, 70s. to 76s.; Beans, and Cork, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, white, 34s. to 37s.; Cork beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; Harrow beans, 36s. to 38s.; Tick beans, 34s. to 36s.; country beans, 34s. to 36s. per 280 lb. Australian, 18s. to 24s. per barrel; French, 20s. to 22s. per sack.

Foreign duty Paid.—English and Scotch, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, malt, 1270; oats, 600; beans, 600. Hull: ditto, 1780. Foreign: Wheat, 3740; oats, 24,100; flour, 330 sacks.

Foreign duty Paid.—Wheat, 40s. to 44s.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 22s. to 24s. per quarter. In all other articles very little business has been done.

Linseed, English, crushing, 58s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 62s.; hempseed, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; rapeseed, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; linseed cake, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto white, £9 to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £8 to £8 5s. per barrel; English rapeseed, £10 to £10; per quarter. Coriander, Trieste, 22s. to 23s.; Morocco, 20s. to 21s.; Madras, 18s. to 19s.; Bombay, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Canary, £37 10s. to £38 10s. per ton. Carraway seed, £24 to £25 per ton. Coarse, white ditto, 23s. to 24s. per cwt.

Flour.—Fine parcels of wheaten brand in the metropolis are from 45s. to 47s.; of household ditto, 51s. to 53s. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Trefoil, English, new, 20s. to 24s. per cwt.; barley, 27s. 6d.; ditto, 28s. 6d.; rye, 28s. 6d.; Italian, 29s. to 31s.; Russian, 29s. to 31s.

The Ale Trade Association.—Wheat, 40s. 5d.; barley, 27s. 11d.; oats, 22s. 7d.; rye, 28s.; beans, 35s. 5d.; peas, 35s. 5d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 78,909; barley, 1138; oats, 3366; rye, 138; beans, 1,000; peas, 1,000 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing for the season in this market, at full prices.

Sugar.—The inquiry is inactive, and the quotations have given way 6d. per cwt. The public sale, on Tuesday last, against 105,962 bags and 1,000 hhds. of Mauritius, 1,000 bags, 1,000 hhds. of Bengal, and 1,000 bags of Manilla, were disposed of.

Coffee.—The market is heavy, and the trade doing in most kinds, at late rates. Stock, 6028 tons, against 10,237 tons.

Rice.—Sales progress slowly, yet prices are supported. The stock consists of 39,561 tons. Last year it amounted to 46,306 tons.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Irish butter is steady, at previous quotations. Fine Choice Carlow, 112s. to 114s.; Cork, 108s. to 110s.; Waterford, 104s. to 106s.; Limerick, 102s. to 104s.; Belfast, 100s. to 102s.; Sligo, 98s. to 100s. per cwt. Waterford bacon is quoted at 60s. per cwt. Hams, lard, and most other provisions are tolerably firm in price.

Tallow.—The trade is very inactive, and prices drooping tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 46s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 41,384 casks, against 30,437 casks last year. Town Tallow, 45s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil, £30 per ton. Rape, pale, £42 10s.; brown, £41 10s. Cake, £9 5s. to £9 10s.; coconut, £38 10s. to £40; and fine palm, £35 10s.; French turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Hops.—No change has taken place in the value of rum, and the market is very inactive. The stock is 3,000 puncheons, against 3,000 last year.

Spirits.—The next return of colonial rum will be published on the 31st inst. During their progress about 130,000 leaves will be offered. The market, privately, is inactive.

Jamaica.—New qualities are in good demand, and fully supported. Proof, 1s to 1s 2d per gallon.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 14).—Our market-to-day was well supplied with beasts. All breeds were disposed of steadily, at a decline of 2s per 8 lb on prime qualities. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, and the supply trade was somewhat heavy, prices ranging from 4s to 5s per 8 lb. Calves were 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs were in short supply, and steady request, at full currencies—viz., 6s. 4d. to 7s. per 8 lb. Pigs were in fair request, at 4s. per 8 lb. The supply of cattle was extensive. Figures this week, as under, compared with last :—

Per 8lb, to sink the offal :—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime large sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small calves, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 4s. to 5s.; and prime old store pigs, 4s. to 4s. 2d. Number of cattle at market :—Beasts, 1,800; sheep and lambs, 18,000; calves, 730; pigs, 240. Foreign :—Beasts, 630; sheep and lambs, 1810; pigs, 180.

Coals.—Newcastle, Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hetton, 16s. 6d.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s.; and sunderlands', 14s. to 16s. per ton.

Potatoes.—Kidneys, 80s. to 90s.; Regents, 70s. to 80s. per ton.

Wool.—The next return of colonial wool will be published on the 31st inst. During their progress about 130,000 bales will be offered. The market, privately, is inactive.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. ATKINSON, Mission House, Hackney, and Hurstfield, silk warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CAILE, Russell-street, Bermondsey, Waterloo-terrace, Surrey, cheesemonger.—A. BLACK, Surrey-terrace, Fulham-road, Peckham, carpenter.—E. INGLIS, Church-street, Paddington, builder.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bridge-road, Battersea, builder.—J. Freshwater, Isle of Wight, plumber.—J. and G. GODDEN, Sturry-place, Putney, grocers.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-square, Brompton, builders.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-square, Brompton, builders.—H. KING, Harcourt-street, Hackney-road, builder.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmaker.—C. J. FORD, Deptford, plumber.—C. GUBBINS, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, builder.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—J. HART, New North-road.—J. STANFORD, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, hatter.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers.—H. DAY, Stoke-Newington, Middlesex, builder.—J. and W. WILLIAMS, Hereford-street, Bishopsgate-street, bootmakers

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Lessee, Mr. CONCART Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Great hit in the reproduction of JANET PRIDE—Richard Pride (his original character), Mr. Benjamin Webster.—On MONDAY, and during the WEEK, SHAKSPEARE'S ROUSE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke; Mr. Toole; Mr. Webster and Miss Woolgar; and THE ABEL BELLE.—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Dobbin, Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. JOHN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the WEEK, the new and original COMEDY, entitled SHAKSPEARE'S HOME. At 8 o'clock, a new Burlesque, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., entitled FAUST AND MARGUERITE—Mr. and Mrs C. Mathews, and Mr. J. Clarke. Mr. LITTLE TODDLE-KINS—Mr. Charles Mathews. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, To conclude with BRITISH DIAMONDS—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews.

NOW VISIT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Park, Gardens, and Grounds in most luxuriant beauty, Grand Display of Fireworks every Saturday. Fine Band and Varied Entertainments. Season Tickets now in full force, and may be had at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and Exhibition Court, Regent-street. Admission, Saturday, July 16, Half-a-Crown, and Monday, 18, One Shilling. Royal Lyceum College Grand Fête and Fancy Fair. Unequalled attractions and amusements.

Saturday, Grand Aquatic Promenade, at Four.

Thursday and Friday.—Great Cricket Match—Kent v. Nottingham. Saturday.—Open Gravett. Five Shillings.

The Gallant Gallerina escapes every night; no extra charges—Shakspere House—The Chimpanzee—Fine Arts Courts—Palace open from Nine to Seven.

In the Grounds.—Cricket, Ride-shooting, Archery, Croquet, Archery. Also, a great Hippodramatic Performance in the Grand Arena, from Tuesday.

Open till Sunset. One Shilling every day except Saturday. Guinea Season Tickets admit to all Fêtes.

Nowhere such combined attractions and enjoyments.

One hundred trains daily from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington (by the Palace, and Blackfriars by Sydenham-hill.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARIS, and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half-an-hour earlier. Acting Manager, Mr. ARTHUR WOOD.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY and BACHELOR'S BOX—an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT—EVERY EVENING at EIGHT (except Saturday), SATURDAY MORNINGS at THREE.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. A Plan of the Stalls may be seen and secured at the Hall from Nine in the morning.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE their THIRTY-SECOND EXHIBITION SATURDAY, JULY 30, inst., at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace). Daily from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED and MR. MACFARLANE in THE FIRST PART, followed by THE PAIRED AND HIS BIRTHDAY, by W. Brough, Esq.; and MR. JOHN PARRY in a new story, THE SEVEN DIALS; or, Mr. Rowland Out of Town.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony Stalls, 5s. Area, 2s. Doors open half-an-hour before.

THE PUBLIC COMPETITION of VOLUNTEER BANDS at the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, South Kensington, will take place on SATURDAY in JULY, at Four o'Clock. Admission, 1s.; Volunteers, 6d. each. Members of Volunteer Bands Free.

THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY (LIMITED).
Capital £50,000, in 5000 Shares of £10 each.
Deposit on Application, £1. Payment on Allotment, £2.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that applications for Shares in the above Company have been received in great numbers from persons of the highest respectability in all parts of the country, and that the Shares which can be made practically available, are very few in comparison with the large number of applications received.
The profits made by the leading Artists and Firms in this field are enormous, as will be seen.
Every care will be taken to obtain the most efficient management and superintendence, and also the most economical arrangements consistent with the superior character of the work which the Company is established to produce.
The Company is now erecting, in London a Studio of the newest and most complete form, combining many valuable advantages not found in the same Building: a small Studio, specially constructed to enable Instantaneous Portraits of Children to be taken, with the certainty of success.
Arrangements will be made for employing the newly-discovered Artificial Light, which has been proved to be a valuable aid in the production of Portraits, when the Natural Light is insufficient, and in the photographing of Pictures, Statuary, &c. at night.
It is also intended to combine with the ordinary process Photographic Printing, the Printing of Books, &c., and to carry on the Photographic Engraving business, in which great progress is now being made.
The services of Special Artists will be retained to take series of Views or Groups at private houses in town or country.
The Directors have secured the services of some of the principal Watercolour Painters, and Lithographic Artists, for the execution of business which is expected to prove highly remunerative.
A considerable number of Shares are already subscribed for.
Applications for Shares in the annexed Form to be forwarded to the Solicitors, Messrs. Bellamy and Chilton, accompanied by a Cheque or Post-office Order for £1 per Share.
If no Allotment be made, the Deposits will be returned in full to the Applicants.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 4, Pall-Mall East.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the United Association of Photography (Limited).
Gentlemen,
Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £.....
being a Deposit of £1 per Share, I request you will allot me that number of Shares of £10 each, in the United Association of Photography (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such number or any smaller number that may be allotted to me; and I authorize you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Profession or Business.....
Date.....

CRAMER AND CO. (Limited), Capital £500,000, in 10,000 Shares of £50 each.
Deposit £1 per share, and £2 on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.
Guaranteed minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for five years.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed, on the most liquitos, for the purpose of acquiring the business of Cramer, Wood, and Co., the Pianoforte Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, and Exporters.
A contract agreement has been entered into with Mr. Wood, the only surviving partner and present proprietor, for the transfer to the company, as from the first of December last, of the whole business (free from all liabilities in partner working order, including the Stock in Trade, Book Debts, Plant, Machinery, Leasehold Premises, Nos. 201, 201, and 205, Regent-street, 27, Conduit-street, and 55, King-street, at a price the Directors believe to be reasonable and advantageous to the company.
Messrs. Broom, Bazalgette, and Westcott, public accountants, have examined the books of the late firm of Cramer, and are retained in the same capacity for the company.
Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at 201, Regent-street; and at the Offices of the Company, 168, Pall-Mall.

CRAMER AND CO. (Limited).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TO-MORROW APPLICATION for SHARES in the Company will be received after TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,
201, Pall-Mall. CLAS. SIEFFARTH, Secretary (pro tem.).

NO. 7, BANK-BUILDINGS (corner of Old Jewry, London) is the Chief Office of the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY. J. W. OLAM, Secretary.

PICTURE FRAMES for the COLOURED PICTURE (gives with this Paper.—Handsome Gilt Frame, Glass, and Back, 2s.; ample, gilt, 3s.; at GEO. REES, 29, St. Martin's-lane, and 17, Drury-lane.

NEW BOOKS.

ENGLAND'S BARDS, 1864.
SONNETS.
To which the First Prize of Fifty Guineas was awarded. Composed by WILLIAM FULFORD, Author of "Soul and Other Poems," and "Songs of Life."
Sweet Poesy, whose charm whereon my love was born,
What know we in the world more fair than thee?
The voice of singing birds doth greet thy morn;
The home of song is every shadowed tree.
Thine is the rose, and thine the lily white;
Thine the bright sunlight, and the starry moonlight;
Thine is the hoary head of Time's high height;
Thine the cloud-garlands with its camera wreaths.
Sweet maiden-day, thou wedlock of perfect sense,
Yet one thing fairer than thyself I know—
The love of God, which is the deeper sense
Of Poesy, and the inner soul of song.
A life, then, more graceful, sweet, and fair,
Than ever flourished in the bloom of Poesy.

HEROINES AND CRINOLINES:
A TREND to the 1300th Anniversary of Shakspeare's Birthday. By Mrs. CLARKE, Author of "Shakspeare Characters," and "Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines."
"I will set Prior Aldwin to write a ballad of this dream: it shall be called Aldwin upon your dream."—Midsummer Night's Dream," act iv., scene 1.
Lapped in soft sleep, methought a golden haze
Spread round me, bewildering to my steadfast gaze,
And through it, beckoned by a glorious verge
My ravished sight its onward way did urge,
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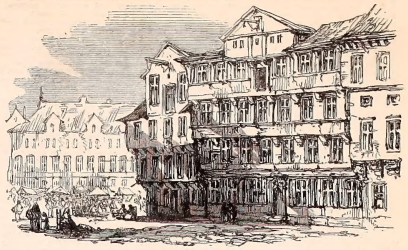
SANSPLEXTUM CRINOLINES,
16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144, 156, 168, 180, 192, 204, 216, 228, 240, 252, 264, 276, 288, 300, 312, 324, 336, 348, 360, 372, 384, 396, 408, 420, 432, 444, 456, 468, 480, 492, 504, 516, 528,

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

BRUNSWICK.

THERE are few cities in Germany which are better known to us by name than Brunswick; nor are its picturesque attractions much less interesting than the historical associations connected with the place. It is situated to the south of Hanover upon the River Ocker, which in the days of Brunswick's prosperity as a leading city of the Hanseatic League served to convey its commerce to the Weser, and thence to the German Ocean. As is well known, it is the capital of the Duchy which gives its name to the reigning houses of Hanover and England. It is the cradle of that race, which, when Queen Anne was ready dead, presented us with King George I., whose great-grandson thanked God in good vernacular that he had been born a Briton. It was a white day in our calendar when George of Brunswick-Lüneburg first set foot upon British soil as Sovereign of those realms, though he could not address his English subjects in their own language. From that crab-stock, as it then appeared, has sprung the fairest fruit of this present time; and, perhaps, if certain Scotch lords had been gifted with the second-sight peculiar to the Children of the Mist, and had looked forward to the reign of his descendant Victoria, they would not have shed their blood for the Jacobite cause. If any man were inclined to moralise, he could not do better than take his stand in some quaint old street of Brunswick, or under some rich portal, like that shown in our Engraving, and in as brown a study as the Black Brunswicker there portrayed. He might there reflect upon the comparatively small beginnings of all sublunary greatness. Hardly three centuries have elapsed since the head of the house of Brunswick might almost have seen half his dominions from his bed-room window, and now the sun itself cannot set upon the empire of one of his posterity.

Before we go further through the streets of Brunswick in quest of some picturesque objects for our Sketch-Book, let us take a glance at its history. The English reader cannot be supposed to be minutely versed in all the ins and outs of German divisions and subdivisions, and to be able at once to give the articulations of every leaf on every branch of every genealogical tree, from the houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern to those of Lippe-Schaumburg and Lichtenstein. The history of the city and duchy of Brunswick is practically that of its dukes. The house of Brunswick is reputed to be one of the most ancient in Germany. It derives its origin from Albert Azzo II., Margrave of Este, in North Italy. This Prince ruled also over Milan, Genoa, and parts of Lombardy. By his marriage with Kunegunda, heiress to Guelph III., Duke of Bavaria, he left a son, Guelph IV., who inherited both his Italian and German possessions. Hence our own Royal family, who are descended from him, are called Guelphs; and hence the son and daughter of the late Duke of Sussex, by his marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, took the names respectively of Sir Frederick and Mdlle. d'Este. The former, as our readers may remember, was, at the death of his father, an unsuccessful claimant for the dukedom of Sussex, from which he was precluded by the Royal Marriage Act; the latter became the wife of the late Lord Chancellor Truro. Henry the Black, son of Guelph IV., added to his dominions a large portion of Lower Saxony by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the Duke of Saxony. Henry the Magnanimous, son of Henry the Black, again, by a judicious marriage with a wealthy heiress, increased his possessions by the addition of Brunswick and other territories, so that when he died, in 1139, he left to his celebrated son, Henry the Lion, a vast tract of country extending from Italy to the coast of the Baltic. This Henry the Lion, who married Matilda, the daughter of our Henry II. and sister of Richard Cœur de Lion—so that the "lion" element was strong enough in his family—endeavoured to take the lion's share of any available territory, and seized upon Holstein. He was in advance of his age, and might have done well for a German king or emperor of the present day. This act of spoliation, however, did not meet with the success it might have claimed in these more enlightened times, possibly because conferences to argue lions into disgorging lambs had not then come into fashion. A more summary and more effective mode of proceeding was adopted. The Germans Diet, virtuously indignant at this and other delinquencies of Henry, put him under the ban of the Empire, deprived him of the greater part of his dominions, and left him only Brunswick and Lüneburg. Otho, Henry's grandson, was formally recognised as first Duke of Brunswick, in 1235, when the duchy was made a fief of the Empire. He thus became the founder of the present House of Brunswick. But, as is the case with the French Royal family, his descendants eventually became divided into two branches—Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, so named from a town seven miles to the south-east of Brunswick, and Brunswick-Lüneburg from a town and district of that name in Hanover. From the latter, our Royal family are immediately descended: the former, or elder branch, still occupy the dukedom of Brunswick. Ernest Augustus, who married Sophia, the granddaughter of James I. of England, was raised, in 1692, to the dignity and title of Elector of Hanover, instead of Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. His son, George Louis, George I.



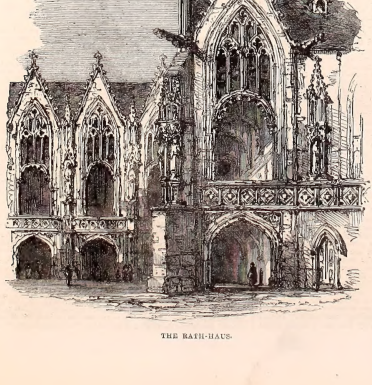
THE MARKET-PLACE.



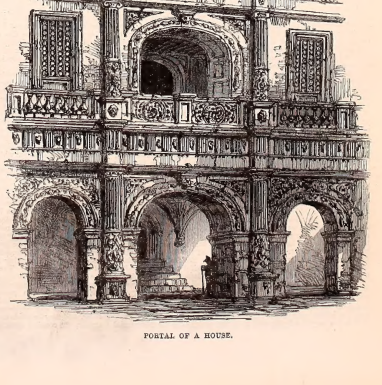
OLD HOUSES NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.



ON THE CANAL.



THE BATH-HAUS.



PORTAL OF A HOUSE.

of England, becoming, by the death of his mother, Sophia, heir to the British throne according to the terms of the Act of Settlement, is called the first monarch of the Brunswick rather than of the Hanoverian line, simply because the former is the more ancient title.

So much, then, for the family of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Let us now inquire the city, which is under the sway of the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel line. And first to the cathedral, built by Henry the Lion in honour of that ardent saint, St. Blaize, the patron of the city, and a very appropriate patron too, as the bones were all certainly of wood. Had he been consulted as to the matter, it is not improbable that he might have transposed two of the letters in the name of his favourite saint. However, whether he has withdrawn himself for a while, or is reserving for a grand foredespite the fine old wooden houses, which with their projecting stories seem to be so very confidential to one another, and to whisper the secrets of the by-gone times over the heads of the stolid loungers in the streets below, certain it is that large numbers still remain, in spite, or perhaps by favour, of the good St. Blaize.

The cathedral possesses one very notable feature of interest beyond its antiquity; but what it lacks above ground is guns below in its vaults, where in the remains of the tombs of the Dukes of Brunswick who have fallen in battle. Among the most conspicuous of these warriors are Charles William Ferdinand and his heroic son Frederick William, who, when he had gained his military laurels so early as the Seven Years' War, was selected, in 1792, to lead the allied Germans against the French, in which he vainly hoped would be a mere "military promenade to Paris." But he had to face a tiger at last. It was on Sept. 19, 1792—the very day when the National Convention at Paris had met to answer his violent manifesto by a defiant proclamation of a Republic—that the Duke of Brunswick, the greatest master of the art of war in Europe, at the head of disciplined and veteran legions, was fiercely repulsed by the ragged and hastily-levied Carmagnoles of France on the heights of Valmy. The sans culotte was too much for pipeclay. Göthe, who served with the Germans, declared that he had been present at "the birth of a new era in the world's history." It was a baptism of blood, indeed—for the grim priesthood and sponsored by the rough hewers who soon even declined in this world to leave their work to be done in heaven any than theirs. A fatality seems to cling to the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The old Duke was mortally wounded in the same battle against Napoleon in 1806, and fell mortally wounded on the fatal field of Jena. His son, Duke Frederick William, brother of the ill-fated Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV., was among the first hereditary sufferers of his family. Returning from exile after Napoleon's reverse at Leipsic, in 1813, he proved but a brief career of power, as he was called to put himself at the head of his Black Brunswickers and join the Duke of Wellington against the common foe. Amongst those who set forth to do battle at Waterloo none advanced with a more stern resolution to avenge his father's death and his own wrongs than Frederick William of Brunswick. Byron's lines upon him, though false in fact, with a sad presentiment of his fate, "rushed into the field and foremost fighting fell," are well known. Like so many of his race, he was struck down at Quatre Bras in this famous battle, on the "last Sabbath" of Waterloo. He has an honoured resting-place here, and the black flags that droop above him, and the white plumes that the loving hands have laid reverently upon his coffin, still witness how dear he was. Peace to him! His successor, nephew to Caroline, Queen Charles, who was a minor at his father's death, was from 1815 to 1823 under the guardianship of his uncle, George IV., who administered the affairs of the Duchy for him. But he was neglected by the saintly example and pious admonitions of this singularly well-chosen "guide, philosopher, and friend," may be gathered from the fact that Duke Charles, after a flagitious reign of some five years, was indignantly deposed by his subjects in 1830, and his younger brother, William, now reigns in his stead. The meaning of the "Fratzenthan in Europe" was not a very brilliant success. Though compelled to beat a precipitate retreat from Brunswick, Duke Charles had secured the feathering of a nice nest in the shape of an enormous quantity of gold and other valuables. This Duke of Brunswick was sufficiently notorious in London some thirty years ago. He has long resided in Paris, keeping watch and ward over his jewels in a fashion that "puts to shame and the blush" as Mr. R. Leighton sings. Mysterious hints are told of the sui- in which the Duke has contrived to secure his low that, if a thief should force it open, spring-guns are so arranged as to kill him on the spot. In spite of all these precautions, however, the precious gems were stolen within the last few months, they were speedily recovered by the vigilance of the French police. It is not likely that when the leaves has power to the thief and pesting-place in the tomb of his fathers. Near the remains of the warrior Dukes lie the ashes of Caroline of Brunswick, who, at least as sinned against as sinning, even if all be true that was alleged against her. The seven-branched brass candlestick in this cathedral, presented by Henry the Lion, is remarkable as being a copy of that which stood in the temple at Jerusalem. This might well be, as representations of the Jewish candlestick are said to be seen on some monuments at Rome. Not so with the other relics, which were palmed off upon the pious simplicity of Henry when he was in Palestine, such as a griffin's claw and a rib of Goliath, of which Professor Owen would be able to give an account slightly at variance with that of the ruthless slayer of the giant. But a square opposite to the cathedral stands a bronze lion on a high pedestal. This was brought from Constantinople by Henry, and is said to represent the tame lion which used to follow that Monarch wherever he went, and after his death to have died for grief at the doors of the Cathedral. *Credat Judæus.*

We next come to the Rath-haus, of which we give an Engraving. It is a truly magnificent specimen of architecture of the fifteenth century, and speaks of a time when the burghers of Brunswick had no need to count the cost before they sat down to build.

Amongst the many interesting churches are those of St. Martin, St. Catherine, and St. Andrew; the latter of which has a steeple 316 ft. high, and is ornamented on the south side with the figure of a lion, as though St. Cigulius had been called in to give his advice as to the final decorations.

Not far from the cathedral is the museum, which contains the usual collection of fossils, mutilated statues, majolica ware, silver plate, wood and ivory carvings, and other articles of virtù, besides the pictures of Frederick the Great and the Duke Frederick William of Brunswick. But amongst the curiosities none are more interesting and valuable than the skull and arm-bone of St. Blaize, with fourteen antique rings still remaining on his fingers, rather a large amount of vanity for a saint to have carried about with him. He must have been one lover of jewels: and as he is the patron saint of Brunswick one can easily see whence Duke Charles has derived his taste. Besides this relic an interesting cup, said to have been carved by Kosciusko in prison.

There is a tolerable collection of pictures in the museum, one of singular power, by Jan Steen, of Leyden, whose unfortunate propensity did not prevent him from holding his brush with a steady and vigorous hand; and a portrait by Holbein of the great friend and patron, Sir Thomas More. Whatever the merits of the pictures in the collection, a large number of them have undoubtedly made the journey to Paris after the Battle of Jena. Still, however interesting the curiosities in the museum of these old German towns as elsewhere may be, it must needs be confessed that one is rarely sorry to leave them and get once more into the open air. If the truth must be told, there is always a look of faded splendour about everything in general sensation of flatness, that detracts greatly from the flavour of the intellectual feast. And in Brunswick this is the more remarkable and agreeable. Probably in anticipation of the coming artillery, which would make very short work of the fortifications of the Middle Ages, the ramparts were levelled in 1794 and converted into plantations and walks for the inhabitants. The park and gardens around the new palace (the former one having been burnt down by the mob, either in honour of St. Blaize or in disgust at the Duke—the latter, most probably) are also open to the public. Besides this provision for the recreation of the people, there is a beautiful avenue of lindentrees leading from the town to the Duke's chateau at Richmond, the grounds of which are laid out in imitation of our own Richmond Park; so that, what with the magnificence of the public buildings and the quaintness of the wooden houses, the rich foliage of the trees, the beautiful promenades, and the tasteful parks, Brunswick possesses much to interest and charm the tourist, the antiquary, or the idler.

It is not easy in a flying visit to gather much as to the commercial prosperity of the city, but the trade of Brunswick is reputed to be considerable, and its two great fairs every year, with its wool and cattle markets, to be productive of a reasonable amount of wealth. In common with all the inland towns in Germany, which once belonged to the great Hanseatic League, it has, of course, declined since the Middle Ages. There was a time when the Princes of the Rhine and the Counts of Holland, the four great cities, of which Brunswick was one. No such prosperity is likely, or even possible, in these times; but there is no reason why Brunswick—whose sons have stood fast upon many a hard-contested field—should not be able to hold her own in the peaceful struggles of the world's industry, as well as she may hope will be the only antagonism in the "good time coming."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON.

MOST Londoners and visitors to London in the season have enjoyed an opportunity of witnessing some of the "sights" of the week including that gay and animated scene which is depicted in the large Coloured Engraving presented to our readers with the present Double Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Since July, 1860, when the Queen's own hand first fired the rifle-shot at the first meeting of the National Rifle Association, the annual gathering on Wimbledon Common, which has shown an increased degree of interest in the matter and a higher standard of proficiency in the use of their weapon. The concourse of performers, as well as of spectators, has been increasing every year. In 1862, 1863, and 1864 already become greater than the means for their accommodation. The Council have found that the space then inclosed and the number of targets at their disposal became inadequate to the requirements of competitors pressed forward eagerly, day after day and all day long, to compete in one class or another for the valuable prizes offered by Her Majesty, by the application of funds at the disposal of the council, and the interest shown all over the country in rifle contests, have compelled them to make further provision. The Prince Consort's Association according to the "ground to its right" to such an extent that the windmill, for a year or two, has been left in the centre of the ground, and forms as nearly as possible the centre of their position. Last year, also, there were only 200 targets in use, whereas there are now more than eighty-one. The attractions in money and articles of value, given away as prizes, amounted in July, 1863, to £4386; at the present meeting they will amount to a sum not far short of £5000. Regarding no account is taken of prizes such as the Elcho Shield and others possessing a value far beyond the intrinsic worth of the gift. In comparison with 1860, the rapid growth of the undertaking will be even more manifest. In that year the association had only sixty-seven butts, and the annual gathering was limited to the value of £2000; this year the prize list contains 326 items, of which the value, as already stated, is £5000. The necessity for the widening of the ground suggests itself to every mind. The great difficulty in the way of any such step is the fact that the position has been told off to fire at a range near the Wimbledon end of the common, and, after doing his duty in that quarter, finds that he is interested in other matters, and does not like to be called off to the other end to go back a mile and a half under a broiling sun, such as that of last week, to receive his prize. It may be added that a proportionate supply of ammunition. The Council, foreseeing this difficulty, and determined to advance with the times, procured, at an outlay of about £1000, a large number of targets of a new and handy pattern, but at present laid down from the site of the old Grand Stand to the "Queen's Prize" butts, on the western side of the rifle ground. The tramway is of the same elementary but serviceable kind which existed many years ago in a few rural and mining districts, where it was found necessary to supersede the existing system of railways. Its gauge is four in number, and intended to start at intervals of ten minutes, are drawn well under the hill, and, when loaded, will retain their speed unaided with the greatest ease. Their shape may be described as an elongated square box, the sides of which are formed of iron rails, and the side so to hide the wheels completely from view. Those who have never seen the vehicle in question can form a good idea of the Wimbledon tramway by imagining a long line of the ordinary iron rails of the stocks and the lower portion mounted upon wheels. At least six pieces of Stilton, or a proportionate quantity of packing sticks, can easily more in "the well" in the centre. The motive power is supplied by three horses and a driver, who, by the Monday next, will be protected from their ordinary duties. Another change consequent on the growth of these meetings at Wimbledon is entailed by the fact that the "Queen's Prize" is now fired for on the Friday, and that all the non-commissioned officers in charge of ranges to be quartered in one place, as heretofore, instead of in two, as has been the case, and are virtually be consumed in passing from either extremity of the line to the camp and back again. Two separate divisions or wings have therefore been formed, and the markers will in future retain their old position, while the others have had ground assigned to them in the rear of the firing-point.

The camp itself, which covers a space one mile in circumference, displays a spread of canvas which is the wonder of all visitors to it. In its appearance, as well as in the amount of accommodation it provides, there is a very great improvement. The old, unsightly, straight, uniform arrangement of the tents has always at present been removed, and its site is now occupied by a circular tent, in which the superintendent of the camp resides, and by a number of others in the rear, on the left, are two ranges of tents of the county volunteer associations, twenty-two in number. Each of these, containing four tents, is pitched in a semicircular form, and thus affords ample room to display on the poles of their tents flags bearing the arms of the different counties, and the banners of the various corps. Behind the extreme east, are the library and club-room for the use of the whole camp. On the west, at the extremity of the line of county tents, stands a handsome gigantic refreshment-booth, which, unlike last year's, has been substantially built of wood, tastefully painted, and roofed with tiles. On the south side with the usual bars, stores and other cooking apparatus at the back, by means of which it is intended to supply the camp every day. Standing altogether in upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to supply not only the army and the ground followers, but all the public who may be expected to patronise it, besides the quartermaster's stores, the building stand the electric-telegraph office and the post-office, erected expressly for the convenience of the camp. Behind the refreshment-booth, facing which, to the south, are an extensive circle of tents for the accommodation of the officers and their servants, and a number of others, canteens, and other officials; with the press-and the printing-tent, which will be used for putting in type scores, programmes, and such like documents. Immediately in front of this circle of tents a splendid clock has been fitted up by Mr. Bennett, with a dial which can be seen from all parts of the ground. Close by, over the camp. From this point on the right is the Exhibition-tent, in which many of the principal manufacturers and tradesmen of London have taken advantage of the present season to display. Here is also a tent belonging to Messrs. Watkins and E. Edwards, in which photographs may be taken. The Commissariat Department has in distance 340 bell-tents, which will be inhabited by the members of the association during the week. To each range a marquee has been pitched for the accommodation of the London Scottish; and across the ravine, to the left, are a similar number for the London Rifle Brigade. A shed capable of holding 400 persons has been built by the Army Company and the tents of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, while the commodious bell-tent of the "Victoria" stands in a pleasing relief on their accustomed site, the high ground to the north. The Queen's Westminster Rifles have also their encampment, the Inner Guards and the War Office have readily lent their assistance to its formation. The stores contributed by the military authorities are abundant for all purposes, there being no fewer than 420 government bell-tents on the ground, besides the hospital marquee, the tents for commanding officers, and the covering for the regular troops, police, and officials of various grades. The limits set upon each regiment in the matter of bringing forth their being fewer than twenty or more numerous than fifty under canvas; though the Victorias, who provide their own tents and all kinds of stores, exceed the prescribed bounds, and muster sixty at the least. Their means and appliances for outdoor existence are in the best order, and quite a model regiment in every particular. In particular, the cooking apparatus, devised by Lieutenant Alfred Savill Tomkins, is an invaluable adjunct of the camp. In this picturesque part of the common, overlooking a magnificent expanse of undulating and well-timbered country, the Victoria Rifles fraternise with their neighbours of the associated camp, and share with them the labours and associations of this free-and-easy state of life. Some idea of it may be derived from a glance at our two illustrations in the present Number. We may see in the Coloured Engraving, amidst the various groups of volunteers and their visitors, who are scattered in picturesque confusion over the field, a gallant cook of the Victoria Rifle Corps, who, thinking his grimace, at this hospitable kitchen-door, where he seems to be inviting some lady friends to taste a sample of his cookery, which he concludes behind him have already tasted and approved. A party of the Queen's Westminsters are "boarding" one of the successful competitors, belonging to their own corps, who has been hoisted upon their shoulders to bear him in triumphal procession through the camp. Others are practising with the rifle at various marks, telescopes in hand, are watching the progress of the game, and some are cleaning their rifles after the morning's work. In the distance we may observe that the stern pastime of mimic warfare is occasionally relieved by eating strawberries, flirting, and playing with children. Such are the humours and amusements of Wimbledon Common in the present week. As for the indoor life of the volunteers in camp, we refer to our Engraving on our front page, which represents the interior of their club-room, where an hour's quiet reading or social conversation may while away the evening before the appointed time of repose. We intend to publish next week other illustrations in our next, when we shall give some account of the shooting, which commenced on Tuesday, at one o'clock, and will be continued until Friday next. The camp was fully occupied on Monday, the Council and its Staff, as well as the Victoria and London Scottish corps, having arrived two days before. The Prince of Wales rode over from Richmond on Monday afternoon to witness the preparations. He was received by Earl Grosvenor, Lord Elcho, and the secretary, Captain Mildmay, who showed him everything. The Prince seemed much amused at the "Queen's Prize"—the iron figure of a deer which, by a simple mechanical contrivance, is made to bound across the ground at a distance of 200 yards. Highness took a few shots at this mark with his own double-barrel breechloader, and hit the deer in the right place, just beyond the shoulder. He next had a ride on the ground, and, after saluting the company present mounted his horse and left the ground.

The following are the regulations and the prize list of this meeting:—

A notice has been issued that "the five-grooved Enfield Government pattern rifles are henceforth to be considered the standard weapon, and that no other Government pattern as used by the rank and file of the volunteer force."

REGULATIONS.

1. There are to be six ranges—200 yards; B, 500 yards; C, 600 yards; D, 800 yards; E, 900 yards; and F, 1000 yards.

2. The date of the target to be 6 ft. by 6 ft., as in 1861.

3. There are to be square bull's-eyes and centres at all ranges; bull's-eye counting 4, centre 5 points.

4. For volunteers, the shooting at range A to be off the shoulder; at the remaining ranges, from the rest, or off the shoulder, at the option of the competitor.

5. For all comers, the shooting at range A, unless otherwise specified, to be off the shoulder; at the remaining ranges, from the rest only, no artificial rests to be allowed unless otherwise specified.

6. Unless otherwise specified, prizes open to all comers may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lb. in weight.

7. Unless otherwise specified, the following rights to be allowed.

8. No hair-triggers to be allowed.

9. In all shooting, the privilege to volunteers only the minimum pull of trigger to be 0 lb.

10. Prizes to be given for rifles classified as follows:—1. Large Bore.—A. Long Enfield; B, Any rifle of bore Rifle Government pattern, as used by the rank and file of the volunteer force; C, Any description of rifle not to exceed 12 lb. under 10 lb., which can carry Government 577-bore ammunition. 2. Any bore A, Any rifle under 10 lb., with metal sights and military sights. 3. Any bore A, Any rifle under 10 lb., with metal rearsights and military sights. Sights not to exceed in height those of the Government pattern. Rifles may be used on or before the 1st of June. The sights must in any case allow of the regulation bayonet being fixed without injury to the rifle. 4. Any bore under 10 lb. with telescope affixed, weight of telescope not included. D, Any rifle under 10 lb., with telescope affixed. 5. Any bore, Any description of rifle. 6. Distance 2000 yards, projectile solid bullet and shell. This competition to take place at Hythe, or at such other place as the committee may hereafter decide upon. No prizes to be given unless two competitors enter. 7. Breech-loaders. No artisans.

11. Ties.—1. Where prizes are competed for at one range only, ties to fire one shot each at the same range until the best score gets the first. 2. Where prizes are competed for at more than one range, and adjudged according to the aggregate scores made at each range, ties to fire one shot at the highest range until the best shot be returned.

12. In the competition for prizes restricted to volunteers, at ranges A, B, and C, the Government ammunition, as supplied on the ground from the Government stores, to be used. Any competitor detected using any other ammunition than competing for any prizes during the remainder of the meeting. 2. Every signalman, on payment of one shilling per shot. These shots to be fired in order, when practicable, as formed, and at the target next to that on which the competitor is shooting—that to be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition.

13. Sighting-shots.—Two shots to be fired in each competition.

15. Competitors, if required, to submit their rifles for inspection before, during, or after a match.

16. No competitor, unless otherwise specified to enter more than once for any prize.

17. All entries to close on the day and at the hour fixed for the commencement of each competition.

18. All competitors for open volunteer or all-comers' prizes, who enter their names on or before the 1st of July, to be supplied gratuitously with a card of entry, and due notice will be given of the probable day and hour when their squad will shoot. All subsequent entries to be squadded on the ground.

19. All winners of the Queen's Prize (second stage), all winners in the Albert, Prince of Wales's, Alexandra, Duke of Cambridge's, Duke of Cox, Wellington, Dudley, Derby, and Oaks competitions, and also the winners of first prizes at any of the meetings of the Queen in the "Any Rifle" Queen's" competitions, to be debarred from again winning the same prize or prizes. N.B. A 400 yard range will be added to the Albert, Prince of Wales's competitions.

20. The winners of money prizes, as in previous years, to have the option of taking them in money or in kind.

21. All winners of rifle competitions shall, on or before the morning of Friday, the 22nd of July, declare to the secretary their intentions to take their prize in money or in kind.

22. Those who wish to take their prize in money can be paid on the ground, on presenting at the secretary's office a receipt certificate, signed by the chief of the statistical department and countersigned by the secretary.

23. All winners of prizes in the competitions for rifles restricted to volunteers are required to appear in the uniform of their corps.

24. Any competitor who appears on the ground without previously obtained permission from the officer or person in charge of the firing-point to be fined 5s., and, in default of such fine being paid forthwith, disqualified from any of the prizes during the remainder of the meeting.

25. No paid volunteer or commissioned officer who has served in the Army or militia to be qualified to shoot for prizes open to volunteers only.

26. No alteration to be made in these regulations.

27. All disputed points to be decided by the umpire, whose decision shall be final and entered in a book kept for the purpose.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES.

First Stage of her Majesty's Prize.—1. To the best shot.—The silver medal of the association. 2. To the second best shot.—The silver medal of the association. (a) A Whitworth rifle, value £20; (b) The National Rifle Association badge; (c) £5 in money. 3. To each of the next thirty best shots.—(a) A silver medal of the association; (b) The National Rifle Association badge; (c) £5 in money. 4. To each of the forty next best shots.—(a) A silver medal of the association; (b) £5 in money. Each shot not entitled to shoot in the second stage of the Queen's Prize, and each competitor who has made a total of the ranges A, B, C, D, and E, less than 100 points, to be disqualified from competing for the Queen's Prize.

Second Stage of her Majesty's Prize.—A cup, value £200, or £200 in money, with the gold medal of the association attached to it. The cup to be won by the competitor who in each competition shall have seven shots at each of the ranges D, E, F, and the highest aggregate score made at those ranges, to count as a first prize at previous ranges A, B, C.

Prince of Wales's Prize.—The Prince of Wales's Prize.—A cup of the value of £100 in money.—This prize to be competed for by the winners of all silver medals in previous competitions of the National Rifle Association and were since the last Wimbledon meeting. Each competitor to have five shots at each of the ranges A, B, and C. No entrance fee.

The St. George's Challenge Vase—Value £250.—Presented for annual competition by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, on behalf of the St. George's Rifles. The prize to be competed for with any description of rifle of bore Rifle Government pattern which is used by the rank and file of volunteer battalions, carrying the .577-bore Government ammunition, and with a minimum pull of trigger of 0 lb. It is open to all administrative and consolidated battalions of Great Britain, and also to independent corps which are attached to battalions. The vase, or the value of it, the following year to be awarded, and become the property of the ten best shots in the contest, viz.:—

A gold and enamelled jewel of St. George, to the winner of the challenge vase, and a purse of its sovereigns; a silver and enamelled jewel of St. George, to the second best shot in the contest, and a purse of five sovereigns; a bronze cross of St. George, to the third best shot in the contest, and a purse of four sovereigns; a purse containing four sovereigns, a purse containing three sovereigns, a purse containing two sovereigns, a purse containing two sovereigns, a purse containing two sovereigns, and a purse containing thirty shillings. A large photograph of the challenge vase and jewel, handsomely framed, will also be presented to the battalion which proves itself successful. Each competitor shall have to shoot (14) the position) at each of the ranges A and B. There shall be an entrance fee of 5s. required from those competitors only whose battalions have not subscribed 10s. per company or sub-division to the funds of the association.

The Lord Mayor's Challenge Shield.—Presented by Lord Ebrie for annual competition between the volunteers of England and Scotland. Eight will shoot on each side, at ranges A, B, and F, with any rifles used by the corps in the position, fifteen shots at each range.

The International Inshield Match.—England and Scotland. Twenty shoot on each side. Ranges A, B, and C. Seven shots at each range. Inshield rifle, Hythe position.

Mr. Dillwyn's Prize.—A cup, value £25, given by Mr. Dillwyn, M.P.—This prize shall be competed for with any rifle at long distance firing, entrance fee, as used by the rank and file of volunteer corps, carrying .577-bore ammunition. Each competitor shall have five shots, first without the aid of artificial rest, and such distance within 800 yards as the officer in charge of the squad may direct. Entrance fee, 5s.

Carlisle Prize.—£50 given by the National Rifle Association, and divided into nine prizes of £10, two prizes of £5, four prizes of £2, four prizes of £1, and eight prizes of £1.—These prizes shall be competed for by artillery volunteers. Five shots at 1,000 yards.

Mr. Bass's Prize.—£40 given by Mr. Bass, M.P., and divided into one prize of £20, two prizes of £5, and ten prizes of £1, matching the number of members who have never won a prize at Wimbledon or at any county rifle association meeting.—Any rifle of bona fide volunteer pattern used by the rank and file of volunteer corps. Five shots at range B. Entrance fee, 5s.

The Leslie's Association Prize.—Given by the Leslie's of England.—The competition for these prizes shall be restricted to one hundred of those volunteers who have won a prize at Wimbledon meetings. Five shots at range B, with any rifle of Government pattern used by volunteers.

Match between Lords and Commons.—Fifteen on each side. Ranges A and B. Seven shots. Any rifle under 10 lb.; any position.

Match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.—Eight on each side. Seven shots at each of the ranges A, B, and C; long Infield rifles; any position.

Earl De Grey and Ripon's Prize, divided as follows:—One prize of £10, two prizes of £5, and ten prizes of £1.—Five shots at ranges C, D, and E; any rifle; any position.

City of London Prizes, value £600, divided as follows, at each of the ranges A and B:—One prize of £25, one of £20, one £15, five £10, sixteen £5, thirty £3, ten £2.—Seven shots at ranges A and B; any rifle of any Government pattern, used by rank and file of volunteer corps, carrying .577-bore ammunition; position, three-fifths kneeling, two-fifths lying down.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate, value £100, competed for by volunteers of the Oxford and Cambridge University Rifle Corps.—Eight on each side. Seven shots at ranges A, B, and C, with long Infields, in the Hythe position.

Monckton Prize.—£100, given as follows:—A prize of £10, two prizes of £5, and ten prizes of £3 ; aggregate value £50. These prizes competed for with any Government breech-loading rifle, at such distances and positions as may be told at the National Rifle Association magazine on the ground. Distance, 200 yards; position, kneeling and lying down; seven shots at each position.—Ten prizes of £5. These prizes awarded to the competitors who make the highest number of marks in the Association match. Entrance fee, 5s.—In the event of £25, two prizes of £5, and ten prizes of £3 ; aggregate value, £50. These prizes competed for with breech-loading rifles, carrying .577-bore ammunition, and with cartridges not carrying their own ignition. Distance 200 yards; position and number. These prizes awarded in the order to the competitors who make the highest number of marks in two consecutive minutes. Entrance fee, 5s.

ALL-COMERS' AND COUNTY MATCHES.

All-comers' and volunteer county matches shall be competed for on the following terms:—

1. All-Comers' Match.—Number of competitors, eight; rifle, any rifle under 10 lb.; position, kneeling or half-kneeling, at the option of the shooter; number of shots, ten, if possible; if not possible, seven. Sighting-shots, nine at each range, ranges A and B. Entrance fee, 5s. for each competitor.

2. Volunteer Match.—Number of competitors, ten efficient volunteers. Rifle and position same as first stage. Number of shots, seven, if possible; if not possible, five. Sighting-shots, two at each range, ranges A and B. Entrance fee, 5s. for each competitor.

ALL-COMERS' PRIZES.

First Stage of Albert Prize, any Rifle, All Comers—Sixty Prizes.—At range A twenty prizes, aggregate value £200; at range B twenty prizes, aggregate value £240; at range C twenty prizes, aggregate value £240—namely, one prize of £40, two prizes of £20, four prizes of £10, and thirteen prizes of £5. Each competitor shall pay £1 entrance fee. This shall entitle him to five shots at each of the ranges A, B, and C; but should he not fire and compete at more than one range, or at all these ranges, he shall be required to pay £1 for each range.

Second Stage of Albert Prize.—A cup, value £100, or £100 in money.—The competitors to be prize-holders selected from the winners of the above sixty prizes. Each competitor shall have seven shots at each of the ranges D, E, F. No entrance fee.

First Stage of Alexandra Prize, Enfield, All Comers—Ninety Prizes.—Restricted to rifles of bona fide Government pattern, carrying .577-bore cartridges; minimum pull of trigger 6 lb. At ranges A forty-five prizes, aggregate value, £300; at ranges B forty-five prizes, aggregate value, £350—namely, one prize of £30, two prizes of £15, six prizes of £10, sixteen prizes of £5, and twenty prizes of £3. Entrance fee, 10s.

Second Stage of Alexandra Prize.—A cup, value £50, or £50 in money. Competitors to be winners of the Enfield All-Comers' prize, after the Wimbledon meeting. Distance, 2000 yards. Entrance fee, £1.

Any Rifle Association Cup.—Value £50. Five shots at ranges A and C. No entrance fee.

Any Rifle Association Cup.—Value £50. Five shots at each of the ranges A and B.

Military Rifle, All Comers.—Seven prizes—namely, one prize of £10, one prize of £6, one prize of £4, ten prizes of £3. Five shots at range C. Entrance fee, 5s.

Telescope, All Comers (10 lb. Rifle).—A prize, value £20.—This prize shall be competed for with any rifle of Government pattern, carrying .577-bore ammunition. Entrance fee, 10s.

The Wimbledon Cup, value £50, given by the National Rifle Association.—Five shots, ranges A, C, and F. Any rifle. Entrance fee, £1.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's Prize.—A cup of the value of £50, or £50 in money.—This prize shall be competed for with breech-loaders. Five shots at each of the ranges B and D. Entrance fee, 10s.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RIFLE PRIZES.

The Ashburton Shield.—Open to all public schools having volunteer volunteer corps. Seven competitors from each school. Distance, 200 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, Hythe position. Five shots at each distance. No entrance fee.

Earl Spencer's Cup.—This prize shall be competed for by the best shots of each of the corps in the competition for the Ashburton Shield, and shall be the property of the winner. Seven shots at range B. No entrance fee.

EXTRA PRIZES.

1st Series.—Restricted to rifles used by the rank and file of volunteer corps; entrance fee, 5s.; and sixty-four prizes.—Any rifle under 10 lb.; entrance fee, 10s. 3rd series.—Restricted to rifles used by the rank and file of volunteer corps.—Any rifle carrying .577-bore ammunition; entrance fee, 10s. 4th series.—Any rifle carrying .577-bore ammunition; entrance fee, 10s.

Rifle Brigade Prize.—Restricted to half-inch rifles; any position. Five competition begins. Subscribers not shooting may be represented by substitutes. Neither volunteer can be entered more than once. More shall be three prizes. Half the sum totally subscribed shall form the first prize; one-third of the fifths of the sum shall form the second prize; the remaining two fifths shall form the third prize. Ranges A, B, and C. Seven shots at each range. Any rifle.

Rifle Clubs—Restricted to rifles used by rank and file of Government pattern. Entrance, 10s.; half-fortune if declared before the competition begins. Same conditions as for Rifle Derby.

The Earl of Derby's Prize.—A cup value £50 or £50 in money. This prize will be competed for by the winners of prizes during the meeting. This prize at Ranges B. Seven at Ranges C and D. Any rifle under 10 lb. Any position. Entrance fee, 10s.

The following are prizes are to be competed for on extra prizes:—

The Saturday Review Prize of £50, together with Count De Gendre's prize of four sets of medal bells with bugles complete, divided in four prizes, in separate squads of ten efficient volunteers from each administrative battalion; the squads to be the men, the officers commanding to be the judges of the match. Five shots at 400 yards, with long Enfield, Hythe position, ranks kneeling. Entrance fee 20s. each squad.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* Prize of £25, the *Army and Navy Gazette* Prize of £20, Lord Vernon's Prize of £20, and £50 given by the association, divided into ten smaller prizes. Swiss target at Range B. Any rifle; any position; any number of shots on payment of 1l. for each shot.

The proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* has given £50 to be competed for as a prize by efficient volunteers.

The prizes will be distributed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground, at the review to be held on Saturday the 23rd.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

FOUNDATION OF THE NEW WING OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE foundation-stone of the new west wing of the London Hospital, in Whitechapel, was laid on Monday week by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and by the Duke of Cambridge, president of that institution. We have engraved an illustration of these proceedings. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and General Eyelbys, having presented themselves on the platform, in the centre of which stood the foundation-stone, the National Anthem was sung by a choir selected from those of the Queen's Theatre, Whitechapel, the parish church, Cathedral, under the direction of Mr. Francis, and accompanied by the band of the Honourable Artillery Company—a detachment of which formed the guard of honour. An address from the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, house committee, and governors of the hospital was then presented to the Prince of Wales by the Duke of Cambridge, thanking his Royal Highness for his ready acquiescence in the request that he would lay the foundation-stone of the new building, expressing a few statistics of the progress and condition of the hospital. It was stated that the building had become totally inadequate to the increasing necessities of the neighbourhood; and, considering the fact that of the 4226 patients received into the house in 1863 no less than 2936 were cases of the poor, which, at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week, would cost 51,282 in ordinary nature, it was felt that the time had arrived for the extension of the premises. Such an extension has been duly and economically planned, and it was believed that the presence and co-operation of his Royal Highness on this occasion would contribute in no slight degree to the highly successful result which it was confidently expected would attend the labours of the day. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the address, said, "Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind expressions towards me. It is a source of much gratification to me to be present at the enlargement of an institution of which my illustrious relative (who is ever foremost in works of charity) is the president. We can all see the great need there is for this extension, by the increased numbers applying for admission that I most heartily subscribe to the wishes expressed in the address. The great attachment you have made known no doubt in my mind of a successful result, and it is a matter of congratulation that we have the privilege of contributing towards the funds requisite for the purpose." The prayer was then read by the Bishop of London, and the foundation-stone was laid. The Prince of Wales applying a silver trowel to the usual manner, and the Princess giving three gentle taps on the stone with an elegant mallet, both presented by Lord Ebrie. Finally the Bishop of London having invoked upon the undertaking the Divine blessing and pronounced a benediction, the ceremony was concluded by the performance of the National Anthem, after which their Royal Highnesses left the ground. The Royal party then proceeded to view the interior of the hospital, and Their Royal Highnesses' Governments. A visit was then proposed in the grounds of the hospital in a tent constructed for the purpose, by the house committee, to partake of the banquet. The Prince of Wales, in returning thanks for the toast of the health, said that, having taken the opportunity of looking through some of the wards of the hospital, he was pleased to see that the arrangements for the perfect state of efficiency observable therein. There could be no doubt that there was a great necessity for the new wing about to be built, and he hoped that it might never be full, and that the hospital might always have as few patients as possible. He then proposed "Prosperity to the London Hospital," and, the toast having been acknowledged by Mr. T. Powell Buxton (the chairman of the house committee), the Duke of Cambridge, in proposing the health of the Princess of Wales, briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the Royal guests took their departure. The architect of the new wing is Mr. Charles Barry; and the contractors are Messrs. Hill and Keddell, whose estimated charge for the work is £20,000; and to meet this claim no less a sum than £30,000 was promised on the day when it was proposed to commence, in the event of the day. The wing will be capable of accommodating 100 additional patients, and it is expected to be completed in 1865. By permission of her Royal Highness, it will be called the "Alexandra" wing.

NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT ALEXANDRA PARK.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week in Alexandra Park. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen members of the Metropolitan and provincial societies with the National Archery Association. Not only were the English provincial societies represented, but Scotland, Ireland, and Ireland and Scotland sent a numerous contingent. The total number of archers were—ladies, 82; gentlemen, 100; who were to contend for money and gold and silver prizes. Of these 182 had been entered for the prize at Alexandra Park Company, and varying in amount from £4 to £25, the lowest being the "Lord Elcho" gold, and the highest for the first "grass score."

The shooting on the first day commenced at eleven o'clock, when the gentlemen shot the national round—namely, six dozen arrows at 100 yards, four dozen at eighty yards, and two dozen at sixty yards. After the 100-yards target had been shot, an interval was allowed for luncheon, which was served in a refreshment-room on the ground at half-past two o'clock, the shooting ceased firing the national round, of four dozen arrows at sixty yards and two dozen at fifty yards; and the gentlemen the four dozen at eighty yards and four dozen at sixty yards, the ladies shot their second round. The ladies, though wearing no distinctive costume, were dressed in a manner suitable for archery, and looked very well. With the exception of a green scarf, the gentlemen were dressed in the ordinary way. The shooting-ground, which was inclosed with a railing, was in excellent condition; and at the end those ladies and gentlemen who preferred to witness the shooting at some little distance. There were outside rows of seats, those of the latter being placed further apart than those of the ladies; and at the end of each round, as the ladies and gentlemen went to collect their arrows, the scene was one of animated and pleasing, as appears in the sketch we have engraved. A fancy fair was held at the same time in a row of fifty very picturesque tents in the centre of the Archery Ground, to which the band of the 2nd Life Guards played a selection of music during the day. The following is a list of the prizes awarded by the Alexandra Park Company, Mr. Aldred, of Oxford-street, had presented a Spanish silver bow and arrow, which was given to the archer who made the highest score, as three prizes for each on Friday, handicap day, to be awarded according to the actual score. Messrs. Howell and Co., of Regent-street, had given a gold and silver medal, entitled "The Alexandra Memorial Bust," mounted on a polished ebony pedestal, with oxamelled silver shield, to be shot at and played for as a cup, and to be dabbed as a page, by Felix M. Miller, mounted on a pedestal with ornamental silver shield, to be shot at and played for as a cup, and a "Portia," mounted on a pedestal with ornamental silver shield. There were some other handicap sweepstakes on Friday. The judges were Captain Peckitt, Frank Bowman, and Mr. Ashton Hall. The secretaries of Arden; and A. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Royal Toxophilites. Upon the result of the shooting on Friday depended the awarding of the most successful competitors. The winners were declared, and the prizes and gold and silver medals distributed in the pavilion on the ground on Friday afternoon.

The following is a list of the prizes and the successful competitors:—

LADIES' PRIZE, silver bugle, value £5, given by the Alexandra Park Company (Sherwood), 405; 325, Mrs. Hamilton (Grand National), 343; 4th, Miss S. Ellis (Grand National), 337; 5th, Miss Ellis (Grand National), 334; 6th, Miss Turner (South Devon), 311. Greatest Metropolitan score—Mrs. P. Becher (St. Lazarus), 325. Greatest Provincial score (South Devon), 311. Greatest number of Golds—Mr. J. Ward, 12. Best Gold—Mrs. H. B. Have (Grand National), 29 Yards—Mrs. Becher, 29 Yards—Miss Mackenzie, Hits 89 Yards—Mrs. Everett (Tyberby Park), 67. Score at 80 Yards—Miss S. Edwards (Cotswold), 219. Hits, 80 Yards—Mrs. Lister (Grand National and Cheshire), 41. Greatest Number of Golds at 60 Yards—Mrs. Hele (Sherwood), Greatest Number at 50 yards—Miss M'Kenzie, Kettle (Merle). Best Gold at 60 Yards—Mr. Morris (Bath). Best Gold at 50 Yards—Miss Edwards (Cotswold). Metropolitan Greatest Number of Golds—Miss Lewis (South Herts). Best Gold—Mrs Whitcombe, who tied with Miss L. Chad (South Herts).

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.—1st, Mr. Edwards (Aston Park), 892; 2nd, Pr. Muir (Edinburgh), 851; 3rd, Mr. Walter (Royal Toxs.), 811; 4th, Mr. Atkinson (Dublin), 781; 5th, Captain Bertram (Dublin), 766; 6th, Mr. Spedding (Sea of Thos.), 761; 7th, Mr. Bethune (Dublin), 687; 8th, Mr. Chisholm (Clifton), 687; 9th, Mr. St. J. Coventry (West Somerset), 686; 10th, Mr. Tawney (Royal Toxs.), 684. Greatest Number of Golds at 100 Yards—Mr. J. H. Chance, 4. Greatest Number at 80 yards—Mr. Elliott (Aston Park). Greatest Number at 60 Yards—Mr. Rogers (Grand National). Best Gold at 100 Yards—Mr. Everett (Bath). Best Gold at 80 Yards—Mr. Baines (Lancashire). Metropolitan First Grass Score—Mr. Best (Royal Toxs.), 300; 2nd, Mr. Rogers (Metropolitan Archers), 289. Greatest Number of Golds—Mr. Bacon (Dunlop), 10. Best Gold—Mr. A. F. Moore (Warwick Valley). Greatest Score at 100 Yards—Mr. Best (Royal Toxs.), 247. Hits at 100 Yards—Mr. Hare (West Somerset). Greatest Score at 80 Yards—Mr. Ollier (Chesham-hill), 264. Hits at 80 Yards—Mr. Hare (West Somerset). Greatest Number at 60 Yards—Mr. J. Morris (Acton & St. Leonards), 225. Hits at 60 Yards—Rear-Admiral Lowe (Cornwall and Devon), 45.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We have engraved a View of the Interior of the Agricultural Hall, the Exhibition-annex, in which the International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Industry has been opened during the last week. This hall is a portion of the extensive buildings lately erected by the "Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company" within the ornamental pleasure-grounds which they have formed. This company's buildings consist of several portions, suitable for concerts and public meetings, the largest being capable of containing upwards of 8000 persons; picture-galleries, lecture-rooms, and a polytechnic museum; while surrounding these is erected a structure of iron and glass, 640 ft. long, varying from 84 ft. to 120 ft. wide, and 65 ft. high. The number of superficial feet available for exhibitors in the permanent building, exclusive of annexes, was 187,453 ft. ground space, and 100,460 ft. wall space. The Agricultural Hall, so-called from the horse show of the Royal Agricultural Society having taken place there, in 1853, was specially fitted up and erected for this exhibition. The central portion was divided from its smaller adjuncts by wooden partitions, and the general floor, suited for oxen and horses, was replaced by a strong deal flooring. The orchestra used in the decoration of the building are red, blue, white, and cream colour, and these are carried out in the flags and other adjuncts so as to present a cheerful and brilliant aspect. The principal entrance at the hall is, however, distinguished by the erection of a number of large cases for the exhibition of goods, as well as by the intrusion of a huge iron structure, which is the top of a lighthouse constructed for the use of the Ballast Board. This overcrowding of the central hall may, no doubt, be ascribed to the limited space at the disposal of the committee; but it would, perhaps, have been better to have excluded some of the contributions than to run the risk of the appearance of so important a portion of the exhibition as the nave. Here, and in the galleries which run up under the galleries, are displayed the exquisite poplins of Messrs. Pim and Co., of Dublin; the delicate lace, beautiful in design and perfect in workmanship, from the Limerick factory of Messrs. Richard Atkinson and Co.; Messrs. Todhunter and Owden, Messrs. Dunbar, Dickson, and Co., Messrs. Johnston and Carlisle, Mr. Girdwood, and other manufacturers, of Belfast. These fully sustain the reputation which the capital of Ulster has long enjoyed for the excellence of its linen fabrics. In this department Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, of Belfast, exhibit no fewer than fifty varieties of calicoes and linens, proving that this important branch of industry can be distributed quite as successfully as the south as in the north of Ireland. Amongst the manufactures of woollen goods is Lord George Hill, who sends from the wild and picturesque district of Glenties, in Donegal, a large and varied display of good serviceable flannels and hose made by the people in that locality. Messrs. Atkinson and Co. also forward rugs and other goods from the factory of Mr. Nicholls, of Cork; tweeds, manufactured by Messrs. Mahony, of Blarney, but dressed in England; and a great variety of dyes made by Messrs. Read and Co., of Dublin. Messrs. Scott, of Island Bridge; and Messrs. Read, of Ballybrandon. Cloths of a fine description, made by Messrs. Scott, of Cork, are exhibited by Messrs. Logan and Son, of New-row South. The south Dublin contributors to the manufactures-annex are numerous, and are exhibited by Mr. Lennan, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Wilkinson, and others; furniture, by Strahan and Co., Cantock and White, Ross and Co., and other firms; culinary articles by Messrs. Brandreth and Co., Bridge and Son; and a variety of ornaments and chimneypieces of Irish and foreign marbles, some of the specimens of which evince great taste in the designs and in the execution of the carving. The articles in the galleries are of a more miscellaneous and ornamental character. They include specimens of Limerick embroidery, Carrickmacross vellum, photographs, carvings, embroidery, embossing, and other matters which have no direct connection with art as with manufactures. In the rear of the Agricultural Hall, the space known as the Shelbourne-yard, is covered with glass, and inclosing an area of 22,000 square feet, has been appropriated to machinery. The north side has been set apart as a picture-gallery, and is divided into two departments, one of which is devoted to the larger paintings and the other to cabinet pictures. The lighting of the gallery is excellent. The works contained in the two hundred pictures, many of which are works of the highest merit. The landscapes of Mr. Von Thoren, Allenbach, Ruffaen, and other foreign painters are singularly fine. Her Sing-room has been contributed to the Dublin Exhibition of 1861 an immense picture representing Jean Jacobson following up the vessel to the conclusion of the sea-fight, and now sends a smaller work, but one of equal power, "Michael Angelo Attempting the Life of Raphael." The gallery contains many pictures by Etty, Cooper, Taylor, Erskine Nicoll, Hardley, and other modern English artists. The Lord Lieutenant and Sir Robert Peel are contributors of pictures to the gallery. The latter, who, has may be regarded as the best, though not the largest, collection of pictures that has ever been held in Ireland.

THE HORSE SHOW AT ISLINGTON.

OUR last Number contained some Engravings, from drawings by a Special Artist, representing several of the prize horses at the Great National Horse Show, which was opened the week before last, in the Agricultural Hall, and closed on Wednesday week. We now present a general View of the interior of the Hall, during the period of horses which took place at certain hours every day whilst the exhibition was open. Another Illustration represents a Lady of Hunters jumping over a framework of hurdles covered with furze-bushes to represent a hedge. The Hall is 400 feet long, and has an area which covers an acre and a half, and is, therefore, admirably adapted for such an exhibition as the least touch; so that there was no fear of throwing down the horse whose feet should come against them. The central area of the Hall had been inclosed and covered with tan, so as to form a safe and convenient circus for the performance of these equine feats, and for the promenade of the different animals before the judges, whether on driven—walking, trotting, or galloping in their turn. The floor outside this circus, as well as the seats in the galleries and boxes was usually crowded with spectators, of whom a fair proportion were ladies. On the Monday, the first shilling day, when the trial of the hunters took place at half-past three in the afternoon, there were five or six thousand persons in the building, and the scene was a very gay one. The Royal box was occupied at the time by the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Beaufort, and many other ladies of the aristocracy; another interesting contest between a number of celebrated trotting horses and ponies; and the admiration of the spectators was brought to a high pitch when the magnificent steeplechasers of the Duchess of Beaufort and her late Grace competitors in the carriage-horse department entered the arena and executed many leaps. During the five days a large number of sales of valuable horses were effected, realising excellent prices, and amongst the purchasers were many foreigners. We reported last week the performances of the Arabian horses and the award of the prizes, which were declared on Friday, the 1st inst., when the hall was first opened to the public. The total number of animals in the show was 419, and they included forty thoroughbred race stallions, twenty roadster stallions, sixty-nine hunters, thirty-two weight-carrying cobs, ninety ponies, and a number of Arabs, Barbs, Turks, chargers, hacks, state-carriage horses, and dressers. Upon the whole, the Islington Horse Show has proved a decided success.

A telegraphic cable between the Gulf of Spezzia and the nearest promontory of Corsica has been laid.



"THE COMBE FARM," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 56.



"STARTLED," BY HARRISON WEIR, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 57.

"A SOVEREIGN FOR A DAY IN NANT-FRANÇON," AT J. C. REED, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 72.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE INTO THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received from our Special Artist, who, after a short interval of repose in England, has returned to the seat of war in America and safely arrived at the camp of General Lee, a Sketch of the scene on board the blockade-running steamer Lilian as she entered the port of Wilmington, in the Confederate States, passing unharmed the squadron of Federal cruisers, on the morning of June 4. The special correspondent of the Times was a passenger on board the same vessel, has contributed to that journal a narrative of the run from Bermuda to Wilmington, which may be quoted as a commentary upon the Illustration we have engraved :—

"Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the Lilian and the Flash, two of the fleetest and most powerful of the blockade-defying vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip inward which either had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival vessels which is not satisfactorily allayed by their exceeding speed, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely; the sea like a millstream, and favourable beyond expression to light draught and low steamer craft, such as we have blockade-breakers, which lightly scratch the surface instead of clutching the ribs of old ocean, and which in summer seas have no more to fear from heavy marine craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt, than has the Irish night-express from the lumbering freight-train which leaves Euston-square two hours before it. Passengers have been known to pay extravagant prices slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing. It is not alone that they will undoubtedly, from the ocean a flag which, three years ago, might have been seen upon every sea of every zone.

"My experience on board the Lilian leads me to anticipate for Captain Coxetter and his vessel—as also for the owners, Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow—a long and prosperous career. An incident which occurred 200 miles from Wilmington, in a portion of the ocean which is constantly swept by Federal cruisers, proves the point at once. Upon our port bow was descried a sail enveloped in a dense canopy of smoke. Since it is needfully prudent to observe, in the case of a suspect Yankee guile, which is said to be nowhere more fertilely exhibited than in the capture of the blockade; but it was deemed possible, after careful scrutiny, that the vessel might be our friend. Briefly reasoning, "The ship which leaves a companion at sea in distress must be accursed. Captain Coxetter ordered our course to be altered, and we steered upon the stranger. It soon became evident that she was a Federal cruiser, making a dense white smoke with her forward coal, and heavily and spitefully eastward in apparent pursuit of another delinquent. The helm was rapidly changed, and our course resumed. Dusk and inscrutable came on the heels of flying all possibility of close observation. It is believed that ere the morrow's dawn should break we might reach Wilmington, and our speed was pressed. The night was favourable to our progress, a fine cloudy, half past three o'clock, half past three o'clock in the morning came, but by no eye peering through the thick gloom could the looked-for light at Fort Fisher be discerned. Then, as the morning grew, we continued to lay-to for the day, between the outer and inner cordon of the blockaders, being hardly to be distinguished that we should for sixteen hours unobserved; but it was a signal instance of good luck that from four in the morning until half-past one p.m. we were unmolested. Then the tall masts of a huge Federal cruiser, and her immense paddle-wheels and lofty black hull were visible for the first time. Then our engines were immediately put from the direction of Wilmington, the 'airy fairy Lilian' prepared to give us assistance. That speed was all we all felt she possessed. Then a slight delay there was before steam could be fully got up, and for some minutes our pursuer seemed to gain upon us. But as the pressure of steam ascended, the distance between us, twenty, from twenty to twenty-three, from twenty-three to twenty-six, and as the revolutions of the paddle quickened, from twenty-six to twenty-eight, from twenty-eight to thirty-three per minute, the Lilian flew out to sea, swift as arrow from a bow. In little more than two hours the chase of our pursuer was invisible, and her topgallant sails a speck upon the distant horizon. But as she still lay between us and Wilmington it became necessary to round her. The ship of the light-hearted Yank had little difficulty in accomplishing; but as the sun dropped into the sea, and our pursuer, although distant, still kept upon our port bow, we knew that, reckoning little the speed of our advance, we had sighted the inside blockade squadron before the close of day. There was nothing for it but to persevere, and fortunately, before we could accomplish the third, darkness had completely set in. Silently and with bated breath we passed, every object completely visible to every eye, and the suggesting the flashing out of a blue or Drummond light, and the rush of speedboat and shrapnel through our rigging and bulwarks. But it was not destined that upon this occasion the Lilian should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher a dark spot is seen on the bar, it is a blockade-runner, and the order to the pilot Captain Maffit to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and to run her down. We pass her within twenty yards, and again the ineffectual volley of musketry is wanting. Another moment and we are under the mound upon which stands the fort, and are questioned for news. The news is good all round. 'Three times there the Lieutenant Johnston!' 'six times six for General Lee;' and in mirth and laughter and song the night wears away. The Lilian is now lying at anchor off Fisrto, and is heavily fired at as she wears inwards. But morning finds both vessels and their cargoes safe, and what that cargo is, whether or it is rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least it may correctly be augured that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent the devices and experiments which the Captain Maffitt, and that in his new career his skill and success will be not inferior to those which distinguished his old."

"As an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied, I will conclude with the following facts. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster befalling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond. Indeed, I am informed that by the Government agent best than in his whole experience he has never felt a more earnest-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during the month he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost."

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC IN A SINGLE DAY.—We have another addition to the record of tourists' exploits for this season. Mr. A. W. Moore writes from Chamouni that, on the 10th inst., he left the village of Chamouni can be effected in a single day, and this is what he narrates of his own strenuous performance. "At 2.30 a.m. accompanied by my guide, Christian Almer, I left the rough but clean little inn known as the Auberge du Montanvert above the Col de Voza, and at 4 a.m. reached the Aiguille du Gouté at 10.10 a.m., and the summit of Mont Blanc, viâ the Rosse du Dromadaire, at 2.30 p.m. The descent to Chamouni was effected by the ordinary route of the Corridor, Grand Plateau, and Glacier des Bossons, at 9.30 p.m. we were back at the inn on the other side of Chamouni, but, in the darkness, missed the way through the lower part of the forest, and although, as we subsequently saw, the track was close to us, were unable to extricate ourselves till daylight. But for this unfortunate contretemps Chamouni would have been reached by 10 p.m. The excessive time occupied by the expedition (20 hours, including halts to the extent of only one hour and a half) was caused by the unusually dangerous condition of the Aiguille du Gouté, the ascent of which took two hours longer than usual, in consequence of the rocks being coated with ice. Under ordinary circumstances, a pedestrian, in good condition, might fairly hope to accomplish the entire "course" in eighteen hours. I may mention that my provisions for the day, including three bottles of wine, cost the sum of 8jf., and that, although the mountain had not been before ascended this year, Almer had no difficulty in finding me up and down unaided.

THE SAVOY CHAPEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE old Royal Chapel in the precinct of the Savoy was destroyed by fire in the middle of the day on Thursday week. The carelessness of workmen employed that morning about some repairs or alterations of the gas-burners under the organ appears to have been the cause of this disaster. The fire was discovered soon after two o'clock, when no person was in the building; the deacon of the parish some short time before they could be opened the interior of the chapel was filled with a mass of flames, which burst out of the large window and caught the back of a house in the Strand, This house (No. 100), occupied by Mr. Francis Bedford, with the *Pyx* office, which adjoins it, were the only private houses much damaged. We have engraved on page 69 a Sketch of the burning of the Savoy Chapel, which was one of the most interesting monuments of historic antiquity in London.

The Chapel Royal of the Savoy was built, in 1505, of squared stone and rubble, with a tower at the south-west angle. It was a small edifice, standing in a small burial-ground, amid a few trees and evergreens, it resembled the Virgin, and St. Andrew's, in the Strand, as that remained of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, built upon the site of the palace of Peter de Savoy, magnificently rebuilt by Henry, first Duke of Lancaster. Thither, with the Princess Blanche, he brought home from Poictiers by Edward the Black Prince; and there, in his "antient house in the Strand," he himself died, two hundred years ago, in 1361. The Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler's rebels, and lay in ruins until 1505, when Henry VII. commenced erecting St. John's Hospital, "to receive poor lame people and sore impotent folk." The Savoy was rebuilt, and completed by Henry VIII. The chapel was originally dedicated to the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, but, after the fire, in 1864, the old church of St. Mary-le-Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset. The parishioners united themselves to the precinct of the Savoy, and the chapel, being used as their church, acquired the name of St. Mary-le-Savoy; though before the householders beyond the precinct were formidable enough to dispute the title. The Savoy was a privileged sanctuary, renouncing all clean to say right or property in the chapel itself. There is a tradition that when the Duchess Anne brought a message from Richard III. to Elizabeth, the chapel of the Savoy was the first church in which divine service was performed. It was in this chapel also that the memorable conference between Laud, Juxon, and the old Puritan divine, Dr. Anthony Horneck, the favourite chaplain of King William, was held. The chapel possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and coffee-pury with traffic. Several persons of note are buried here, and had figure monuments. Among them are Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, and Sir Robert Douglas and his lady (seventeenth century). In a painted niche on the north wall of the lady kneeling—Jocea, daughter of Sir Alan Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, and wife of Sir Robert Douglas, Knt., who died in 1661. Among the altarpiece, was an ornamented recess, in the back of which had been placed a monument to the memory of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, and the memory of Anne Killigrew (1685), daughter of one of the Masters of the Savoy and a niece to the well-known jester. This was the lady described by Dryden as "Virgin of the sky," and a likeness of her by Over the door was a small kneeling figure, with a skull in her hands, inscribed "Mrs. Anne Killigrew, ob. 1710." A mutilated figure of Charity, it is thought, improperly named the Countess Dowager of Nottingham. Here, also, is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Edward Douglas, who translated Virgil; of George Withers, the poet, without a monument; and the Earl of Feversham, who commanded King James II.'s troops at the battle of Sedgemoor (1685). Here, also, is a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the celebrated library, which was destroyed by fire in 1731. The Savoy was last used as barracks and a prison for Scotland after the rebellion of 1745. Hogarth, and a Mr. Serres, who lived in Little Savoy Gate, where now are Savoy-steps. The first manufactory of flint-glass for optical purposes was established in the Savoy, by Guinand and Feretz's ground-plan shows the Middle Savoy Gate, where Savoy-street now is, and the Little Savoy Gate, where now are Savoy-steps. The first manufactory of flint-glass for optical purposes was established in the Savoy, by Guinand and Feretz, a Swiss and a Frenchman, in 1802. The Savoy was last used as barracks and a prison for Scotland after the rebellion of 1745. Hogarth, and a Mr. Serres, who lived in Little Savoy Gate, where now are Savoy-steps. The first manufactory of flint-glass for optical purposes was established in the Savoy, by Guinand and Feretz, a Swiss and a Frenchman, in 1802. The Savoy was last used as barracks and a prison for Scotland after the rebellion of 1745. Hogarth, and a Mr. Serres, who lived in Little Savoy Gate, where now are Savoy-steps. The first manufactory of flint-glass for optical purposes was established in the Savoy, by Guinand and Feretz, a Swiss and a Frenchman, in 1802.

CHANGES IN LONDON.

THE mutations in this "province covered with houses"—the new designation for our metropolis—are as sundry and manifold as the changes of the world itself. Change is the characteristic of Nature, and of Art also in this age of Titanic power and lightning speed; and adornment, hitherto the work of ages, in rapidity of execution is now attained by means which resemble the feats of enchantment rather than the slow pace by which our forefathers arrived at excellence.

Among the most striking changes in this closely-packed province of ours is the fast disappearance of ancient edifices and memorials of the past, regardless of sacrifice of sentiment, such as never entered into the calculations of Adam Smith. An old street in our city of twenty centuries of antiquity is now a rarity. We are covering with palace-like piles for our business purposes. Wide street, one of the long grand Roman ways in Britain; our new banking houses and the companies' houses seeming to aim at characterising commercial solidity in their architecture. Public edifices are raised on a scale for the gigantic railroad; and the once fishful Thames bids fair to have its entrance hidden by viaducts for the latest steam horse. Almost like the traffic of the metropolis at its centre has increased to an almost perpetual "block;" and the Court of Aldermen have been ludicrously twitted with failing to effect such a reform as, nineteen hundred years ago, the mighty Cæsar accomplished with ease—the regulation of the street traffic of Rome. The Londoner frets as regards one, since we all have seen how difficult it is to interfere with the life-stream of business; and how unpopular is such interference is the policeman driving an old apple-woman from her corner, and the heavily-laden hansom being stopped for the "City-stuff."

Before we leave "the province" or rather Cannon-street, we may state that nearly opposite the Roman *sudarium* (the London Stone) the railway will here strike into the heart of the City, in superb manner, by a grand hotel and station, in the Italian style, treated somewhat in the manner of the Palazzo Pandolfini at Florence, by pure rood and towers at each end of the elevation; the hotel being built over the station, as in the Charing-cross terminus and station. How the old clock of Dowgate (where Sir Francis Drake, "that famous mariner," lived) has been swept away for this great work we need not tell.

Another change will be made in the railway-station at Farringdon-street, in the place of the gloomy Fleet Prison. The other day the roofs of the lower street were all agape at workmen aloft pulling down Green Arbour-court, Farringdon-street, which, when he pawned his gab-coat to pay his rent and lend his landlord the remainder, was taken down thirty years ago.

Amidst this rush of utilitarianism there is a pleasing approach to sentimentalism observable in the increase of trees in the metropolis, and the greater care taken of the gardens of our squares, and every opportunity of adding "something green" to gladden the eyes and heart of the wearied Londoner. Thus, through the narrow streets and luxuriance of the lawns, and shrubs, and shady trees of the squares; just one of the latter of which this week was held the fourth Bloomsbury Flower Show, when some 800 plants were exhibited by working people of the parish, and 204 persons competed for prizes for "clean and tidy rooms." It is said that the First Commissioner of Works has purchased for the country the arcades and galleries of South Kensington, in hope to secure for the Nation the Crystal Palace contents. For the profusion of flowers and shrubs in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens we are indebted to Mr. Gowper; and to this and the thousands of summer visits to Kew Gardens, and to Temple Gardens, and countless shows in the suburbs, is partly to be attributed this improved taste in the Londoner's love for flowers and plants. Probably owe some of this improvement to the Smoke Act of Parliament, and to the better understanding of the Sanitary question.

A pleasing employment of flowers in civic processions has been more frequent of late years. The Serjeants-at-Law, we read, walked to St. Paul's Cathedral carrying bouquets of flowers; and the Aldermen and Sheriffs at the election of Sheriffs, on Midsummer Day, in the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor's state-crown was hung with green baths. How much execution that the Alexandra Park is progressing well; and the good people of Southwark have memorialised the Metropolitan Board of Works for a public park, which the Streets Committee recommend, and the Finance Committee are to provide for by loan. In this quarter a new thoroughfare has been opened, as we mentioned, eastward, into the populous districts of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, of the main street recently opened from Cannon-street to Commercial-road and the western parts of the metropolis, by way of Stamford-street. The new street, which connects Bermondsey with St. Thomas's-street, is about 1000ft. long and 40ft. wide, and has been made by the London and Brighton Railway Company, at a cost of about £7000, exclusive of allowances for compensation. The street, it is expected, will be of great benefit to intersected until now by little narrow and tortuous alleys, and must be a great relief to the traffic.

Akin to flowers is the sentiment of fountains—not the much-abused fines of Trafalgar-square, but the drinking-fountains of the metropolis, which are a sort of refinement upon the cocoa-nut shells of Arabia, as Lamb's Conduit, of nearly 300 years since. Our fountains have been set up by an Association which was duly incorporated under the title of Fleet-street and the Strand, thus giving increased convenience to the neighbourhood of the Courts of Law and Equity. There will be an ornamental frontage to the Strand and Fleet-street. The bill for giving power to the commissioners for acquiring the site specially excepts Temple Bar; it is not to be taken or sold without the consent of the Common Council of the City. This clause is, however, but to save the dignity of the City Corporation, for it has been abused gate will, doubtless, be taken down. Meanwhile, there has been a thorough repair and restoration of the present gate. The Lord Chancellor is empowered to sell out from the Suitors' Fee Fund, duly, and the other half million is to be provided by a Parliamentary grant, equal to the value of the property and offices, and the decision is to be made up by stamps for a period of fifty years. This measure, it is expected, will become law during the present Session; and then the concentration of the courts, which has been agitated for the last twenty years, will be carried out. We rejoice to have saved the noble arcs of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and hope to see the Government to make the site of the new courts.

The bill for an underground railway from the Great Northern lines to Charing-cross has just passed the House of Commons. The company have undertaken to make a line from Farringdon-street, near Fotenham-court-road, through St. Giles's (or such as remains of it), to the end of Bedford-street and King William-street, terminating at the north of the Lowther Arcade.

Between the Strand and Wych-street, the site of old Lyon's Inn is being covered with buildings for the new Law Institution, of which all to be seen at present are ranges of arches; the greater part of crazy old Holywell-street and the picturesque end of Wych-street remain. Another novelty in this quarter, the Strand Music Hall, is now rapidly rising, and is, we understand, originally in "an overdone design." If it be a merit that the general design of a building should bespeak its object, this is evidently a mistake.

The new Kingsway Holborn is rapidly progressing; the lower story, a lofty Italian arcade, with patera in the voussoirs, as seen from Charles-street, promises solidity. Should the picturesque old Holywell, or rather its remains, what a rookery has it become in contrast with the new buildings in Victoria-street!

Of the Thames Embankment we as yet see little but bear much. The mansion of the Duke of Buccleuch—gaining height by its picturesque Mansard roof—is a noble commencement of the line between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges; whence, to Black-friars, the Adelphi Terrace and Somerset House are fine instalments, the latter being, perhaps, the best-placed public building of the metropolis. The Middle Temple, with its new Library and the gardens, increased nearly 200 ft. in depth, will be a delightful addition for the lovers of flowers.

REFORM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MANY circumstances and causes combine to render the present the most important time in regard to the interests of British art since the foundation of the Royal Academy—nearly a century ago. Last year a Royal Commission presented a report and a large bluebook of evidence on the state of the Academy. To this the Academy, availing itself of its personal connection with the Crown, in virtue of its institution under the special protection of George III., has issued a reply in the shape of a letter addressed to her Majesty, under the title of "Observations of the Royal Academy on the Report," &c. This letter, "Her Majesty," according to the statement of Lord Granville in the House of Lords, "feeling as strongly as she always had done with regard to the privileges of the Academy, was glad to receive," and to it she deemed it right to return an answer through her responsible Ministers, and both the report of the Commission and the "Observations" made upon it were, as Lord Granville said, under consideration of the Government." The result of this consideration must and should be formally effected by a special vote in the House of Commons. The lower House is the less decided, in opposition to a proposal of the Government, that the National Gallery shall be retained in Trafalgar-square; and, as the whole of this site is occupied by that institution, there is scarcely the smallest doubt that the Royal Academy will (on many claims to assistance from Government being generally recognised) have given to it the plot of ground behind Burlington House which the Ministry had intended for the erection of a new National Gallery and that on this site the Academy will, as it has expressed itself prepared to do, expend the £80,000 accumulated from the proceeds of the annual exhibitions on the erection of a building suitable for all the purposes of its schools and the requirements of its exhibitions. The statement of Lord Granville was made in a discussion in the Lords principally on the "Observations" of the Academicians, which discussion took place subsequently to the vote in the Commons. The internal fill the statement of the conclusions of Government must, then, ripen the crisis which will affect the destinies of the Academy, and still more the welfare of the general body of artists for, probably, another century. It therefore behoves all interested in art to give the best attention to every proposition for reforming the Academy, and it would ill become a journal owing so much to art and artists as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to fail at this conjuncture in discussing the views on those points under consideration which it may deem of importance. If in any particular of these views any comment or vote be made on our observations, we can hardly be suspected of partisanship, for we have on several occasions acknowledged the services the Academy has rendered to art, and we would be among the first to vindicate and uphold its dignity and prestige. We may in particular mention our disapproval of the commissioners' plan for introducing lay members, believing that, although extremely plausible in theory, it was likely in practice to do little good, and might lead to much evil and foreseeing, moreover, that (as the event has proved) it would be almost unanimously rejected by the Academy, and would not be desired by the great majority of artists.

Before discussing differences let us, however, hasten to state what we believe are the Academy's claims on which we can appeal for what we can give it credit. In the first place, then, the greatly increased price which will be at once paid for the ground, as well, there can be little doubt, remove two of the limitations of late years most invidious to the functions of the Academy. There will be an opportunity for providing ample accommodation for the schools, and for the power to credit the Academy with a sincere desire to perform the office it has assumed of giving the fine-art education perfectly than any other agency. We are disposed to recommend, prospectively only, and upon its educational power becoming greatly developed, that it should undertake or associate itself with the teaching of the arts of design; but, seeing how the fine and industrial arts flow into each other, some provision should be immediately made for giving the requisite training to finishing instruction than can be obtained in ordinary schools of design, and whose proficiency should be rewarded with prizes and certificates. But we trust that, at all events, the Academy will, at the earliest opportunity, adopt all reasonable suggestions for rendering its strictly teaching body more effective and for giving it a popular character. With, practically, almost unlimited space available, there will also, we cannot doubt, be ample room for the full exhibition of all paintings of real merit within a convenient distance from the schools. It is, however, of the highest importance that a most liberal view should be taken of the proportion of space for exhibition that may ultimately be required. Really inferior works should not, of course, be sent as a national display; on the contrary, a standard of excellence almost as high as it is of necessity at present should be maintained. But large halls will be required on the ground to meet the rapidly-growing requirements of art, and also for the exhibition (perhaps in connection with the architectural designs) of cartoons and drawings. To these suggestions we would add the following, our artists are at length giving earnest of great things to come. Besides, it is desirable to encourage an extension of the Academy exhibition similar to that of its teaching. A limited number of representative examples of the highest excellence of each manufacturer would assuredly increase the attractions and interest of the great art-gathering of the year, and with it the influence and revenues of the Academy. In the exhibition at Trafalgar-square in the present year there are only 1062 works exhibited, against very nearly triple that number in those of these at first rejected in the "Year of Salon, and at the latter there are several classes of art-productions which are simply or not at all represented among ourselves. We are convinced it is impossible to overrate the importance of exemplifying all the fine arts and their chief application in association. It was the fact of their admirable association that rendered the ancients so harmonious development to the arts and art-workmanship of the later Middle Ages, and early Renaissance, and it has been the want of this which renders our sculptors and architects unable to work together, and so many of our painters incapable of realising the requirements of mural painting. Our mural decoration, these views suggest, must prematurely it may be thought—is, we must confess, because we appreciate fully the strong Conservative spirit of the Academicians, that they will not take a sufficiently broad view of their extended responsibilities in relation to the public, and that they will not aspire to render their Academy the comprehensive and representative institution and the grand palace of art it might be made.

The principal wish amongst the body of Academicians from forty-two to fifty could scarcely have been resisted. But we do not understand that the Academy, administered by the Council, is capable of increasing the number of Associates, should wish, instead of fifty, to progress to less the number undefined. Surely fifty is not too large a number if we are at all to regard the Academy as a body means of working and rising talent in this country; and surely the Academy does not wish to be guided by its own admission, by the shocking principle which fixes the future number of Academicians must absolutely equal to the Associates, unless the latter fill up a vacancy among a mere honorary acknowledgment of merit. That the Academy really wishes to confine, as to an empty distinction seems, we regret to say, intimated by other portions of the "Observations," in which Academicians are unwilling to allow the Associates the right of exhibiting each two works, while they object to placing in the hall of Associates more than four; each of themselves. Moreover—and to this we beg to call especial attention—they seem resolved to maintain their exclusive privileges to the General Assembly, or to allowing them the power of voting in elections either into their own body or into that of the R.A.'s themselves. A liberty of membership common to all artists would be permitted to them in common with the Academicians; but as this is not sought by freedom of vote, or any legal right of influencing the elections, and as the Academicians will be actually free to disregard such nominations, the boon can only confer an important moral force, and, without other guarantee, can be considered little short of a mockery. Some of the opponents of the Academy have, we think, gone too far in claiming for the Associates equal power, if not equal privileges, with the Academicians. For our part, we would only ask for the Associates a degree of privilege and influence reasonably, logically, let us say, proportioned to their subordinate Academic grade: for instance, let the Associates have the right to exhibit two pictures to the four by an Academician, and let him have one vote on all subjects to two for a full member. But, on the other hand, if this be refused; if the Academicians refuse to retain all the important power they at present enjoy entirely in their own hands, if they refuse the fair and moderate measure of reform we have sketched out, they will, we are constrained to say, undoubtedly set at defiance that public opinion to which (and this the Academicians seem to have forgotten) the Royal Commission owed its origin, they will entirely disregard the opinion and feeling of the great body of working artists, all of whose varied interests their institution should represent, they will totally fail to attract to their numerous exhibitions the principle of art since the foundation of the Academy, and they will leave unrenewed the principal cause of that odium and invidious comparison which, though often to some extent unjustly, has led in some quarters to the title of Royal Academician being deemed little better than an epithet of reproach. Such a result would be hopeless and ruinous, and want of confidence to overshadow what should be the bright and unsullied fame of the Academy of the country.

In view of the apparent indisposition of the Academicians to enter upon a new and more liberal course of action, the question has been raised in the House of Commons as to what is to be done if not less than £60,000, the Government should not stipulate for a right of interference. In the first place, this question, we think, on full reflection will, we think, convince those who understand the peculiar nature of art and artists, and who reflect how undesirable it would be for members of the Legislature to have the power of deciding purely professional details, that, provided the Academy re-established on satisfactory principles, the less chance the Parliament has for meddling and muddling in matters of art, perhaps, the better. However, we quite agree with Lord Granville's suggestion that, if the Government gave additional facilities to the Academy, they ought on grounds of public interest to endeavour to render the governing body satisfactory not only to the artists, but to the body at large in connection, and that it is, perhaps, desirable, by means of negotiations between the Government and the Academy, to seek to secure some popular representation in that institution." But if the Academy were at the outset to make itself thoroughly representative no other pledge should be asked for its proper working. We earnestly trust the Academicians will reconsider the whole of their observations on the subject of their constitution in the "Observations."

A memorial (alluded to by Lord Stanhope) against the exclusion of the Academicians, and setting forth that the Academy scheme is "unsuited to the wants of the profession and incompatible with a liberal constitution," and which has been signed by many of the leading artists of the day, is in course of signature. We need not, however, give this document in extenso, as on the questions at issue nearly all the signatories to the Academy have given their own views. Nevertheless, there are two or three paragraphs we deem it necessary and manly in tone that they can scarcely fail to be generally interesting. Thus, "Considering the notoriety of the fact that each nomination-paper must be signed rightly contents by the Academicians, the Academy can hardly be considered," and thus the so-called "right of nomination 'are have, of course, called it by the name of 'permission') is rendered a mockery and a misleading on opinion." "That this is a correct view of the question," continues the memorial, "appears from the following paragraph :—The right of nomination, whether by individuals, societies, or constituencies in elections, is an important privilege as such (); but its great utility would be to a large extent destroyed if the persons nominated might sometimes differ from their own." Whether the apparent vagueness of the latter part of this proposition in the "Observations" is the result of design or accident we cannot say, but it is one of the moralists is most natural. "We cannot refrain from remarking,' say they, 'that the mode of expression adopted by certain members of the Academicians does not, in our mind, constitute an important privilege." "That is a correct view of the question," continues the memorial, "appears from the following paragraph :—The right of nomination, whether by individuals, societies, or constituencies in elections, is an important privilege as such ()'



"SUNRISE ON THE KÖNIGS SEE, BERCHTESGADEN, BAVARIAN ALPS," BY W. C. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE visitors to the present exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours owe, we think, grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Collingwood Smith for the large and effective drawing we have engraved, representing, as it does, a view which, though one of the most magnificent in Europe, has been very seldom painted by English artists. There is plenty of romantic scenery along the whole of the south of Bavaria, close under the high wall of the Alps, though the mountains do not belong to the principal chain. There are, in particular, numerous beautiful lakes, which, though generally somewhat inferior to those of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, vary in character from the pleasing to the sublime. Of these, however, the last lake eastward, the famous Königs See, on the borders of Salzburg (situated in a narrow strip of Bavaria almost inclosed within the Austrian territory), the subject of our Engraving, is scarcely to be surpassed for grandeur. The view the artist has selected is taken from the Berchtesgaden territory, looking towards Sanct Bartholomä—a *Wallfahrts Kapelle*, or chapel to which pilgrimages are made (after which the lake was formerly named the Bartholomäus See), and which is seen on a tongue of land to the right about an hour's row up the lake. Close to this chapel is the *Jagdschloss*, or hunting-seat of the King—which gives its modern name to the lake. During the Royal battues forty or fifty chamois are often collected together by a circle of peasants, who encompass the woods for this purpose, and drive the animals into the water, where (contrary to our English notions of fair sport), they are shot from boats. At the *Jagdschloss* travellers are furnished with refreshments, including, among other delicacies, the char of the lake and sometimes chamois venison.

The really sublimely-impressive character of the scene is due not merely to the height and magnitude of the surrounding mountains, but to their precipitousness. They fall on all sides in a sheer and sometimes almost perpendicular descent of 5000 ft. and upwards, and then plunge into the fathomless depths of the dark-green lake, so as to leave no foreland at the water's edge, and scarcely even a landing-place. The lake is rendered still more sombre and black by the dark fir-forests which clothe the sides of the less precipitous hills, and are mirrored in the still lake, save where a distant cataract traces a keen line of silvery sky reflections; this, and the glittering snow of the highest peaks serving, however, only to intensify the several contrasts. Fantastically-shaped clouds, wreathed in tangled masses around the summits of the mountains, are again in picturesque contrast with the sheltered quiescence of the lake, which, as we have said, is only ruffled by some light and partial air current, or, perhaps, by the oar of a solitary boatman, or the wing of some wild bird. Far above the lonely buildings at its base rises (8600 English feet) the gigantic Watzmann, with its snow-clad double *horner*, and trackless clefts. The distant bells of the cattle feeding on the alpine meadows are alone heard in this solitude, whose pinnacles and ridges are the peculiar haunt of the eagle and the chamois. Mr. Smith has, with true artistic instinct, represented this scene in the light of early day, when the pale sun-beams fall athwart the dark lake from the shoulders of the eastern mountains—and he has appropriately quoted the lines—

> That sacred lake, withdrawn among the hills—
> Its depth of waters flank'd as with a wall
> Built by the giant race before the flood—
> Where not a cross or chapel but inspires
> Holy thought, lifting our thoughts to God.



"SEATED," BY F. W. TOPHAM, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 76.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

As we presumed to say last week, writing in advance of the event, the Tory cavaliers scattered the Ministerial party in the Lords, but were themselves thoroughly beaten in the Commons. The success in the Lords was gained without their dashing leader, Lord Malmesbury making but a very sorry lieutenant; and the Palmerston Bishops, in a firm phalanx, fighting boldly for their chief, and sitting as unconcernedly on their benches as did the Conscript Fathers when the Gauls were at the gates. The success in the Commons was not unexpected, the talk at the clubs giving, according to the wishes of the speakers, a majority of four or of twenty-three. Something between the two, eighteen in fact, was the reality; and old sticklers to the records of the House, when party feeling and impatience, long grumbled at this shabby majority and quote instances of eighty, ninety, or 120. The Tories have the true timidity; dare not on a defined policy even when they hardly for war, and as little for peace; they bore the same charges on their shields, but with "a difference," as the heralds say; they were neither hot nor cold, and have been rejected by most thinking men, and notably by Mr. Ruskin, who has given an utterance solemn and deep to his feelings, "I am through the Seventies of Venice" might be one of his hieroglyphs. "What true words," he asks, "are worth any man's utterance while two English gentlemen can stand up in the English Commons and quote Virgil at each other's round sentences, and show their pretty little venomous 'carte and tierce' of personality, while even as they speak eternal silence is wrapping the have massacred Denes?" Elsewhere he notes, as we did, the curious fate which led Mr. Kinglake to forego and forget his "History" and to "now like a mosquito cat going to be made a mummy of for Bubostis. Now, the nation of our future Queen calls upon us in its last agony, and we turn our backs." Our future Queen! Mr. Ruskin is not alone about poor women! The *Times* and Mr. Bernal Osborne have boldly alluded to this great difficulty in the English mind, of which we more than once have spoken.

Time is rather rapidly filling in certain memorable instances for History. If we are to credit a very circumstantial rumour, Denmark, to save herself from destruction, seeks admission into the German Federation, and has proposed to herself the task of organising and keeping up the great German fleet, part of which is already built. If so, we shall find that we have made a great blunder in not helping the Danes. In America, History records much the failure of Grant's expedition and the struggle for the presidency as the first influential cry for a further division of the once great Republic. Colonel Anderson, brother to Major Anderson, who defended Fort Sumter, writes a letter full of Americanisms and plain sense. "Rumpant war has yoked her wagons to her star and is now about getting her harness under foot. Our generals blush behind the bucket of Mars, and that she-devil Bellona lights us on. I am for peace; for a total and immediate cessation of war. I am sick of the contemptible game I hate their selfish measures. Let us have a Western Confederacy!" Elsewhere Colonel Anderson wishes to know if "the bright sparkling river of the Ohio, down to the father of the waters—down to the ocean of peace," adding, "the original Union is dissolved." This is a fool enough to doubt it. The Union is dissolved." Now, although this may remind one of Elijah Pogram, and the bright house of the American eagle being in the dirt, yet, still it is a good sign of the times. Many men must think with this honest gentleman, and, if so, the beginning of the end, although a long end, perhaps, of the American war has commenced.

Mr. Lumley's "Reminiscences of the Opera" the author tells a story to the effect that when Prince Louis Napoleon heard of Cavaignac's firing on the people after an encuente in 1848, he said earnestly to a friend, "that man will be president." It is a great many men have been clearing the way for his Imperial Majesty, and the French people have even now reached with a strange rapidity the way in which Prussia is clearing away all kinds of dynastic scruples—scruples of treaty and of conscience—so that in a short time there will be no Europe to be called the concert of Europe, but simply "Brobdignag, Lilliput, and the old Napoleon;" "why hesitate? Fate always works for him who strikes for wrong." I am sick of the word peace. Everybody knows that, during the last year, ten thousand titlepages have been added to the list of books. How many titlepages the attack on Christianity by Messrs. "Essays on Jesus" have added to we hardly know, but certainly to more than a hundred. Nor, in the matter of books, has England been less busy. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Company have just published the "English Catalogue of Books for Twenty-eight Years, from Jan. 7, 1835, to Jan. 7, 1863." It is of 518 pp., and contains the publisher's name and date of publication of 47,000 distinct works; and it is calculated that 21,900 books have been published during the last eight years, or an average of 2,737 per year, exclusive of reprints. As in our books we do not count titlepages of reprints, or second editions and the like, so we do not claim for our authors and printers an industry nearly equal to that of Paris, which city has, however, been for 200 years celebrated for its literary activity.

The Dean of Westminster has consented that a monument to Thackeray shall be put up in the Abbey. Fielding, who died abroad and alone in Lisbon just one hundred and ten years ago, was indebted to the attention of a foreigner, the French Consul, Chevalier de Meyrionnet, for the last tribute of respect. He raised his friend, wrote his epitaph, and urged the English factory to build a monument. How good Parson Home, Allen Bonnycastle, and Samuel Pasquel Thackeray, his brethren of the Garrick Club, led on notably, we hear, by Mr. Wakley Brooks, the Dean of Westminster deserves for the first. Whilst upon the subject of monuments, let us serve another dish of *poetical tongues per force* again. Shakspeare is to have a monument on New York. Part of the money was, and is, long past due, has been subscribed, and the monument will "embrace a statue," the suggestion of the ingenious author of the "Life of Lord Clarendon," from the Droeshout print and the Stratford bust. Nor have we done with the immortal William yet. In this year's number of the *Anthropological Review* we find him "considered ethnologically and phrenologically." Finally, Mr. Hunter, late secretary of the Stratford committee, has published a very full history of the movement in that town; a book curious to all Shakspeare collectors.

Has anybody in the House for the last six weeks a grammatical correspondence on the phrase "It's me"? It is well known that Lindley Murray, in his "Queen's English," defended this vulgarism. Mr. Moon, in his lively book, "The Dean's English," has handsomed him very soundly for this and other solecisms. Let us give him a quotation in aid from Pope's "Rape of the Lock," "he" new to earth and sky, who has never thought that 'this is I' ":—

But so he grows he gathers much,
And learns the rules of Logic and of "me."

Surely the "old party in the shovel-hat," as Dean Alford humorously styles himself, has learnt it by this time, and will not say again to every answer, when asked who is there, "Please, Sir, it's *me*?" This controversy in the *Reader* is well worth reading, and should be reprinted.

Two celebrated personages have been distractedly placed in the obituary. The abstraction is *The Owl*, which, after No. 1000 (it began at No. 1001), ceases to be. It contained early information of marriages, and picked up the whispers of the Foreign Office. The other is "Manhattan, the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, a writer who always amused, but never to cructed. He held a dashing pen, which many will miss; he threw new alike personality and gossip, and his vivid pictures were life those figures which pass before a concave mirror—you saw them pir ity enough, but the next moment forgot them. Peace be to his ait es! A rabid Northerner at one time, he had honestly thought his self round to General Scott's opinion, and wanted to let the "ways and sisters go in peace."

Abd-el-Kader has returned to Damascus from his pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Great Eastern left the Mersey for the Thames, on Saturday last, to take on board the Atlantic telegraph cable.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Life and Times of Caroline Matilda. By Sir C. F. Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett & Co.) Chivalry is modest; it is only metamorphosed. Gallant gentlemen no longer don their armour, mount their horses, and challenge all the world to single combat in vindication of the virtue of departed beauty; but they put on their dressing-gowns and slippers, go privately among the manuscripts and printed pamphlets, and at the point of the pen defend the reputation of long-buried loveliness from what they consider unmerited aspersion. Sir Nicholas Wraxall has left behind him memoirs, but Caroline Matilda he found a fresh champion. There is a cry of "Sir Lascelles to the rescue!" and three huge volumes issue from the press to clear the name of a repeated adulteress. The time is certainly not ill chosen for reviving a memory. The Queen of Denmark plays a prominent part, even were the story of her beauty and her misfortunes not inventive and her guilty love (as rumour has it), and her only sorrow, as familiar to the English public as the sorrows of Mary Queen of Scots. But it is a question, whether, novels and operas to the contrary notwithstanding, the majority of English readers have not a hazy acquaintance with the history of the life of George III.'s sweet sister. They may have a dim recollection that she is said to have been divorced, and that she died young, but unmistakely concerned in the tragic fate of Struensee; but, with respect to the events which led to her marriage with an idiotic debauchee; with respect to the memories of her married life; with respect to the intrigues at work against her; with respect to her inexperience, her friendlessness, and her free-and-easy manners, which she carried so far as to ride man-fashion on horseback; with respect to the circumstances which led to her imprisonment in Stromberg; with respect to the proofs on which the charge against her of adultery rests; with respect to the alleged confession to the surrender of all her ties with Denmark, to her residence at Celle, to the projects to have recourse to the petition she had lost, to the suspicious suddenness of her death—with these memories can we profess to be refreshed. But our author has better motives than the refreshment of memories of the days of gallantry long forgotten. Sir Nicholas "with a very recent period a perfectly new light has been thrown on the whole subject by the discovery among the State papers in the privy archives of Copenhagen," another, that he has been enabled to procure a copy of the "Mémoires de mon Temps," written by the Queen Dowager Juliana Maria of Hesse-Cassel, widow of Christian VII., which the late King of Denmark allowed to be printed for private circulation." Sir Nicholas, in the course of discovering or transacking the private journals, correspondence, &c., of the late Sir N. W. Wraxall, who was much employed in the interest of the Queen of Denmark, "has also had the good fortune to obtain from a source of the never-yet-published letter (of the genuineness of which he says there is no doubt) which Caroline Matilda addressed, and which wrote to her brother, George III. Our author does not seem to be quite positive that he has discovered the real motive of publication of his protégée, but leaves the decision to his readers; and we must beg leave to follow his example, for there is, no doubt, great weight in the circumstances which surround the letter. Among the books which was "discovered in the secret archives of Hanover" some years ago, as well as in the correspondence of Horace Walpole, are "secrets" of innocence; and so there is in a joint confession on the part of two living persons of their guilt. That a Queen, a wife, and a mother should make a confession of dishonour to her brother is not been guilty, merely from a genuine desire to shelter the dastard who must evidently have been the real seducer, from the penalties of her selfish motives, is more than we can believe of Queen, wife, mother, or sister. Women constantly do strange things, but they do not stop short at confessions of uncommitted crimes. Such things occasionally confess the sin, and that without the slightest shame; but, you may be sure, not to the "dearest dear." Bah!

The Art-Workman's Position. By A. J. B. Beresford Hope. (John Murray.) A pamphlet on the Exhibition of Industrial Art of the South Kensington Museum some months ago. Mr. Hope's object is unexceptionable; he is well acquainted with the subject of which he treats, and his remarks are characterised by much sense and moderation. The place which the art-workman has hitherto occupied is that of an inferior, and consequently unsatisfactory one. The generic may thus have been overlooked; but his merits have run the same chance. Mr. Hope wishes to see the artist-workman in the same, claim in competition the distinction which is justly his, and avoid by publicity the temptation to carelessness which at present besets him. Every one interested in the question should read what Mr. Hope advances.

Three Lectures on Shakspeare's Sorrow. From the French of Felix Bungener. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is a little book which requires the gentlest treatment. One may consider it morbid, another sacred; but it is always very delicate. Our own sentimentality contained in it is very naturally and very simply expressed. A father has died, and his son, the apology for a man, mourns the loss will blame the loss if he sets down upon paper and publishes for the benefit of mankind the sorrow of his heart. The author, considering the reflections which came upon him from time to time during the short period which elapsed from the moment when the little face, so dear to him as a child, was hidden from him after death, and expressionless, until the awful hour when the little body, which had been the environment of the beautiful spirit, was consigned to the "cold obstruction" of the grave? The book is intended for consolation rather than for mere lament; and its exquisite simplicity in the original French is the apology for its publication.

Monte Tribbio. By Holme Lee. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Miss Holme Lee has written a pretty tale of Italian peasant scenes both grave and gay, which, by graphic description and truthfulness to nature, will please all readers. The characters are well contrasted, the delicate shafts of pathos and the stinging lash of satire. The portraiture, too, is for the most part excellent, and herein is the chief defect of the book. Where the author has over-elaborated her portraits, the interest of the reader is divided and weakened, instead of being concentrated upon the principal figures. The plot, and the story, so far as the heroine is concerned, is exceedingly simple. It is the tale of "blood," not in the sense of "gore," but of "ancient lineage." A dead scene, a mushroom-but in all other respects a most worthy—gentleman, loves the believe of the Talbots and is loved in return by one of the Talbot family, a daughter of Talbot. Hence arises a breach between them, which results to him in premature death, and to her in a broken heart. She has a sister, a selfish sister who does not share her views about "family," and the contrast between stately Maude, with whom pride swallows up even love, and sweet Letitia, the child of love, is drawn with much skill, in a very charmingly worked out. That dogs should enter largely into the circumstances of a tale like this, and into the scenes which are described, is no more than one would have expected from the author of "Four Months." Of the large, sensible, and humane views which the author holds on all matters, especially on those which are towards the poor, the landlord towards the tenant, the employer towards the employed, we have had ample proof in former tales.

Mattie: a Story. By the Author of "No Church." (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) A very pleasant, unpretending story, with a slight drawback of garrulousness and diffuseness. The incidents are simple, and the characters are strong without the exaggeration of unselfishness of one Mattie Gray, who is the heroine, and the superlative position of an orphan child straying upon the streets of London, from whence she is taken by the kind benevolence, and, at last, sacrifice, owing to her impulsive nature and want of early training; sometimes, indeed, in a form which has the effect of a too great pleasant suspicious, and which even the reader, who is behind the scenes, occasionally views with reprobation; but, on the whole, she behaves as a heroine. As for the lovers, for whom her chief sacrifice is made, they (especially the lady) raise one's bile to a wonderful extent, so little acquaintance do they seem to have with their own minds. They go up and down, and round and round, after the manner of a seesaw or a weathercock; and the only occasion upon which they both at once command our admiration is when Sidney confides to Harriet the startling secret of his coming blindness, and Harriet vows that her love is strong enough for that or any other trial: the situation is almost sublime. Sidney, no doubt, displays exactness himself throughout the piece; but his blindness and temporary of his sight is not to his credit, and proves him to have been fit mate for nobody better than Harriet Wesden. And she was a vain, selfish, coquettish little fool.

Tales and Traits of Sporting Life. By Henry Corbet. (1 vol. Rogerson and Tuxford.) We have here a reprint of articles which have already appeared in a more periodicity sporting—periodicals. They appeal almost entirely to the sympathies of "sporting men," and are written in sporting strain. One of them, however, called "The Thistle Down," might be read with great advantage even by those square-toed persons who imagine that every keeper of race-horses is a son of Belial, and that to get children employment in a man's stable is a shade worse than making them pass through the fire to Moloch. It is a very interesting sketch of Mr. Merry's racing-stable at Russley, and we are therein informed that the lads "go to the village church regularly every Sunday; and there is a chapel-room at the Grove, which is a school-room every evening in the week and a place of worship on the Sabbath." There is, also, a paper on "The Breeding of Hunters and Hacks," which seems to be worthy of attention; for the writer writes as one having, as he no doubt has, authority upon such matters, which are just now in everybody's mouth.

MUSIC.

The production of Gounod's new opera, "Mireilla," at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been attended with that degree of success which his countrymen indicate by the phrase *succès d'estime*. It will not exist, nor will it attract from, the reputation of the author of "Faust." Considered only as a musical work, perhaps the preference may be given to "Mireilla," as being more simple, more melodious, and less deformed by overwrought harmonies and modulations than the more successful precursor. But, as a drama, "Mireilla" is unmeasurably inferior to "Faust," and hence its comparative failure. We have more than once pointed it out as a fact to which musical composers pay too little attention, that the success of an opera depends less on the merits of the music than of the drama to which the music is united. It will be found that no bad drama has ever been a successful opera. What can be more ridiculous than the libretto of the "Zauberflöte"? And yet the "Zauberflöte" has never been even tolerated on the stage. It is to bear its enchanting melodies it is only in our concert-rooms or drawing-rooms that we can enjoy that pleasure? Why has the "Faust" of Spohr been superseded by the "Faust" of Gounod? Because no association of poignant will compose for a moment the latter piece to the chef-d'œuvre of the illustrious German. But the "Faust" of Spohr is a piece of operatic concert; the "Faust" of Gounod is the grand and pathetic poem of Goethe. As to "Mireilla" it is a simple pastoral, rather pretty, and not devoid of interest; sufficient to form the subject of a light three-act opera or of two rather three acts. But wire-drawn as it has been by the Parisian playwright, it becomes a story of the existence even of a public interest to the ponderous tragédies lyriques of the French opera stage; and that it should have a successful career at the Académie royale, a thing to be expected as a matter of course. The libretto of "Mireilla" is founded on a popular tale by Mistral, a Provençal poet. The incidents are few and simple. Mireilla is the belle of a village of France. Mireilla, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, is a rustic belle, whose hand is sought by many young men of the district. Mireilla has given her heart to Vincenzo, a poor but handsome young basketmaker; but her father favours the addresses of a herdsman called Vitas, whose brutal strength alone makes him a source of general terror. Then Raimondo (her father) is solicited to consent to her union with Vincenzo he sternly refuses, and commands her to wed Vitas. As the latter has passionately declares that she loves the poor basket-maker, and will wed no other. Vitas, in his brutal rage, escaped at his rejection, vows vengeance against his favoured rival. Waylaying Vincenzo in a solitary place, he attacks him, strikes him down with his club, and leaves him for dead. The treacherous incident, however, is frustrated, for Vincenzo's wound is not fatal; he receives assistance and is saved. Meanwhile, Mireilla, overcome by grief, succumbs to a tenderly treated by her father, who now repents his cruelty. In this state of mind the outrage suffered by her lover, and determines on a pilgrimage to the Camargue, that she might pray for his recovery, she sets out on her weary journey, but grief and exhaustion make a hapless end necessary. She sees an ecstatic vision, a chariot of a splendid city, which she believes to be Jerusalem, and which, though existing only in her imagination, is represented by the scene-painter as a reality. She arrives at length at the end of her pilgrimage. A procession of pilgrims is entering the church, and she is entering with them when her repentant father and her lover appear. They have followed her, but arrive only in time to witness her death. Sinking into the arms of her father, she expires in a paroxysm of religious joy, while her apotheosis is represented by a pictorial exhibition like that of Margaret at the conclusion of "Faust." Such is the original déboucher, but it has not been adopted at Her Majesty's Theatre, where the curtain drops, leaving the conclusion to the imagination of the audience. The author of the libretto, at the moment when Mireilla expires "the church at the back disappears, and the celestial city, guarded by a bright glory, is seen blessing Vincenzo and Mireilla." At Her Majesty's Theatre this clap-trap display, worthy of a Christmas pantomime, is judiciously avoided. Mireilla has formed in the arms of her lover; and, as she appears to be returning to consciousness, the sudden fall of the curtain allows us to suppose that her life is never to be restored. As for the music, it is redolent of Gounod. The stamp of mannerism is strongly impressed on it. Everywhere we recognise the good qualities, as well as the faults, which are apparent in "Faust." The composer possesses no great variety of musical phraseology. In the one opera, as in the other, there are pleasing and pleasing themes, the offspring of a musical mind; but the artistic power required in order to work out these themes into a finished and symmetrical morceau is absent, and consequently the most melodic beginning simply and accurately, are spoiled by harsh modulations and unnatural resolutions. Yet, as an instance, the air sung by Mireilla as she falls at her angry father's feet, "Qui sait si mon amour dans ton âme," and the duet between Mireilla and Vincenzo, "Mireilla" has derived every advantage from the manner in which it has been produced and is performed at Her Majesty's Theatre. Titiens may be said the Adini of the opera; its whole weight rests upon her shoulders. She is scarcely ever absent from the stage, and in every phase of the character—in the grief of the gipsy, the impassioned woman, the martyred pilgrim, hopeless and distracted—she is simply charming. Nicolini, the young lover, is a feeble character; but Giuglini creates interest by his tenderness and feeling. Junca's Raimondo, the stern father, is a powerful piece of acting; and Santley, as the savage Vitas (a kind of Caliban), displays his usual dramatic and vocal excellence. Gassier's able performance, too, of Ambroise, Mireilla's father; is to be welcomed. There are three other parts—Tavena, a fortune-teller (Mdme. Trebelli); Vincenzo's sister (Mdlle. Rudersdorff); Andreino, a shepherd-boy (Mdlle. Volpini)—of no dramatic importance, but which show to great advantage the vocal talents of the performers. The scenery is new and beautiful, and the opera is put upon the stage in a way which does the highest honour to the management of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The only remarkable occurrence of the past week at the Royal Italian Opera has been the performance, after an interval of seven or eight years, of the best of Donizetti's comic operas, "L'Elisir d'Amore," cast with unprecedented strength, Adelina Patti being the Adina; Mario, Nemorino; and Ronconi, Dulcamara; and Faure, Belcore. We need scarcely add that it has been fully successful. It is announced that

"L'Etoile du Nord," the last novelty of the season, will be produced on Saturday, the 23rd of this month.

The first general meeting of the College of Organists was held, on Tuesday week, at Freemasons' Hall—Sir George Smart in the chair. This institution, founded only a few months ago for the cultivation of the organ, the noblest instrument, in the country, already numbers nearly 150 members. It was announced that ninety-three compositions had been submitted to competition for the two prizes offered by the council, and that these works were under consideration. Several of the members and their friends afterwards dined together, and during the evening a number of glees and madrigals were sung by the company, assisted by young gentlemen from the choirs of the Temple Church, St. Michael's, Cornhill; and Christ Church, Kensington Park; under the direction of the respective organists, Messrs. E. J. Hopkins, H. Lunn, and E. H. Lott. The new institution enjoys the co-operation of several of the most distinguished organists, both metropolitan and provincial, of whom this country can boast.

Mdlle. Isabelle Schuster gave a Matinée Musicale, on Thursday week, at the Assembly Rooms, South Belgravia, to a crowded audience. The pianist was assisted by Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Mr. G. Bond, and Signor Naspi, vocal performers; by Mr. Robeyn Reeves on the harp, Herr Liebe on the violoncello, and Signor Guido Regondi on the guitar and concertina. The entertainment was quite successful.

Miss Helen Hogarth gave her first matinée on Thursday the 7th inst., at the Hanover-square Rooms. This young lady is a vocalteacher of rising reputation, but does not profess to be a public singer, and therefore did not take part in the performances on this occasion. She was assisted, however, by a host of the best artists, including Mdme. Saunton-Dolby, Mdme. Weiss, Miss De Courcy, Miss Lascelles, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Arditi, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Wells as vocalists; Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Miss Madeleine Schiller (pianos), Mr. Sainton (violin), and Mr. George Howell (violoncello). The programme presented an elegant and refined selection of music. Signor Giuglini sang Benedict's song, "Figlia d'Egitto," and the air, "Spirto gentil" from "Lucrezia." Signor Gardoni gave Mendelssohn's romanza, "Al sasso' di tua melodia." The air, "Nobil Signor," from the "Huguenots," was sung by Miss Lascelles; Balfe's song, "The Sirrup-cup," by Mr. Santley; Duggan's "To find thee a servant-girl," by Mdme. Saunton-Dolby, accompanied by the composer; Hatton's "The lark now leaves his watery nest," by Mdme. Weiss; Weiss's "We were boys together," by Mr. Weiss himself; and Arditi's bolero, "Il segreto invisibile," by Miss de Courcy. Mdme. Arabella Goddard played Benedict's fantasia, "Where the bee sucks," with M. Sainton's ("Faltero") and De Beriot's duet for the piano and violin on airs from the "Huguenots." Miss Schiller played Liszt's "Ricordi," and an andante of Rummel. M. Sainton played his own fantasia on airs from "Faust;" and Mr. Edward Howell (a young violoncellist of the highest promise) his "Souvenir de Bellini," an elegant arrangement of airs from the "Puritani." The room was crowded to the doors with brilliant and successful company.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—Fewer theatres are now open than at this period in many former years. At the West End we have but the Adelphi, the Princess's, the Olympic, the St. James's, and the Lyceum. We had a novelty on Saturday—a burlesque by Mr. Burnand on the subject of "Faust and Marguerite." Not that the subject is at all novel, though the burlesque is—albeit somewhat anticipated by Mr. Isaac writer's extravaganza lately performed at the Greenwich Theatre. How that theatre took in hand the burlesque-opera of Satan's third curtain, and Arditi's bolero, "Il segreto invisibile," by Miss de Courcy. Mdme. Arabella Goddard played Benedict's fantasia, "Where the bee sucks," with M. Sainton

BOY ASLEEP.

It is impossible to imagine a more exquisite theme or "motif" for sculpture than that of a child sleeping. To the natural innocence, beauty, and grace of childhood—for everything that is very young has all these—there are superadded the mysterious sweetness, the almost preternatural purity, and the sanctity of sleep. If a sculptor, painter, or poet would embody or shadow forth his conceptions even of the pure spirits of a happy and sinless world, where can he obtain an image so appropriate for angel or cherub as those of a child, and especially that to be derived from the expression of a sleeping child?

This most charming, but at the same time most difficult, subject has been treated by Mr. Alexander Munro, in the statue we have engraved, with rare feeling and delicacy, yet without false refinement; but, on the contrary, with close adherence to nature. The body and limbs of the child generally express the consentaneous relaxation of sleep. The left arm—with the hand filled with flowers placed across the bosom—is especially happy in its indication of perfect repose. The slight protrusion, too, of the soft cheek, through the pressure of the falling head on the arm and shoulder, has been closely observed and imitated from nature. The sculptor's chief success is, however, in the eyes. It is very seldom that perfectly unconscious and deep yet placid sleep is so admirably rendered. Even Mr. Millais's little girl seems to have closed her eyes, in some degree, voluntarily, rather than to have quite unconsciously fallen into deep slumber. The representations of sleep by painters commonly fail in this way, or else they convey an impression of blindness. We would invite the reader to observe, also, that Mr. Munro has added to the inherent charm of his subject by the graceful fancy shown in the accessories. He has suggested by the bunch of wild hyacinths (flowers sometimes employed, if we remember rightly, as emblematic of sleep) which the child holds in its chubby hand, and by the soft couch of ferns and flowers on which it lies, that it has tired itself out gathering its simple posy of "blue bells," and that, finding an inviting spot in its little ramble, it has thereupon given itself up to sleep. We have only to add that the modelling of this figure has the soft rotundity and fleshiness which, in our opinion, are alone suited to the subject; although the Palgrave-Wodiner sect would, it seems, have us look, even in sculptures of children, for a rigidity of definition which would degrade what should be a work of art to the level of an anatomical preparation.



"BOY ASLEEP," SCULPTURE, BY ALEXANDER MUNRO, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"FLUFFY."

SINCERELY depreciating the angry lightnings of any feminine dark eyes which may perchance flash over these lines, it is yet not to be concealed that the whole race of painters (especially those distinguished chiefly as colourists), from Giotto down to the present day, have shown (and the poets, too) a decided partiality for blue-eyed, yellow-haired, brown-haired, or even red-haired—women. As such, our "great mother, Eve," the Greek Helen, the Madonna of the Christians, and a host of heroines, Christian and Pagan, and female personages of sacred and "secular" story, have always been represented. It may be alleged that the mediæval type and "temperament" of the Madonna were in accordance with a very ancient and not improbable tradition, saying that the same characteristics, though rarely found among the Jews of England, are very common among the contemporaneous Hebrews of Palestine, as well as those of Poland and Germany. This will not, however, explain the fact that La Fornarina" of Raphael, "La Cenci," the so-called "Mistresses" of Giorgione and Titian, and an unquestionable majority of the most favourite models of the painters, have been more or less fair beauties. We might add to similar examples in the works of nearly all the living painters, alike in the Academy and out of it, to prove our position. But it is time to confine ourselves to Mr. Joplng and his fair and fascinating "Fluffy," which we have engraved.



"FLUFFY," BY J. M. JOPLING, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

What a title for a picture! We give the painter the benefit of the assumption that he intended this odd designation to refer only to the tiny toy terrier which this fair girl holds so daintily and caressingly, and whose smother of white worsted hair may have provoked such an appellation. But we fear there are some persons so devoid of all sense of gallantry as to be capable of seeking to fix the name "Fluffy" on the lady herself, under pretence of its being applicable to her tangled warm golden—we dare not say red—hair and to the long pile of her dark sealskin jacket. Leaving such persons to the contempt they deserve, we beg to compliment the artist for the courage he has displayed in painting the profile view of a lady's face with a turned-up nose. Noses of this sort, in our judgment, have not sufficient justice done to them by the common run of painters. For, mark you, this is not a Greek, or straight nose—a Roman, or aquiline nose—a Jewish, or hawk nose—a "cognitative," or wide-nostrilled nose; but it is the delightful slightly-celestial nose feminine. French writers alone have done justice to the irresistible piquancy and animation of *le nez retroussé*—that is to say, in a woman; in a man it is detestable. Marmontel says, "Un petit nez retroussé renverse les lois d'un empire;" and we are not disposed to dispute the dictum. We confess, with the author of the very amusing "Notes on Noses," to a lurking penchant, a sort of sneaking affection for the feminine turn-up, vulgarly called the snub. "It does not command our admiration and respect like the Greek to which we could bow down as to a goddess, but it makes sad work with our affections."

We would gladly expatiate on the beautiful colouring of this drawing—altogether the best and most important work (it is life-size) which the artist has exhibited; and we would in particular call especial attention to the pure and lovely hues and tender gradations of the flesh-tints or "carnations." But we have already exceeded our allotted space. We must not, however, in conclusion, forget to remind the reader that Mr. Jopling is a first-rate shot as well as a good artist, he having carried off the grand Queen's prize at Wimbledon some three years since, and also one of the most coveted secondary prizes at last year's meeting. We trust to again hear of him from the same quarter this year, and that he will support his well-earned reputation both with his pencil and his rifle.

"SAVED."

THE subject of the water-colour drawing by Mr. F. W. Topham (sen.), engraved, has a simple directness of appeal which requires little comment. We must, if we have any imaginative and humane sensibility, feel the pathetic interest of the situation represented. We say "pathetic," because the sight, merely, of great joy, immediately succeeding deep distress, is often more apt to start a tear than grief itself. We must sympathise with the terror through which these hapless Irish have passed, and with the agony of suspense which has wrung that young mother's heart, as well as with the indescribable joy with which, at the first intimation of her darling's rescue, she now raises her hands and eyes to Heaven. But it should be noted, although a thing for which the painter is not specially recommended—it might possibly be overlooked, that Mr. Topham has chosen for his picture that moment in which the dramatic, in contradistinction to the mere sensational, interest culminates; and which is, therefore, best fitted for artistic representation. By painting an earlier period of the episode, the artist would have produced a too purely painful or a sensational picture. As it is, he intimates—notwithstanding that there appear to be no evidences of consciousness in the pallid face of the poor child just dragged from the water—that he is restored to life. This intimation is, of course, given in the emphatic title, "Saved!" But it is also conveyed in the representation itself: in part by the satisfaction with which his gallant young rescuer is drawing on his coat, though he must know how long the little fellow has been immersed; but far more by the ecstasy of gratitude with which the mother pours out her thanks to Heaven. Incidents such as this of dements drama seem to demand—in order to answer the requirements of good taste—that they should point to a happy termination, especially when there is no great moral to be enforced: a painful finale is more properly reserved for high art tragedy.

We have called the painter's figures Irish, and of this their physiognomies leave us no room to doubt. Besides, all who are familiar—and who is not?—with Mr. Topham's works will know well enough that he has almost invariably confined his pencil to the delineation of the Celtic race and its characteristics, whether in Ireland itself, in Brittany, or in Spain. Judging from the black hair and black-grey eyes of the young mother, we should say she is one of the ravishing beauties of the Claddagh, and we should place the site of the pier in Galway Bay. The apparent youthfulness of the kneeling woman (to be the mother of the rescued boy) favours our assumption, for the Claddagh girls are notorious for marrying early; and, as a natural consequence, they look aged at an earlier period than women of less precocious temperament—a remark that, in all likelihood, applies to the grey-haired crone in this picture, the mother, probably, of the young woman.

"STARTLED."

MR. HARRISON WEIR'S drawing (engraved on page 68) of a blackcock "startled" and flying, evidently "strong on the wing," though cunningly keeping near the ground to escape observation, and thus affording less chance of a shot, is a representation which will awaken in the mind of the sportsmen who frequent our northern moors many a recollection of the keenest pleasure, which has, however, often been dumped by baffled and disappointed pursuit. Some shots are particularly dexterous at the "skimming" blackcock or grouse, as it is called when flying in this way, but others seldom hit it from flurry, particularly at its change of position from its occasionally per-

pendicular rise. The blackcock, as regards his intimacy with man, is an uncertain bird; for he may sometimes be approached very near, and at others he is altogether as shy. Of the shyness and the wiles, both in running and flying, of this class of game, and the caution it is necessary sometimes to employ, especially when on foot, literally to circumvent red and black grouse (and even, though in a much minor degree, the white grouse, or ptarmigan), when they are wild from wet and other circumstances, this is not the place to speak. But we may remind the reader of the high standing of black game—which is evident from its protection as *Royal game*, an honour never, we believe, conferred on any other winged game. Indeed, as it is not well fitted to evade the attacks of artful poachers, or, in fact, at certain periods, of enterprising sportsmen, it is well that it should have such protection; and, for the same reason, it is fortunate that its principal breeding-place is Scotland, whence it can be procured to re-stock the preserves of the English counties. Again—as with regard to pheasant-shooting, especially in scarce seasons—it is not thought fair sport to kill black grouse unless the hen is mostly spared. Yet, with every precaution, so tame do they become in the dead of winter from cold and scarcity of provisions, that, were it not that black game are specially preserved by law from slaughter after a more early time than is allowed to red grouse shooting, they would be annihilated. Towards the end of October or the beginning of November, however, when they have bred freely, and the poults are strong, and it is a plentiful country for them, they collect in large flocks of a hundred or more; but in this case they are with difficulty reached, having sentinels posted (as this "startled" fellow in our Engraving may be), and are not to be reached within 150 yards. It may be remembered that in former times the shooting of black grouse was, by law, fixed to commence on the 20th of August, as regarded the northern parts of the kingdom; but the Earl of Carnarvon, who had some black-game preserves in the west of England, had sufficient interest to get a bill passed to limit the shooting of these birds in England from the 1st of September to the 1st of December; and "he well deserves," says Blaine, in his "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports," "the thanks of every rational sportsman, as well as every lover of his country, who wishes still to see it adorned with these and other winged gems."

The drawing engraved, like that of sheep by Mr. Weir, is not so advantageously placed as the charming little pictures of birds by the same artist (all in the Exhibition of the Water-Colour Institute), which we have already noticed. To represent a blackcock in flight is the most difficult subject; but this is, perhaps, the best in execution of the artist's works exhibited this year.

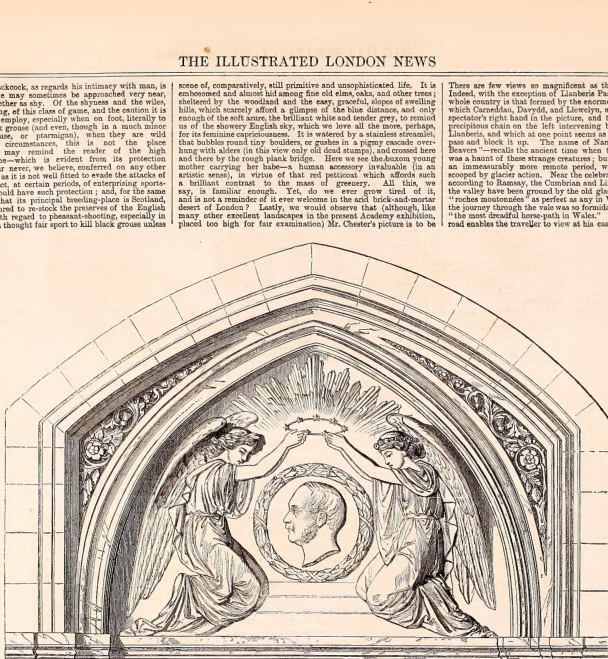
"THE COMBE FARM."

THE word "combe," applied to a valley inclosed on each side by hills, is a term which, though, according to Richardson, of Anglo-Saxon usage, and the same in French, has, we believe, long been only employed generally, and in common parlance, in the west of England. That the word was localised in the west as early as the seventeenth century may perhaps be inferred from the following passage in Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals:"—

> O, if the roomes,
> The walks, and arbours in their fruitful coombes
> Have famous been through all the western plaines,
> In being guiltless of the lasting staines
> Heard on us by lust and murther: keep them free!

Of late years, however, though the word is still confined in its application to the common designation of the glens and valleys of the western countries, it has been rendered familiar by many literary allusions, especially since the widely-spread desire of amateurs to search for and cultivate ferns—Devonshire combes supplying a great many of the most beautiful varieties of what were till recently regarded as useless, if not unsightly, weeds. The reader will, in particular, remember Mrs. Chanter's charming little volume on the "Ferny Combes" of North Devon.

The "Combe," which is the subject of the admirably-painted landscape by Mr. George Chester (senior) engraved on page 68, is, however, not, we understand, actually in Devonshire, but on the neighbouring borders of Somersetshire. Nor is it a ferny combe. It is simply one of the many similar homely hollows—but picturesque enough to be haunted by pixies—in that favoured and luxuriant part of our native land. Its features are all familiar—the comfortable farmstead, which is the retreat of the true "sons of the soil," and the scene of, comparatively, still primitive and unsophisticated life. It is embosomed and almost hid among fine old elms, oaks, and other trees; sheltered by the woodland and the easy, graceful, slopes of swelling hills, which scarcely afford a glimpse of the blue distance, and only enough of the soft azure, the brilliant white and tender grey, to remind us of the showery English sky, which we love all the more, perhaps, for its feminine capriciousness. It is watered by a stainless streamlet, that bubbles round tiny boulders, or gushes in a pigmy cascade over-hung with alders (in this view only old dead stumps), and crossed here and there by the rough plank bridge. Here we see the buxom young mother carrying her babe—a human accessory invaluable (in an artistic sense), in virtue of that red petticoat which affords such a brilliant contrast to the mass of greenery. All this, we say, is familiar enough. Yet, do we ever grow tired of it, and is not a reminder of it ever welcome in the arid brick-and-mortar desert of London? Lastly, we would observe that (although, like many other excellent landscapes in the present Academy exhibition, placed too high for fair examination) Mr. Chester's picture is to be



MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT, BY W. THEED.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE parish church of Whippingham, where the Queen has been accustomed to attend Divine worship during her residence at Osborne House, is about two miles from East Cowes. It has been gradually rebuilt, during the last ten years, at the expenses of her Majesty. The chancel is divided from the side aisles by a range of small-pointed arches, richly decorated with zigzag and other mouldings, which, standing on a plinth, form a screen to the portion of the church occupied by the Queen and her household. Mr. Theed is the sculptor of the monument to the late Prince Consort, which was erected in February last. The architectural parts are by Mr. A. J. Humbert, who designed and superintended the rebuilding of the church. We have engraved a representation of this monument. As the design requires no words of explanation; but, with regard to the materials, it should be stated that the figures of angels (in relief) holding the crown of stars over the medallion of the Prince are of pure white marble, while the cornice of rue (forming a part of the Prince's arms) has been executed in alabaster, and the ground in gold. The spandrils and diaper-work are also of alabaster, with the ground in gold. The four small columns of polished red marble, the four outer columns are in Irish and Genoa green marble, and the arms of the Queen and Prince Consort are proper. The whole height of the monument is 9 ft., by 7 ft. 3 in. in breadth.

A NOVEMBER DAY IN NANT-FRANCON.

FEW, if any, countries of such limited area present so much diversity of landscape scenery as North Wales. Here the lofty snow-clad peak, the long, jagged mountain-spine, the elevated lake, the rushing torrent, with other characteristics of Alpine scenery, are found combined with the precipitous cwm, or glen, and the terraced vale, the grim, gloomy ravine, and black, barren moor, or the green pasture and the wooded slope. Hence North Wales is the most favourite resort of the English painter as well as tourist. At certain localities—as that central station at Bettws-y-coed, the head-quarters of the late David Cox, and whence may be conveniently explored the eastern district of Snowdonia, the courses of the Conway and the Llugwy, and the wild valleys of the Lledr and the Machno—there is quite a colony and encampment of artists all through the summer and autumn; and we never remember to have seen a London exhibition without something to remind us of their pleasant labours. The grand vale represented in the drawing by Mr. J. Reed, (of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours), which we have engraved, is another favourite haunt for artists, and we need not say very deservedly so.

There are few views so magnificent as those afforded in this vale. Indeed, with the exception of Llanberis Pass, the finest gorge in the whole country is that formed by the enormous block of mountain of which Carneddau, Daryeld, and Llewelyn, are the centres, seen on the spectator's right hand in the picture, and the still more savage and precipitous chain on the left intervening between Llyn Ogwen and Llanberis, and which at one point seems as if about to close over the pass and block it up. The name of Nant-Francon—"the Glen of Beavers"—recalls the ancient time when the stream of the Ogwen was a haunt of these strange creatures; but the geologist takes us to an immeasurably more remote period, when the whole valley was scooped by glacier action. Near the celebrated Penryn slate quarries, according to Ramsay, the Cumbrian and Lingula grits striking across the valley have been ground by the old glacier of Nant-Francon into "roches moutonnées" as perfect as any in Wales. In Pennant's time the journey through the vale was so formidable that he described it as "the most dreadful horse-path in Wales." Now an excellent terrace-road enables the traveller to view at his ease the vista of mountains on each side. Ever since the present road has been formed dangers have nevertheless arisen; for in 1831 a mass of rock weighing a thousand tons was detached from the mountain near the falls, and blocked up the way for a considerable time. The terrces of the scene depicted in Mr. Reed's fine drawing are aggravated by the snows and rains of early winter, which are already whitening the slopes of the mountains, hanging murkily in the sky, swelling the streams into angry, foaming cataracts, and imparting to the whole scene a deeper and more sombre aspect of desolateness.

THE NEW GARRICK CLUB.

THOUGH a London club is a private institution, the addition of a handsome building to the ornaments of London is a public fact. We have, therefore, pleasure in presenting our readers with a view of the new Garrick Club, just erected by Mr. Frederick Marrable, late architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a few words respecting the new building, and that which is a about to supersede.

The Garrick Club is rather a remarkable one. It was instituted for the purpose of bringing together the "patrons" of the drama and its professors, and also for offering literary men a welcome table, and the managers of the club have kept those general objects steadily in view. Nearly all the leading actors are members, and there are few of the active literary men of the day who are not upon the list. The large majority of the association is composed of the representatives of all the best classes of society. The number of the members is limited, and the character of the club is social, and therefore the electing committee is compelled to exercise every vigilant care, for it is clear that it would be better that ten unobjectionable men should be excluded than that one terrible bore should be admitted. The prosperity of the club and the eagerness to obtain admission to it are

the best proofs of its healthy management; and few of the cases of grievance alleged against the direction will bear looking into.

The house in King-street, Covent-garden, which the club is about to abandon, has previous to its occupation by the Garrick men, a family hotel, "Probatt's." It was rendered tolerably commodious, but, though the principal rooms are good, the kitchens and other domestic apartments are bad, and there was far too little room for the increased number of members. But the old place, inconvenient as it is, will long preserve the interest of association for the older members of the Garrick. From James Smith (of "Rejected Addresses") to Thackeray, there is a long roster of names of distinguished men who have made the Garrick their favourite haunt, and whose memories are connected with those rooms. The visitor who has had the good fortune to be taken through those rooms by a member with the unequalled collection of theatrical portraits, will also retain a pleasant remembrance of the place. He will recollect that he went up one side of a double flight of stone steps from the street and entered a rather gloomy hall, in which was a fine bust of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, and some busts of celebrated actors, and he may have noticed in the hall a tablet recording the obligation of the club to Mr. Durrant, who bequeathed to it the pictures collected by the late Charles Mathews. Conducted to the left, the visitor found himself in the strangers' dining-room, which occupies the whole of the ground floor. This apartment, where, perhaps, more pleasant dinners have been given than in any room in London, is closely hung with pictures. The newest is Mr. O'Neil's admirable picture of Mr. Fechter, which hangs over the fireplace in the front room, near Sir Edwin Landseer's portrait of Charles Young. There are numerous other interesting pictures in this room, among them a Peg Woffington, Lee (the author of the "Bedlam Tragedy," in character acts), Mrs. Pritchard, and Mr. Garrick, an admirable illustration of

Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick six feet high;

a most gentlemanly cast of Pope for actor, Garrick's version as Macbeth in the Court dress, two charming little paintings of Miss Poole when a child-performer, the late Patrick Murray, Mrs. Davison (of mere beauty), Miss Lydia Kelly, and a dish stone bodies. Mr. Fechter's picture would probably be next conducted through a long passage until he reached the smoking-room. This is not a room for entertaining by daylight, and empty; but which at night, and full, is thought the most cheerful apartment in town. It is adorned with gifts from artists who are members of the club. A Mansfield has given a splendid seapiece, with a wash of waves that sets one coveting an excursion; and Mr. David Roberts has given a large and noble painting of Baalbec, one of his finest works. These great pictures occupy two sides of the room, and the other walls are covered with engravings. Mrs. Stirling's bright face looks down upon the smokers, and there is a statuette of one who loved the room—the author of "Vanity Fair."

The visitor was then brought down to the hall, and taken up stairs to the drawing-room floor. On the wall as he passed he would observe a vast picture of Mr. Charles Kemble (long a member of the club), and a Miss O'Neil as Juliet. He entered the coffee-room, as it is called, which is the front room, looking into King-street, and behind which is the morning-room, the card-room, and writing-room, and in which is the small but excellent library, rich in dramatic works. The coffee-room is devoted to the members' dinners, and to the few meals served in this Journal, the late Mr. Thackeray dined for the last time away from home at a table in a niche which hangs the portrait of Miss Kelly as "Clandestine Marriage" where Lord Ogleby is preparing to join the ladies. Over the fireplace is another scene from the same play, and on the mantelpiece are Garrick's candlesticks, and a number of some other relics of interest. The paintings in this room are very valuable. There is Foote, by Reynolds; a Macready as Werner; and Edmund Kemble as Charles II. (under which picture he often sat in advanced life, when he in no degree resembled the audacious, stalwart King in the painting); Mrs. Charles Kemble, a noble artist; Mrs. Fitzwilliam (by Charles Mathews, *pere*); a fine, roystering Woodward, reminding one of the rollicking times of stage-playing; "victorious" Macready, and in which in the morning-room is a delightful Kitty Clive, another Garrick, and, near the ceiling, a row of strong faces of by-gone days—Cooke the strongest.

On the second floor the stranger would find a front room, with the easy-chairs and couches on which members love to lean back, like the reading of reviews and magazines in to question. Here are numerous small water-colour characteristic pictures, and in a recess a choice folio is one of the completest and most valuable of collections of theatrical prints. In the card-room, behind this, are some very quaint and curious likenesses, one of Mrs. Lane, as Dollalolla, which quite explains the retort of the Irishwoman whom the lady rebuked, saying: "Do you want to wear out the life of me?" "Faith, ma'am, I would be aisier to walk over ye than to walk round ye." There is a sweet face of "the Sisters" Perdita, which contrasts his indolence and repose unites his treachery. When the visitor had seen these things and a few busts, among them one of the late Justice Talfourd (an old member), he was informed that he had seen the collection and he could go away, unless he were lucky enough to have an invitation to dine in the strangers' room.

Such, we may say, *sans* the Garrick, and the brief sketch will be interesting to many; for Mr. Marrable's new house is finished, and on Wednesday week an inauguration dinner took place. Mr. Alderman Trollope being very fittingly selected to fill the chair. The removal of the club will at once be a social and old "Probatt's" will be a commercial purposes.

The new club is a little more westward than the old one, but not much, the Garrick having resolved to cling to the classic region around Covent-garden. In the new street (to be called, we believe, Garrick-street), from the west end of Bedford-street, Strand, eastward, and on the left hand as you go west, is the new Garrick Club. It has a frontage of 58 ft. to that street; but the site was very difficult, and required the ingenuity of the manage, and Mr. Marrable has dealt very cleverly with the quaint form over which he had to lay out his design. The building is Italian, and is imposing from having been judiciously and not over enriched. The entrance is by a recessed porch, not in the centre, but nearer west, so as to give the club a splendid dining-room on the left, 36 ft. by 24 ft. The smoking-room (28 ft. by 32 ft.) is to the right, and in the rear are strangers' dining-rooms and morning rooms, the former being 24 ft. by 17 ft. The latter 20 ft. by 17 ft. In the hall is a very beautiful Italian screen. The noble staircase is of carved oak: at the top a landing-place of 26 ft. by 18 ft. From this it enters the drawing-room (42 ft. by 26 ft. by 26 ft.), the card-room (26 ft. by 23 ft.), and the library (27 ft. by 18 ft.). All the apartments demanded by the habits of the club are provided for, and the thought necessary in the days of Garrick—are, of course, provided—two baths, one lighted. The hall and the corridor on the ground floor are paved with beautiful encaustic tiles, and the centre of the coffee-room is laid with parquetrie. The kitchens and all their arrangements are sumptuous, and the latest sanitary improvements are introduced. The system of sunlights appears to be very complete, and devices for a perfect ventilation have not been neglected. The contract for the work was taken at £9880, and the entire expense, including the fittings, will be about £13,000. The unwholesome pictures will also be immediately re-hung, but will be placed away until the last suspicion of any vestige of damp shall be dispelled. It only remains to be add that those who have had the invitation to pleasure of examining the collection of works of art at the old Garrick, and have had the additional satisfaction of partaking of the hospitality will join with us in the wish that all may go on as prosperously under the new roof as all has gone on under the old.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a report was brought up from the Thames Embankment Committee recommending that the demolition of the Temple Gardens commence after the last on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and that it be referred back to the committee to make the necessary arrangements. The report was received and adopted.

A beautiful memorial tablet to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. C. Barry has just been erected in the nave of Westminster Abbey, over the spot where the distinguished architect of the Houses of Parliament lies buried, and nearly adjoining the grave of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson. The memorial, which has been placed in the abbey by the family of the late Sir C. Barry, consists of a large cruse let into a massive slab of black marble about twelve feet in length by five feet in width, and the inscription on the cruse is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S., architect of the New Palace at Westminster and other buildings, who died on the 12th of May, 1860, aged sixty-four years, and lies buried beneath this brass."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B., of Dover-street, Piccadilly, was proved in the London Court, on the 19th ult., by the executors, Martin Tucker Smith, his nephew, and George Robert Marten, Esqrs. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The gallant Admiral, who attained the age of eighty-seven, had seen much actual service on the Mediterranean, Baltic, and coasts of France and Spain, during the wars ended in 1815. He was the son of Colonel Tucker, 5th Dragoon Guards. His will bears date 1862, and a weekly, 16th August, 1861, being the month following the decease of his wife, Lady Tucker. His estates in Ireland, together with his personal property, he left to his nephew, Martin Tucker Smith, late Indian Civil Service, he paying £1100 to the testator's nephew, Cecil Tucker.

The will of Admiral Andrew Kershaw, Esq., M.P., late of Oaklands, Manchester, and Streatham, Surrey, was proved in the London Court, and the personalty sworn under £60,000. The executors and trustees therein nominated are Mrs. Kershaw, the relict; Frederick T. Elworthy and Samuel Armitage, Esqrs., of Manchester; and Thomas Kershaw, Esq., of Streatham. Thomas Kershaw, Esq., who are also guardians of the children, who are minors. A legacy of £100 to each of the testator's executors, except Mrs. Kershaw, and a liberal provision for his relict, and to the two sons of his late son James he leaves as a gift and bequest "all my plate, linen, china, glass, and wines." and £2000, appointing them also residuary legatees. The will bears date 1862. The testator died on the 27th of April last, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Kershaw was partner in the firm of Kershaw, Leese, and Sidebottom, manufacturers, at Manchester; was a magistrate; was elected Mayor of Manchester in 1841, and had been M.P. for Stockport since 1847.

The will of Colonel Richard William Astell, of Everton House, Bedfordshire, formerly commanding the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, was proved in the London Court on the 1st inst. by the testator's brothers and executors, John S. Astell, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. Augustus Astell, Esq., the personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will bears date 1857, and a codicil, September, 1862, and are in the testator's own handwriting. The testator has named Lord Overstone, Mr. Astell, M.P., and a active service. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Bedfordshire. His will contains many liberal legacies. To his eldest son, Lady Fowler he leaves an annuity of £500 and a legacy of £500; to his sisters Louisa St. Aubyn and Harriet Parslow, each £10,000; and to his brothers Henry and Charles, each a like legacy of £10,000 (one half of these legacies on their decease to go to their children), and liberal bequests to many of his friends. The residue, real and personal, is left to his brother John Harvey Astell, Esq., for his trouble in acting as executor. The Astell Arms, in Everton, and the Grenadier Guards) an annuity of £25, and to each of them a legacy of £50, and bequeaths to the Bedfordshire Infirmary, the Bedford Dispensary £100; and to the Middlesex and Westminster Hospitals, the Bedford Infirmary and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, each £100. All legacies are to be paid free of duty.

The Quebec *Gazette* reached the hundredth year of its existence last month.

A handsome Jewish synagogue has been erected at Melbourne, in Australia, capable of seating 1,000 persons.

One hundred and fifty employés at the West India Docks have subscribed to the National Life-boat Institution £5 7s. 10d., in sums varying from 6d. to 5s.

Cape Coast Castle advices of the 14th ult. give a deplorable account of the crops in the Gold Coast territories. Famine fruitier. It is asserted that "hardly four out of ten men were fit for duty."

Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, has a population of 20,000. It has seven churches, a commodious theatre, fifteen public schools, a theatre, an opera, a public library, a college, two literary institutions, and an excellent market-house, and railways in posse. There are seldom less than thirty ships in the bay.

HOUSE OF JOHN MILTON, IN BARBICAN.

DR. JOHNSON, somewhat abating his "paltry acrimony against Milton," says, in his Life of the poet, "I cannot but remark a kind of neglect, perhaps voluntary, perhaps accidental, in his biographers: every house in which he resided is historically mentioned, as it is even an object of curiosity to see the inn in which a king lodges by his presence." There has been abundant opportunity for this tribute of respect. Although Milton was a republican statesman,

Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart;

yet he did not regard "life's common way" from such a distance, but painted even the social aspects, the recreations, and pastimes of London with loving interest. He knew that these things will be, and must be; but how they shall be least hurtful, how least enticing. Milton wisely as a statesman, and piously as a student. To sequester out of the world into Atlantis and Utopian politics, which can never be drawn into use, will not much advantage mankind; but to govern wisely as a statesman, and civilly, in the midst whereof God hath placed us unavoidably."

Milton was a Londoner, and, from first to last, a lover of London; yet he felt an affection for

our proud suburban shades
Of branching elm, that never sun pervades.

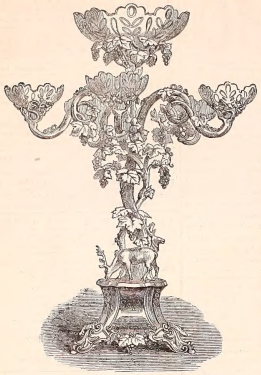
Then he would return to town life:

Nor of cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men
and elsewhere he addresses

Too blest abode! no overlinese we see
In all the earth, but it abounds in bliss.

He is even thought to have had a mental pictures of "L'Allegro" from the "suburban shades," though he was much then with his father at Horton, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards at Chalfont, both, in most cases, a garden-house—that is, a house in a garden, of which there were, especially in the north suburbs of London, very many in Milton's time. The young poet was born in a house in Bread-street, his father's roof in Bread-street, "in some retired back room, looking north probably," as Mr. Masson supposes. The poet, we may imagine to have existed in the Bread-street of two centuries and a half since. His lodging is now in the New-churchyard, and the poet's father must be made no long stay there, but took, Phillips tells us, a pretty garden-house in Aldersgate-street, which was in existence a few years since, and was probably one of "the rural parts" which, in 1625, and 1863. The dwelling was but a cottage, with insufficient room for his study, although "a pretty garden-house." The poet

farmers did not grow enough to keep the colony from starving; the Hon. Mr. Van Breda, M.P.; Mr. Advocate Barry, and half a dozen other gentleman of the Cape, discoursing their best on Cape affairs, while drinking of their best Cape wine. The testimonial of which we have spoken was then presented to Mr. Murray, with a few emphatic speeches in his praise, and the reading of a letter from Mr. P. B. Borcherds, of Wynberg, for thirty or forty years chairman of the society, who was unable to be at Swellendam, but willingly assented



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. W. MURRAY FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

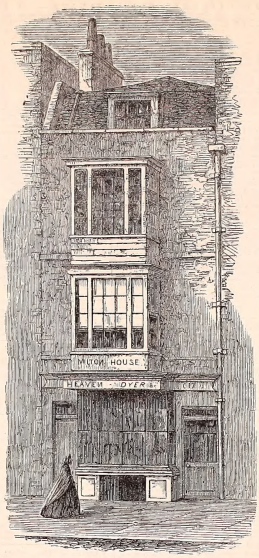
to join in this expression of personal regard. Mr. Murray, of course, returned thanks. The entertainment was kept up till two hours after midnight. Next day there were races and a ball.

FUNERAL MONUMENTS ERECTED BY THE 77TH AND THE 93RD REGIMENTS TO THEIR COMRADES.

We have engraved a representation of the memorial lately erected in St. Paul's Cathedral by the officers of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment to their comrades in arms who lost their lives during the Crimean campaign of 1854-6. It is an alto basso-relievo, designed and executed, in white Carrara marble, by Mr. Matthew Noble. The sculptor has here, in the central figure, embodied an idea taken from Longfellow's poem of "The Two Angels." The following is the concluding stanza of the poem alluded to :—

> Angels of Life and Death alike are His,
> Without His leave they pass no threshold o'er;
> Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
> Against His messengers to shut the door?

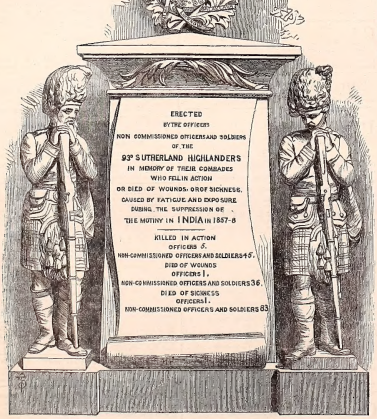
The Angel of Life is here represented as hovering over the Valley of



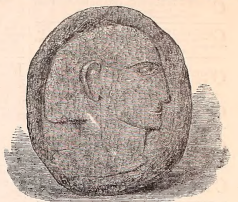
MILTON'S HOUSE IN BARBICAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Death and consoling the survivors upon their farewell visit to the final resting-place of their departed comrades. The 77th Regiment served with the Light Division throughout the Crimean War, and the numbers here recorded speak silently of the prominent position occupied by the division during that arduous campaign.

As a companion illustration to the above, we present an Engraving of the memorial erected in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, by the officers and soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders to their comrades who fell in India in 1857-8. The sculptor is Mr. William Brodie, of Coate's-place, Edinburgh. The design requires no explanation.

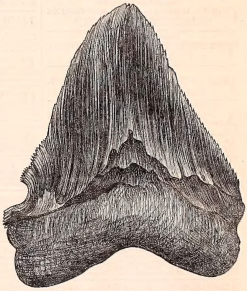


MONUMENT IN ST. GILES'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH, TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS KILLED IN INDIA.



INDIAN ROCK SCULPTURE FOUND NEAR LAKE UTOPIA, NEW BRUNSWICK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

from the strong and serrated character of its teeth. This shark seems to have infested the miocene seas, inasmuch as its teeth are found in abundance in the deposits of that age in Malta, where the specimen above delineated was procured, and is now in the collection of Captain Strickland, R.N. The teeth of this and all other fossil sharks are called by the natives "St. Paul's tongues," from a superstition that they were connected in some way with the Apostle's visit to that island. In Belogulius' account of Malta a tooth of this species is recorded which measured 7 in. at its largest part; but such

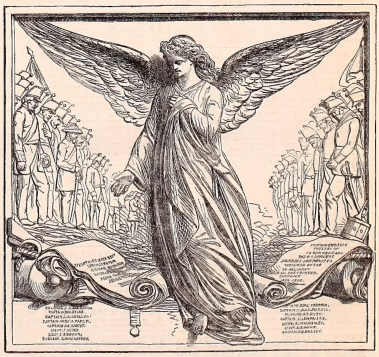


TOOTH OF A GIGANTIC FOSSIL SHARK FOUND ON THE COAST OF MALTA.

FOSSIL SHARK'S TOOTH FOUND ON THE COAST OF MALTA.

THE shark tribe seem to have made their first appearance in the cretaceous period, and subsequently, in greater numbers, in the lower, middle, and upper tertiary epochs. Although many of their various forms have since died out, their fossil teeth often resemble those of species now met with, especially thegrey, blue, and white sharks. With reference to the last-named, there is an allied form to which the name *Carcharodon* has been given, on account of the solidity and great size of the teeth, which, when compared with the white shark's, if the body of the fish bore a like proportion, would lead to the belief that one or more of the species exceeded sixty feet in length. The largest species has been named the great-toothed shark (Carcharodon megalodon), doubtless a formidable and ferocious monster, judging

must be extremely rare. Neither the very large one in the Hunterian Museum, London (also from Malta), nor any in the numerous public and private collections in the island, exceed that shown in our Engraving, the dimensions of which are as follow:—Extreme length, 6 3-10; greatest thickness, 1 3-10; greatest breadth, 4 5-10; perpendicular height, 5 8-10 in. As in the generality of specimens, the outer hard coat is particularly well preserved. It should be remarked that, from the cartilaginous and perishable nature of the skeletons of sharks, it is a rare occurrence to find fossilised any relic of the animal except its teeth.



MONUMENT IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 77TH (EAST MIDDLESEX) REGIMENT KILLED IN THE CRIMEA.

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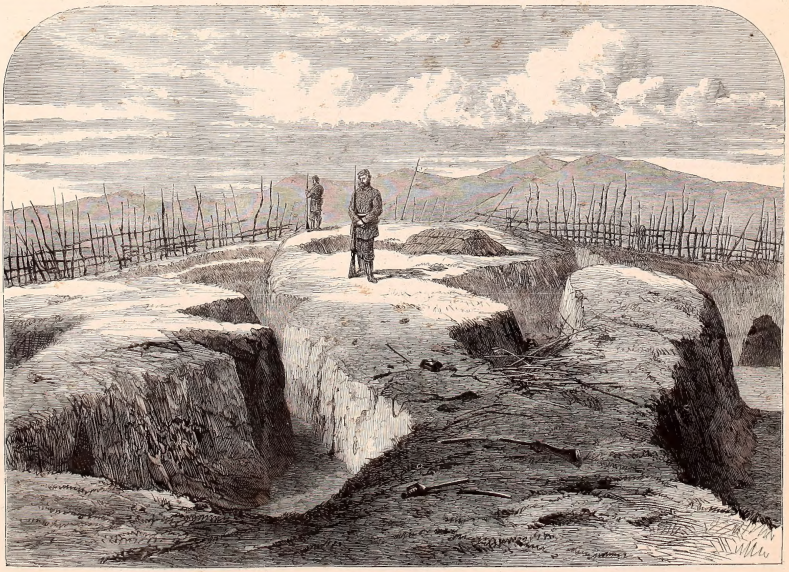
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1270.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

NEW ZEALAND.

A BUSY man has the Secretary for the Colonies been in his place in Parliament the last week or two. The policy of our colonial system has been heavily impeached, and, though no formal verdict has been delivered against it, it has been practically condemned. The venue has been various, but, though the facts of the cases have been technically different, the issue has been identical and the damaging result the same. The Home Government may be said to have given up the case of the Western Coast of Africa and the Ashantee War; but they have held on stanchly to what, looking to the greater magnitude of the interests involved, is perhaps the worse case of New Zealand. Whatever may be adduced by way of special argument to show that the existing hostilities in New Zealand have been excited immediately by acts of the Maoris, which, as being the deeds of dark-skinned men whom we are pleased to designate savages, are assumed to be at once treacherous and gratuitous, it is impossible to talk away the fact that the real or the occult cause of the war is to be found in the coveting of their neighbours' land by the English settlers; in that territorial lust which we at home denounce in Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians, but to which we give free license when we come in contact with the "brown man." For what, after all, are we maintaining ten thousand troops in the northern island of the New Zealand group, but that, in such time as British troops can subdue a very slippery and dangerous foe, the colonial speculators in land may confiscate the heritage of the natives; the delay being made pleasant by the interim profits, large and continuous, of contractors for the *matériel* of warfare! In truth, just as was the case at the Cape during the Kaffir War, the impartial trader very readily supplies arms and ammunition to the Maoris, which they use so skilfully and with such deadly effect against our soldiery. The latest accounts of the military operations need no detail in this place. Suffice it to say that troops which have the reputation, and deservedly, of being able and willing to stand before any odds in the civilised battles of Europe, with all modern appliances and means of destruction to boot at their command, skilfully disposed and gallantly led, fell into an ambush devised in the manner which one reads of in romances as being peculiar to the savage, and retreated in confusion, leaving most and the chief of their officers dead or dying on the ground, amidst the ironical yells of the Maoris to come on and renew the fight. In a few hours an empty pah and the bodies of the slain and wounded, mercifully left by the natives untouched, is occupied, the wily enemy having deserted it as soon as it had well served his conceived purpose. From all that we now know and hear, it seems as if this chosen body of soldiers whom we have sent to New Zealand are destined to a long and inglorious duty—to a contention with foemen in the abstract not worthy of their steel, but who contrive to outwit the commanders and to massacre officers and men with little or no loss to themselves. The plan of the campaign seems to necessitate a slow advance—every mile, perhaps, to be fought over—until the Maoris are driven into a position which will be, as it were, inclosed by a great military road running across the island which is the scene of the operations, and forming a cordon some 120 or 150 miles southward of the town of Auckland, so as to protect the outlying settlers of that province from any futuro incursion of the tribes inhabiting the mountainous district further south. When this object is attained—the "when" being the main question—the war will assume a new feature, and, as it were, a state of siege will be maintained, with the probabilities of



THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: INTERIOR OF PUKE WHARANGI PAH AFTER THE CONFLICT OF APRIL 29.—SEE PAGE 91.

starving the natives into submission; which, being interpreted, means the yielding quiet possession of all the land that is coveted by the "enterprising" British settler.

It is in such a state of things that Parliament is asked to pledge the public credit of this country to a loan of a million to the colonists of New Zealand, being an instalment of the modest demand of a guarantee of three millions. It is not disguised that the proceeds of the loan are intended to be applied to the prosecution of the unrighteous war—unrighteous, at least, in its objects and origin—which is being carried on for the future benefit of settlers who find the ordinary process on of money-making a new country affords too slow. They are tempting the Colonial Office with specious inducements to obtain their ends. With curious audacity, they adopt the device of the case-hardened borrower, and offer to pay a debt long due to the Treasury of this country if, as Mr. Cobden observed, we will go with them into the money market and become security for a sum double the amount. Then, guessing that if this war goes on, with its concomitant cost of a million a year, the British taxpayer will begin to grow restive at being charged with the whole expense; they have offered to take on themselves so much expense of each soldier now under arms in the colony—stated at £120 per annum—as will be covered by a capitation payment of £40. This, as applicable to the force now in the field, will amount to £240,000, leaving a balance of £300,000 of the revenue of the colony, which is estimated at £700,000 a year, to pay the interest on a loan of three millions and to meet the ordinary civil expenditure of the settlement. The nature and value of the security are thus easily calculated and as readily appreciated. In dealing with this question it is important to note the source from which the revenue of the colony, the only security available to cover the guarantee of the public credit of this country, is derived. It is obtained chiefly from a high tariff of customs duties levied on imports from the mother country; so that, in point of fact, these astute colonists are desirous of playing a game of financial see-saw, by which the industrial classes of this country are to guarantee them a loan, and, practically, to provide the means of defraying the interest. But, say the advocates of the Loan Bill, there are revenues derivable from the transactions in land which will also be applicable to this charge. This seems to us to bear strongly on the moral question involved in the policy which is being pursued in regard to New Zealand.

By enabling the colonists to obtain this sum of money we not only assist them with funds necessary to carry on a war which reasonable concessions on their part would bring to a speedy termination, but this country actually acquires a great pecuniary interest in the adoption of the policy of confiscation of the lands of the natives, from which are to be derived a portion of the means adequate to meet the engagements that have thus been entered into. As to the argument that this country cannot in justice allow the colonists to bear the whole weight of the burden which this war entails, the simple answer is that it is purely a colonists' war, originating in a purely colonial policy, for which the Home Government is not responsible, since it has been adopted in spite of the Governor, who is the agent of the Home Government; and therefore still less are the taxpayers of this country liable to be called on to meet any of its exigencies. According to a severe political economist, the colonists are obeying a law of Nature, which decrees that wherever the white man appears—the Anglo-Saxon white man, it ought to be said—the brown man must disappear. The colony of New Zealand is essentially a political term. It deals with the mother country, in all fiscal arrangements, just as it would deal with any foreign European country. It is so completely self-governing that it has resolved itself into a federation and early provinces in a manner stands alone in its internal government and its financial relations—much as that great province passing from one district to the other pays a customs duty. The legislature of the colony is strictly popular and democratic in its character, and would flash into revolutionary rage if the mother country were to insinuate an idea of taking for itself from the resources of the so-called dependency any remuneration for the expenditure which she has to bear in giving aid to the attainment of a strictly colonial policy. It may be that the colonists are not numerically strong enough to carry out Mr. Roebuck's plan of theft and sharp extermination of the natives; but that is no reason that England should contribute a man towards that object. If the pace be not fast enough for the white man in New Zealand let him pursue a policy of conciliation towards the natives until he becomes strong enough to carry out that which he, in common with the disciples of Jeremy Bentham, who are also members of the Colonial Parliament, believes to be the inevitable law of English colonisation!

It is quite clear that the anomalies, not to say the absurdities, of our whole colonial system will ere long become one of the leading questions for consideration in Parliament. This question is at present in the hands of two or three gentlemen, who bring to the discussion great perseverance, much earnestness, and no little knowledge of the subject; and in the present Session it has made so much progress as to have fastened itself on the attention of the House of Commons. This being so, the time is not far distant when Parliament will have to decide whether we in this country are not paying too dearly for those bright gems in the Crown of England, as our self-governing and powerful half-rebellious colonies are fancifully termed. The question of the right of Great Britain to tax her colonies has long been settled; and now the matter for settlement is, whether the colonies are to continue to tax Great Britain.

The Emperor of Russia and suite have left Kissingen for Schwalbach, where the Empress is to take more cold baths, after which they proceed to Ems. The Czarewitch, who accompanied his father to Holland, has left Cologne to go after his wife to Schwerinsg, near La Hague, for an haiie. They will visit the Emperor on their way to Ems.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been summoned for a few days to Vichy, to confer with the Emperor. His Majesty is in perfect health. The Emperor will not this year attend any public concerts or theatrical representations at Vichy. His Majesty has decided on availing himself of a complete repose. He intends only to hear the most important Bands of State, which are got over at an early hour in the morning, with the assistance of M. Rouher.

The King of the Belgians arrived in Paris on Monday, and paid a visit to the Empress at St. Cloud. His Majesty on a later day left for Vichy, to see the Emperor. Much gossip and speculation, of course, about respecting the purpose of this journey, it being generally thought that monarchs never pay merely friendly visits.

Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, gave birth to a son on Saturday last. The infant was baptised on Sunday, under the names of Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, all after members of the Imperial family. The Empress and Prince Imperial were present at the registration of the birth. Both the Princess and the infant are doing well.

The Empress Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, is to have a statue in Paris, on the square before the Alma Bridge.

The Government has addressed a circular to the various Powers, inviting them to participate in an international congress, to be held at Geneva, with the purpose of regulating telegraphic communications in Europe.

The Academy of Sciences have chosen M. De la Rive, of Geneva, as a foreign member, in the room of the late Baron Alexander Humboldt.

The appeal of the Duke d'Aumale and his publishers before the Imperial Court of Paris was decided on Saturday. The original suit was brought against the Prefect of Police for having seized the first volume of the Duke's "History of the Princes of Condé" before publication. The Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided that the Prefect, having acted under Ministerial instructions, could not be sued without permission of the Council of State. The Court of Appeal, having heard the case argued, confirmed the previous judgment.

The Paris Bourse was closed on Saturday, on the 24th inst. The programme comprises eleven events. Prince Napoleon has got a special yacht, called, to be run for by steam-yachts, with only one two screws, belonging to any nation.

The Confederate cruiser the Rappahannock is still at Calais, watched by the Custom-house officers and police.

The revolt in Algiers having been completely put down, the Imperial Government is occupied in a strict investigation as to its origin.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies held its last sitting of the Session on Sunday. Six deputies have resigned their seats.

The Government has sent a corvette on a scientific expedition to the Pacific.

A Royal decree has been issued regulating the legal position of the stockbrokers of Turin, and authorising the constitution of a corporation of stockbrokers.

The Pope has left Rome for Castel Gandolfo. General de Montebello paid his respects to his Holiness at the station.

Garibaldi arrived at Genoa on Saturday morning, for Caprera, on board the mail-packet, accompanied by his sons and several friends.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold is on a visit to the Emperor of the French.

Thursday being the thirty-third anniversary of Leopold's accession to the Belgian throne, there was the usual display of commemorative rejoicing in the capital.

A Royal decree appoints the 11th of August for the elections, which are expected to be of considerable use of the curious Parliamentary deadlock into which it had lately fallen.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The rumours of pacific negotiations current last week are confirmed. The Danish Government sent a proposal to Berlin, and it was sent on before to Vienna in order to cause the Danish Plenipotentiaries to repair to London. The Federal Executive has resolved to raise the blockade from the 20th to the 31st inst. They at the same time requested Austria and Prussia to send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna in order to come to an understanding relative to the terms on which there is to be little doubt that Denmark is ready to enter the German Confederation on the condition of keeping personal union with the duchies, but the German papers will hear of nothing but the complete separation of Schleswig and Holstein. And from the tone of the French Ministerial press, the notion of the a-binding of Denmark to Germany by the Federation would meet with the most serious disapproval on the part of France.

The Danish fleet is active use of the interval preceding the suspension of hostilities. Several engagements have taken place between the little island of Fohr, on the west coast of Schleswig. All the Danish ships of war are now in the Baltic.

The Austrian Government has appointed Baron Hallenbach, Consul-General, Consul Commissioner for Jutland.

The Faculties of Law at Vienna and Munich have declared in favour of the hereditary rights of the Prince of Augustenburg to the crown of Schleswig-Holstein.

Baron von Beust has been received in the Saxon Upper Chamber with a reception—which amounts to welcome. The President of the house delivered an address, to which the Minister and the Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in sentences, in which he pointed out the signal progress the German nation has made since the opening of the last Federal Conference.

On Tuesday and Tuesday a violent collision took place at Rendsburg between the Prussian troops there and a portion of the Hanoverian contingent in the Federal army of execution. The Hanoverians are said to have been the aggressors, and Berlin complains of certain affiuns that these fresh symptoms of animosity will engage the most earnest attention of the King's Government.

AMERICA.

The Confederates are not acting wholly on the defensive. An advance—by no means successful in invasion, by others a raid for horses, forage, and other plunder, but at all events an advance—has been made into Maryland by a Confederate force. One information respecting this movement has been received and confirmed, that it has got safely and is that a body of Southern troops, estimated by Mr. Lincoln at from 15,000 to 20,000 precisely, at last accounts 24,000 strong, and represented to be led by General Ewell, had passed over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown in Maryland, throwing out in various directions what are described as marauding parties. So opposition appears to have been offered to the progress of the invading column, which does not seem precisely aiming for the Shenandoah Valley until it reached Martinsburg, which was occupied by General Sigel, with his small army consisting of nothing took place, but the Federals were obliged to fall back to Harper's Ferry, which they had previously apparently without striking a blow for its defence. General Siegel retired to Maryland Heights, and his position was reported as strong and been preparing to attack that position. Our present advices throw as little light upon the movements of the Confederates as those that preceded but Mr. Lincoln had called upon the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to furnish and about 30,000 militia into the field to meet this unexpected attack upon the soil of the Confederates. General Hunter is moving northwards to attack the invaders. Their object, it would seem, was to threaten Washington, render respecting the position of General Hunter, to whose force the people of the North had been taught to look for protection against the Confederate invasion. A New York telegram of the 19th states that General Hunter reached Parkersburg, and that he was hurrying on to Maryland. A telegram dated the 20th affirms, on the other hand, that the latest accounts from that officer's command left him at Charlestown, with his army dispirited and weakened by long marching. Governor Seymour is said to have instructed the General commanding the militia of New York not to allow any of his men to leave the State for Washington until further orders.

From the neighbourhood of Petersburg there is no news of importance, although it was expected that General Grant was actively ready for another demonstration. General Smith on the 30th ultimo an attempt on one of the Confederate works; but owing, it is stated, to a misunderstanding of his orders, the troops were so disposed that the enemy's artillery cut them up and they were obliged to retire. Next day the Confederates made an attack on a position where the Federals were planting a new battery, but they were repulsed with great loss. General Wilson had succeeded in regaining the army of the Potomac, but with the loss of a considerable number of men and twelve pieces of artillery. He is said to have destroyed sixty miles of the Danville Railway.

Turning to the campaign in Georgia, we find that General Johnston evacuated Resaca on Monday and Marietta on the 3rd, and that General Sherman was following him.

At New York the dispute between the Federal and the State authorities was not closed. The President, it is said, had ordered General Dix to disregard the civil actions against him in respect of the seizure of the *Ariel* and the *Circassian*, and that Governor Seymour, on the other hand, was reported to be resolved on enforcing the civil process and ordering General Dix's arrest. The Governor had called for 75,000 additional militia, probably to secure the State against any possible attack of the Confederates.

President Lincoln has appointed the 8th of August for a day of humiliation and prayer.

Martial law has been proclaimed and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Kentucky.

On the 3rd inst. died, at the venerable age of ninety-three, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts, a distinguished statesman, a patriot, and a British subject, five years older than the Declaration of Independence, which his countrymen celebrated on the 4th inst. for the eighty-eighth time, and sixteen years older than the Union and the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Fessenden has definitively accepted the post-mastership to the Treasury at Washington.

At the last accounts gold was quoted at 275.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

An English gentleman who left Richmond on the 1st inst., having previously visited Petersburg, and who, passing unchallenged by the Federal territory, accomplished the journey between Richmond and Queenstown in four days, gives a most lively picture of the latter city, the following particulars of the military situation in and around the Confederate capital:—

The troops detached by way of the Shenandoah Valley towards Maryland consisted of the whole of Ewell's corps (late Stonewall Jackson's) under the personal command of the General, and numbered 25,000 men.

It was known that another smaller detachment, with heavy artillery, would be or had already crossed the Rapidan Arpidan with a view of creating some diversion in favour of Lee on the Potomac, blockading that river, and thus interrupting the water communication between Washington and Harper's Ferry, and thus cutting off the latter from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus cut the main line of communication with the capital.

Ewell's force was considered amply strong enough to cope with any troops which the North in its present exhausted condition could send against him, and it was believed that the movement of the Confederates became developed in its true character, the Federal Government would leave behind on embarking could not be in force sufficient to cope with the numerical attack to which Washington would be exposed.

Nearly 3000 prisoners had been brought in from Wilson's corps, so that his entire force could not be less than between 4000 and 5000. He had lost all his artillery, ammunition, and stores; in fact, only 2000 men had escaped out of the twenty miles of road between Ashland and Richmond. Wilson himself, after he there are no important bridges on the line of the Central Railroad, and that

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.

ALTHOUGH Durham hit its glove moodily at her and declined to subscribe to the local fund, Newcastle has managed to survive and to hold a very excellent, if not a very memorable, meeting. Considering the great distance from their localities, the Hereford and Devonshire cliefs very fairly, and the shorthorns pretty well stomed for any shortcomings on the part of the horses, as very few indeed of the 175 were absent. It was called by many a marvellous show of shorthorns; but duliere incline, and we think justly, to the belief that it was not more than a good level one, with the yearling-heifer class decidedly in the front. The North-Eastern Railway ran unusually attentive, and the local committee went so far as to lay down a tan path for the accommodation of the heads along all the paved part of the road from the station to the Moor. The accident which occurred to the express on Saturday, about fifteen miles out of Newcastle, to obtain no one of the party to the show or the meeting. No one was killed or actually injured in limb. Still, two or three had to get away, for safety's sake, by the window, and the sufferers appeared in the showyard, some of them with black eyes, and others with scars about the head or with their arms in slings. The town, and the shopmen more especially, were quite alive to the occasion; Sir William Armstrong's banquet was one of if not the finest dining of its kind in the memory of man, and the Mayor entertained a large party on Tuesday night. Flags were flying all over the streets, the ships hoisted their colours, and cannons were fired from embrasures on the river with the most praiseworthy but deafening perseverance. An encouraging and a multiplicity of canvas on the Town Moor recommended to their champs; there were also a poultry and pigeon show, helped out by a "piping bullfinch," and a dog show, wild strong, in which the Norfolk hound and Ben, an own brother to Cunarder, won in the fox-hound and grey-hound dog competition, while Mr. M'Intosh's Cheviot ewe, Queen Mab, had a repeat triumph over with Mr. Booth's Major. The ploughing experiments at Heaton were well attended, and Fowler and Howard were quite masters of the situation—the latter especially, who had remarkable success with heavy and light tackle, and working his engines at such an incredible pressure that a man in the fly-wheel pit was lost to the air like a rocket. Some of the professional bystanders declared that they were working at five or six times their nominal power, taking wonders of engine into account. The Howards and Ransome and Sims were also in great force with their hand-ploughs; but there was not much room for choice in the judgment put in any one of the three sets, which, as compared with previous years, and not very much business was doing.

In the shorthorn classes it was rather a case of discordant concord among the judges, some of whose decisions, making every allowance for keen and well-directed criticism, met with anything but general acceptance. It was said that in the bull-calf class each judge had got a separate beast at first, but that one of them gave way at last, and Justice Unthank could be summoned from outside the ropes as arbitrator. The aged bulls were a good average lot, and those of them might have handled better, and the first and second prizes went to Scotland with Mr. Cruickshanks' Forth and Lord Strathallan's Peeress. The former is well known as the first-prize and champion winner both in England and Scotland, and the latter is a bull with a deal of style and neatness, but a little deficient in his middle. Mr. Thomas H. Havies, who made his first bull essay in the lists, was a capital third with Ebor, one of the finest hended bulls we ever saw—with a general breed, powerfulness, and quality even his rather large neck could be forgiven by reason of being so well covered. The reserve number, Lancaster, was second at Worcester, and has since been sold at an index to the comparative strength of the years. Mr. Stirling, M.P., had the rare honour of breeding Field, and winning with him the prize in the two-year-old class with the 400-guinea Royal Butterfly 11th, purchased by his factor, Mr. Young, for 400 gs. at the Towneley sale. The competition was quite a decorative, we might say a Hoodoo Valley one, as Mr. Peel's Abbot of Knowlmere, with such a beautiful head, but rather a shy feeder, and Mr. Hope's judges wanted to have fourth, was at the head of the yearlings; Scotland next, with Mr. Bulloch's Prince Rath, a bull with views, and Mr. "The Baron" might have fairly changed places; and Mr. Richard Booth's Crown of Buttercups, a cow of Prince plan by the sire of Pecan; the Buttercups gold-medal cow, third. He was not "up for show at all," and seemed to be quite enough on leg; but it is said that a 500-guinea bid has been refused for him. The second prize went to Mr. Lawkes's Lord Surrey, might have been a little better behind the shoulders, but on other points he satisfied nearly everyone except when he did the majority of the judges. Lord of Warlaby, the Bristol prize bull, was not even noticed, and went straight home; Lord Lovat had a non-attributable herd; and Mr. Gaine's Pizarro, whom he defeated at Bristol, turned the tables on to him here, and got a commendation. The bull-calves were no fives; and how such a one as the Royal Agricultural Crown, with no Booth rib about him, ever got in for second place was a university question. For the best Warbaby certificate we have to look into the pedigrees of some of the winners. Mr. Fawkes's first-prize Marquis looked remarkably well out; but although his coat is hardly what we look for in a first-class shorthorn, it handled delightfully.

Mr. Douglas made a gallant display in the cow class with The Lady Ythan Queen, and The Maid of Athelstane, as well as Baron Hill Booth rave one cross of Crusade; but, although one judge fancied her extremely, Lady could not get over Miss M. M. Hutchison's, which was not a very high class one, and so uncommonly like a Smithfield medallist. The unfortunate Queen was the reserve number once more, and lost the third place to Mr. Stratton's Luna, which had been improved by having twins a fortnight previously. Mr. Douglas sold his Queen, Duchess, and Pride of Aldbar, as well as Baron Hill Booth rave one cross of Crusade; but, although one judge fancied her extremely, Lady could not get over Miss M. M. Hutchison's, which was not a very high class one, and so uncommonly like a Smithfield medallist. The unfortunate Queen was the reserve number once more, and lost the third place to Mr. Stratton's Luna, which had been improved by having twins a fortnight previously. Mr. Douglas sold his Queen, Duchess, and Pride of Aldbar, as well as Baron Hill Booth, the Hon. D. Christie, of Canada West, and The Maid to Mr. Stirling; but none of them will be delivered till after the Highland show. In the next class Pride of Athelstane, who looked quite a new thing everything, won very easily; and Mr. Foljambe headed the yearlings with a Grizy Queen, a pleasantly attractive young about the eye and tail, but getting 7 ft. 5 in., and weighing upwards of 80 st. Mr. Mitchell's friend had been stranded to death in the interval between Bristol and Home or the very ripe and very neat little Blue Bell was best; but the roan was placed second, and many had inward doubts as to whether the high-caste beast would not be found to possess another first wealth to Scotland. Mr. Eastwood's very lengthy and dashing Royal Butterfly 2nd—at 600 guineas bid—at Towneley—was by her third place of last year; and it will be long before we look on such a true again. Sir Antony de Rothschild's Lancaster Lass was also perfect as a whole, and Lord Feversham's second was one of the most lovely-coloured cows in the yard, but perhaps her shoulders was her weakest point; while the third—Baroness of Athelstane—was a very good one, but hardly of her mother's stamp.

The Bulloch tents entered largely in the next forty, and Tamburlaine, who was third at Battersea, first at Worcester, and nowhere at Bristol (a judgment-puzzle just as judges could confess to a puzzle-cake rather hard touch), with pretty generally the same animals against him, finished in front again among the old bulls, and, like Vaucan, will be a rare force. Battersea, another Royal regular and a great hero in the Hereford district, looked in beautiful form, and fairly regained the distinction published him as formed of late in the yard. Mr. Duckham's Commodore had a much larger class to meet, but he was not to be denied at Bristol, and, despite a slight darkness near the tips of the horns, his beautiful open head and neck and massive fore combined to make him one of the very best bulls in the yard. The bull-calves were not remarkable, and only a fair average, and the greatest feature in this part of the show was the brace of first and second prize cows, Spangle 2nd and Ida 3rd, sired by the widow of the late Mr. James Rea, of Westonbury, whose sire Benjamin blood was as busy as ever among the prizes. Mr. Baldwin's Duchess of Bedford 2nd, which ran Mr. Monkhouse's Clementine such a sharp heat last summer, succeeded to the first place without my opposition from her then victrix, who was snug in the pastures of The Stowe; and Mr. Robbwin's Miss Hastings 2nd kept her first Worcester place, with General Hood's Crown Princess a heifer of less size for her months but beautiful quality, next to her. Mr. Knight sent some of his grey, bull into this and the calf class, and in the latter he was a fair second to Mr. Monkhouse's Fairy Queen, another of the old breeder's cherished "Chieftains." Mr. Monkhouse who is in his eighty-third year, and has been blind almost since he was fifty, was unable to come such a distance, but his trusty Sam was on duty, with good hopes for Hereford Fair.

The judging was very much liked in these as well as the Devon classes; and it is noticeable that Mr. Brackin was on the Stage at both places, how terribly the Bristol decisions in the two-year-old heifer class were knocked about.

There were some very fair specimens of Devons, one of them the monster Viscount, with the wonderful forest. There has been a deal of discussion about this bull since he was at Leeds, seeing that he was put aside at Worcester and Battersea on account of being so markedly "out at the pasterns," and that Mr. Dugdale, the doyen of the North Devon men, bore off the £25 for Mr. Farthing, who had four firsts and two seconds in all. Mr. Turner's Viscount, 11, and Audley travelled, like his Leicester name, their 400 miles across country to some purpose; and Mr. Azariah Smith was first with his three-year-old bull, and his cow, the latter a Wonderful, Young Heire, was by Lord Feversham and not noticed in this class last year. Another year has done much for her, but she still wants condensing and the two Mr. Farthing's were represented by two winners out of three nominations; Rose of Devon, a remarkably sweet heifer, following up her Worcester firsts among the yearlings; and Prince Alfred, a first at Worcester, being obliged to bow to Mr. Smith's Constitution in the two-year-old class, who was second to him here.

Messrs. Heenanan contributed nothing to the Sussex ranks; but the Duke of Richmond's The Earl, was beat by three and sold to Mr. George Jenner, who, with some aid from Mr. William Marshall, swept the whole sweet prizes. The latter gentleman's second-prize cow, Fresh, Fellah old and fail to attract notice "out of" full mile service;" and Lady Pigot's Lady of Jersey was a perfect wonder in her class, which, with Mr. Hallett's Constance, was very well try to drive water uphill as dry here." The Channel Islands were well represented at Bristol, but entered nowhere else in England, and Jersey could have gone to destroy their Ilfuntian charter. Lord Rendes took three firsts with his beautiful cherry Norfolk polls; the Duke of Richmond's sheep and a very good lot they were before, the show of which, as a whole, was not what we hoped for; and the Duke of Buccleuch's Highland cattle, Mr. Blair Athol's Highland reigned supreme, Fox Maule, a capital bull, and the first at Kelso, was head of the Angusses, a breed in which Mr. Combe had no competitor, although he gave Mr. Cruickshanks full value for 2,270 Once again, as at Battersea, Charlotte and her daughter, Pride of Aberdeen, were the Aberdeen-Angus heroines; the latter is just thirteen years and a half old, again just failed, blooming as she is, to give away the heifers. Those of the Hon. Captain Ward were also one. The vicinity of the Galloway districts brought out the heavy blacks in good numbers and very fair strength. Bob Burns, once the pride of the Kirkcudbright men, has had his day, but gentlemen of late years had either broken his back, and he had to resign his pride of place to Mr. Stewart's Sir Colin, Mr. Quintin Dick Lauder's young Hero, the winner in the bears of the large white breed, was a regular jumper; and Mr. Hope's Bonnie Lass, the first in the white bear class, in which Mr. Findlay, the Scottish pig champion, was second with a good-looking young sow. Mr. Findlay's Lady Ythan was reserved at least "Four Georges" at Basterhill. Except a slight changeas in the hair, there was no exception to be taken to Mr. Scaife's Lord Lovat, who was first at Worcester and Bristol; and Blair Athol; and, curiously enough, the Derby decision was reversed, which Lord Feversham's Lord Lovat was placed second to Mr. Duncombe. The Rev. H. E. Bully was alike lucky among the Berkshire boars; but we are not sure that, if it had been a few months older, the third, Mr. Gaisford's Lord Lovat, would not have been placed higher. Mr. Wainman's Perfect Cure, the winner of the middle-breed boars, had plentiful lashings of quality, but Mr. Findlay's Lord of the Isles had again to be content with second place. Mr. Wainman's Rival Duchess and Mr. Findlay's Lady Ythan Queen, the first in their class, but as their guardian, Mr. Fisher, had placed them, and were followed by quite a monster in height. Mr. Findlay's Emily, who is better since the Bristol show, and Mr. Wainman's Princess Branch in the small white sows, and separated from her by one of Mr. Stearn's with a wonderful deal of length, but not of the most valuable quality, the ful substance of Mr. Hatton's Queen of the West, which had a special prize at Worcester, and looks like a rare useful pig. Mr. Sexton's Portland Hackney Pilot—Ouslen 1, Cutter 2, Zeloo, 3, Rufford Abbey Stakes—Ouslen 1, Cutter 2, Zeloo, 3.

WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Chiefest Plate.—North-Bell, 1; Durham, 2. Gallon, 3.
City Members' Plate.—Belmont, 1; Mistletoe, 2; Mistletoe, 3.
Hampshire Stakes.—Maurice, 1; Aurelian, 2; Bishop, 3.
Railway Plate.—Box Boy, 1; Bell of the Ball, 2; Talmore filly, 3.
Grange Park Stakes.—Missionary, 1; The Grappler, 2; Purity, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Maurice, 1; Aurelian, 2.

SOUTHAMPTON.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Knight Templar, 1; The Dodo, 2; Bob, 3.
Voluntary Stakes.—Mistletoe, 1; Knight Templar, 2; Lovelace, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Attraction, 1; Gunsdman, 2; Anti-Macassar, 3.
Southampton Two-year-old Plate.—Vivacity, 1; Stanford, 2.
South-Western Stakes.—Comet, 1; Knight Templar, 2; Sparue, 3.
Hurdle Handicap.—Lovelace, 1; Knight Templar, 2; Bob, 3.

THURSDAY.

Stand Plate.—Deerfoot, 1. Gamecock, 2. North End, 3.
South Hampshire Stakes.—Invellen walked over.
Hurdle Handicap.—Knight Templar, 1; Victoria Cross, 2.
Surrey Handicap.—Deerfoot, 1. Llangollen, 2. Bonnie Glen, 3.
Stewards' Plate.—Eugenie, 1. Ada, 2. Bingen, 3.

CRICKET.—A match between eleven of Surrey and fourteen of Hampshire, played on the Oval, Kennington, on Monday, was finished on Saturday, Hampshire winning by 86 runs. The following is the score:—Surrey, 1st inns., 84 and 271; Hampshire, 224 and 106.

At Lord's, on Friday and Saturday last week, the Marylebone Club and Ground played the County of Middlesex by 171 runs. Scores:—Marylebone Club, 85 and 202; Norfolk, 96 and 20.

At the Oval, on Monday and Tuesday, a match was played between Westminster School and the House of Commons. The School won in one innings, with 88 runs over. Score—Westminster School, 189; House of Commons, 47 and 86.

Autumn-meeting there kept by 150 the Eleven of All England in a match played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week—Adkins scoring 116 and 101; All England, 85 and 151.

A well-played and closely-contested match between the Oval and Clapham was played on the Oval on Monday and Tuesday, the latter winning by eighteen runs. Score—Cambridgeshire, 116 and 116; Notts, 96 and 118.

A match between Surrey and Sussex was played on the grounds of the latter at Brighton, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last week, and was drawn after forty-four hours over. Score—Surrey, 417; Sussex, 213 and 142.

Damage will fly-four hours over. Score—Surrey, 417; Sussex, 213 and 142.

The Queen has approved of M. A. Cazenove as Consul at Stuttgart for the King of Wurtemberg, of M. E. A. Gumpert as Consul at Bombay for the King of Hanover; and of Don Manuel Calvillero de Rodas as Consul at Singapore for the Argentine Republic.

The Seaman's Associations at Deutschein, Christiansund, and Nakskjöl, have received from the Admiralty, through Mr. W. Smith, the Queen's Consul-General, forwarded £50 13s. to the National Life-boat Institution for important services which the crews of those associations rendered to their countrymen shipwrecked on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

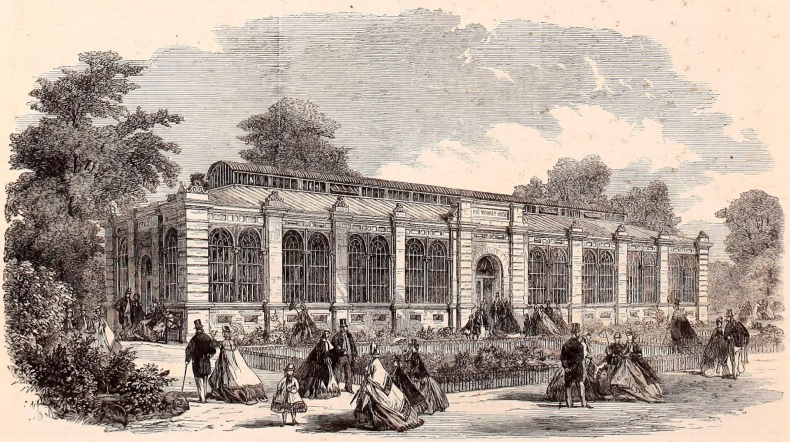
I was writing in my hut yesterday when a Music ballet came whizzing through the canvas, passing just by Captain Brady. Captain Brady, of the Commissariat Department, is a very old friend of mine, and was attached to Lieutenant Dawkins, of General Wood's Staff, who were all three inside. Another struck completely disturbed my reflective powers for the time being. Another struck me lately in the breast, passing through my coat and waistcoat, but, fortunately for me, I had my portfolio full of paper inside, which stopped it also pierced my life preserver home with but did me no serious injury. I intend carrying my portfolio shot the night to me. Mr. Bacaley, of the Cincinnati *Times*, lost his life, was at supper, when an Armstrong shell, and Mr. Dyer, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by having him a dark unceremonious shell came and took away his head. Only a few days ago, I was myself, and we are accustomed to such things.—*New York Tribune*.



THE BLOOMSBURY FLOWER SHOW IN RUSSELL-SQUARE INCLOSURE.

THE BLOOMSBURY FLOWER SHOW IN RUSSELL-SQUARE.

We give an Illustration of the annual flower show held in the gardens of Russell-square with a view to encourage the taste for cultivating flowers among people of the working class in the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury. This pleasing exhibition took place on Wednesday week. A large tent, as shown in our Engraving, had been erected in the grounds, and this was abundantly decorated with fuchsias, geraniums, annuals, and various other flowers and plants. The company consisted, for the most part, of the poorer inhabitants of the parish; but among the more distinguished visitors were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Mr. Payne, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Miss Twining, the Hon. Misses Ashley, Mr. W. Hawes, and the Rev. Emilius Bayley, Rector. All present seemed to enter most heartily into the pleasures of the scene; and the laudable arrangement which caused the customary barriers of exclusiveness to be thrown down for the time, and the gardens to be opened to the poorest parishioners, was evidently much appreciated. It appears that the system of exhibiting flowers under the present circumstances has rapidly increased in public favour; and whereas in the first year only 140 plants were entered, nearly 800 were now registered, and 400 persons had given in their names. The prizes, varying from 1s. to 10s., were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who delivered an address expressing the delight he felt at the character of the exhibition and pointing out the many advantages that must arise from it. But it was not alone for the best display of flowers that prizes were awarded. The owners of clean and tidy rooms were also honoured, and these competitors received rewards varying from 10s. to £2. Lord Shaftesbury, in presenting them, congratulated the parishioners on the progress they had made in adopting measures for the preservation of their own health, and for the extension of a salutary example to others. For the prizes in respect to the possession of clean and tidy rooms, 300 names were entered, and the Rev. Mr. Bayley and his curate had paid no less than 600 visits in the space of six weeks, in order to ascertain who amongst the occupants were best deserving of rewards. The competition was confined exclusively to the inhabitants of the parish, both as regarded the exhibition of flowers and the prizes for clean and tidy rooms. It should be observed that none of the flowers were cultivated in conservatories or elaborately-trimmed gardens, but in bow-pots and wooden boxes fixed on the window-sills of the humblest parishioners. Two bands of music were in attendance—that of the E division of the Metropolitan Police, and that of the 37th Middlesex volunteers—and when the distribution of prizes had been completed many of the younger part of the company amused themselves with dancing.



THE NEW MONKEY-HOUSE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 97.



RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 97.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd of April last, at Roslin, Inver-Cargill, New Zealand, the wife of William S. Trotter, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Dera Ismael Khan, the wife of Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B., of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Lawrie Park, Sydenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Jervis, of a daughter, still-born.

At the Rectory of Lacon, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, of a daughter.

At Cleveland-row, the Hon. Mrs. H. Byng (née Countess H. Dannesksiöld), of a daughter.

At Clifton-place, Lady E. L. M. Cartwright, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Chorleywood, the wife of the Hon. A. Y. Boller, of a son.

At Withington House, Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. W. Quin, of a son.

At Upham, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Hon. W. L. H. A'Court, of a daughter.

At Bridgewater House, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. A. Egerton, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., the wife of Frederic Heritage, Esq., of St. Leonard's House, West Ashill, Turner-heath, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at No. 4, Hyde Park Gate, the wife of Francis Barrow, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. W. Brook, M.A., the Melville, Esq., of Spring Cottage, near Chesterfield, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Gaskell, Esq., of Ingersley, Cheshire.

On the 14th inst., at Edgbaston Old Church, by the Rev. P. Browne, incumbent of St. James's, assisted by the Rev. Isaac Spooner, Vicar, Bilston, son of T. Jacomb, Esq., of Moseley, to Amy Hilton, eldest daughter of Thomas Hecler, Esq., of Edgbaston. No cards.

On the 16th ult., at Gourock, N.B., by the Rev. George Brown, M.A., John Edward Morgan, Esq., M.B., and M.A., Oxon, of Manchester, second son of the Rev. Edward Morgan, Vicar of Conway, to Susan Louisa, daughter of Duncan Darroch, Esq., of Gourock House.

On the 14th inst., at St. Christopher, Earl's Court, Kensington, by the Rev. Charles Sutherland, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. F. Mackay, M.A., Major Jackson, Esq., of Bedford-gardens, Campden-hill, to Lucy Berriman, only daughter of James Berriman Tippetts, Esq., of Earl's Court-terrace, and Sizergh Castle, Westmoreland.

On the 16th inst., at St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, by the Rev. W. M.A., the Marquis of Hastings to Lady Flora Cecilia Paget, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesea.

At St. James's, Holloway, Albert, son of the late H. Minchiner, Esq., of Cannon-street West, to Ada Murray, daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of Lee Priory, Canterbury Park, East Kent.

On the 5th of April, at Gayndah, Queensland, by the Rev. Father O'Donohoe, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Major, Esq., of Cregagan, Kilrainey, in the county of Derry, Ireland, to Mary Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Richard Reilly, Esq., of New Ross, Ireland, and of 12, Gloucester-terrace, Campden-hill, Kensington.

DEATHS.

At Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Arundell.

At Bath, Lady Mary Keith, aged 87.

On the 7th inst., at Chelsea College, Lady Wilson, wife of Sir J. M. Wilson.

On the 13th inst., at Warwick-square, W. B. Beverley, Esq., Colonel of the 1st or Count Rifle Volunteers, late Captain 1st Dragoon Rifle Brigade.

On the 15th inst., at Erlaugh House, in the county of Clare, Admiral H. Grierly, aged 77.

At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. B. Bender, late of the 82nd Regiment, aged 71.

At Bracted Rectory, William Bracken Holland, M.A., Rector of Bracted, in his 73rd year.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of his friend, the Rev. Thomas Holmes, Warmer, third son of the late Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and Stanwell, Middlesex. R.I.P.

On the 16th inst., at 31, Lower Grosvenor-street, Claudine Stanley Errington, eldest daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington.

At Vienna, the Hon. Fanny Vavasour Fermanagh, daughter of Lowther, third Lord Muncaster, aged 54.

At Hartham, Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

On the 12th inst., at Bolton Rectory, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, Prebendary of Lincoln and Rural Dean of North Grantham, aged 79.

At Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Harriet, wife of the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson.

At Lethington, Lady Bruce, widow of Sir James B. Bruce, Bart., of Downhill, Londonderry.

Emily, daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, Bart., of Stanwell-place, Middlesex, aged 39.

Joshua, relict of Vice-Admiral James Nelson, aged 68.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704. The Prince of Wales Island, in the East Indies, discovered, 1762.

MONDAY, 25.—St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr. The English fleet, under the Earl of Huntingdon, defeat the Genoese off Hardicar, 1417. Birth of the Duchess of Cumberland, 1797. Mount's last quarter, 5h. 36m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Battle of Edgecote, near Banbury: the Lancastrians, under the Earl of Pembroke, totally defeated by Edward IV., and their leaders slain, 1469.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Charter granted to the Bank of England, 1697. Victory and death of Graham, of Claverhouse, at Gillicrankie, 1689. Breaking out of the French Revolution, 1830.

THURSDAY, 28.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Manuel defeated and taken prisoner by Tatoseliotes, 1402. The Athenians Conderatic steamer sails from Liverpool for Australia, 1852.

FRIDAY, 29.—Mary Queen of Scots married to Darnley, 1565. Death of Andrew Marvell, the eminent political writer, 1678.

SATURDAY, 30.—Ingredion of the defeated Spanish Armada, 1588. Death of the great William Penn, founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, 1718.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30	0 58	1 27	1 57	2 28	3 0	3 34

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18″ 42″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.	DAILY MEANS OF
	Barometer Reduced.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum at Night.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.	Force.		Ozone.
	Inches.	°	°			°	°		Miles	Inches.		
13	30·010	67·6	59·0	·72	6	69·9	57·3	N. ENE. E.	227	·000		
14	30·141	67·8	48·8	·55	4	67·9	52·4	N. NE. NNW.	165	·000		
15	30·078	65·4	46·7	·53	8	65·6	75·4	NW. E.	142	·000		
16	29·713	61·4	51·1	·71	8	65·6	56·2	ESE. E.	259	·000		
17	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	69·3	73·7	,,	75	·000		
18	30·017	64·5	57·3	·80	7	69·1	55·3	S. SW. NW.	161	·000		
19	30·068	72·1	59·8	·65	6	87·8	59·7	NW. NNW.	193	·000		

The following are the readings of the mean results of the observations taken at the Observatory at 9 a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches corrected to 32° Fah.)	30·041	30·121	30·055	30·144
Temperature of Air	66·1	59·61	67·61	58·61
Temperature of Evaporation	52·9°	51·9°	53·6°	50·1°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

30·137	30·206	30·224	30·276
67·61	58·61	62·61	57·61
54·1°	44·9°	49·2°	42·7°
S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK (JULY 23), CONSISTING OF TWO WHOLE SHEETS.

Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Vancouver's Island, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Jamaica, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Ionian Islands, Alexandria, Egypt, Constantinople, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Hanse Towns, Prussia, Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Heligoland, Spain, Portugal, Madeira, Azores, United States, Cuba, Hayti

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle at dinner on Monday evening at Grosvenor House.

Earl and Countess Spencer gave a banquet yesterday evening week at Spencer House, St. James's, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle. Later in the evening her Ladyship had an evening party. About 250 members of the aristocracy were present. Dancing commenced at eleven o'clock with a quadrille, the Princess of Wales giving her hand to Earl Spencer and the Prince of Wales dancing with Countess Spencer.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury entertained a distinguished company at dinner at their house in Arlington-street yesterday evening.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield entertained a select circle at dinner on the evening of their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave entertained the Duke and Duchess de Chartres and a select circle at dinner on Saturday evening last at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. Her Ladyship held a drawing-room after dinner.

On Sunday evening Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue received their Royal Highnesses Francis Duke of Teck and Duchess d'Amalfe, Prince de Candé, and a small party at dinner.

Viscountess Strangford has issued cards for a reception on Friday last at Cambridge House.

Lady Bateman's second representation of the series of tableaux took place on Monday evening at her residence, Montagu House. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a distinguished company were present.

Lord Londesborough entertained his three regimentals of volunteers yesterday at Grimston Park, Tadcaster.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday evening at their residence in Carlton House-terrace.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Marquis of Hastings to Lady Florence Coelia Paget, only daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, by his second marriage, was celebrated on Saturday last at St. George's, Hanover-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

By an order just issued, an increase of 1s. per week has been granted in the pay of 180 sergeants of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Barnum is delightfully entertaining the whole of the city authorities—almost 40 in number—at Trent Park, yesterday week.

The Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will hold their annual festival in the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening next.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on the same night.

As Mr. Bowman, of Twickenham, was last week getting out of a train on the platform before it had stopped, he fell, and was dragged and dragged thence under the carriages. Fortunately, however, he fell on his hands and knees, by the guidance of which, and his usual pedrian, escaped with his life, the wheels of the carriages grazing his body.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Travaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, laid the foundation of the embankment on the north side of the Thames. Mr. Thwaites was assisted by Mr. Bazalgette, the chief engineer, who were dressed in the usual style of masons. A cavity was excavated after preliminaries. The stone is placed a short distance west of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bridge.

The first of a line of merchant steam-ships intended for the Australian trade was built and owned by a Scotch firm, and was launched on Wednesday from Blackwall yard. Miss Wyndham, daughter of Colonel Wyndham, of Petworth, christened her the London. The length is 170 tons register, and she will sail for Melbourne in October next, under the command of Mr. Martin, an experienced commander in that trade.

A magnificent diamond bracelet and a pair of diamond earrings, of the richest and costliest design, with an appropriate inscription recording the occasion of the gift and the names of the donors engraved on vellum, were presented on Monday to Mdlle. Titiens, at her residence in Regent's Park, by the distinguished party who made the gift presented a large body of nobilitation in the fashionable world.

At the Mansion House on Tuesday the draught of a bill prepared by the President of the Poor-Law Board was read. The bill is intended to provide for the penal use of London water. It is to be confined basselves in the streets between eight in the evening and eight in the morning. Persons are to be levied by an inspector of the Board, and fines to be collected with the Metropolitan Board of Works rate. Several members of the board expressed their dissatisfaction with the bill, the consideration of which, however, was deferred.

A chairmaker, aged sixty-three, has died in Spitalfields from neglect. His wife and her two children are in the workhouse infirmary, and at throughout the widow explained that she had not the money as follows:—Half-pint of gin, 2½d.; a pennyworth of beer brewed in the room (enough for a tenpenny); 1d.; half a pound of sugar, 2½d.; half a quarter of a pound of butter; 2½d.; half a loaf, bought at the alehouse, 2d.; one pound of bread and half a loaf, 5½d.; half an ounce of tea, 1½d.; bundle of wood, 2d.; coals, 2d.; candles, 1½d. Total, 23d. Three of them had been without food. Watson applied five years ago to the workhouse, but they treated her so badly that she would not go again.

Last week the births of 1874 children—935 boys and 919 girls—were registered in London, in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1845.—Thirteen hundred deaths were registered in London last week. Of these, 627 were of males, and 631 of females. The average number of deaths for the twenty-eight weeks of the years 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1212. The deaths from diarrhœa increase steadily but slowly, and, after having risen to 42 respectively in the two previous weeks, to 57 last week: 84 of the cases occurred to infants less than two years old. 97 deaths from zymotic diseases exclusive 1,844. The average number in the last two months. It was fatal in 81 cases in the week, the average for corresponding weeks in the last eight yrs. A widow died last week—aged 97.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts closed its sixth session on Saturday evening with a conversazione held at the South Kensington Museum, by permission of the Lords of the Council on Education, and the temporary Art Museum Gallery. The attendance was numerous, including several members of the Legislature and other persons of public prominence. Mr. Alexander Beazley, of Redcliffe, made a brief address, in which he took an encouraging view of the progress of the society and indicated its claims to consideration and support. The following are the awards and notices. The principal business of the evening was the distribution of prizes for the current session, which were as follow:—Painting—Henry Hickmott, Jun., of Bath, £10 10s.; Arthur Hughes, of 1, Bentinck-terrace, Hamilton Road, N.W., Royal Academy, £5 5s.; George; Mr. R. Hoyle, for his "Waiting for the Train;" Royal Academy, No. 1,000, £5 5s.; Alexander Cole, for his "Morning in Spring;" Society of British Artists, No. 199, Water-colour painting: Mr. Walker, for his "Spring;" Society of Painters in Water-Colours, No. 1,000; Bitte: Mr. G. Shalders, for his "Evening, near Dorking;" Institute of Painters in Water Colours, No. 1,000; Architecture—Mr. R. W. Edis, for his design for a "Gentleman's Residence;" Architectural Exhibition, No. 228. Poetry: Mr. Robert Buchanan, for his "Book of poems," 1,000. The musical performances during the evening were under the conduct of Messrs. Benedict, Gaae, Lehmeyer, and Vincent Wallace.

The murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage on the North London Railway, on Saturday week, has been arrested by the police. Franz Muller, a German tailor. The manner in which the crime was traced to him is curious. He was in the habit of frequenting a public-house in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. Two days after the murder he visited this house, and produced a bag containing a gold chain, which he said he had just purchased. *Mr Isaacson*, the landlord, saw the watch and gave the box to Matthews's little daughter. Matthews, who was in the habit of purchasing articles of the kind, saw inside the box the name and address of Mr. Death, the jeweller, at whose shop he was aware Mr. Briggs's chain had been bought. The box was given by Mr. Death, who identified it, and a photograph of Müller having been produced, he at once recognised the man's features as those of a person who had left for the purchase of the watch. Müller is said to be the one which he had himself bought for Miller some months ago. Miller left the Thames for New York in a steamer on Thursday week. That fact was ascertained by means of a letter which he wrote from on board the vessel, and addressed to the police-station he resided at Worthing. Last Wednesday Inspector Tanner, of the metropolitan force; Mr. Death, the jeweller; and Mr. Isaacson, of Liverpool to the American steamer and identified Müller as the person of Miller. Mr. Tanner is armed with the necessary warrants for his extradition from America, and will bring the prisoner from Mr. Archambeau, Mr. Isaacson, and Mr. Death, the jeweller, at whose shop Mr. Briggs's chain had been bought. The City of London Police Court, on Tuesday morning, before Alderman Lusheington, when the prisoner was brought up, and the evidence of the witnesses was taken. Müller was then committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his primary visitation in Canterbury Cathedral on Thursday next.

The Lord Bishop of Chester intends to hold his next Ordination at Chester, on the 25th of September.

The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, Ditchling Church was reopened on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Chichester.

The Archbishop of York preached on Wednesday week at Bishopthorpe Church, on the occasion of the new nave of the church being rebuilt.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated St. Stephen's Church, Rishcliffe, Huddersfield, erected at a cost of £2000, for 690 sittings, 300 of which are free.

The Rev. William Conway, M.A., has been nominated to the canonry in Westminster Abbey, with the rectory of St. Margaret, Westminster, vacated by the appointment of Dr. Jeune to Ely.

St. Saviour's Church, London-street, Fitzroy-square, formerly called Fitzroy Chapel, St. Pancras, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of London.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, brother of the late Earl Brownlow, has been appointed to the rectory of Grantham, vice the late Rectory, Bedon.

The parish church of Crayke, the chancel of which was restored some time back by the Rector, Archdeacon Churton, was reopened on Thursday week by the Archbishop of York after extensive repairs and the addition of an aisle, at a cost of £1000. The Archbishop of York preached in the morning, and the Archdeacon of Cleveland in the afternoon.

A choral service was held in Wimborne Minster on Thursday week, when seventeen choirs contributed 374 voices.—On Tuesday week the Lord Bishop of Salisbury held a confirmation in the nave of the church, when 300 candidates were presented.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated St. Stephen's Church, Rishcliffe, Huddersfield, erected at a cost of £2000, for 690 sittings, 300 of which are free.

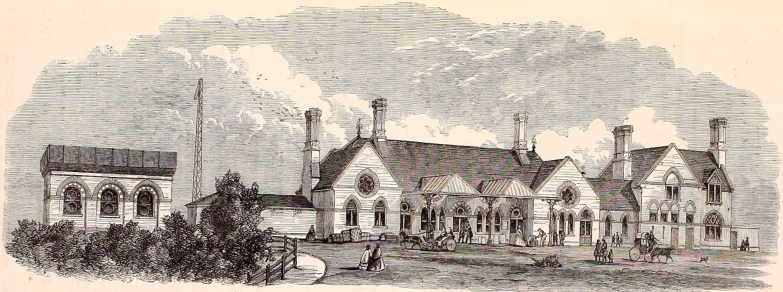
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and the station master's residence; on the left are the third-class waiting-rooms and station offices. The elevations of the building show a judicious employment of red and yellow brick, with ornamental arches; the roof, likewise, has a tasteful arrangement of slating. On the extreme left is the tank-house, and to the right are the buildings attached to the locomotive and carriage departments (Margate being the depôt for that end of the line), the whole forming an effective group. From Margate to Broadstairs is but a short distance; but until this line was made the latter-named town had no railway, and was, consequently, but little resorted to. This summer, however, its fortunes appear to be rapidly rising. From Broadstairs the line proceeds to Ramsgate, emerging close to the station from a tunnel through the chalk, over the entrance to which the footway is seen carried by a girder of 126 ft. span, surmounted by tasteful panelling and railway, and supported by two piers 60 ft. high, the whole presenting, with the large roof over the station platforms (which is one of peculiarly effective design) an imposing coup-d'œil, as may be seen by our second Engraving. Our readers will observe that this Illustration closely resembles Mr. Frith's celebrated picture of "The Ramsgate Sands" in most respects. In the background only is there any very important difference between our view and his, and this is caused by the new railway station, which is seen immediately beneath the cliff, and which occupies what Mr. Frith has undoubtedly made a kind of "classic ground." The amusements of the pleasure-seekers are not, however, in the least interfered with by the new arrangement; on the contrary, the embankment beneath the station affords the loungers on the beach a pleasant resting-place, and a full view of all that is going on. No more prominent example of the new fashion of carrying railways into the very heart of a town could possibly be found, even in London, than is afforded in this instance. No longer contented with bringing its passengers to the outskirts of a town and there dropping them carelessly, leaving them to find their way into it as best they may, railway authorities have discovered that they serve themselves most when they provide accommodation for the public in the most convenient form. The public, on the other hand, no longer jealous of the approaches of the railway, instead of opposing its entrance into a town, have found out that keeping the railway-station in the suburbs causes a vexatious waste of time, and results chiefly in transferring the seat of business from old situations to new and less convenient places. In the course of a short time it is probable that at the Ramsgate station will be introduced a new feature which will afford considerable comfort to the visitor. It is proposed to make a refreshment-room at the station, which is to abut upon the promenade in front, and will provide articles of light refection both for those who travel by the railway and for the many hundreds of person who crowd the sands below daily during the bathing season. This will be another improvement upon the arrangements at the date of the great Frith picture, and possibly may suggest to some coming artist a new treatment of the very capital subject of "Ramsgate Sands."



THE MARGATE STATION OF THE EAST KENT (LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER) RAILWAY.



THE RAMSGATE STATION OF THE EAST KENT (LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER) RAILWAY.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON.



THE TRAMWAY.



THE VOLUNTEERS AT REST.—SEE PAGE 97.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 15th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

The Street Music (Metropolis) Bill, the Accidents Compensation Act Amendment Bill, the Railways (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill, and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

The College of Physicians Bill, the Inland Revenue (Stamp Duties) Bill, the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill, the Treasury (Secret Service) Bill, and the Judgments, &c., Law Amendment Bill were read a second time. The last named was ordered to be printed, as also the Select Committee.

The Factory Acts Extension Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the India Stocks Transfer Act Amendment Bill, and the Revenue Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Lunacy Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

Lord HOUGHTON asked her Majesty's Government whether they were taken, or are willing to take, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the powers of the Governors of the Archbishop of Canterbury to act on the recent judgment on books written either by clergymen or by laymen; as to the summoning of a Convocation of that body from provincial synod to take judgment on such judgments, and as to the forms according to which such judicial power must be exercised if it belong to that body. He said the question because of the verdict that had been passed upon the volume called "Essays and Reviews." Having regard to the origin of the "Essays and Reviews," he remarked that it was a matter of regret that a book of that description should have been selected by the Convocation of Canterbury at the commencement of the "Index Expurgatorius" with which English literature, it seems, is for the future to be favoured. If the proceedings of Convocation in earlier times, in respect to censuring books, were kept in check by the Upper House of Lords, Parliament, having controlled those several steps, especially upon Dr. Watson's, he thought he had demonstrated the dubiousness of the law upon the subject, and therefore he considered it necessary, before asking his first question, whether the Government had taken or intended to take any opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the power of the Upper Houses of Convocation. Remarking that some of the essays of Rugby School, established by the late Dr. Arnold, by Dr. Temple, Head Master of the School, of whom the Royal Commissioners had spoken so highly, and to whom a see who has on consequence lately been raised, were defined in such a manner as to gain their Lordships, he asked if it was not likely that the eminent men who were to be nominated in their progress for the future, the Government ought to be careful to see that the persons who are to be appointed to the ordinary places of vacancy in the Church are not going through the ordinary forms of subscription with a mental reservation in favour of their own opinions. Therefore, he wanted to know under what power or restrictions the Government had acted in the appointment of the Bishop of Oxford in connection with the case which must be most repugnant to his feelings as a Prelate. The Bishop of Oxford was strongly implicated in the volution into an exercise of authority which was beyond its power. There was no intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the case referred to.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said the object of Convocation was not to persecute any one, but to vindicate the Church of England from all sympathy in the doctrines of the work in question. He had taken the opinion of counsel, and for that purpose they had applied to the Government for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. That opinion was refused, and they had to take the opinions of Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Bolt, by whom gave it as their opinion that the proceedings were regular and legal.

The Bishop of LONDON thought Convocation had a right to complain of the Government's refusal to supply the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. It was not a case for rubicles; and in religious disputes, however trifling, it was desirable to have them before the public for discussion.

After some remarks from Lord Wensleydale,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought his right reverend brethren could not complain of the manner in which the motion had been brought forward; but they still complained of the amendments which had been made by the Lord Chancellor. He then proceeded to define the difference between the Royal license and its extent and the Royal assent. Upon the former occasion, the former had but an authority on which they acted, and the latter being only a letter accompanying the opinion of the judges. That was the constitutional view of the matter, which the noble and learned Lord had spoken on the motion. The noble and learned Lord had made him if he took the course he was going to take, he had not, but would be perfectly willing to give it to him at any time. They had been accused of attempting to prevent the liberty of thought, but that charge he repudiated. They did, however, object to persons holding office in the Ministry of the Church of England and teaching doctrines directly opposite to that which they had professed and upon the profession of which they had been appointed. The right rev. prelate proceeded to contend that the man himself had not been condemned, but the book had, because it was the book that had been attacked, and could not be explained away. If they had intended to censure the man, he would have been entitled to be heard. That judgment was the way to restore peace to the Church, and he hoped they would had done it.

The Lord Chancellor disclaimed any intention of giving pain to the Bishops. He had spoken in the kindest manner possible of them, but he had not misapprehended the law of Parliament.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

At a morning sitting the Cattle Diseases Prevention Bill was taken in Committee, but, when the House resumed, it was withdrawn for the present.

The Improvement of Land Act (1864) Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting, Mr. Ayrton chasses up to it on several occasions.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—At the evening sitting, Mr. B. COCHRANE called attention to the recent disturbances which appeared to have been occasioned by her Majesty's Government and the advisers of the King of Greece; and also to the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and Berlin respecting the claims of British subjects and others, signed at London on the 13th of March, 1864.—Mr. LAYARD said he expected that matters would have been again revived after the repeated discussions on it in the house. The subject was one of very great difficulty and delicacy, and had been made by her Majesty's Government to arrange the matter in a manner that would be satisfactory to the people of this country and the King of Greece, after a short discussion, in which Colonel Dunne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, the matter dropped.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, taking the vote for Scientific Works and Experiments, which was agreed to, as were those for the Geographical Society and the Royal Society.

On the vote of £400 for the Royal Academy of Music (a new vote), Mr. GREENHILL moved that the question, and a long, always unanswered, and be omitted, ensued. On a division the vote was carried by 52 to 42.

The remaining supreme departments were taken, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resolutions on Works and Buildings were reported.

The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental Bill, the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, the Railways (Ireland) Traffic Bill, the Turnpike Trusts, and the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill were read a second time.

The Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill, and the Bank Notes, &c., Engraving Bill passed through Committee.

The Ionian States Acts of Parliament Repeal Bill, the Harwich Harbour Act Amendment Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Mutual Surrender of Criminals (Prussia) Bill, the Isle of Man Harbours Act Amendment Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, and the Admiralty (Ireland) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The College of Physicians Bill and the Burial Registration Bill passed through Committee.

The Street Music Metropolis Bill, the Inland Revenue (Stamp Duties) Bill, the Railways (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The CRIMEAN DEBT (Ireland).—Lord Stanley strongly urged upon the question of the Spanish slave trade, and pointed out the systematic manner in which Spain, in the face of treaties, had from 1817 to 1862 made laws which only permitted but fostered that traffic: the importation or diminution of importation of slaves depending not on the action of the Spanish Government, but on the personal character of the Governor of that colony. While not desiring to advocate anything like a return to the principles of protection, he believed that the only effectual way for this country to check the slave trade would be to place a heavy duty on slave-grown sugar from Spanish colonies. The conduct of Brazil contrasted most favourably with that of Spain in this matter, the slave trade to the former country having been suppressed; and there was now a strong case for repealing the Aberdeen Act.—Earl RUSSELL stated that frequent representations had been made to the Spanish Government by British Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and that Government had expressed its willingness to unite in putting down the slave trade, but it seemed that they had been unable to overcome the difficulties connected with colonial interests which lay in the way of their success in that object.—The Earl of MALMESBURY confirmed the statement that the Brazilian Government had effectually acted in putting down the slave trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In a Committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution authorising a further advance, not exceeding £350,000, upon the security of local rates for carrying out the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act. The resolution was agreed to, and leave given to introduce a bill founded upon it.

The order for the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Fees Bill was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

The Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Bill was considered as amended, and ordered for third reading.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Armagh Archiepiscopal Residence Bill, the Clerks of the Peace Acts Amendment Bill, the Medical Service Bill, the Corn Accounts and Returns Bill, the West Indian Incumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£1,050,000) Bill, and the Metropolis Management Act (1862) Amendment Bill were read a second time.

The Westminster Improvement Bill was considered in Committee, after a statement from Mr. Cowper that he proposed, if there were no engineering difficulties in the way, to remove the iron gates at the north side of the roadway, and to abolish the fastings. The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental Bill, the Railways (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill also passed through Committee pro forma.

The Metropolis Local Management Act, the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Extension Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Armagh Archiepiscopal Residence (Ireland) Bill, the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition, &c., Bill, the Justices Proceedings Confirmation Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, and the Bank Notes Signature Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Government has given to Sir Fitzroy Kelly charge of a bill to consolidate the Lands and Works Bill, and the Limacy (Scotland) Bill were agreed to.

Mr. Fitz Gerald has given notice that he will call the attention of the House, on Whitweek, in Leicestershire, and to the recent outbreaks in that establishment; and that he would move the necessary inquiry by the House. Mr. Fitz Gerald's motion was carried by a majority of 34 to 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.—Mr. A. MILLS gave notice that, on the recommending of Parliament, he would move, in the event of the war in New Zealand not having ceased, for a return of the cost of supplying ammunition for Majesty's forces from further interference.

THE NAVY.—Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Mr. C. Berkeley, said he had heard of no complaints from officers, and he did not know that there was any reduction on the part of the Admiralty in the supply. The Government had contributed the subject of pay, and were not disposed to re-open that question.—Mr. C. BERKELEY said he should give notice of a motion on the subject.

RESERVOIRS.—Mr. FERRAND asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if it was in contemplation to introduce a bill next session to fill it with water and keep it full, or nearly full, for several successive weeks, without having had it fully emptied; and to state his reasons.—Sir GEORGE GREY said the question had been put to him by the Metropolitan; if the Secretary of State having declared that he had no official authority to interfere, whether he would not be willing to take the responsibility upon himself to recommend the filling of the reservoir until duly certified, for the purpose of securing their being emptied of the water from them deteriorated by the hot weather. He (Sir George) had been consulting the matter; but he would advise persons affected to seek redress under the Nuisance Act.

THE MINISTER OF DISCOURAGEMENT.—Mr. HENRY called attention to the notice given by the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury on Monday last, respecting the appointment of a Minister for Education, and to the bill introduced in the House of Lords by the noble Lord relating to inspectors' reports. He urged that such a resolution ought not to be pressed on the House at the present moment, and he hoped that the noble Lord would not press the bill next to Japan.—Lord PALMERSTON said, with reference to the first question, he had no intention of moving a resolution to appoint a Minister for the Education force on that station. Whilst reference to the other question, he thought it his duty to bring the matter under consideration. The report was in the hands of members to do justice to the right hon. gentleman, the member for Oxford, to whom the appointment which he belonged. He appended that there would be as many members present on Monday, when he should make his motion, as there were on the present occasion. He pointed out, which time there were not more than 200 members present.—Mr. LAYARD, in reference to the bill introduced by the noble Lord, protested against Lord HOTHAM regretted the decision at which the noble Lord had arrived, and earnestly advised him to reconsider the matter.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.—The House went into Committee.—Sir C. WOOD proposed a vote of £1,000,000 sterling, to meet the charges of India.

The House resumed, and the following resolutions:—

That the several sums of money to defray the charges of the civil services to be entered at the Government of India for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £5,421,277 sterling, and the charges thereon, for the same period, exclusive of the military charges, amounted to £3,949,301 sterling.

That the several sums of money to defray the Home Establishment for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £1,471,976 sterling, and the charges thereon for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £1,099,712 sterling.

That the several sums of money to defray the Furlough Provisions for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £3,762,491 sterling; and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £3,762,491 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

That the several sums of money to defray the Interest on Debt, Exchange, and Remittance for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £5,902,891 sterling, and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £5,902,891 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

That the several sums of money to defray the Territorial and Political Charges for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £1,000,000 sterling, and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £1,000,000 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

That the several sums of money to defray the Public Works charges for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £6,000,000 sterling, and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £6,000,000 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

That the several sums of money to defray the Marine Establishment for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1865, amounted to £1,000,000 sterling, and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £1,000,000 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

That the several sums of money to defray the Military charges, including the military charges on the capital of railway and other companies, after deducting net traffic receipts of railways, amounted to £6,745,000 sterling, and the charges thereof for the same period amounted to £6,745,000 sterling, leaving a nothing to be provided.

After a prolonged discussion the resolutions were agreed to.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Sir S. M. PETO, Bart., has accepted the invitation of upwards of 3030 Liberal respectfully to stand in their interest at the approaching election.

There is an end of doubt respecting Mr. E. Akroyd's candidature for the representation of Halifax in the House of Commons. On Wednesday night, at a meeting of electors, a requisition was presented to him, which he stated he would be put in nomination at the next general election. He accepted the invitation, and intimated that he would go poll to the last man in a contest between him. The requisition, after a canvass said to be complete, contained 634 signatures. The Conservatives remain quiet.

The Hon. F. Walpole, the Conservative candidate for the seat which will be vacated by the death of Mr. Ewart, has issued a brief address acknowledging his thanks for the reception which he has met, and his confidence of success at the poll. Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., has also been canvassing, and proceeding with his canvass, and more than one meeting has been held on his behalf.

The contest for the Borough of Lewes between Mr. Blaker Hodgson Rochdale with Mr. Coburn turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Brett's committee have issued a placard contradicting the report.

The Liberals of East Sussex have adopted Lord Edward Cavendish as their candidate in place of Mr. Gilbert Heathcote.

The Liberals at Tynemouth have succeeded in securing a candidate in the person of Mr. G. C. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Grey, and of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the well-known Indian financier.

Mr. Ayrton has addressed a letter to the electors of Marylebone declining his intention to retire from public life, four candidates are in the field—Mr. Jacob Bell, Conservative; Mr. Ayrton, Liberal; Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, Independent; Mr. Lycett (of the firm of Dent and Co., London, glove manufacturers), and Mr. Cowell (Mayor of Westminster), Liberal Conservative. All these candidates, except Mr. Lycett, have made a personal canvass of the electors.

A letter from Vienna states that a congress of German architects is to be held in that capital in the month of Sept. next. More than 600 have already announced their intention to attend the meeting.

The office of Chester Herald, vacant by the decease of Mr. Edward Stephen Dendy, has been granted to Henry Murray Lane, Esq., Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

A Baltimore paper says:—"Our harbour has been on fire for the last twenty-four hours literally on fire. The surface of the water for thousands of square yards has been in a blaze, caused by the burning of the Rainbow ship Juliana, which took fire whilst lying at the wharf and loading with petroleum. She had on board about 1,800 barrels, and had to be towed over to the opposite side of the basin to save the surrounding property. As a natural result, the oil spread to a great extent on the water."

A New York paper relates the following singular occurrence at the sale of the effects of a bankrupt:—"A gentleman who had purchased a number of bankrupts the names of members of his regiment who had been killed in the late fight. There was one which he had a great wish to get, and he bid up with a lord-jamill his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, June 20, 1865. The auctioneer had thrown open the lot, was about to cover the bonus. A day or two after, while bidding his companions farewell, he was struck in the head by a 20-pounder from one of the forts, and killed. The gentleman who had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name was placed over his grave, which, we hope, will be a long time in filling up."

A Parliamentary return gives some statements of the funds and effects of industrial and provident societies in England and Wales for the year 1863. It seems that the number of members on the 31st of December last was 169,988. The number admitted during the year was 73,732, and the members withdrawn 11,556. The total amounts received for or credited to shares from the commencement of the societies to the end of last year was £6,625,356. The amount received on shares during the year was £216,815, and the amounts withdrawn by members £117,471. The amount of shares capital paid up, and of loan capital, £71,645. The amount received on loans during the year was £31,107; of bonus repaid, £19,701; amount paid for interest, £27,978; of cash paid for goods bought during the year, £3,389,159; of cash received for goods sold, £3,826,741. The profit realised in the year was £213,023; the amount of expenses, £176,564; and of cash in hand, £107,158. The total value of land and property in the societies at the end of the year was £795,696, and of their liabilities, £737,009.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WITH the thermometer standing at ninety degrees in the shade, the interest of the political struggle dead or dying fast, with a determination on the part of Conservative and Opposition alike to abstain from abstract questions and anything approaching a noble action, with one perfectly ready to rest and be thankful and the other to stand at ease and be very outlandish, one cannot be surprised at the avidity with which the public and the newspapers have fastened upon the only excitement left—a murder in a railway-carriage, of the bad, old, mysterious, and cruel sort. With a fascination, far surpassing, as reality always does imitation, the feeble interest of the Lady Audley school of fictionist, the newspapers have spun their yarn out of the thinnest materials and has exhausted the dictionary in complimentary allusions to the "artful and intelligent detective"—a police-man—and in words of loathing horror at the murderer. Happily, too, the mystery has lasted long enough, and just as the public began to share those doubts which we expressed months ago as to whether our "detectives" were the intelligent beings sensation novelists and Mr. Dickens paint them, a little stick dropped from the window, a bandy-leg calman, who had purchased the hat for the murderer (a peculiar hat, well described and with the maker's name given), reads the bill, which had been stuck up for a week at the corner of every cab-mews in London, and gives such evidence that even the most stolid and short-sighted detective must have at once jumped at it. Two and two make four, says an "officer" who looks something between a turn-tipped and a serious butler. "Gifted creatures" are the sensational novelists and the writers of detective note-books, "how he has fastened upon the minutest and subtlest web of evidence!" It is quite time this nonsense were exploded. For all the police have done, whether from Bow, Bow-street, Hackney, or Scotland-yard, the murderer would have escaped. We want a far more intelligent, far more energetic, better-paid set of men at the head of this force.

It is curious that, with the Anglo-German feeling which the success of audacious Austria and predatory Prussia has excited, the murderer should be a German; yet, that is the very man the police announces the "clue" to the "miscreant" (the word is employed by the journals, and is an alarmingly strong one improperly forced into the service) is another native of that land which has given us Kinkel and murderer in attempt. In New York the Germans and Irish have earned a very bad name for the most murderous attempts and riots, and the most philosophically irreligious people in the world run an even pace with the most superstitiously religious in their open defiance of law and contempt of human life. Of one thing we have a list of the assaults and crimes of violence reported each morning and tabulate the criminals in nations, we believe we shall find the Germans appear far more free than any other people in the world. A very perceptible portion of the influx of our London population is taken up by foreigners, upon crimes committed by foreigners in London, this "common sewer of Paris and of Rome," as a satirist elegantly terms our chief city.

It is peculiarly difficult to reflect on any crime with a slight balm to all those who have felt humiliated by the conduct of England, that public opinion has not been almost that of Austria, Prussia, and that, having obtained everything she could possibly demand, she will allow the Danes to retreat with a small remnant of their lands, and with a debt for damages that the Danes of no one would receive by the burghers to pay. Happy Denmark! Peace and honesty have to save her country. Our inquiries are taken up with regard to cannon, per tax your people for the support of an army which was for beyond your means, and you are left to your own resources. Rich, happy, content, and peaceful, you, like the inoffensive Mr. Briggs, have been knocked down and plundered by the countrymen of his assistance. Happily, you are not dead yet. The work is not complete. Our ally feels just as we should if all England south of the Thames and Bristol Channel were torn from us by the Scots, and then in a lesson to us, the folly of the peace-at-any-price party—a party now of great power, and which deserves at least honest study, its very innate simplicity and honesty make it the more dangerous.

How naturally young Englishmen fall into an opposite feeling to that of universal peace might be seen by the excursion of the week to Wimbledon, and watching the firing, the camp-fires, and listening to the often-expressed wish that some more exciting work in the realities of war could be for a little while attained. The different corps all show well; the men are more soldierly and bear themselves better than formerly, although a little more "settling up" and a few hours at position-drill would not be thrown away on some of our fast, semi-gentlemanly, lazy corps. But the pluck, determination, jollity, and hospitality shown by all is something to see. One of the most interesting sights, long since loved lovely, was the shooting for the "owl" prize—owls-eye bulls-eyes, if we can use the phrase, having been manufactured for night-shooting. This is a healthy way of silvering the existence of an exceedingly little contemporary, which, by-the-way, has not died out-right, as we stated last week, at present, so far as we can ascertain, the announcement made in the last number, it is not so much a case of actual death as of suspended animation. The sheet of printed letter-paper will reappear some Sunday, the owners having hoped at present gone away to the German baths, Switzerland, the East, the resorts of the Continental and other places of amusement and health. This amount of humorous pretence evidently charms the purchasers of our inter-val entertainment and comfort.

The new Conservative paper, the *Rotten*, which started as a protest against all kinds of "newspapery" verbiage, and which hoped to hold its own with a staff of nineteen writers, is dead. Its death is sincerely to be mourned.

A murder in a railway-carriage so mysterious as the one alluded to above has, of course, produced the usual crop of letters from persons offering advice to the various companies as to the management and construction of their carriages. We have insisted that the whole rolling stock of Great Britain and Ireland should be altered. As many communications are absolute heroics, and as we expect not one per cent on capital employed, these requests must be refused point blank. When the companies renew their carriages, then some improvement will be made. There is no positive reason that the old coach form of carriage, which demands exclusive separation, should be continued. Carriages will be ventilated and hot as an oven in summer, they are yet cosy in our usual easterly winds and wintry weather. The opening at the top of the carriage, which is always at a high enough to rest the head, would give all the necessary security. The Kingstown and Dublin line have second-class carriages on models in this way, so much so that few people—except the Lord Lieutenant and Vister King-at-Arms—ever travel first class—a fact which at once explains them in the eyes of the railway bosses.

A trial between two publishers reveals an unwholesome feeling between the trade and authors. Mr. Murray, the Duke's publisher, who hated *his* publishers with a reason, has a burlesque line which will here apply—

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston buy an American book, probably, *mere Americana*, rubbish. Nevertheless, it is theirs, and they have the benefit of the work. Another publisher purchases from an American copy of the work, and forthwith issues the book at an eighth of the first publisher's price. Hence an injunction, and, of course, irritated feelings; and, through the stupidity of the lawyers engaged, the case breaks down, again to be taken up, however. "Haunted Hearts" is the name of the prize for which these gentlemen contend. Would not all hearts have been more at ease if publishers made a point not to touch books which others have announced, and, while the Americans deny us the right of copyright, to encourage English authors and leave Yankee rubbish over the sea?

It is cheering to find that we have those amongst us who yet believe in the possibility of mediating in America. A deputation of gentlemen, with whom were Admiral Anson and Mr. James Spence (the "S" of the *Times*), waited on Lord Palmerston to urge the propriety of such a step. The jaunty Minister spoked a Bathbreatic couplet about the common result of interposing in quarrels, and said that, although England was not afraid of the "bloody nose" therein promised, still the time of mediation was not yet come. Surely, a message from over the sea by the Queen herself, or a letter in her own Royal hand expressive of her own and her people's sorrow at the excessive destruction of human life, would not meet with insult, and might form a basis for the more party in America to stand upon. There is nothing so heartless as red tape; could we not in this extremity do without it?

COUNTRY NEWS.

It was resolved at a public meeting held in Dublin on Thursday week to establish a Veterinary College for Ireland, in Dublin.

Lord Wood, formerly one of the Judges of the Scotch Court of Session, died at his seat in Haddingtonshire, on Monday.

Wednesday, Sept. 14, has been fixed as the opening day of the Irish Exhibition of British Association; the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Vice-President, will be Lord Portman, the Marquis of Bath, Messrs. Tite, Way, Dickinson, and Samuda.

A barge, with a woman and three children, was upset at Workington Hall week. In the scramble to get into boats, each of the inmates were rescued by a boat-builder named Monk, who in twenty minutes went a mile through the heavy sea with his crew.

During a discussion at the meeting of the Mersey Dock Board on Thursday week, it was stated that Liverpool is becoming the great grain market of the world. The estimated value of the grain, flour, &c., in Liverpool at the present time is £2,500,000.

Mr. Lucas, of Hereford, was destroyed by a mob at Leicester a few days since, made an application before the Leicester magistrates on Monday, the object of which was that an indictment will be preferred at the Sessions against certain persons who assaulted him.

A quarryman employed at Brixham, in Devon, perceived a dog or two going into a hedge, an operation which he was informed was soon found to lead to an extensive stalactite cavern, which extends considerable distance in several directions.

Last week an insurrection broke out among the convicts at Portland, three of them being the ringleaders. Four or five of them were shot, receiving, however, only slight wounds, and this was the end of the matter.

It is stated that the cotton famine has made the fortune of Dundee. The manufacture of jute, the staple of the place, has increased in five years from 30,000 to 80,000 tons per annum; the material has scarcely increased, while that of the yarn has doubled, and the manufacturers are buying up the whole of the spinning mills, so that the supply of yarn will be driven in the hands of the Tay.

Mr. Henry Bolton, late President of the Royal Society of Musicians, has presented a park to the local board of the "freedom and recreative enjoyment of the inhabitants of the district of Farnworth," near Bolton. The park, which is above eleven acres, is laid out, bounded, and planted, and will be opened by Mr. Bowman, the local mayor, on Saturday next. £12,000 and £15,000 in value. The local board have to keep it in order and to pay for the police who will be the guardians of the property.

Blackpool, Lancashire, was on Wednesday week the scene of unwonted animation, the occasion being the visit of the Duke de Polo Welor Company, the story of their mains for the first time by the new fire brigade, and the laying of the foundation stone of the new Victoria Pavilion. Large numbers of persons visited Blackpool upon the occasion, and they were joined by the native population in a general holiday.

A thunderstorm burst over a part of Wiltshire on Sunday afternoon. At Corsley, a village between Frome and Warminster, an old woman was struck dead by the lightning as she was sitting at her cottage door, while the storm, when the lightning struck her to the ground, and severely injured another. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain, and there is little difficulty that the poor woman was extricated by her neighbours. The storm spread from Wiltshire into Somersetshire, and there was great damage done.

The foundation-stone of a large gymnasium, which is to be erected in Bolton, was laid on Monday by the Right Hon. the Mayor of that borough, who highly lauded the project and expressed a hope that it would become a permanent institution. Mr. Alderman Ashworth, M.P., and Mr. Melly gave a favourable account of the prospects of the institution. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Canon Slade, the Rev. J. Wright, the Rev. H. S. Brown, Mr. Alderman Gardner (ex-Mayor), and other gentlemen. The entire cost will be £3,000, and subscriptions to the extent were already presented by the Mayor to the successful competitors.

A man with several aliases, including Goodenough, Smith, and Wilson, was brought before Mr. Arnold at Winchester on Thursday week for five burglaries committed in different parts of Hampshire. He had been employed for twenty years as a gamekeeper by Mr. Sawyer, the late police magistrate in the county, and then apparently went into a fit and lay on the floor for a long time. He was found in this state by a servant, who on coming to her mistress told her that he had been dead. It was shown in evidence that he was captured at Bristol on the 15th of last month, and that he was in the act of picking the lock of a desk which contained one of the officers. He was surrounded in the dock by a strong force of police, and it was stated that he was a man of great strength and resolution, and is not to be tried for being at large before the expiration of a former sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude.

Mr. D. H. Morrison, second officer of the Cunard steamer Europa, which, on her last voyage from Liverpool to New York encountered a wreck presented, at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the former with a gold and the latter with a silver watch, as a reward for their humane proceedings to save human life after the wreck of the Happy Return, a vessel which was totally dismasted in the Atlantic on the 19th of last month. The British Queen was passing at the time of the wreck, and the master asked if any passengers would volunteer to go off in the boat to the wreck. Almost the whole of the crew were eager for the generous duty, and of these seven were selected, but the boat was swamped in the heavy sea which was running, and had to return for a more powerful boat. Ultimately they reached the vessel, and with incredible labour and risk succeeded in saving every soul on board the wrecked vessel, when the boat veered round and was almost instantly swamped. Five of the boat's crew had to be rescued from the waves and Lieutenant Morrison was the only person saved. Before the swamping of the boat, Morrison, finding that the engine-room was flooding with water, and that there was every chance of a life-preserver lot, before the poor fellow had time to avail himself of the generous offer, he was drowned. The Rev. Canon Stowell, Mr. Wells (in the water, Morrison and Jones had repeatedly to dive in order to escape the suction caused by the sinking of the vessel. In the course of the Chairman presentation it was intimated that a subscription had been opened for the families of the crew who had perished in the boat, the sum of £1,000 having been given by those of the men of the British Queen who had volunteered but were not selected to form the rescue crew.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee for the cotton districts relief fund was held at the house of Mr. Mowbray, Manchester, the Right Sheriff, presided. Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary, reported that £4,000 had been received during the week, and that the total amount to the bank was £754,764. The £4861 included £4183 bank interest from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864. The last, he observed, was the first interest passed at the last meeting for obtaining an extension of the loans granted for public works, and for the better distribution of the fund over another year, president of the Poor-Law Board, who had brought into Parliament a bill for that purpose, and then moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting, thanking the president of the Poor-Law Board for his courteous attention, was adopted. Mr. Rylands moved and the meeting unanimously, that Mr. Villiers and prepared by Mr. Farnall stated that 92,091 persons were receiving relief from public works and from the relief committees, and that the most favourable even than had been supposed, in preventing the fourth balance-sheet of the Committee of which the amount was £1,000,000 sterling. Mr. Murray, and Co., the honorary secretary called attention to the expenses which had been incurred in the administration of the fund, and moved a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee of Management, the total amount of which (upon a receipt of £892,157 and a distribution of £739,393) was £11,000 (a small sum for the work done), and the total audit per cent. Letters were read announcing the closing for the summer months of the relief committees at Stockport, Cheadle, and Hyde, and that votes of thanks had been passed by each to the Central Executive Committee for their liberality. Mr. Alderman Ashworth stated that there had been a decrease of 3719 relieved in twenty-seven unions on the 9th inst., as compared with the 2nd inst. A final resolution, returning the thanks of the persons. Grown from the general fund were made to the amount of £6000.

A gathering of a number of representatives of the Archæological Institute at Warwick has been issued. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Shire Hall, Warwick, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock precisely. The Earl of Warwick will preside, and will be supported by the Mayor and Corporation of the town. On Wednesday there will be meetings of sections at ten o'clock; Thursday, Kenilworth Castle; and, later in the day, Stoneleigh Abbey, and made to Kenilworth Castle. On Thursday there will be an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon. On Monday a meeting of the sections at ten; in the evening a conversazione in the Museum at nine. On Tuesday, the general meeting of the members of the institute—for the choice of the next place of meeting, for the election of officers, and for other business—and the final place in the Courthouse at 8.30 a.m., and afterwards the general concluding meeting. The museum will be formed in the Corn Exchange, and the meeting of sections will be held in the Courthouse, the whole of which has been placed at the disposal of the institute during the meeting.

The Windsor Association, established by the late Prince Consort in 1859, for improving the condition of the labouring classes in and around Windsor, held its annual meeting under the Royal trees in the Home Park on Thursday week, when the prizes were distributed by the Prince of Wales, the president. The Prince, in presenting the prizes, said that there were 114 prizes, varying from £3 to 10s., awarded in six classes to families distinguished for honesty, orderly conduct, cleanliness, and time, and as the best cultivators of allotments. Fifty-four prizes were distributed for specimens of needlework, twenty-six prizes for vegetables, twenty-five prizes given for specimens of handicraft. The sum of £20 is thus annually distributed. In the evening the committee and a large party of their friends dined together at the Townhall, the table being graced with a fine buck sent from the Great Park, and a handsome dessert from the Royal gardens, by special command of her Majesty.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have in the last twelvemonth been abundantly supplied with illustrations of the Maori War by the courtesy of many of our correspondents belonging to the military or naval services employed in that feeless and difficult campaign. Our thanks are due to all the skilful draughtsmen and amateur photographers who have found time amidst the labours of their profession to furnish us with sketches of subjects for engraving. Mr. Montagu Higginson, of H.M.S. Curaçoa, has favoured us with a number of photographic views on the Waikato, some of which have been engraved. It has not been possible, however, with the urgent demands upon our space occasioned by the war in America, the siege of Charleston, and other interesting occurrences nearer home, to make use of all these contributions from New Zealand. Not a few of them still remain in our hands, and we are this week enabled to avail ourselves of a sketch by Brigade-General G. A. Carey, an officer well known in New Zealand, which the news brought by the last mail has rendered more valuable than when we received it two months ago. It is a view of the Harbour of Tauranga Bay of Plenty, on the eastern coast of the North Island, and of the camp at the Church Mission village of Te Papa, occupied by the headquarters of the 68th and part of the 43rd Regiments, with detachments of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and Waikato Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, of the 18th Royal Irish, (now Brigadier-General) then commanded the Tauranga expeditionary force, by whom this important military establishment was formed about the beginning of the year. We find in one of the Auckland newspapers a letter from a gentleman who visited Tauranga in January last. The writer bears testimony to the excellent arrangements there made for a new basis of General Cameron's operations in the interior. It should first be explained that, since the rebellion of Kingi Tauranganui, the last remaining stronghold of the Maoris on the Upper Waikato River, General Cameron has determined on his campaign in the eastern side of the country, where a large part of the hostile forces now appears to have collected itself. The plan which the General has conceived with Governor Sir George Grey for the ultimate subjugation of all the Maoris is to construct a great military road across the entire breadth of the island—from the Bay of Plenty to Tauranga on the east, inclosing the spacious plains of the Waikato, and forming a north-eastern line of communication with the town of Auckland, so as to protect the outlying settlers of that province from the future incursions of the wild Maori tribes inhabiting the mountainous district further north. The plan is, we believe, with a view of partly made to the Waipa, a tributary of the Waikato, is situated in the neighbourhood of some fertile districts, and is the residence of numerous chiefs. Tauranga, on the other hand, though its territory, when forfeited by the Maoris, will fall into our possession without resistance, was occupied in the full expectation of a hostile attack. We now learn that this attack has been anticipated by the assault which was made by our troops on the 29th of April upon the formidable pah or fortification at Puke Whairangi, or "The Gate." That stronghold, consisting of a series of formidable earthworks, commands the principal road of land forming one side of Tauranga Harbour. Some of our troops were quartered on the peninsula, which is connected by this isthmus with the mainland. The Maoris, on the 28th of April, made their usual up intrenchments across the Puke Whaangi isthmus. They even sometimes advanced as far as Te Papa, which they fired, but fell into at night. This state of things at Tauranga being reported to General Cameron, he immediately left Auckland, with strong reinforcements, and, upon his arrival, made preparations to dislodge the enemy from the Puke Whaangi pah. The Engraving on our front page is from a drawing made by Lieutenant Bayly, of the 43rd Regiment, on the day after the attempt to storm the pah. It represents the scene of that fierce conflict. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Booth, C.B., and the 43rd; Captains R. P. Hamilton, R. C. Glover, C. R. Muir, Edwin Utterton, and Lieutenant Langlands, of the same regiment; Lieutenant Hill, of R.M.S. Cowpen, Captain Mayne, of H.M.S. Esk, and about twenty other British soldiers and sailors were killed, whilst Commander Hay, of H.M.S. Harrier, Lieutenant Bayly, of the 43rd, Lieutenant Duff, of the Esk, Lieutenant F. G. Glover, of the Ensign, and W. Clarke, of the Curaçoa, were most severely wounded. The total number of wounded was not less than eighty, besides thirty killed—a large proportion, especially of the officers, who were engaged. The fatal error on the part of the attack was, that the Puke Whaangi is not considered to have done much credit to our arms. The assault, though preceded and supported by a fire from the artillery, was not was a disastrous failure. The enemy was not defeated or expelled by the valour of our troops, but allowed to retreat quietly in the night.

It seems that General Cameron has determined to continue his position of the Maoris, and laid his plan of attack. A force composed of the land-quarter guard of the 43rd Light, Light Infantry, under Colonel Booth, 68th under Colonel Greer, and Naval Brigade, came out of Te Papa at nightfall on the 30th of April, and took up their position in a series of earthworks or redoubts, on the crest of a hill, connected with each other by a perfect labyrinth of trenches and subterranean passages, which the Maoris had made on the ground. The officers and men of our ships of war, during the same night of the 28th, having landed two 12-pounder howitzers and two 6-pounder guns, placed them as a siege battery within range of the enemy's fortifications, while two 6-pounder guns (under Lieutenant Armstrong) were set in position behind the earthworks we constructed on a hill to our right; and a small breastwork, with two 8-inch mortars, another 6-pounder (Armstrong), and a Coehorn mortar, were also erected in front of the pah. They must have worked hard, for many hours, to complete all these formidable preparations. When the morning dawned, General Cameron gave orders to open fire from our batteries. It was kept up without cessation from seven o'clock till four in the afternoon. Still the enemy did not show themselves; there was no sign of life in the pah. A rumour then arose in our camp that the enemy had retired during the night. The order to "cease fire" was sounded, and the 68th advanced in skirmishing order, and took possession of the line of the pah. It was apparent that a breach had been made in the enemy's works. The evening was wearing on. It was at length resolved upon to storm the pah, and two columns of the firing column marched out to the right, under cover of the batteries. They lay concealed in the fern until the storming party and the Naval Brigade and 43rd Light Infantry, were formed into line and advanced from the centre battery. Lieutenant Bay, of the Harrier, led the storming party. The covering party advanced in front of the pah, within 100 yards of the outer face, not opened fire. The defenders of the pah replied almost instantly. The Maoris had kept from their cover to defend their works, and gallantly and well they fought. While the fire was kept up from the rifle pits, they advanced in column at the double, and with a cheer carried the breach. The storming party had to pass a dangerous conflict in the ditch. The General, who was in the advanced trench of his position, ordered up the supports while the storming party rushed into the breach. The second division of line jacked up and followed, led by Captain Mayne, of the Esk, advanced with a cheer. They arrived at a critical moment. The storming party, exposed to a murderous fire on all sides, and from hidden assailants beneath, and without an officer left to lead them, were wavering in the pah. Captain Mayne, of the Esk, mounted, sprung upon the parapet, and, shouting, "Follow me, men!" fell dead, with a bullet through the brain; many of his officers shared the same fate. One half of the supports stood outside the works. There was a momentary lull, broken only by a dropping shot. The next moment both English and Maoris poured out of the pah through the breach, while a destructive fire was opened from the pah and rifle-pits. The storemen were repulsed in front with severe loss, and in the rear the 68th had also been compelled to retire. Thrice the 68th attempted to charge up to the proper right of the enemy's position to take it in reverse, and thrice they rocked and fell back. Our men partially rallied several times in front of the pah, and returned the enemy's fire; they were then ordered to retire on the trenches under cover. The General rallied the broken column; the ground in front was occupied by skirmishers, and a small mortar was advanced



THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: TAURANGA HARBOUR, WITH THE CAMP OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 68TH AND 43RD REGIMENTS.

within short range of the ditch. Two 32-pounder guns and supplies of ammunition were sent for, as well as every available man in Tauranga. Meantime, the Maoris were exulting at their success, and challenged the troops to advance. They were heard to boast that a great number of pakehas were slain. The bodies of many of our killed and wounded remained in the enemy's works; but many wounded men had been carried into camp. The pah was evacuated, however, during the night of the 29th of April, and the great body of the enemy escaped. The pah was entered at daylight on the 30th, when the bodies of Colonel Booth, Captain Hamilton, and other British officers, were recovered. About twenty dead or wounded Maoris were found there, accompanied by several of their dogs. Lieutenant Robley, who had carried his sketchbook in his bayonet while marching and fighting on the previous day, then made his sketches of the interior of the pah. He describes it as consisting of a large and a small inclosure, connected with each other, containing a maze of trenches and covered passages, running a length of ninety paces; the whole surrounded by a wooden fence, in which were apertures close to the ground, at intervals of about five paces, so that the garrison could fire through. The inner space was full of hiding-holes dug in the ground, from which the Maoris had shot down our soldiers. One of these holes is shown in the foreground of our View, on the extreme left. In the centre are the ruins of a small house, with the flagstaff that bore the fighting flag of the Bay of Plenty natives.

TAURANGA AND THE TE PAPA STATION.

We will now give some description of the place shown in our larger Engraving, which is from Colonel Carey's sketch of Tauranga as it appeared in February. We may quote, from the Auckland newspaper above referred to, a paragraph which attests the value of this Illustration:—"Colonel Carey," says our Auckland contemporary, "as he did during the Thames expedition, has likewise done in this. He has made graphic illustrations of every bay, post, and redoubt. His panoramic picture of Tauranga is superb, accurate, attractive, and lifelike; and as we have reason to suppose that it and others are to be sent to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (which in a recent issue has treated the New Zealand question in a sound and sensible manner), the British public will be afforded the opportunity of beholding one of the finest natural havens and one of the greatest future cities of the north island of New Zealand." In his letter of explanation which accompanies this sketch, Colonel Carey says:—"The Durham and Monmouth Redoubts appear here at opposite angles of the ground taken up for the encampment, inclosing the buildings of the Mission Station. H.M.S. Miranda is seen lying at anchor, having disembarked a portion of the Tauranga field force; vessels of 300 or 400 tons may come up at all sides to the landing-place in front of the camp. The surrounding country is extensively cultivated, the principal crops being wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes; peaches also abound, and abundance of fish is caught in the harbour." The singularly-shaped mountain which overlooks the water is Mount Monganui—a landmark visible far away. The entrance of the harbour is much obstructed in certain states of the tide by a reef of rocks, over which the sea "fumes and foams like a boiling cauldron" when the ebb is running strongly. This reef, however, is to be removed by blasting, some day. The harbour itself is magnificent, with accommodation for an immense amount of shipping. Te Papa, which in 1857 contained only the house of Archdeacon Brown, with the chapels and schools of the Church Missionary Society, besides a few scattered warehouses of the traders, has now assumed the character of a thriving village. Several substantial and handsome houses have been erected, the central edifice, with a rather imposing front, having some architectural pretensions. It was built for a mission schoolhouse, but is at present occupied as a commissariat store. The camp is pitched in a commanding situation. The tents of the soldiery are placed on the incline of a fine clover-clad bank. The brush and scrub have been cleared and burnt off all around. Ditches have been trans-

formed to lines of rifle-pits, communicating with the Durham and Monmouth Redoubts, which are constructed to command and support each other and sweep the outer approaches. The Monmouth Redoubt has been formed from an old Maori pah. It is situated on the edge of the cliff that overhangs the beach, three of its faces being surmounted with parapets with bastions, on one of which a 12-pounder Armstrong gun is posted; the fourth face, being on the edge of the cliff, has been left open. The ditches are be deepened and widened. Lieutenant Talbot, 43rd Regiment, commands the Monmouth Redoubt. To the left of this redoubt, looking seaward, there are the rugged and broken remains of an old native work called The Tombs. They are situated near Archdeacon Brown's orchard and dwelling, are full of old potato holes, and bordered by numerous ditches and whitethorn fences, some of them very close and upwards of twenty feet high. Besides these, there are clumps of willows and elms, which, beautiful as they are, it might be well to clear away, as they could not but afford cover to a crawling, creeping foe, stealing from various points of the surrounding creeks and water-courses. The Tombs have been appropriately named, for hard by is the burying-ground where, underneath a large and handsome willow-tree, are deposited the remains of the first Mrs. Brown; beside her lie those of the wife of the Rev. J. A. Wilson. The Durham Redoubt is to the rear of Colonel Carey's quarters, the rifle-pits which line the cook's inclosure of the garden communicating with the work. The redoubt is like its fellow. It faces the ranges, and commands the creek and tidal basin in the rear. It has pretty deep ditches, and has flanking angles, on one of which a 12-pounder Armstrong gun is mounted. Lieutenant Marshall, 68th, is in command."

We have just received from Brigadier General Carey a letter of April 22, with a Sketch of the scene of another conflict fought at Orakau, in the Waikato country, on the 2nd of that month.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT AUCKLAND.

As a companion to our Illustrations of the New Zealand war we present a View of the Government House at Auckland, the capital of the colony, where Sir George Grey, the present Governor, usually resides, and where the General Legislative Assembly, composed of the elect representatives of the several Provinces of Auckland, Wellington, New Plymouth, Nelson, Canterbury, Marlborough, Otago, and Southland, is accustomed to meet. There is, however, an increasing agitation for the removal of the seat of government to Wellington or some other place with a more central situation than that of Auckland. The building represented in our Engraving is one which has been erected, within the last three or four years, to replace the original Government House, which was destroyed by fire. It is surrounded by a public pleasure-garden.



EDWARD WILLIAM WATKIN, ESQ., M.P. FOR STOCKPORT.

MR. E. W. WATKIN, M.P. FOR STOCKPORT.

MR. EDWARD WILLIAM WATKIN, whose Portrait we have engraved, was lately elected, not only without opposition, but apparently with the concurrence of all parties, member of Parliament for the borough of Stockport, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the late Mr. Kershaw in May last. Mr. Watkin had previously been in the House, having been chosen for Great Yarmouth at the general election of 1857. He also contested, in 1859, the representation of the same borough, but unsuccessfully on that occasion. Mr. Watkin is a Liberal, and an independent supporter of the Government of Lord Palmerston. He is the son of the late Mr. Absolom Watkin, for many years a well-known and active magistrate for Lancashire and for the city of Manchester, who resided at Rose Hill, Northenden, near Stockport, where the member for Stockport now resides. Mr. Watkin is largely connected with the manufacturing and commercial industry of Lancashire. He has for several years past had much to do with the extension of public works in that county and the north of England. He is chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; a director of the Great Western Railway; and president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. In early life Mr. Watkin rendered important services to the promotion of popular education on the plans of the Lancashire Public School Association, founded at Manchester some twenty years ago. He was one of the originators, and the most active promoter, of the movement which led to the provision of public parks and places of recreation for the working people of that city, who, up to the year 1846, had no open space which they could call their own in which to breathe the fresh air and take healthful exercise. Mr. Watkin was also one of the earliest members of the Free-trade Association of Lancashire, whose labours served to educate the public opinion of this country upon the question of unrestricted commercial intercourse before and after the repeal of the corn laws. Of late years he has lent his aid to an important movement, which has made much progress, without perhaps yet exciting marked attention in this country, for the establishment of overland telegraphic and postal communication, and the means of transit across British North America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He is likely to attain yet higher distinction in public life, and his past services have fully earned him the place we have allotted him in this Journal.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of John Hamlin Smith, Esq., of Brighton, wine merchant, was proved in the London Court on the 5th inst. by his brother, Harry Smith, Esq., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The will bears date March 11, 1861, and was attested by J. C. Lethbridge, solicitor, Alsiaphin-street, Westminster, and C. L. Lethbridge, his clerk. The testator has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, amongst his brothers, in equal proportions. Mr. Hamlin Smith was the brother-in-law of the Brighton racecourse.

The will of Thomas Fentham, Esq., late of Montagu-square, and of Weybridge, was proved in the London Court under £120,000. The testator was formerly of the firm of I. and T. Fentham, wharfingers and coal merchants, Surrey Wharf, Wandsworth, who left business in 1859, and there are two codicils, the last dated September, 1863. The executors are his sons, Thomas Fentham, Esq., and the Rev. William Fentham, M.A. To his son John he leaves his estates in the parish of Chertsey. There are annuities, chargeable upon them, to his brothers, his brother, sisters, nephews, and nieces, amounting to £1300 per annum. The residue of his estates, real and personal, is to be equally divided amongst his children. Annuities are also left to his clerk, Mr. Leach, £50; his carman, Lucas, £50; and his lightman, Sharp, £20, free of legacy duty.

"T. P. Cooke," the popular actor—Thomas Potter Cooke, Esq., of Thurlow-square, Brompton, and 26, Vincent Villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight—who died on the 6th of April last at an advanced age, has left personalty estimated at £25,000, besides freehold estates. He has made the following bequests:—To his wife, during the remainder of her widowhood, £1000 and his late dwelling-house; to his son, the Rev. W. S. P. Meadows, M.A., Vicar of Cosgrove; Warren Hastings, Esq., Bloomsbury-place; and Augustine Sargood, Esq., Temple, barrister-at-law, £500 each; to his son, Cumming, who was residing with him, he has left his real estate and the residue of his personalty. There are a number of small legacies to personal friends; amongst them are the names of Brighton Mayor, John Buckstone; Henry Wills, editor of *All the Year Round*;—Bagley, editor of *Sadgrove's Racing Times*, Paris, to each of his executors £100. To the nurse, who has long lived in the family, he leaves an annuity of £35. All legacies to be free from duty. There is one very prominent bequest in his will. He leaves to the Royal Dramatic College a sum of £2000, in perpetuity, for a price for the best drama on a musical or national subject, to be called "T. P. Cooke's Nautical or National Dramatic Prize" to be competed for in progressive years. The first day of April, the birthday of "our immortal dramatic poet Shakspeare, on which he my own natal day as a public holiday or treat shall be given to the pensioners of the college; and, after the decease of the day—"To the memory of the immortal bard Shakspeare"—shall have been duly honoured, the terms and conditions of this "my gift" shall be read, and announcement made of the successful candidate, as regards the title of the piece, and the theatre at which it is to be performed; and thereafter a further sum of £1000 for the purpose.

A collection of ancient Buddhist remains, discovered by Mr. E. Harris at Sultangunge, on the Ganges, which is designed in some respects to eclipse what has just arrived in England. Among the objects of interest discovered in the ruins referred to are supposed to be a Vihar, or Buddhist monastery in a colossal image of copper, 7 ft. 6 in. in height, weighing upwards of a ton, and supposed to be upwards of two thousand years old. There are also several smaller figures, both in brass and in copper, the letters on some of which show that they must have belonged to Nepal and not to third century; some coins; a copper vase, the metal of which has quite the appearance of some found by the Nineveh explorers with writing, &c. The collection is at present placed in the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society, where plans and sections of the excavations have also been deposited.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

INCREASED quantities of stock having been disposed of for delivery, and the demand for accommodation having improved, all National Securities have been in very inactive request, and in some instances the quotations have had a drooping tendency. In the Unfunded Debt the business done has been of a limited character.

The only supply of money on offer in the open market at most comfort, yet holders of capital are firm, and the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days bills	3½	per cent.
Sixty days bills	3½	...
Four months bills	3½	...
Six months bills	4	...

In the Stock Exchange the quotations for short loans are from 4½ to 5 per cent.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of money on the Continent. Generally speaking, the demand is steady. The leading markets the latest dates:—

	Bank rate	Open market
	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3
Vienna	5	4½
Berlin	5	4½
Amsterdam	3½	3
Turin	7	6
Frankfort	4	3½
Hamburg	3	2½
St. Petersburg	7	6

Several half-yearly instalments of various public companies have fallen due during the present month, and the Bank of England has been highly remunerative. The dividend of the London and Westminster Bank is at the rate of 20, and of the City Bank 30 per cent per annum. The progress in the amount of deposits in the former currency, and yet money has continued high in price, owing to the large demand for accommodation.

Only considerable activity of the discount houses has prevented the demand for gold for export purposes has been on the increase. The amount for India has taken off £97,973. The arrivals of gold and silver have been made from Australia to India and China, £1,000,000 sterling, and from the United States.

The exports of bullion to the extreme East of England from the Indications are estimated at about £900,000.

The Bank of England has received £48,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at previous rates. The speculations within the Bank Parliament have been limited.

On Monday, the Consols for Transfer closed at 90¾; Ditto, Last Account, 90⅞; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Enfield and New Three per Cents, 101 to 102; Ditto, Old Three per Cents, 101 to 102; Ditto, Paper, 101 to 102; and 114 to 116; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Bonds, 1866-74, 101 to 102; Ditto, Bonds, 1874-84, 101 to 102; Ditto, Transferable, 101 to 102; Exchequer Bills, 1865, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Ditto, Last Account, 90⅞; Consols, 90¾; Ditto, for Account, 90⅞; and 114 to 116; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Bonds, 101 to 102; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm. On Tuesday, Consols, 90¾; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; India Stock, 222 to 224; Ditto, Bonds, 101 to 102; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm. On Wednesday the market was heavy; Consols, 90⅝; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝; Consols for Account, 90⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. 0s. to par; India Five per Cents were done at 103½ 102. On Thursday, Consols, 90⅝; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝; Consols for Account, 90⅝; Three per Cent. Annuities, 87, Terminable Annuity, 7 5-16; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝; India Stock, 222 to 224; Ditto, Bonds, 101 to 102; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 1 to 3 pm; Bank of England Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝; and Indian Five per Cents, 103.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled firm, and prices have been well supported. Australasian, 85 ex div.; Bank of Egypt, 11 to 12; Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, 40; Imperial Ottoman, 19; Australasian, 84; Bank of British Columbia, 12½; Bank of Egypt, 11 Paid to Paid; Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, 40; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 43; Ditto, New, 2nd; Consolidated, 5; Hong Kong, 50; Imperial Ottoman, 19; London Chartered of Australia and Japan, 36; Imperial Ottoman, 19; London Mortgage of India, 3½; London and Colonial, 2½; London and County, 24; London Joint-Stock, 21; London and Northern, 23½; London and South African, 2¾; London and South-Western, 10; Ditto, Deferred, 5; National of India, 3; Ditto, Deferred, 1½; National Provincial, 19; Oriental, New, 3½; Standard of British South Africa, 3½; Union of Australia, 66 ex div.; United Kingdom of London, 45 to 46; and Union of London, 11½.

The Railway Share Market has been rather inactive business has been transacted. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 109; Ditto Five per Cents, 103; Ditto Four per Cents, 102; Hamburg Six per Cents, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 97½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 104.

The Miscellaneous Market is tolerably firm. Australian Agricultural, 2½; Freiln Mobilier, 11½; Crystal Palace, 20½; Discount Corporation, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 4½; Financial Reversionary, 3½; General Credit, 2½; International Financial, 2½; Joint-Stock Discount, 2½; London Financial, 2½; Madras Irrigation, 1½; Natal Land, 1; National Discount, 1½; National Financial, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81; Ditto, New, 36; Royal Mail Steam, 11; Ditto, Preferred, Limited, 8½; Van Diemen's Land, 1½; and Waterford Finance, 2½.

About an average business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have been rather supported. The dividend of the London and Brighton Company will be £2 19s. for the past half-year, and £5 18s. per annum, being at the rate of £11 per cent.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 97½; Great Eastern, 56½; Great Northern, 104½; Ditto, A Stock, 120; Great Southern and Western, West Midland, 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and Brighton, 109½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 30½; London and North-Western, 124½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 72½; Metropolitan, 120½; North British—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 51; North Eastern, Berwick, 91½; Scottish Central, 120½; Shrewsbury and Shrewsbury Stock, 99; South Devon, 35½; South Eastern, 79.

Preference Shares.—Caledonian, 109½; Ditto, 10 Central Ditto, 102; Eastern Counties, 15½; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 130½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 98; Madras, Five per Cent, 109½; Scinde, 105½; Ditto, Delhi, 101; Western, 109½.

Foreign—Brighton Eastern Junction, 1½; Great Luxembourg, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Namur to Liege, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 20 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

Increase of circulation of	£141,760
A decrease of public deposits of	292,151
A decrease of other deposits of	1,674,297
A decrease of the proportion of the reserve of	69,300
A decrease of other securities of	1,096,494
An increase of other notes of	1,000,000
A decrease of reserve of	66,752

The total circulation is for 28,782,598. Public deposits amount to £4,462,439; and private deposits to £13,899,975. Securities are £29,571,981; and the stock of bullion to £23,717,266.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 18.—A fair average supply of English wheat was on sale this morning, and the trade was steady, at prices fully equal to those of last week. Foreign wheat was in moderate request, at full currencies. Barley came forward in good condition, and was in steady demand. Floating cargoes of grain met a fair sale. Malting qualities were in request, and the turn in favour of improvement in value of 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of oats. Beans and peas were in steady demand, at full prices. Flour was in good request, at the late advance in value.

Arrivals.—Wheat, 1,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 1,000 qrs.; beans, 500 qrs.; peas, 500 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks

NEW MUSIC.

PRETTY COLETTE. Ballad, written and adapted to a popular French Air, by HENRY FARNIE. 3s. cheerfully recommended. The most popular air of the day. The above, arranged for the Pianoforte by Arnold de Pue. 3s. CRAMER, WOOD, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

POPULAR SONGS OF THE SEASON.

Sweet Nightingale. Sung by Miss. Lemmens-Sherrington. 3s. 6d.
Dreer. Duboo Romance. Sung by Miss. Emmas-Delby .. 3s. 6d.
A Wish. Sung by Miss Poland .. .. 2s. 6d.
A Wish. Sung by Miss Poland .. .. 2s. 6d.
Awe Marie Stella. Prayer to "Graziella." .. .. .. 2s. 6d.
Farewell, Dark. Cadenza Song to "Graziella" .. .. .. 3s. 6d.
Baby, and When Summer Build. Virginia Gabriel. 3s. each.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 39, and 40, Great Marlborough-st., London, W.

FRANCILETTA. Italian Bolero. Sung by Miss Milly Carolina Distelhorst with the greatest success. With Portrait. 3s.
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GASTON DE LILLE. "NINA." Serenade for Harp and Pianoforte. The most successful morceau of the season. Price 4s. each.
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A Summer's Night. Polka Mazurka .. .. .. 3s.
Tender Tones. Valse .. .. 4s.
Pearls and Toys. Galop .. .. 3s.
Tender Tones. Valse .. .. 4s.
Bright Eyes. Valse .. .. 4s.
All Illustrated in superior style.
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PLAYED AT THE STATE BALLS.

THE LOCOMOTIVE GALOPE, sung by T. BROUGH; will equal in popularity the famous Conjuror's "Fear-in-Hand." With an effective Illustration. Price 3s.
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NEW SONG — "HOME ONCE MORE." Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Sung with great success. The ballad, by the composer of the celebrated "Good-bye at the Door," will be found one of the most charming songs of the day, both pleasing and effective.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-st.

ROBERT COCKS and COS. CUS ITE HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. 150th Edition. Price 4s.
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HUNT'S NEW, BRILLIANT GALOPE, and CO. respectfully beg to intimate the profession generally, and the heads of schools, that they are now in possession, prepared to fill ORDERS for the above and GUT PARCELS of MUSIC on APPROBATION. Terms greatly reduced for Schools and Families.—6, Princes-street, Hanover-square. Rooms to be let for the occasional use of country friends.
A Catalogue of 8000 Pianoforte Works; also a Catalogue of 2000 Songs, Duets, Trios, with keys, sent gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S IMPROVED PIANETTE, Pianino Model, Trichord Compass, Check Action, Repeater, Full Trichord, perfectly in tune. Full compass, 7 octaves. A great desideratum. Is well adapted for the use of schools. In rosewood or walnut-tree case, £21.—20, Hurlington-street, London.

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MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT for the Sale of NEW and SECOND-HAND Musical Instruments is REMOVED from No. 11 to No. 56, Cheapside, where a large assortment of every size from Boxes has arrived. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.

THE BURLINGTON FURNITURE GALLERIES, 31, Cornhill-street, W.—In MODELS and CO.'s Upholstery, have REMOVED to larger premises, as above, from No. 30, Regent-st., Corner of the Quadrant.—Cornhill, July 23, 1864.

THE BURLINGTON FURNITURE GALLERIES, 31, Cornhill-street, W.—First-class Furniture, Carpets, Decorations, Curtains, the Manor and Monthly Tapestry. A splendid selection of the above-named goods, at extremely moderate prices, for Cash or Credit, at MODELS and CO.'s, 31, Cornhill, and 30, Regent-street, Corner of the Quadrant. Estimates, as above.

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DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE En suite, in Rosewood and Silk, Inlaid Tripod Tables, so much admired and patronised by the Emperor of the French. The suite consists of a splendid couch, a very handsome walnut and rosewood chair, with silk to match, a pair of pretty pedestals, a large vase chimney-glass, and a handsome Inlaid Tripod Table, complete, £25 10s. A handsome Couch and Chair, to match, may be had separately. LOCKE, 155, High Holborn. The above are of the best quality, and to be sold for the first time at the reduced cash price. On View at the MANUFACTORY, NURSING COMPANY, 157, Strand, Belgrave-square.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. Hot, cold, shower-baths and toilet ware. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and TOILET WARE, with Engravings, sent free by post. Also Engravings of the Guinea and Record Kitchen Ranges, Register Stoves, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of Improved construction. Patent Gas Stoves, ovens, cooking apparatus, economical. Ventilation given for fitting up Bath-rooms. DEANE and CO., 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

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DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL, AND NUTRITIOUS.

CANDLES.—Price Medal.—Paraffine, Sperm, and Wax. Her Majesty's Government for the Military Stations, 5, 6, and 7, 1863. Prize Medal, London International Exhibition, 1862. Price Medal, various Metropolitan systems and gas-house installations. Their label is on all packets and boxes, sold by all Dealers throughout the United Kingdom. Patentees and the operatives in the Wicks Upper-North London Improvement Company, 1, Wharf-road, City-road, E.C., who are also by appointment their Parliamentary Candle Makers.

FIELDS'S CELEBRATED UNITED STATIONARY SOAP TABLETS, 6d. per lb. each, sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom. Manufactured by Arnold and Sir Fields, and see that the name of J. C. and J. Fields is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for exportation, 12, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, London. N.B.—We are also by appointed their Parliamentary Candle Makers.

THE GRAND HOTEL, BRIGHTON, will be open to the PUBLIC THIS DAY, 23rd JULY, 1864.
36, Cannon-street, E.C. H. A. ADAMSON, Secretary.

FISHERIES OF RIVER AND LOUGH ERNE AND RIVER BANN, IN ULSTER, IRELAND.—The Commissioners of the Irish Church Fund will let by Auction, on the 7th day of September next, Tenders for a Lease or Leases of the undermentioned Fisheries for the term of Ten Years, from Michaelmas Day next, determinable at the end of the first four or seven years:—
The Commissioner's Fishery of Salmon, and all other floating fish (excepting Eels), in the River Bann, from Lough Neagh to the sea, with the Weir of Ballinrees, and the Dwelling-house, Office, and Boat-house thereto belonging, in the occupation of Mr. Thompson, and fee-house, and land adjoining at Ballycastle, near Coleraine.
The Fishery of Salmon, Trout, and Eels, in the Lower Lough Erne, with the Weirs and Eel-Pots, from the Grandtown, near Enniskillen, to the high and deep sea.
The Fishery of Salmon, Trout, and Eels in the River Bann, from Lough Neagh to the sea.
Further particulars may be obtained of JOHN B. DAVIES, Secretary.
Irish Church Fund Office, Dublin-castle.
London, July 20, 1864.

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SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

THE opening of Japan to English commerce is a most beneficial achievement of the last ten years. No small part of the merit of this result is due to the exertions of Sir Rutherford Alcock, formerly the British Consul at Simoda, and now her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Tycoon. Captain Sherard Osborn, in his pleasant little volume of "Japanese Fragments," relates the events of 1853, when the American squadron of Commodore Perry had so intimidated the rulers of Japan, that they were fain to grant access for foreign vessels to the ports of Hakodadi and Simoda, though no relaxation was yet allowed of the jealous restrictions upon foreign trade. It was, we believe, by the efforts of Mr. Harris, the American Consul, and of Mr. Rutherford Alcock, the English Consul, previous to Lord Elgin's mission, in 1858, that the hostility of the Japanese official authorities was overcome, and a way prepared for the conclusion of the international treaty. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., having received the honour of knighthood with his present diplomatic appointment, during his sojourn at home last year, has lately returned to Japan; and we published two months ago, from the sketch by our own Artist, an Engraving which represented the ceremonial of his landing at Nangasaki. We now give his Portrait from a photograph by Signor Beato, a photographer residing at Yokohama.

SCENES IN JAPAN: A PARTY AT THEIR MEALS.

WE give another Illustration of the daily life of the Japanese people, from a sketch by Mr. Wirgman, our Special Artist. It represents a Japanese dinner-party kneeling at their little tables, one of which is set before each guest, and helping themselves, by the use of a pair of chopsticks, to such fragments of meat as they can fish up out of their soup-basins; whilst we perceive that one gentleman, having done with his chopsticks, is raising the bason to his mouth that he may drink its liquid contents. The lady at the head of the table, with characteristic politeness, refrains from eating till her visitors are served. A couple of handmaidens are bringing in some addition to the repast.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE RECENT ADDITIONS.

WE have engraved, in six compartments, on another page, some graphic illustrations of a few of the minor novelties recently added to the Zoological Society's extensive collection of living animals in Regent's Park Gardens. These have all been imported from various parts of the American continent, and the greater part of them represent species which had previously been brought alive to this country.

The blue tanager (Orchesticus ater), and the pileated jay (Cyanocorax cyanopogon), are both from the forests of Brazil. The tanager belongs to a large group of fruit-eating birds, which forms one of the most characteristic families of these regions. This jay, though a member of a different group from our familiar English bird, possesses the same lively habits, and much of the same bright colouring as his well-known congener of this country. The woodpecker, on the other hand, is from the more northern forests of the New World. In the backwoods of the United States this bird is one of the best-known and most widely-distributed species of its tribe. It is generally known as the "Flicker" from its peculiar flight, or the "Golden-shafted" woodpecker, from the brilliant golden colouring of the stems of its wing-feathers. In the centre of our Engraving are two species of mammals, both of which, likewise, are essentially forest-loving creatures, as are nearly all the animals of the New World. The Brazilian monkey (Pithecia Satanas) is from the banks of the Amazon; the opossum (Didelphys virginiana), which is represented with its numerous family of young ones clinging around it, is from the Southern States of the great Northern division of the American continent. The species portrayed in the lower figure are all from the tropical part of the New World. The cuckoo (Guvia piririgua) is of very lively and peculiar habits, and may be seen continually running about—for it is essentially a terrestrial bird—with a piece of gravel or stick in its mouth. The troniel (Cacicus pericus) is one of a singular group of American birds, remarkable for their ingenuity in weaving long pendent nests. The whistling duck (Dendrocygna arbores), from Jamaica; and the little green bittern, from Para (Ilutorides virescens), do not differ materially from their well-known allies of the same groups in habits, but are both of them ornamental additions to the society's series of living animals, which now embraces upwards of 1700 individuals from all parts of the world.



SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., OUR ENVOY PLENIPOTENTIARY IN JAPAN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY F. BEATO, OF YOKOHAMA.

THE MONKEY-HOUSE.

The new monkey-house is now completed as regards its internal fittings, and will henceforth be occupied by their large collection of individuals of the lively and amusing tribe of animals for whose special accommodation it is intended. It is shown in the Illustration on page 84. The building, which has been constructed for the society by Messrs. Lucas, the well-known contractors, was designed by Mr. Anthony Salvine, jun. It is in the form of a large and airy conservatory; the back, towards the north, is brick, but all the remaining sides and the roof are entirely of iron and glass. This new house, which has been erected on one of the best sites in the society's premises, will replace that which was, perhaps, one of the most defective buildings in the society's establishment. The closed, windowless place which has been for some years devoted to the exhibition of monkeys has long been condemned as objectionable in many respects, and that building is, moreover, fissured in a dangerous way, from having been erected upon imperfect foundations. The present building is constructed upon entirely different principles. The chief object aimed at in the new monkey-house has been to give the animals as much light and sun as possible; and though it has been objected that a building of glass and iron is likely to prove hot in summer and cold in winter, it is believed that both these inherent defects will be remedied in the present instance—the first, by the introduction of creepers and plants and by the great care taken to ensure ventilation; and the second by the use of the same hot-water warming apparatus that has been found so efficient in other of the society's buildings. It is also hoped that the new monkey-house will be free from the bad odours which no amount of care had succeeded in removing from the building formerly inhabited by the monkeys.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON.

IN our last Number, with which was issued a large Coloured Engraving, to form a special Illustration of the picturesque and lively scene on Wimbledon-common, we described the arrangements of the Volunteer Camp, and the conditions of all the shooting-matches appointed for this year's meeting. We now present one or two other Illustrations; a view of some groups of riflemen listening to the band of the London Scottish during their noonday interval of repose; and a view of the conveyance field railway which we mentioned last week, with the passengers seated on each side of the car, which is drawn by a single horse of the Military Train. These Engravings do not seem to require much comment or explanation, and we may proceed to report the practical business of the meeting, which commenced on Tuesday week. Guided by the experience of former years, the Council had adopted a plan comprehensive as well as perfect in all its details. We may remark, especially, their introduction of Captain Hill's admirable system of disc-marking, to avoid the continual breaks-down which occurred to some extent the success of the meeting of last year. Another feature of the present year's competition is that the rival systems of the target and board targets now have a fair trial. In Captain M'Gregor's 200 and 500 sweepstakes targets, card-board and the concentric system are both on their trial. The Moving-Man target was liberally patronised, and promises to be very popular; while the time of ten seconds allowed from the "Ready!" to the "Present!" is calculated to produce quick as well as sure marksmen. The Running Deer had also lost none of its popularity; and there was a new and more satisfactory system of pool targets, approved by the rapidity with which white gained tiles were dropped behind the aperture, instead of the old white plates placed in a fork in front of the targets.

The competition for the Association's Enfield Prize Cup at 200 and 500 yards was commenced in the afternoon of Tuesday week. The Middlesex bronze medal, which, together with the medal and £3, entitles the winner to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize, was also contested at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. It was won by Lieutenant Hopkins, 41st Middlesex. The Oxford and Cambridge bronze medal was won by Ensign R. Thompson, 3rd Cambridgeshire (University), with a total of 44, Captain Edward Dowson coming next with 42 marks. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the highest score on the side of Oxford was 34 marks. Another well-contested match on Tuesday week was the All-Comers' County Match, ten men from each county, with seven shots each, at 900 yards. Four counties entered—viz., Lancaster, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, and, for the first time, Derbyshire. The result of the shooting was—Lancashire, 495; Middlesex, 482; Gloucestershire, 480; and Derbyshire, 425. The weather was fine, and a large number of visitors was present.

On the second day (Wednesday week) the Common was on a very gay appearance, flags of all nations fluttered from the tall flagstaffs and the summits of the tents, and all was bustle and excitement. The first match decided was that for the Prince of Wales's prize of £100, competed for by all winners of silver or bronze medals of the Association since the last Wimbledon meeting. The competition, restricted to bonâ fide long Enfield rifles, was at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. The fortunate winner was Sergeant Dodd, 2nd Hereford, who made 15 at 200, 16 at 500, and 15 at 600 yards, an aggregate of 46 marks. The next highest scores were Lieutenant Mackenzie Ross, 16, 13, 16—total, 45; Lieutenant Hopkins, 41st Middlesex, 16, 14, 14—total, 44. The shooting for the Queen's prize, at 200 yards, was commenced on



JAPANESE PARTY AT MEALS—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

this day; but the highest scores made at that range were but 18 marks, whereas last year one competitor made five consecutive bull's-eyes, or 20 marks. The first-stage of the Alexandra prize competition, with centers, with the Enfield rifle, and the first stage of the contest with breech-loading rifles, five shots at 500 and 600 yards, for the prizes given by the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Wetley Richards, were also commenced. The competition for some extra prizes began, and there was some good shooting made during the day at the Swiss targets. Lord Bury made eight consecutive bulls'-eyes after getting the elevation. So great has the general skill in rifle-shooting now become that pool-shooting does not offer the same amusement to crack shots as formerly. On the first day running-deer bulls'-eyes were scored. 21 10s., 200 yards Enfield pool-eyes 8s., and 300 yards 12s. 6d.; but they have been much reduced. During this day the "Coming-Man" target was almost inconveniently crowded.

The attendance of visitors on Thursday was very numerous. The band of the London Scottish Rifles attended and played at intervals in front of the encampment. A large party of the men marched out of one of the cars on the tramway, causing a contused sound to one of the mules of Captain Sawyer, of the Hawkchurch Rifles, before the person was injured. Some excellent shooting was made at the Swiss targets; Captain Heaton, out of 27 shots, at 500 yards, made 26 bulls'-eyes, of which 15 were centers, and the central circle of seven inches diameter; Dr. Goodwin made out of sixteen shots fifteen bulls'-eyes, of which seven were cartons; Colonel Hilton Green made consecutive bulls'-eyes at 800 yards, Mr. Wells made sixteen consecutive bulls'-eyes, Mr. Rawson five consecutive cartons, and Captain Beattie Rose three consecutive cartons out of six bulls'-eyes. Lord Bury, Count de Gozzire, and others also made some good shooting. The "Coming Man" target was also crowded, and no rapidity was attained quickness for hitting him acquired that the size of the centre had to be reduced to make the pool more valuable.

The competition at 500 yards for the first stage of the Queen's prize was continued vigorously all day, till nearly half-past seven. The highest score made at this range was 19, three and two. Corporal Richardson, 3d Cambridge; Corporal C. E. Dunn, 7th Kent; and Lieutenant Hesketh, 37th Lancashire, being the persons who obtained that score. Ten competitors made 18, thirty-one 17, and fifty-nine 16 points each. For the Alexandra prize, at 500 yards, the highest score of 10 was made by Privates Sperry, 4th North York; there were two 18, seven scored 17, and eighteen 16 each. The competition for carbines with the artillery arm commenced at 500 yards, and was continued by the Duke of Cambridge's prize, for breechloaders, was concluded, Captain Edward Ross, Cambridge University, becoming the winner with 20 out of a possible score of 40 marks. Some excellent shooting had been made for the Enfield Association cup.

In the evening of this day camp fires were lighted for the first time, amidst scenes of good-humour and merriment, which offered an agreeable entertainment. A bonfire was lighted by Mr. Ellice, and Captain Drake, the proceedings were enlivened by Lord Bury, who sang "The gay cavalier." Lord Aberdeen also took part in this accomplished concert; Lord Elcho begged to be excused, as the score of the vocalist's usual excuse—a severe cold; but a party of the Victorias waiting with much impatience for the popular air which "will come up." The company included Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord and Lady Bury, Lord Bolton, Earl Dacie, Lord Dufferin, Lord Fielding, Lord Aberdeen, and Captain Milbanke. It was pleasant to notice the spirit of fraternity, liberty, and equality which pervaded the whole meeting. Peer and peasant, soldier and civilian, met at the same opera cloaks and luce mantillas, and villagers from the neighbourhood in more humble garb; shoeblacks, and gentlemen in velvet coats and white cravats, telling of the dinner-table which they had deserted; volunteers in uniform of every shade and colour—Royal Scottish and Royal Irish, representatives of every county in the United Kingdom—all met upon equal terms, and enjoyed the fun and frolic, the like of which the good humour which prevailed at this merry meeting round the Wimbledon camp-fire.

Friday week was the most busy day of the meeting. It brought nearly to a close the first stage of the competition for the Queen's prize, at 600 yards, leaving only the ties to be shot off to determine places. It has been decided to increase the number of the Queen's prize was, after all, equal to that of last year; but, upon an examination of the statistics, it will be observed that such is the case. In 1863 the aggregate number of marks made by the first thirty for the Queen's prize was 1287; in 1864, the thirty highest made 1315—showing an increase this year of 28. The best 30 scores for the Queen's in 1863, a total of 1211, and the same class at the present meeting made 1315, being an increase of 104 marks. A fair inference from the improved shooting of the present meeting might be found in the fact that last year the targets were 8 ft. by 6ft.; but this year they are all reduced to 6ft. by 4ft., thereby lessening the space which they would count for cutters. Taking all these things into consideration, we find from these latter deterrents, that the shooting this year been a great improvement in the shooting; though many experienced shots affirmed on Friday that the mirage, or deceptive exhalations, produced by excessive heat, was the cause of many bad marks as to mustrate the aim of the steadiest marksmen, now leading them to over-aim and under-aim. But high scores have been made with their bullets to ricochet short of the target, and frequently disappearing in the short interval between—sometimes when the marksmen were also made of the constantly-changing state of the wind, which, although light, occasioned much inequality in the scoring.

During the dinner hour Lord Elcho addressed the volunteers, congratulating them on the satisfactory state of the movement, and giving them excellent advice. A camp concert was held in the evening to elicit opinions on certain practical matters. Lord Elcho submitted two points—one as to what kind of target out of the many kinds provided would be most suitable, and the other as to bands was almost unanimous for iron. The other was as to whether the long-range form of half-yearly prizes should be substituted to the concentric; the unanimous opinion of the meeting was in favour of the Hythe system. Lord Elcho, in the course of his speech, mentioned two instances of insubordination by volunteers to officers. In one case an apology had been given for the offensive expressions used; in the other he had been obliged to order withdrawal. He had no desire to mention names, and he hoped the volunteer in question might be induced to withdraw his resignation, as the propriety of setting himself right as much with his own comrades as with the Major of the 5th, whom he had offended. If, however, after sufficient time had been given, the volunteer persisted in

the property of him who makes the highest score. The shooting was of a very superior kind. The highest score was made by Corporal Thornton, of the Cheltenham School, who made the large score of 20 marks. But, as he was rather above the talent of his competitors in the same school, they were compelled to give way to those from Harrow School, who gained the prize by 226 marks. Cheltenham making 218, thereby losing by 8 marks only. Rugby scored 205; Eton, 202; Winchester, 189; and Marlborough, 163. Earl Spencer's prize was then shot for by the highest from each school, and Corporal Thornton won it by 12 marks, after a very spirited contest.

The plate of Cambridge will distribute the prizes at a grand review this day (Saturday) at three o'clock.

We shall give some more illustrations of the Wimbledon Meeting in our next Number.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

As soon as the shooting at Wimbledon is over the collapse of the Session will be complete. As it is, the sittings in the Lower House have been kept together by forty-five members, twenty-five of whom shirk nately carry on in the chamber, while those off immediate duty are about and soothing themselves in the coolest places, ready, if necessary, to rush to the stalled votes. And hard enough have this chosen band worked; every man of them who professes talk doing a double share, and managing to keep up the game until houses are nominally counted out at two in the morning. The "perpetual partridge" of the debates has been rather troublesome to the ear of jaded listeners, but there is a freshness about the difficult subjects, and enthusiasm passes into the senses and subjects glide so into each other that all members leave with a jumble of political personal, and patriotic of course, matter mixed up inextricably in their ideas of an evening with the representatives of the people. One relaxation Parliament has in certain nights, inspired by some means or the other, was so enthusiastic that he spoke on every topic that was brought forward, and, the occasion presenting a number of different motions, his voice was perpetually booming through the more or less rarefied atmosphere of the House; and, in justice to him be it said, he delivered himself with equal force and authority on every subject which he took up, as might have been expected. Notably the two members for the Colonies have had a great deal to talk about, and in this sultry weather, on still afternoons, or stiller nights, or in the stilled hours of the morning, all the bumble-bee humbuz have buzzed and purred through the house with a continuity which has been sometimes irritating, but oftener pilfering the faculties of those about them, and causing somnolence. One evening, when he was discussing an important question of colonial policy to exactly twenty-five auditors, he asked, "Are you listening?" and, struck by his side charmed—not in the sweet sense of that word—into the deepest feeling of sleep. However, the Transportation Bill has been brought in, and then all talk, all dullness, "all thoughts, all passions, all delights," which belong to Parliament, which shuttle or stir it, have been suspended in the House, and the whole force of gabble to come off, which will be carried on by a small "corps d'élite" on both sides; and then the House will be cleared for the Wimbledon Meeting stragglers. A curiously dull and meaningless State paper will be pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, with his hat on the top of his wig, and in the Queen's name, and then there will be silence.

Talking of the Lord Chancellor, one is reminded that he has been the hero of another Parliamentary scene, which requires manner of supreme face. Having to deal with a difficult question, if it was taken up succinctly, facetiously, or with any approach to humour or originality, as was speaking dagger, though he was promising to use none. The Bishop of Oxford is a humorist, a wit; no man, clerical or lay, makes a better pun than he; a more genial, free, and charitable person He can let drop irony, and keen, polished, half-covert jests in a way that is a perpetual delight in conversation, in ordinary discussion, or in set debate, and it might have been thought that he would have been angry, and in a way that successes which was cognate to his own humour. Therefore it may be surprising that he got so irate, plunged so fiercely into a personal contest with the Chancellor, and showed so ungenially as he did that most of his antecedents in regard to manner, tone, and bearing. So acute and at the same practical a mind as his might well have been supposed to have been secretly in unison with the sentiments so loudly uttered by Lord Westbury as to the real character of Convocation; and perhaps he had his private and unofficial gibes at speech and rhetoric for the purpose of concealing his real thoughts about the matter in hand. But he was angry, and angry enough must be set to work to find the origin of his rage. Some people affect that it was turned at the notion that anybody hands should be threatened to be laid on his episcopal reverence by way of penalty for his exercising what he believed to be a strictly episcopal and constitutional function; but no one will for a moment credit this, because if he—a Bishop—believes that Convocation is a constitutional and ecclesiastical function, he cannot for a moment think any sacrifice of mere pelf too great to pay for the privilege of upholding a great right. Away, then, with this sordid notion! After mature reflection we think we have a clue to the Bishop's choler. Whether by accident or design, the Lord Chancellor, in speaking of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, used the word "sapsuckers." Now, everyone knows how easily the Bishop of Oxford can have himself called a spider by anybody personally to himself, when he is aware that a synonymous word, but one more in familiar coupled with his own cognomen. A very small piece of red cloth will rouse the fury of a previously quietly browsing bull of a pasture; but why press the female fancy? Let us at once dismiss the unchastened fire of the locks a body, and was eminently characteristic of the individuals engagedin it.

What a week the House of Commons has before it—Monday to Monday. There were at least four subjects for discussion, which at happier or unhappier times—as the case may be—would have occupied a night to each of them. They questions of foreign policy, colonial policy, fortifications—hitherto a vexed subject—New Zealand and the Gold Coast, and last and not the least the affairs of the Emirate, besides a vote for the purchase of those steam-rams which have been the cause of so much battery in Parliamentary committee, and which might have formed bases for a whole evening's talk in April. But, as the patriotic "fifty" who remain to sweep up the threads and ends of the session have determined to have nothing to companies, alternately occupying the stage after the manner of the actors who come on and off at the Drama's Free College Play, they will have to be content with a single sitting, and cropping supper. Hence talk, for good things there will be in a single sitting. In a moment of enthusiasm Mr. Osborne, one evening last week, threatened to bring on the subject of our relations with Brazil; and, though the Government may be supposed to have their hands full of his liking, as we suppose, he redeemed his promise, and made a very effective speech, but which was strictly serious. He did not make one positive joke, and only once he diverged into that by-play for which he is famous. This was remarkable, and people were inclined to parody the taunts which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the Yorkists over the dead body of a chief of the Lancastrians—"How is it with him when Clifford cannot spare his friends an eye?" How is it with Mr. Osborne when he cannot emit a jest? But he did something, and that is remarkable for him; that is he was modest to a degree—we can use no other term—to Lord Palmerston. His first sentence remarks, hath as "Do you deny that?—I expected you to deny it;" were bad enough, but it was a little too much when the Premier, in a placable and quiet mood—he had laughed at the previous taunts hurled at him—said that he would not be provoked, that the member for Liskeard should not cry, in a tone and with an emphasis which to call offensive were to use the mildest term, "Be provoked, Harcourt!" Those who heard it who were not angry were sure; though perhaps, in such a case, sorrow would be received as rather a ridiculous exposition of feeling. There was good reason, however, for observations, and Mr. Osborne, Mr. Gregory, and others, on the marked change in the spirit in which Lord Palmerston spoke of Brazil to this occasion from that which characterised him on former such very recent discussions on this subject. It was the noble Lord's almost instinctive treatment of the Brazilian question a few days ago which brought on this motion, which, however, he contrived very effectually to drain away to nothing.

Things had, in fact, by no business-like in both houses, the process of packing up has been so assiduous, that there has been little verge for excitement beyond those which have been already alluded to. In the room in which the Commons sit were not one of the coolest in summer that is to be found anywhere, especially when it is so thinly inhabited as it is just now. It would seem to be a physical impossibility for the work to be got through which is nightly performed therein, with the thermometer under 80 degrees, and the windows open as wide as they when you have the advantage of breathing air which comes into windows after having passed through a tea of coal waggons, and when it were into spray, why, you can defy the influence of the solstice and do your duty to your country even in the last days of a July in London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Liverpool July meeting was a sad failure, both as regards racing and attendance, on the first day. Lord Derby's new race, called Stanley Cup, was beaten easily by Gontran; Ely gave Harkforward 6 lb. and disposed of him as he liked; the Cup was reduced to a start of three; and the rest of the meeting was the Queen's Plate, a race in which Gontran caught on the post and beaten by her six-year-old coverd Stanton, The Standard seeding fewer of the half of the leaders of the turf, but the fields in most of the races were not large. Viceroy, ridden by Sam Rogers in his first style, scored the race of the meeting against Gustance on Rialto; and, owing to the heavy, thorough-bottom breaking, Little Stag was overhauled by Young Rapid in the Cup.

The noncompletion of the three thousand guinea match (red—of the turf in 1866 have just closed. For the Derby there are 284, or 29 the scores of the Oaks are 182; and the Leger 240 to 240, although it must be remembered that the 1865 entries for the two latter races were the largest they ever had. The Two Thousand Guineas, run on the Wednesday, William Day entes twelve; and "Algar by Chevalier d'Industrie was Distin." The Newmarket Summer contributes.

A subscription has been raised for the widow and nine children of Mr. Hendrikson's late groom, and the Duke of St. Albans has headed it with £100.

The foolish attempt of the Worcester stewards to censure Lord Coleraine and withhold the stakes won by his horse Wingfield, ridden by Heath deprivation, unless he made due submission, has ended in their making an apology to the disobeying "their lordships," and everyone "that it cannot be justified." It seems that they took action in consequence of a letter from Lord Coventry to the effect "that the Race Committee are the sole judges of Weighing, and consequently of the disgraceful scene on Monday, which they attributed to the Birmingham people, headed by Mr. Tarratt." Lord Coventry, on the other hand, Coventry did not speak officially on behalf of the committee, "who are not desirous of interfering in matters not within their province;" and so there is no chance of the matter coming before the Jockey Club master of the situation and with a character for pithy letter-writing, which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Parker, of University College, Oxford, the late holder, was made from the Vice-Chancellor of his College to Wingfield Heath, or amateur championship of the Thames, this summer, and they were won very easily by Mr. W. B. Woodgate, who was also the winner in 1862. Mr. Parker's time was 20 min. 10 sec., and Mr. Woodgate's 21 succession.

The Rose v. Harrow match was attended by upwards of 16,000 people on the two days, and nearly £1000 were taken at the gates. Harrow won in one innings, thanks to the admirable batting of Messrs. Hankey, Bowen, Lang, and Lubbock, Kynaston, and Aubrett. On three occasions the match was not played out, and, comparing the last innings of the Rose with that of Harrow, by a majority of one. Tarratt's bowling on behalf of England played a great part with the thirteen of Bowen Jackson won very unanimous tonned honours with "sixty-eight, not out." We read in a sporting paper that another English eleven "will be invited over for the autumn of '65, to be composed that it shall consist of eleven and eight professionals; to wit, H. H. Stephenson (Captain), Carpenter, Hayward, Caffyn, Wisden, Grundy, Willsher, and Tarrant."

Otter-hunting assumed quite a new phase on the Teviot last Thursday, as the meet with Dr. Grant's rare little pack was attended by no less than seven packs of foxhounds, and, owing to the difficulty of hiring horses the numbers would have been swelled to a hundred. The otter was at half-past three, and they were sure that the master, on his chestnut "Robin" and in his Garibaldi shirt, never had better sport in all the time in the days of the stress. In addition to the horsemen there were upwards of 200 of the Hawick scorers, &c., with whom this is a peculiarly favourite sport. The otter, after a long run, took to the water somewhere near Ilton, escaped into a large covered drain, from which there was no getting it out, and left him. A second otter, which had been disturbed its night's fishing, was found soon after, and tallyhoed amid great excitement over the weir. Ringwood was swimming the drag of the pool to the left, and Rattler, Rallywood, and Rosebud to the right, no fairer hunter exists, declined to lift them and leave the old dog to get the otter. Ringwood by all the time in the line of the stream, and made a ring through several fields of oats and up the glen. She hardly pressed him—he had that he did not stay long in the river when he was pressed, but, when he escaped into a large covered drain, from which there was no getting him out, and left him. A second otter, which had disturbed its night's fishing, was found soon after, and tallyhoed amid great excitement over the weir. Ringwood was swimming the drag of the pool to the left, and Rattler, Rallywood, and Rosebud to the right, no fairer hunter exists, declined to lift them and leave the old dog to get the otter. Ringwood by all the time in the line of the stream, and made a ring through several fields of oats and up the glen. She hardly pressed him—he had that he did not stay long in the river when he was pressed, but, when he escaped into a large covered drain, from which there was no getting him out, and left him. A second otter, which had disturbed its night's fishing, was found soon after, and tallyhoed amid great excitement over the weir. Ringwood was swimming the drag of the pool to the left, and Rattler, Rallywood, and Rosebud to the right, no fairer hunter exists, declined to lift them and leave the old dog to get the otter. Ringwood by all the time in the line of the stream, and made a ring through several fields of oats and up the glen. She hardly pressed him—he had that he did not stay long in the river when he was pressed, but, when he escaped into a large covered drain, from which there was no getting him out, and left him.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.—THE INNER CIRCLE.

The line sanctioned by Lord Stanley's committee commences by a double junction with the Great Western Railway, one line from the Hammersmith and Kensington, and, passing through Earl's-court, joins a connection with the Kensington Extension Railway at Addison-road Kensington, where there is an exchange-station, and by another fork runs to a Kensington-road, where another exchange-station is made, and thence it continues parallel to the Metropolitan Extension Railway to Aldersgate-street, where the Inner Circle Railway of the Metropolitan Extension Railway is intended to be made.

The Bill also provides for exchange-stations and junctions with five to all the railways to find their way to the West London Extension, the London and North-Western, Great Western, Great Northern, Midland, and South-Western, to communicate with the inner circle, and distribute, and exchange, the traffic of the whole.

The first station is in Sloane-square. The line passes to the south of Chelsea-hospital, and crosses the Thames by a bridge, with a footway and a secondary streets to Cadogan-terrace, at which point the Metropolitan Grand Union Line down to the Victoria station is adopted, as it avoids a good deal of opposition from the district of Chester-square and other places. At the Victoria station the Metropolitan District Line is adopted for a short distance, then the Grand Union proposed line, for the purpose of avoiding passing down Victoria-street, to which there was great objection made. By taking this line and running down Tothill-street, and widening it from a thirty-feet street to a sixty-feet street, the Victoria station is approached by a very commodious line. At the Westminster Hospital the District Railway is taken, and from that point the Metropolitan Railway is adopted to the Mansion-house Railway Station, taking a clump of houses between the Victoria station and Westminster Bridge. At Warwick-street a station would be formed, and the Bridge-street and the Thames Embankment. It was in contemplation to have had a line under cover, to have given access to the Houses of Parliament, but that is the private property of the Queen, and the proposal has been struck out of the Bill. The Crown probably knows as much about it as the Khan of Tartary; but Mr. Denison, the speak, is entitled to object if he likes. From Westminster Bridge the line goes through the embankment to Charing-cross. It passes under one of the spans of the bridge, and does not interfere with the Charing-cross Railway Company. There is to be another station at Blackfriars of a similar character to that at Charing-cross, namely, for the accommodation of the Railway which intersects it there, which is at that place—the London, Chatham, and Dover. From Blackfriars the line follows the route of the new street, which is called New Earl-street, and along that street up to very nearly the Mansion-house there is a street parallel to Cannon-street. Then it diverges from that line parallel to Cannon-street, coming to the station of the Charing-cross Railway. The Bill passes 1016, below the level of their rails, for the line to keep through on inferior class of property. At Trinity-square the line will run under the station of the Metropolitan Railway, which had just passed into the Committee; and that will be an entire completion of the inner circle.

All the questions affecting access and egress to the stations of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been agreed upon. There is only the question of compensation to be settled.

The length of the line right through is 7¾ miles; that which constitutes the circuit round the inner circle (the outer circle being from Paddington to Trinity-square) is 4 miles and 73 chains; the remaining lines are 2 miles 64 chains. The length actually proposed by the bill is 7 miles 69¼ chains. The total area of the property required will be 27 acres 1 rood 19 perches; the total number of buildings permanently required will be 316, and the total number of buildings interfered with 858. This estimate includes everything except the Thames Embankment and the streets; distinguishing that from property; including everything it would be 41 acres 3 roods and 23 perches. The quantity of property permanently required in the city is less than an acre; it is 3 roods and 28 perches. Eleven dwellings, nineteen dwelling-houses with shops or offices, one house or office only, and four warehouses or large buildings, will be permanently removed in the city of London; and during the execution of the works thirty-two warehouses, twenty-three dwelling-houses with shops or offices, eleven shops or offices only, and thirty-two warehouses or large buildings, making a total of 118—these would be reconstructed.

One practical effect will be that, instead of terminal stations, there will be, comparatively speaking, only roadside stations. The Victoria station will be done off the line.

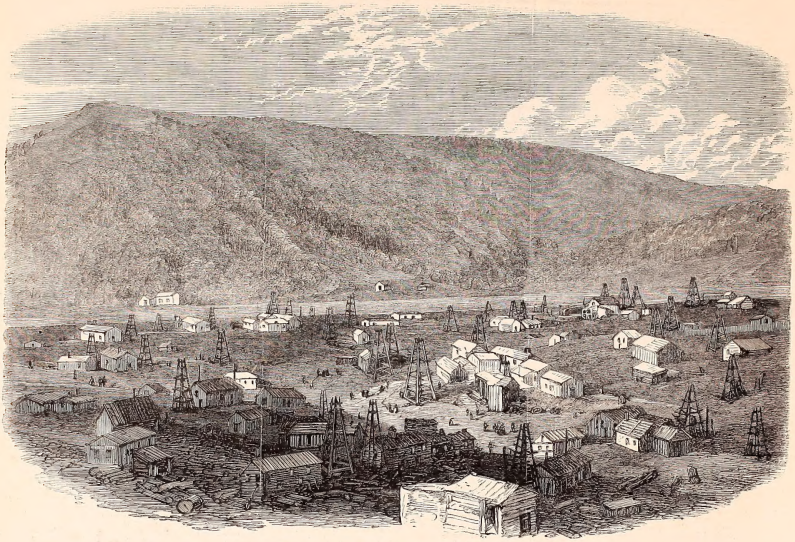
The capital required to be raised is £3,000,000, of which £1,948,502 is for the purchase of land; the balance, £1,051,498, being the estimated cost of the works.—*Railway News.*

THE PETROLEUM OIL-FIELDS AT FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

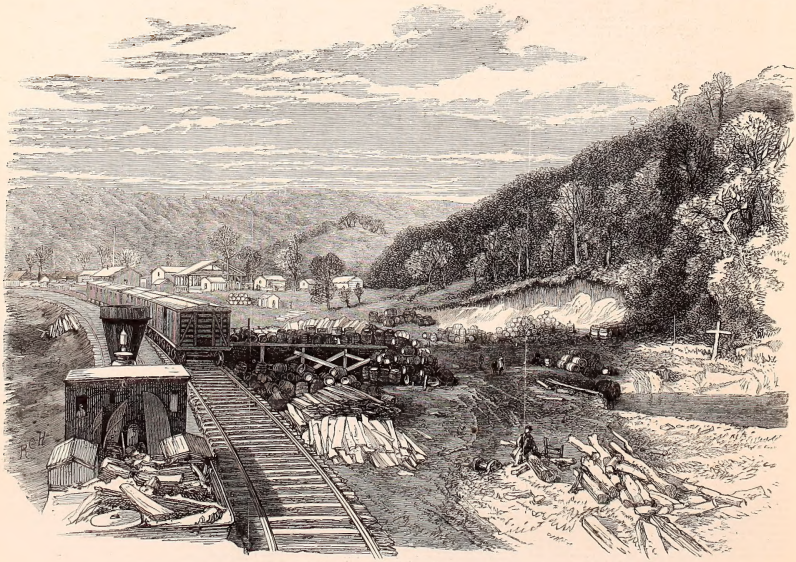
IN this Number of our Journal will be found a couple of Illustrations of the locality of the petroleum oil-springs at Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, that wonderful natural production which has lately given rise to a most lucrative commerce. The qualities of petroleum, or mineral oil, are, indeed, by no means a modern discovery, and its existence in many parts of the globe, especially in the neighbourhood of Baku, has been proved by the instances of spontaneous combustion which many ancient travellers have recorded. In the island of Trinidad, in the State of Virginia, and at Enniskillen, in Western Canada, there is abundance of this valuable product; but for a long time no efforts were made to obtain it for the use of mankind. It was not till 1847 that operations were commenced for the distillation of the bitumen at Enniskillen, and the operation was then performed by shaking wells a similar material might be obtained in a like manner. Large quantities of oil were thus procured. Two years later a well was sunk to the depth of seventy feet in Venango County, Pennsylvania. The oil flowed with such force that for many days 1500 gallons per day were obtained from this well. Other wells were speedily sunk, many of which yielded large quantities of oil. In some districts the rock is saturated with the oil, and, occasionally, a porous sandstone or limestone will yield considerable quantities. More commonly, however, the oil is collected in fissures in the rocks, at various depths below the surface. In some cases an ample supply of oil is obtained at a depth of 40 ft., while other wells are sunk as deep as 300 ft., or 400 ft., or 500 ft. deep. At Titusville, Pennsylvania, there are wells of the depth of 500 ft. Usually, when the oil is reached, the pressure of the gas in the fissure forces it up, and it flows for some time to the surface of the earth. As soon as the gas ceased flowing, a pump is employed. Sometimes the oil continues to flow spontaneously, and with such force as to require an effort to control it. The quantity of oil yielded by the wells varies, however, considerably, some wells producing only ten barrels per day, and others as much as 300 barrels.

The apparatus to be seen at Oil Creek is of a simple description, consisting of large wooden cisterns sunk in the ground to receive the oil which rises through tubes let down into the borings. It is then drawn from the cisterns and put into casks for the conveyance. The cisterns are covered, to prevent evaporation, and their leaking is ingeniously prevented by surrounding them with a trench full of water, as the greater specific gravity of the water forbids the oil to escape through it. The casks or barrels of crude oil are conveyed from the Franklin and Warren Railway to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—a branch of which, fifty-four miles in length, has lately been constructed for this traffic. The Atlantic and Great Western is a line of 400 miles, to Salamanca, on the New York and Erie line, connecting the great town of Cincinnati, and that of St. Louis, still farther west, with the port of Dunkirk on Lake Erie, and with the railway to New York, by which an immense export trade in grain and salt meat has been carried on. This important means of communication between the most productive region of the western continent and the Atlantic seaboard was formed by a company of which Mr. James M. Forman, of the City of London, is a director. Salmanca, the well-known Spanish capitalist, are the chief proprietors. They began their work during the spring of 1862, having five thousand English "navvies" to America for the purpose. They obtained the use of the line by mortgaging the first section of the line when completed, allowing 7 per cent interest on their debentures, and relying upon the high profits which a railway passing through this district—the garden of the great western State—was certain to yield. Their operations have been effected with extraordinary rapidity and success, notwithstanding the severity of the winter; miles of railway were constructed in as many days before the end of 1862, and 145 miles were added in the course of 1863. The line is now opened throughout its entire length, traversing the fertile States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and enabling goods or passengers to travel from New York to the very heart and confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, without a change of carriage. The corn of the Western States, the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, and the petroleum of the place shall be restored, some of the cotton of the South, will by this means find its way, along with the petroleum oil from Franklin and other districts, to the main cities of European maritime importance. The Oil Creek branch alone has just paid a dividend of 25 per cent on its share, and the traffic of the Erie and Erie and the Ohio and Mississippi lines, by the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western, which links them to each other, must greatly increase their profits. For the readier conveyance of the petroleum oil to the railway stations in the oil-producing district, the company is now laying down iron pipes, through which the oil will flow from the wells to the tanks at the wells by powerful steam-pumps. These parts of the apparatus cannot, of course, be seen in our Illustrations. During the last year the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has carried more than half a million barrels of petroleum oil, which is not one third of the produce of the Pennsylvania region.

The petroleum oil is sent from America in a crude state, just as it comes out of the earth, leaving the business of refining and preparing it for use is extensively carried on in England and France. The London Petroleum Oil Company, a large manufacturing establishment at Southall, apply to the American oil a patent process of distillation, by which the pure transparent liquid known as gasoline, giving a most beautiful light, is distinguished from the grosser elements of the petroleum, as well as from the spirituous part, which yields an explosive gas. The latter substance is largely employed instead of turpentine for various manufacturing purposes, while the residue is burned, without the slightest danger, in the lamps on our drawing-room tables, free from smoke and smell. Nor are these the only uses of the petroleum oil. Experiments have lately been made, by order of the French Government, to test its value as fuel for the engines of their steam navy. It has been proved that a given quantity of this substance will generate as much steam as 3 tons of coals as could be produced by burning twice the weight of coal. It seems likely that the introduction of this portable fuel will have a great effect upon the commerce and navigation of nations. The Southall works alone can refine fifty thousand barrels yearly.



THE PETROLEUM OIL WORKS AT FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

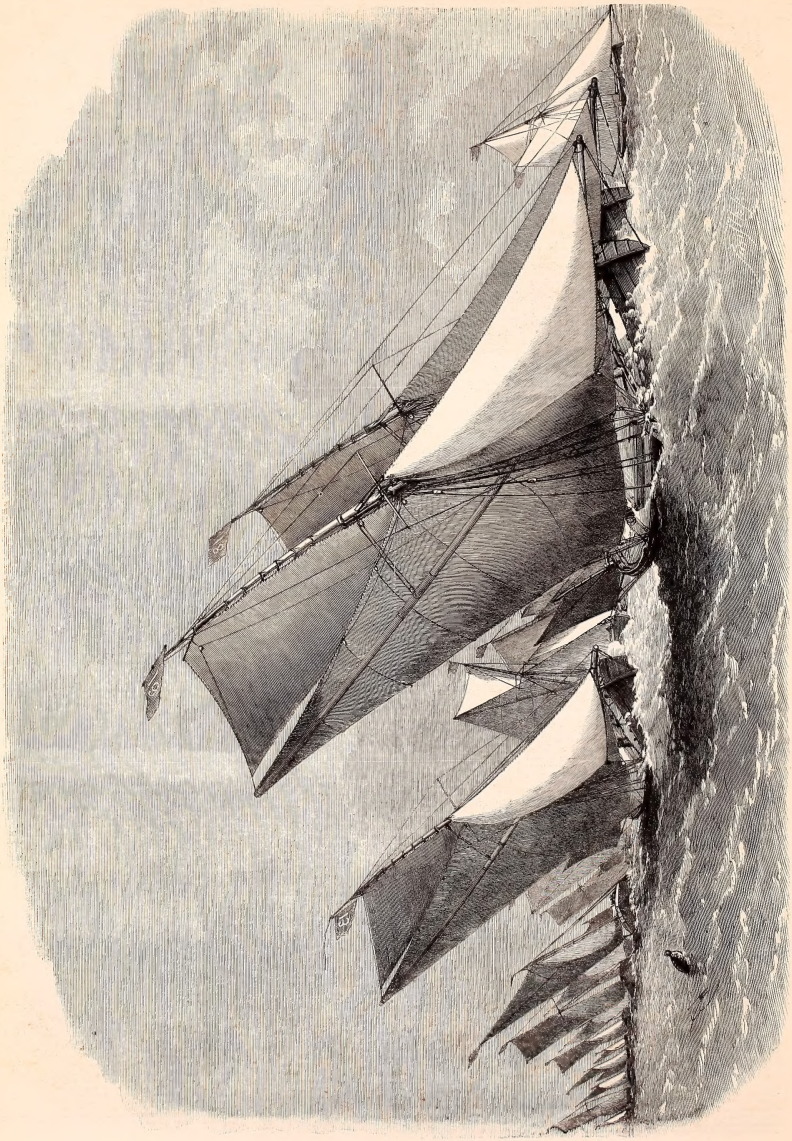


RAILWAY STATION AT THE FRANKLIN PETROLEUM OIL WORKS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

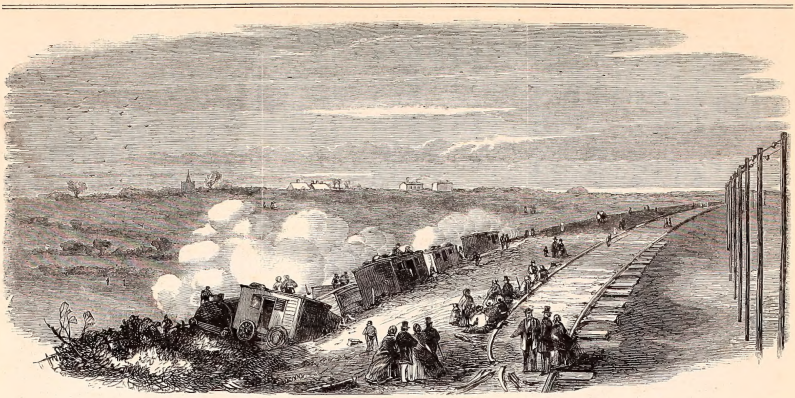
CURRENT LITERATURE.

Essays upon History and Politics. By T. E. Kebbel, Barrister-at-Law. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) An eminently readable collection of essays. They are written in scholarly fashion; the style is perfectly unexceptionable; the writer's views are stated in vigorous and lucid English, with occasional epigrammatic turns, but without any affectation; and an air of earnestness pervades the whole which assures you that he utters his opinions from honest conviction. One would gather from his essays that he is in politics a Tory of the fanning school; and in history—that is to say, so far as the style is which history should be written in consequence of the influence of Mr. Froude, is subject to severe handling. His "Popular History of England" is pronounced a failure," and regret is expressed that it ever was undertaken. Mr. Kebbel argues with ability, and has evidently studied the subjects upon which he writes with great care; but we do not propose to agree with him in his political views, and as this is not the place to deal with them, we must be contented to commend his book to attention on the ground of its readability.

Strathcleves. By Charles Allston Collins. (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Comedy and tragedy are pretty intimately allied in fiction, and which must make Clio blush as she loses her gravity; Mr. Charles Knight, in his writings, has severely handled. His "Popular History of England" is pronounced a failure," and regret is expressed that it ever was undertaken;



SAILING-BARGE RACE ON THE THAMES.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



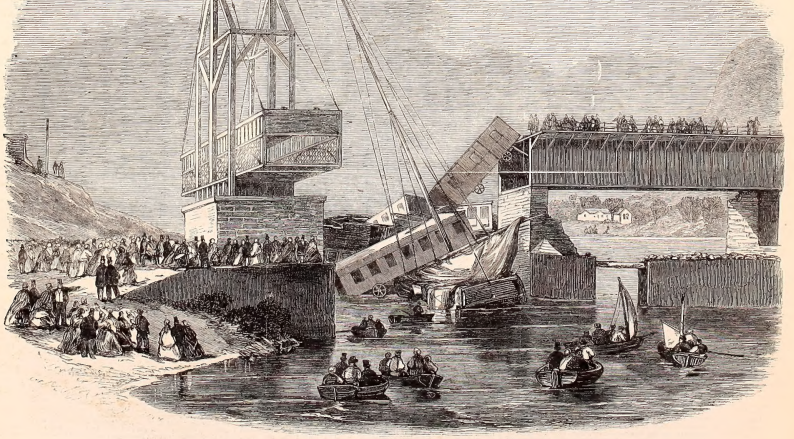
THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, NEAR BRADFIELD, ESSEX.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BRADFIELD, IN ESSEX.

ONE of our Illustrations represents the serious accident which took place at Bradfield, in Essex, on Wednesday week, by the overthrow of the up-train which started from Harwich at 2.55 p.m., on the Great Eastern Railway. The train is run in connection with the new line of Rotterdam steamers which ply from Harwich. When it had proceeded on its journey towards London as far as within half a mile of the Bradfield station, the engine lurched over and dashed down the steep embankment, dragging all the train after it. The position of the train is shown in our Engraving, which is from a sketch by one of the passengers. The stoker was killed on the spot, having been crushed by the engine. He lay with his hand still grasping the metal handle of the break. The driver, who also stayed at his post, escaped. The passengers, in the greatest alarm, got out of the carriages as they best could, and helped those who were injured; and it was some time before it was ascertained that, although several persons had been cut, bruised, and injured, and some severely, only the stoker had been killed. An inquest has been opened upon the body of the stoker. The Rector of Bradfield sent those who were most hurt to the rectory-house, where they were cared for in the kindest manner, and their wounds attended to. The passengers who were able to proceed, after a delay of about four hours, were brought to town by a train which was dispatched for the purpose.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THE terrible disaster which happened upon the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, on the 29th ult., has already been mentioned in our pages. We have received from Mr. E. Whitefield, of Montreal, a couple of sketches, one of which is reproduced in our Engraving, of the bridge across the Richelieu River, at St. Hilaire, Belœil Mountain, about nineteen miles from Montreal, which was the scene of this deplorable accident. It seems that the Necker, a large packet, similar to those which bring emigrants to New York, left Hamburg about the 18th of May, and arrived at Quebec on Monday, the 27th of June, bringing out 538 emigrants. These consisted of Germans, Norwegians, and Poles, whose destination was principally Western Canada, though a few were bound for the Western States. On that night they were forwarded, with the exception of about thirty of the poorer class, by special train, from Quebec. There must, therefore, have been 500, if not more, on the cars, which proceeded without accident to the St. Hilaire Station, at the foot of Belœil Mountain. Here the River Richelieu is spanned by an iron bridge, on the top of which the cars pass. A drawbridge forms the connection between the last pier and the abutment on the Montreal side. The bridge is about 1100 ft. in length to the opening of the drawbridge, and about 45 ft. above the water, which is some 10 ft. deep in the canal under the drawbridge. The rule is that this drawbridge should always be supposed to be open, and that the train should therefore come to a dead stand on approaching the bridge, and not attempt to proceed until the proper signal has been given. At fifteen minutes past one on the Wednesday morning, when the special train arrived, the drawbridge was open to permit the passage of a steamer which had some barges loaded with grain in tow. The train, however, did not pull up at all, notwithstanding the established rule, and the display of the danger-signal, the red light, which should immediately have warned the conductors of the train to stop it, and not go on any further until the light was changed into a white one. The position of the bridge gives a view of the signal from a distance of 1625 feet. Hence the conduct of the engine-driver, Burney, is the more extraordinary, as it is stated he could have stopped the train in from five to six hundred feet. Burney, it is said, admits having seen the danger signal, but alleges that he found it impossible to stop the train in time. Whether he could have done so or not was not proved at the time the present particulars were sent, as the coroner's inquest had not then taken place. Certain it is that the train dashed on at a great pace, and, as might have been expected, when it arrived at the drawbridge it was found to be swung round for some boats to pass. Down this yawning abyss the cars, with their living freight, dashed headlong. The locomotive and tender, with the first five cars (baggage), went in first, the six passenger-cars piling down on top of them with terrific violence, being



SCENE OF THE DISASTER AT BELŒIL BRIDGE, NEAR MONTREAL, ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

precipitated a distance of some seventy feet. At this very moment, as already mentioned, a steamer was passing through with six barges in tow, and the cars fell on one of the barges, sinking it, but preventing the wreck from being submerged to such an extent as it would otherwise have been had the canal been clear. The last three passenger-cars, falling on the accumulated débris of the others, shunted slightly to one side and over to the opposite embankment—that is, on the Memorial side. From these the living were chiefly taken, the other cars containing few who had escaped a severe shock or mortal injury in the horrible crash. A little child was found, singular to say, altogether uninjured, lying in its dead mother's arms. The man in charge of the barge sank had a narrow escape, from this same family. He heard the train thundering along, looked up, and saw the crash coming. He had, however, presence of mind to cut the line which connected his wife and little children with the sinking vessel, and they were saved. Many of the dead bodies were recovered early in the day, only eighteen of these being adults. The remainder were found on the side of the river side, where they presented a sad spectacle, many of the dead being terribly disfigured. Some of the children were only a year or two old. Harrowing scenes presented themselves in the temporary hospitals, where the wounded were placed together. Many of the wounds received by the poor people were shocking to look upon, and sometimes the sight still more hideous. Only one amputation was performed, and that on a woman, who bore the operation in a most heroic manner. The knee joint had to be removed, hardly less an operation had to be performed, but the brave woman appeared more distressed at her husband's grief than at her own misfortune, or the pain she was suffering. The Government police did good service in keeping the people from crowding round the bodies, and in permitting but few access of friends to the sick. Most of those who had escaped were to be seen wandering about, seeking relatives or friends, bemoaning their fate in the melancholy ending of their hitherto prosperous voyage, and the dissipation of their hopes and anticipations formed on coming to try their fortunes in a new country. While the injured were being cared for, active exertions were being made to get at the bodies which were still submerged in the river. As the divers deemed it better that the wounded, or at least all who could bear so bodily that it was scarcely required, they would reach Montreal alive. At the time the special train left eighty-six bodies had been recovered from the river. Four hundred and seventy-six were accounted for, leaving about a dozen of the 500 emigrants; and it is believed that these perished, and that their remains would be discovered in the wreck of the train. A majority of these were children or adults. The driver of the train escaped the death which had befallen so many of those committed to his charge.

FINE ARTS.

REFORM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

IN our article in last week's Saturday Review heading, we gave several reasons why the Academy should, when it is called upon to provide itself with a new home in the rear of Burlington House, take a large and liberal view of the requirements of the public for which it purposes ultimately require. But, although we suggested several of these purposes, we omitted to mention one which obviously requires primary consideration. We allude to the exhibition of the "diploma" pictures.

Our readers are aware that it has been the custom since the foundation of the Academy—Sir Joshua Reynolds himself, the first president, setting the example—that for every artist upon his election as Academician he present a picture painted by himself to the Academy in acknowledgment of the honour paid him. From the first annual election to recent elections, as the ranks of the Academicians into those of the R.A.s, several of these "diploma" pictures are in the present exhibition in Trafalgar-square; and, upon the whole, principal of which a large number of Royal Academicians from forty-two to fifty taking effect, a larger number we will only be thankful for, as they would form a series of pictures by all the artists who have received the academic diploma from the days of Reynolds down to literally the present day most precious the highest interest to the history of British art. That large section of the art-loving public who visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester will not, however, require to be reminded of the interest and value of this collection. The diploma pictures formed in reality, though many are unfortunately absent, the historic outlines of the great gallery illustrative of the British school, and supplied several links which without them would have been missing. Except on this occasion at Manchester, however, this valuable collection has, it might appear, been most jealously concealed from the public, and a large number of the students in the Academy itself only see it occasionally. There has been no reason, as far as we can understand, why the public should not have been admitted to see the pictures under, at least, certain conditions and at stated times, especially when the upper rooms are not occupied by the annual exhibition. But, if the Academy is to remain where it is, when the Academy will be at liberty to build itself galleries three or four times larger than those at present occupied would be inexcusable.

Then, again, the Academy possesses several pictures by old masters—particularly a very fine example of that rare master, Giorgione, together with a also-called "Correggio" Angelica carrying off Rinaldo, the cartoons of Raphael, and—perhaps most important of all—the famous copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" by Sir Augustus Desgoffe, Leonardo's friend and scholar. These, likewise, should assuredly be more accessible to the public than they are at present. A more liberal feeling is manifested by the French in the case of the Louvre. There is no difficulty thrown in the way of a visitor who may wish to see Delaroche's "Hemicycle," or M. Signol's great picture of the Angels's "Last Judgment," or the works of sculpture and ornamental art in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. And it is the same thing in regard to the academies of Italy and Germany. Why not in England, too, South Kensington is an example to the Royal Academy. There is also an excellent feature in the management of the students' competitions at Paris and also at South Kensington which might be imitated at Trafalgar-square. The competitive drawings, paintings, models, &c., for the *grand prix de Rome* and other prizes given to the best works by the students of the Paris école, and the drawings, models, &c., at South Kensington and other prizes given at Kensington, are submitted to the public, and their exhibition announced in the public journals. Not so, however, in the case of the Royal Academy-square; none but the students and their judges ever see the competitive performance. It is quite proper that this should be so till the awards are made; yet a little publicity afterwards would certainly supply a very strong incentive to emulation, and would also be calculated to benefit the deserving young artist by introducing his name to the public in his favour. In this, however, as in some other points unnoticed by the Royal Commissioners, the Academy will be found to follow the system seems behind the time. We feel constrained to remark, since the appearance of the paper of "Observations" issued by the Academy in reply to the Royal Commissioners, that whatever proposition might bear the semblance of an invitation of public opinion, or bid for popularity among the artist-world generally, seems to be regarded with more or less unmerited suspicion and disfavour by the forty-two distinguished men who should be the chief representatives of art in this country.

Again, it seems to be unknown or forgotten that there is an artlibrary connected with the Trafalgar-square institution which would be, both on account of its contents and its central situation, of great value to artists generally, and likewise to writers on art. Yet this library is only accessible to the students, associates, and members of the Academy. It is only open on Mondays and Saturdays, and two other days of the week during certain months of the year, and the attendance averages (we speak from actual experience) two or three students, and these often of the idler sort, who frequent the room to while away an hour, pleasantly enough no doubt. Now, why cannot this library be opened under the charge of a curator, at all events when not used by the Academy, to all students of art, whether practical or literary, upon conditions as easy as those of that very serviceable and well-managed art-library attached to the South Kensington Museum?

In our last article we submitted our views in opposition to the intended exclusion, as intimated in the "Observations," of the associate class from all power in the administration and management of the Academy, and from all tangible influence on the elections. We have only to add that the memorial against this monopoly of power and influence by the Royal Academicians has been signed by all the Associates in the discussion in the Lords, and from which we quoted in our last issue, though the memorial has likewise received the signature of many artists (not associates), including several of the best-known names in the profession.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Life Guards: R. B. Rey to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.
3rd Dragoons: Capt. J. Swinburne to be Major; Lieut. F. H. Elliot to be Captain; Cornet J. A. Dalrymple to be Lieutenant; Cornet H. M. Shewen to be Lieutenant, vice Sep. L. J. M'Sheehy, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.
7th Hussars: Lieut. J. Hall to be Instructor of Musketry.
8th Hussars: Brevet-Major to be Knight, 5th Class, of the Order of Military Merit: Lieut. A. E. Gallwey to be Captain, vice Capt. Hall, who exchanges; Cornet H. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Gallwey, who exchanges; Cornet W. L. Lockwood to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Wood, who resigns the Adjutancy; J. S. W. Finch to be Riding-Master, vice Riding-Master T. Thornton, who retires upon half-pay; Cornet and Adjutant H. Wood to be Lieutenant; Cornet J. D. M. Hay to be Lieutenant; F. Chaine to be Ensign, 87th Regt. Lord Dyl. H. Dalhousie to be Sub-Lieutenant; Cornet C. Cadell to be Lieutenant, vice Hay, who exchanges; Ensign and Lieutenant R. B. Rogers to be Captain; Cornet C. Cadell to be Ensign. 88th: Major-Gen. C. Gascoyne to be Colonel. 91st: Lieut.-Gen. C. G. J. Arentschildt to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir J. Campbell, dead.
Rifle Brigade: Capt. and Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford and Colonel H. D'Oyley Torrens to be Colonels, Capts. A. Gronwood and A. Cross to be Majors; Paymaster J. R. Reese to have the honorary rank of Captain.

The next examination for direct commissions will be held on the 1st of August, at Burlington House.

The ships forming the Channel Fleet—the Edgar, Defence, Warrior, and Black Prince—will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Ducrer, C.B., sailed from Spithead on Monday, on their coasting cruise.

Another change is about to be made in the arms of the British soldier, in order to bring the rifle into more general use among infantry armies. This is to adopt breechloaders in all branches of her Majesty's service.

Colonel Gay, C.B., commanding at Colchester, has been selected to command the troops to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope in China. Colonel Gay goes out with the rank of Major-General.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make a very sensible change in the conveyance of troops to India. They will in future be taken by the overland route, and not round the Cape, as has been the case since the Viceroy of Egypt. This small detachments will in future take the sea voyage.

On Thursday week a numerous party of convicts arrived at Chatham, in two parties, one from Millbank, for the purpose of being employed on the works for the extension of Chatham Dockyard and the formation of the new docks and basins, on which extensive operations are now going on.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week publishes despatches received by the Secretary of State for War from Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding the troops in New Zealand. . . . He remarks that the heroism and self-devotion of Captain Hall and Commissariat Clerk reflect the highest credit on the naval service; and he mentions with special commendation the services of Lieutenant Carey; Major Hon. Henry Murray, Lieutenant and Adjutant Garland, 43rd Regiment; Deputy Inspector-General Mouat; Surgeon Wilkinson, 57th Regiment; and Assistant Surgeon Manley, of the Royal Artillery.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Pollard, of the 4th Punjaub Infantry, for the daring and gallant manner in which, in the course of the recent operations of the Peshawur Column, he led a party of his regiment to recapture the Crag Picket, after its garrison had been driven in by the enemy. He was severely wounded in the arm while he desperate hand-to-hand fighting; and also for the great gallantry displayed in leading on a party of his regiment to the capture of the Crag Picket when it again fell into the enemy's hands, on the 15th of November.

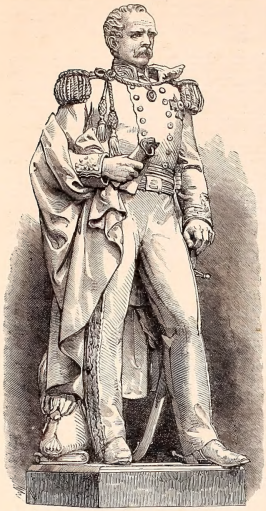
The Lancashire Militia, under Colonel Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., assembled on the common on Southport on Monday, to be reviewed by the Commandant-in-Chief. The regiment, which consists of a series of mild-day events lines. Tuesday, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Sutherland; Wednesday, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Brandreth; Thursday, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Light Infantry was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Marriott, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, 71 Regiment; Captain Naughe, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Mitchell, Commandant at Fort Pitt, Chatham, who had charge of the ground; Captain Franks, front and rear, the force marched past, and subsequently went through a series of the movements in which they had been drilled.

The Himalaya, screw troop-ship, Captain E. Lacy, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday afternoon from Quebec, whence she sailed on the 6th inst., with the following troops on board:—Staff: Major-General Lord Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Ingall, C.B.; Major M. Ryall; Captains S. G. Carter, C.B., R. Biddulph, A.D.C., Hon. A. Hood, A.D.C., Hon. A. Gordon, R. S. Michell, W. M. Thompson; Lieutenants L. G. Dundas, W. L. B. Cook, M. Hall, R. Hall, A. Hall, A. Hall, A

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM STEVENSON.

THE model has just been completed, at Rome, of a statue about to be erected in bronze, at Port Louis, the capital of the Mauritius, to the memory of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., who died on the 9th of January last year, while Governor of that island. In the long list of our colonial governors, not one can be named who has left behind him in the minds of all with whom he had to act, both in the different departments of the civil service of the colony and among the inhabitants generally, a stronger sense of the good which he did and of the pleasing manner in which it was done. Sir William Stevenson was respected by all. The manner in which the funds for this statue have been raised is a very gratifying evidence of the esteem that was felt for him. Immediately after his decease a subscription was commenced, confined to the Civil Service of the island, for the purpose of raising a suitable monument to the memory of their late chief. This was soon followed by another and more general subscription for a similar purpose among the people of the island. Eventually, by a wise arrangement, the two lists were combined, and the result was the very handsome sum of somewhat more than £3000. This is a satisfactory indication of the deep feelings of obligation entertained by all classes in the island towards one from whom no further benefits could be received. It is not less creditable to the inhabitants themselves than it is honourable to the character of their late Governor. The whole of the sum we have mentioned has been devoted to the erection of the bronze statue represented by our Engraving. The work was intrusted to M. d'Epinay, who, by a most appropriate circumstance, is himself a native of the Mauritius. Sir William Stevenson's services, indeed, deserved some such memorial as this; though their best monument will doubtless be the good that will result from the administrative, educational, and financial reforms he effected; and, from the satisfactory manner in which he settled what, at the Mauritius, is the most practical and important of all questions, that of the immigration and regulation of Coolie labour.

Sir William Stevenson was a native of the island of Jamaica, where his father held the office of Receiver-General. By his mother's side he



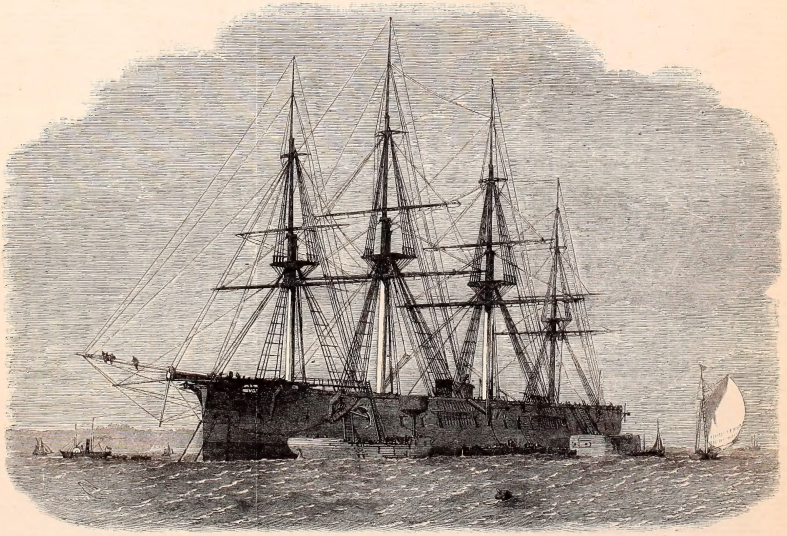
STATUE OF SIR W. STEVENSON, LATE GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS.



THE CLIFDEN CUP, WON AT THE STAMFORD RACES.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE LATE DR. NORMANDY, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET: H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE ACHILLES OFF FOLLY POINT, CHATHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

was descended from that Lawrence who was president of Cromwell's Council, and the friend of Milton, and to whom Milton addressed the sonnet commencing with the line.

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous son.

This friend of Milton and Cromwell, being obliged to leave the country at the Restoration, found an asylum in the Island of Jamaica, which had lately been taken from the Spaniards by Penn and Venables, whom Cromwell had sent out with an expedition to the West Indies. Sir William Stevenson was also descended, on the same side, from one Colonel Richard James, whose death is mentioned in the second volume of the "Annual Register," that for the year 1758, as having taken place at the Island of Jamaica at the patriarchal age of 105. Colonel Richard James having left the first child born of English parents after we had taken possession of the colony. Being thus descended from what may almost be called the historic families of Jamaica, which was for a long time our richest and most important settlement, Sir William Stevenson was of excellent birth. He was educated for the law, and, having commenced the practice of his profession in his native island, was at an early age placed upon the judicial bench. After having held this dignified position for twelve years, he was appointed by the Duke of Newcastle to be Governor of our settlements at Honduras. As a recognition of his services in that government, he was promoted to the Governorship of the Island of Mauritius. In these situations he showed so much administrative ability, tact, and discretion in public service, which qualities were fully acknowledged by the Colonial Office as well as by the colonists themselves, that had his life been spared a long career of usefulness and honour would have been open to him.

STAMFORD RACES—THE CLIFDEN CUP.

ALTHOUGH the meeting at Stamford is not associated with the Aintree gathering, no diminution was perceptible in the number of patrons. The elite of the turf were numerously represented, the Burghley party having left only a day before. Commendam and Fitzwilliam each entertaining a distinguished circle. On both days the weather was fine and very unusual for the season, and the well experienced had a marked effect upon the course, which in the straight was as hard as granite. In another part of our Journal the running of Stamford races is recorded. Here we confine ourselves to one or two particulars respecting the Clifden Cup, of which we have an Engraving now of interesting appeal. A field of thirteen were to the post for this cup, which was run for on the second day. The affair proved a sweet one for Mr. Cherry Cartwright, whose name had Westmoreland's Erin-go-Bragh and Mr. Bevan's Welland, had the call in the betting.

The Clifden cup, of silver, was made by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. It is of classical outline, and encircled with ornaments in the style of the fifteenth century. The principal subject is a bas-relief representing Prince Edward rescuing his father (Henry III.) at the Battle of Evesham, which overthrew the Montfort family and restored Henry to his throne. The two handles are adorned with medallions of the figures of genii mounted upon grotesque dragons, and on the top is a figure of a knight in armour bearing with him the spoils of the victory on the body, is exquisite. The whole is mounted upon an ebony pedestal with large shields, which are inscribed with the names of the stewards and the date of the Stamford races of 1864. The value of the cup is 200 guineas.

THE LATE DR. NORMANDY.

We have engraved the portrait of the late Dr. Normandy, long known as a practical chemist of reputation and an experimental philosopher who contributed much to the last generation of scientific men. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had adopted England as his home. Originally educated for a surgeon, he gained the necessary qualifications; but having, in the course of his studies, been led into chemical experiments, he took a greater attraction in their pursuit, and soon occupied he formed an intimate friendship with the late Dr. Ure, with whom he was subsequently associated in many important chemical analyses. He was also much employed by the Government upon practical chemists, and became well known for his acquirements in the application of chemistry to the arts. His examination before the committee of the House of Commons on the Adulteration of Food his evidence was of the most startling character, as it showed the numerous frauds practised on the public by dishonest tradesmen. Dr. Normandy was the author of several works which stand high in the estimation of chemists. Among these are "A Commentary" "An Introduction to Rose's Chemistry" (he also edited an English translation of Rose's "The Elements of Chemistry"); "A Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry;" "Guide to the Alkalimetrical Chest;" "The Chemical Atlas," a work of great value to students of chemical analysis; "The Industrial Arts Chemical Atlas." His latest literary labour was devoted to several contributions to the new edition of the "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." Dr. Normandy had taken out patents for many useful inventions. The most important of these may be said to be his apparatus for the distillation of sea-water. Fresh water from the sea. This invention has proved of the greatest value to Transatlantic shippers, and assumed the position of a necessity for passenger-ships and ocean-going steamers. Of an eminently practical disposition of mind and a singularly keen perception, Dr. Normandy was regarded with high confidence by those with whom he became associated. He died on the 10th of last May, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

HER MAJESTY'S IRON FRIGATE ACHILLES, OFF FOLLY POINT, CHATHAM.

WE this week present our readers with another specimen of the iron fleet of Great Britain. Our Engraving gives a view of that fine ship the Achilles, which is the largest and fastest ironclad that our navy yet possesses. It represents her as she appeared off Folly Point, at Chatham, on the day before her late trial-trip, when she was found to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of those interested in her success. The result of this trial proved her to attain a mean speed of 14·362 knots at full power; and she made 11·878 knots when under sail. Of the 8,500 horse-power that she has, the improvements since made she will realise from fifteen to sixteen knots with ease. Upwards of 1,000 men will be required to man her sea, if necessary, in a few days. Her keel was laid down in Chatham Dockyard, in October, 1862, and she was launched in December of the year following. She is 380 ft. in length between and capacity—Length, 380 ft.; breadth, 58 ft.; depth in hold, 25 ft.; height of upper deck, 8 ft. 4 in.; draught of water, 26 ft. 6 in. forward, 28 ft. 6 in. aft.; thickness of side, 5 in. armour plating, 3 ft. 8 in. and teak backing; tonnage, 6,072 1-94 tons; horse-power, 1,250, nominal; intended armament, 30 guns ("Somerset" pattern); intended complement, 650 officers and men.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges brought against the Committee of Council on Education, and into matters connected therewith, have issued a report, in which, after stating the course which has been pursued by the department, they express their opinion that "the charges which have given to the subject of this inquiry all its importance are important, if we consider them as a whole, and not separately; and that the inquiry has led the Committee to the conclusion that the management of the department has been characterised by want of irregularity, want of care, and want of method, and has, on the whole, been conducted with a degree of laxity, and without excessive strictness."

A Nelson (New Zealand) paper says:—"The existence of an exceedingly rich gold-field within thirty-five miles of Nelson cannot be questioned, and we are realising the first fruit of it in paying an enormous advance in the price of wages and for the first necessaries of life. Messrs. Nelson, Pretes, and Blenkiron seem likely to be nearly deserted by the men for the Waimarahi gold-field. Several claims are yielding 10 oz. of gold a week per man. Six men got upwards of 170 oz. during the week; three others, who were working nine miles up the river, got 56 oz. on one morning; Mr. T. Brown and party got on the same afternoon 16 oz.; and Wilson's claim on the same day gave 16 oz. from the bank, where, in the opinion of most of the diggers, the largest amount of gold will be found. One party is reported to have obtained nearly 1 lb. weight of gold in the course of half an hour. We learn from Mr. Robert Burns, who with his cousins returned from the Waimarahi on Saturday last, that they and two diggers take out in the two hours 14½ oz. of gold. They had felled a birch-tree growing on the edge of the river and, finding that it overhung the bank, they cut it through. Then it occurred to them that the roots of the Pekeas will prove to be rich in gold. It thought the whole watershed of the Pekeas will prove to be rich in gold.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. C. MILLER, BART.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Cornelius Miller, sixth Baronet of Chichester, Sussex, Vicar of Fryde, Hants, was the only surviving son of Sir Thomas Miller, the fifth Baronet, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of —— Edwards, Esq. He was born 11th April, 1794, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1822. In the same year he was ordained Deacon by the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester; and on being admitted into priest's orders in the following year was instituted to the Vicarage of Fryde by Purple, near Alton, Hampshire, which he has held up to his death. He married, on the 6th of February, 1823, Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, of Bengeo Hall, Herts, by whom he has had issue (with four daughters, of whom the eldest, Charlotte Elizabeth, is married to the Rev. Thomas Bell Cumberlege, Rector of Stanhope, late 26th Foot) six sons—viz., Charles Holmes, his successor; Henry John, of Manor House, Hants; Thomas Edmund, a Major in the 18th Regiment, and Captain 11th Foot; George; William Owen, Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards (late 93rd Foot); and Richard Combe. The Rev. Sir Thomas Miller died on the 19th inst., at the Vicarage, Fryde, and was succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Hayes Miller, the present Baronet, who was born on the 6th of February, 1829, and married, on the 8th of April, 1856, Katherine Maria, second daughter of James Winter Scott, Esq., of Rotherfield Park, Hants, by whom he has had issue one son, John Fairfax Cuthbert, family of Miller would, from bearing similar arms, appear to be a branch of that of Miller, of Froyle, Hants. The ancient family of Cornelius is extinct in the male line, and represented in the female line by the present Sir T. C. Miller's mother, who was the only child and sole issue and heir of the Rev. 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SIR D. GARDINER.

General Sir Robert William Gardiner G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant R.H.A., whose death has been announced, was the eldest son of Admiral Gardiner (3rd Bart), by his wife, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Allison, Esq., of Hebburn, county Durham, and was born in 1781. He entered the army as Lieutenant-General Sir John Gardiner. He was born May 7, 1781, joined the 52nd Light Infantry, and served in the Peninsular campaigns, including the Royal Artillery, April 7, 1797. In October he was sent to Gibraltar, then actually besieged, and in the following December to the Mediterranean. In November, 1798, when he embarked with the expedition under Sir Charles Stuart, not only was he present at the capture of Minorca, but he was also the was appointed on the Staff in Minorca as Commandant of Mosquito Fort (the principal entrance to the harbour of Mahon), and in which shortly afterwards became Aide-de-Camp to the General commanding, the Hon. Henry Fox, brother to Lord Holland. He remained in Minorca until the evacuation of Minorca at the Peace of Amiens, in 1802. He became Captain, Aug., 1804; Major, 1811; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1813; and, on the force under Lieutenant-General Don, forming the advanced corps of our army during the campaign of 1813, which Colonel Gardiner left Germany, combined with the Russian army under Count Tolstoy. They advanced on the 18th of October to the attack of the enemy's position on and to the campaign, and the army returned home. After further service Captain Gardiner joined the army under Lord Hill in the south of France, in 1814. He landed with it at Passage Bay, and, advancing from Lavaos on the 10th of August, he commanded the 52nd Light Infantry in the action of that day, and in the crowning success against Jonzé at Villeneu on the 21st, followed by the capture of Bayonne. Colonel Gardiner was present at the battle of Orthez, and was appointed to the command of the 52nd Regiment, which he retained in the prolonged struggle commencing on the 24th of December at Garris, and ending on the 27th of February, 1814, at the battle of Tarbes. At the battle of Barrosa, in which his battery bore a conspicuous part. He was Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1815 he was created a K.C.B. On the reorganisation of the Scottish Corps, in 1822, he was appointed Sub-Colonel, Sir Robert Gardiner acted as principal equerry. On his Royal Highness's accession to the throne, in 1830, he was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber, on the Clarence staff. He was military Aide-de-camp to the King, 1831, and Colonel of the 52nd Light Infantry, which regiment he commanded in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and Commandant of the Fourth Battalion Royal Artillery in 1854, and Colonel of the 52nd Light Infantry, in 1861, when he succeeded Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. Sir Robert Gardiner married, first, Frances, daughter of Joseph Gardiner, Esq., by Rebecca, daughter of Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., by whom he has had issue (with two daughters, the eldest of whom, Frances Elizabeth, married, first, Captain Hamilton, 26th Foot) six sons—viz., Charles Holmes, his successor; Henry John, of Manor House, Hants; Thomas Edmund, a Major in the 18th Regiment, and Captain 11th Foot; George; William Owen, Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards (late 93rd Foot); and Richard Combe.

THE PRINCIPAL OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD.

The Rev. Edward William Grinfield, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Catcombe, Isle of Wight, who, to the great sudden regret, died on Thursday morning last, was the second surviving son of Canon Bay, on the 6th inst., whilst bathing, was in his forty-second year at the time of his death. He was born at Bishopstone, in the parish of Stanford, in the Vale of White Horse, and received his early education at Bishopstone, under the Rev. Thomas Bell, Rector of that parish. He afterwards went to Eton, and subsequently to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838. Shortly after his ordination (1838-9) he became an assistant master at Eton, and published, in 1841, a work followed by "An Address to Protestants" (1841), "Reflections on Infidelity" (1841), "Hints on Public Schools" (1842), "Sermons on the Parables" (1849), "The Bulwarks of the English Church" (1850), "The Resurrection of Physiology" (1850), "Thoughts on Broughan's Education Bill" (1851), "The Doctrinal Harmony of the New Testament" (1854), &c. Between 1827 and 1843 he produced nothing, being engaged on his famous "Novum Testamentum Hellenicon," which cost him fifteen years' work, at seven hours a day, and in which there are 40,000 quotations, the author's object being to show the connection between the Septuagint and the Greek Testament. In 1846 he wrote "Scholia Hellenistica," two years later "An Apology for the Septuagint." He was a very laborious and modest scholar, and a few years back founded the Oxford University prize, which goes by his name, for the study of the Septuagint.

THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, ESQ.

Thomas Colley Grattan, Esq., of Belgrave-square, essayist, and writer, was a scion of the family of Grattan, of Ednederry, in King's County, and was, no doubt, on his name inheriting from the former possessor of that seat, the Colleys, a line illustrious as the ancestral stem of the statesman of Ireland, Henry Grattan. Mr. Grattan was himself the son of Colley Grattan, Esq., of Ednederry, and was born in Dublin, in 1796. His early life was passed in Dublin in the type of a compositor, and in that capacity he afterwards acted as a volunteer in the South American army in the War of Independence under the celebrated Sir Thomas Beauchamp Bridges Macdonald. Thence he went to reside in Holland, and at Heidelberg, where he wrote his "Legends of the Rhine" and "Agnes de Mansfeldt." Mr. Grattan was, on Sept. 24, 1831, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King William IV., and on March 1, 1838, he received the special request of Leopold, King of Belgium, made British Consul at Boston—an office which gave a new turn to his talents and led him to write those works on the boundary question in America. He, in July, 1848, with the permission of Government, resigned his consulship, and on his return to London Grattan, Esq. (now Consul at Antwerp), who had been acting as his deputy. Mr. Grattan's later productions are "Civilised America," "Highways and Byways," "The Heiress of the Conscript's Bride," "England and the Disrupted States of America," and "James Duffy, and Other Tales." Mr. Grattan died on the 4th inst., after a severe illness, at his residence, 117, Jermyn-street.

JOHN DALTON, ESQ.

John Dalton, Esq., of Sheningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire, J.P., and D.L., for Lincolnshire, formerly a captain in the 52nd Regiment, "squire" families in the county of York, was the eldest son of John Dalton, Esq., of Sheningford and Fillingham Castle, by his wife, Penelope, eldest daughter of General Robert Prescott, of Rose Green, Sussex. He was born in 1791, and married, first, Dorothea, daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Leeds, by whom he had issue three sons, John, his successor; Richard Henry, Commander R.N., who married Miss Ellis, and was a Major in the 60th Foot; and six daughters, of whom five have been married—viz., Mrs. Frederick Thompson, of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire; Mrs. Grattan, wife of Thomas Colley Grattan, Esq.; Wellins Locke, and Mrs. W. Crompton. Mr. Dalton married, secondly, in 1844, Emma, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Ibbetson, third Baronet, of Newland Park, Yorkshire, and aunt of Sir Charles Edward Ibbetson, the fifth Baronet, by whom he has had issue one son, also by her. Mr. Dalton, who was formerly in the Army and rose to the rank of Captain, having served in the 4th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula, died on the 1st inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, John Dalton, Esq., formerly an officer in the 52nd Light Infantry, who has married, in 1841, his cousin, Georgiana, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry Tower, of the Grange, Castle Howard Hall, Essex, and has issue. This family of Dalton was originally seated at Kingston-on-Hull, and afterwards in Richmondshire, in the county of York. Sir William Dalton, Knight, Attorney-General of the King's Counsel for the northern parts, was Recorder of York and Hull and Attorney-General to the Council of York. His son, John Dalton, a Cavalier, fell in the Civil War, being slain at the bridge of Burton-on-Trent, while conducting Queen Henrietta Maria from Bridlington to Oxford. From him descended John Dalton, Esq., of Sheningford, just deceased.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ANABAS SCANDENS (THE CLIMBING FISH).—Dr. Brisbane Neill has printed, in the *Annals of Natural History*, the following additional particulars respecting this remarkable creature, received from Dr. Bryce, Captain Jess Mitchell, of the Madras Museum :—"Bungasawny brought to me this morning, on my way to the observatory, one of the Anabas Scandens, to show me how it progressed. It was really most amusing to see these creatures crawling along the rattan mat. They progress by means of the pectoral fin operculum, which they open and shut with great rapidity, moving first on one side and then on the other. The dorsal fin appeared also to be used, but I could not see that the tail was of much assistance. So long as the function of movement was carried on by the pectoral fin operculum, the tail but one fellow got on the line of the rattans and seemed much bothered, until he clambered up the rattan, when he progressed with ease. I have three fish in my aquarium, where they seem quite at home. They do not appear to breathe like other fish—at least, I could not see any motion of the gill covering, nor perceiving any motion of the lips or operculum."

THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE MEGALOSAURUS were described by Mr. James Powrie in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society, and which gave a general sketch of the relations of the several beds and deposits of the series of strata between and with overlying it. Mr. Powrie, before proceeding to five genera, two of which are new. He concluded with a short synopsis of the fossil remains found in the Oxford clay and coral rock on Forfarshire and a discussion respecting the reference of that formation.

RESTORATION OF NERVE.—M. Langier has recently communicated to the Academy of Medicine of Paris the results of a method for re-establishing sensibility and motion in paralysed nerves by the section of adjacent muscles and nerves, as affirmed by M. Velpeau, who was present, the return of the functions is very rapid, a fact completely denied by some physiologists. Details will appear in No. 4 of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, vol. viii.

THE PUBLIC WATERS OF MARSEILLES.—In a paper on this subject, read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Grimaud (who has received from that body a prize for his researches on the hygienic influence of water) points out the errors of the ancients in this important city, the third in the empire, with a population of 230,000 souls. He reminds the audience of the three constructions made to supply the city with potable water being the only one manageable by men, yet exercising so important an influence over the health of the people. The other most reprehensible fault in the arrangement of the streets are censured by M. Grimaud as likely to lead to enormous injuries to the public health.

NON-METALLIC IMPURITIES IN REFINED COPPER.—In the next number of *The Chemical Journal* Mr. Spencer will be found a paper on this subject by Mr. F. A. Abel, F.R.S., in which he gives the results of a great number of experiments made by himself during the last several years. They have determined the presence of small quantities of oxygen, carbon, selenium, phosphorus; but no other impurities has been found, and nitrogen has not been detected in any appreciable quantity. The paper will be examined with much interest by all engaged in copper refining.

THE BONE AND CAVE DEPOSITS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE (of the Reindeer period) which are still being explored under the able direction of M. Lartet, and which have been described in the *Revue Archéologique*, is celebrated for his paleontological researches, accompanied by Messrs. Christy, Hamilton, Lubbock, Boyd Dawkins, Jones, Franks, and Captain Godwin-Austen, has submitted to the Geological Society a detailed description of the physical features of the district, the nature and composition of the various caverns, and giving a list of the most remarkable organic remains discovered in the same species from all the caverns. He then discussed the antiquity of the deposits under the following methods of inquiry, namely—from geological considerations with regard to the character and position of the caves; from the palæontological evidence of the remains found in them; and the archæological character of the objects of human workmanship; and from a comparison with the evidence afforded by corresponding classes in France, and he came to the conclusion that they belonged to a period subsequent to that of the Elephas primigenius and Rhinoceros tichorhinus, but antecedent to the presence of the reindeer and some other animals now extinct in that part of Europe.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—In regard to this subject, we desire to draw the attention of each of our readers as are interested in the controversy to articles in the last two numbers of *Fraser*, by Professor Huxley (on the Neanderthal skull) and by Mr. John Lubbock (on Cave-men). The former, we think, has shown that there has been by no means sufficient to the degree from certain existing skulls, examines the opinions of King, Meyer, Schaaffhausen, and Turner at considerable length, and illustrates his views by engravings. Mr. Lubbock describes the numerous animal remains found in various caves, and winds up by saying :—"On the whole, then, though we cannot as yet determine what variety or varieties of men then existed, we find in the bone-caves of Britain evidence that man was coeval in Europe with the great group of quaternary mammalia. Since the period at which these caves were filled, the physical geography which has taken place must have resulted either in the extinction then in the creation of species. All our existing species of mammalia, with the exception of the bear, dog, and reindeer, were already in existence, and there would have been more just cause for surprise if human remains had been found in the caves." We admire the candour with which he readers must draw their own conclusions. It is not our office to decide.

RESPIRATION OF FRUIT.—M. Frémy has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his experiments on this subject made upon oranges. At the end of his report, he submits the following chemical considerations in regard to the researches of MM. Decaisne, Cahours, and Chatin:—The first period in the history of fruit is its development. In the second period (that of ripening) the green colour disappears and is replaced by a yellowish brown; the fruit then transforms the oxygen of the air into carbonic acid; a slow combustion is produced in the cellules, which has the effect of augmenting the decomposition of the immediate principles of the cellules—first the tannin, then the acid, and, finally, the sugar. Light is not indifferent on this respiration. The fruit placed in the dark is in decomposition, which has the effect of completely destroying the pericarp, or fleshy tegument, and setting the seed at liberty. Then the air penetrates into the cellules, and produces the phenomena of fermentation by acting on the sugar; and we observe alcoholic fermentation, which, by degrees, passes to the growing state, produces the aroma of fruits. But oxygen soon brings its destructive action on the new principles formed, and the fruit becomes putrid and decomposes. The pericarp of fruit thus traverses three periods of change, which explain the opinions of MM. Decaisne and Chatin, who say that in certain periods fruit transforms the oxygen of the air into carbonic acid.

HABITS OF THE GORILLA.—In the "Annals of Natural History Recent" Mr. Winwood Reade's work on Savage Africa, we extract some curious facts in regard which may serve to illustrate the article below:—"I am glad to find that the statements which were received by the scientific world two or three years ago. Mr. Reade asserts that repeated excursions into the African forests with the native hunters in search of the "great invisible" were all in vain, and that when he got on sound tracks, and even within a few yards, "the gorilla ran away." He states broadly that he does not believe that M. Du Chaillu ever killed a gorilla. According to Mr. Reade, who derived his evidence from the natives of three distinct districts of Equatorial Africa, the gorilla "is found in those thick and unhealthy spots of the forest where animal life is scarce. His food is strictly vegetable; he moves along the ground on all fours; sometimes he will climb into the trees to feed on fruit, and at night he sleeps in a large tree. When the female is pursued, the male hastens to her assistance, and which she abandons as soon as her young one is born. The gorilla does not beat its breast like a drum. It utters a kind of short, sharp bark when enraged, and its ordinary cry is of a plaintive nature. With regard to its fighting powers have a perusal. Leave a negro alone and it will leave you alone." When it is at bay and wounded, it will attack man, like the stag, the elephant, and other animals naturally timid; but, as it makes this attack on all-fours, the hunters, who are themselves as nimble as apes, often escape from its fury. Mr. Reade describes one of an elephant. I have seen a man who had been wounded by a gorilla; his wrist was crushed, and his head was bitten to the bone. He said that when the gorilla seized his wrist and dragged it into its mouth; it was contented with having done this, and went off. The natives approach at an early age to which the gorilla attains is by supporting itself by holding on to the branch. When the natives kill the female, the male will have never been killed by a gorilla, they said that their fathers had spoken of such a thing, but that nothing of the kind had happened within the memory of any living man. The African considers the leopard to be more dangerous than the gorilla, and Mr. Reade believes the chimpanzee to be more intelligent but not more docile than his "big brother."

THE GEOLOGY OF THE MALTESE ISLANDS is described by Dr. Leith Adams in the "Annals of Natural History." These islands run from north-east to south-east; their long axis, including the intermediate channels, does not exceed twenty-four miles. Malta, the most northern of the chain, is seventeen miles long by nine miles broad. Comino is two miles long by one in breadth; and Gozo, the next northern, is seven miles in length, with a breadth of about five miles. All the islands belong to one series, and, according to the local researches, to the undistinguished portion of the cretaceous, equivalent to the Hampstead beds in England, and of the middle territories of the Isle of Wight. Fossils are of the same fabulous nature—semi-lacustrine and marine, with a horizontal stratification, and are all conformable. The greatest thickness of the deposits equals nearly 800 feet, as shown in a well. The ship rises from about north-east to east-north-east, to emerging the lowermost beds, which are the opposite coast line, and then it goes over the sea level. The inclination is in a line with the Apennines and Sicilian range, from the Val di Noto, Mount Etna, and the Lipari Islands, which are also parallel to the great fault, the line of which runs to the north-west, and parallel with the Apennines. The most extensive denudative traverses are found on the coast of Malta, the remaining fault proceeds in a south-easterly direction to Gozo. There are, besides, local sea-levels; and ancient sea-levels are pointed in several directions. The islands apparently present themselves, from the sea level upwards, in the following order:—3. Lower limestone.—2. Calcareous sandstone.—1. Sand. 3. Upper limestone. Dr. Adams gives some characteristic details respecting these deposits.

THE MEDUSA OF ZANCLEA IMPLEXA.—In an article in the "Annals of Natural History on the Hydrozoa" Professor Agassiz describes this creature, remarkable for its singular pedunculated capsules, filled with threadcells, set about in whole length of the marginal tentacles. At the end of last April he dredged off the Portarlston coast a colony of the zanclea, which, after remaining for about a fortnight in a glass vessel, gave birth to a single medusæ. On examining these with a hand-lens as they floated in the water he was struck with the appearance of a muscle-like groove in each, which many of them seemed to be invested. That this, however, was something very different from what it appeared to be was soon manifest, for if the little medusa was touched with the point of a needle, the whole of the tentacles became instantly variable. A glance with power of the microscope showed that the apparently parasitical growth consisted of a commonly elongated pedicle, with a large oval investing capsule, each of which had the power, while still carrying the capsule on its extremity, of drawing itself to a length which considerably exceeded that of the longer or vertical diameter of the ostricella. While the medusa continued at rest undisturbed in the vessel, the pedunculi were generally projected in a straight line from the tentacle, becoming, at the same time, amazingly attenuated, but on the least disturbance they would become considerably shortened to less than the one-twentieth part of its length when extended, drawing the capsule back with it in its contraction. The pedunculi are composed of tiny tubes, with very fine capsules, to be in a state of constant vibration, and a cell of long fine vitrastile cilia on the uppermost end of every capsule.

RICININE is a new alkaloid obtained from the crushed seeds of the castor-oil plant (Ricinus communis) by Professor R. Tuson. The seeds are extracted by boiling; the solution evaporated over a water-bath to the consistence of an extract, which is exhausted by boiling alcohol. The filtrate on cooling deposits a small amount of crystalline matter, and is concentrated by filtration. The filtered liquid is then deprived of its excess of alcohol by distillation, and allowed to stand all night. After separating an almost white crystalline substance is found adhering to the sides and bottom of the vessel containing the above-mentioned concentrated "eau-de-vie." This crystalline body is ricinine; and in order to obtain it in a pure state it is only necessary to purify it from the "eau-de-vie" last named, and a small quantity of with animal charcoal. Ricinine crystallises in rectangular prisms and plates. When dried in vacuo it loses it slowly at 212° Fah. and fuses at a temperature not exceeding that of bitter almonds. Continuing heated on a glass plate, it melts and forms a colourless and mobile liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies into a wheat of acicular crystals. On heating it between two watch glasses a sublimate is formed, which appears to be analogous to that of benzoic acid. Ricinine is platinum foil, the alkaloid first melts and subsequently burns, with a highly-luminous and fuliginous flame. Professor Tuson found that ricinine is not poisonous to cats the purgative principle of the castor seeds. He mentions that many years ago Schweinitzer announced the discovery of an alkaloid "ricercetine" in the cascarilla bark—i.e., the bark of Croton eleuteria or Croton cascarilla, bole belonging to the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.

THE NEW COMET which M. Tempel discovered on the evening of the 3rd inst. has been seen by Dr. Rosegig, at the observatory of Bologna, on the morning of the 6th, at 3h. 59m. 30s. mean time. The position of the nucleus of the sky was at that latter observation difficult, but quite positive was determined pretty accurately. From Mr. Hind's letter in the "Times" of the 13th inst., we learn that Mr. Talmage, Dr. Hind's assistant at Mr. Bishop's observatory at Twickenham, computed an approximative orbit for this comet from his observations on the 10th. The present data are sufficient to indicate that the comet must approach the earth in the middle of August, probably with a distance sufficiently small to allow it to be long observed morning and evening for several days, with a considerable degree of brightness.

The Queen has appointed Edward John Eyre, Esq., (now Lieutenant-Governor), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon.

Mr. Joseph Harcourt has been appointed Queen's counsel to the Attorney-General in matters connected with the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Welsby, deceased.

The report brought by the steamer Wonder of an engagement between the Rosargue and the Florida, off Jersey, is false, as we were able to announce in a considerable part of the impression last week.

The *Central India Times* has an account of a curious natural phenomenon which was observed some months since back at Pertabgurh, in the Chundwarsa district of the central provinces. A hail of considerable size "melted down," one night into a lake," and the natives are described as being, naturally enough, "lost in amazement." The probable volcanic origin of the hill will, our contemporary thinks, account for its subsidence.

A notice has been issued from the Post Office that on the 1st of August next, and thenceforward, patterns of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and Ceylon and Hong-Kong, either viâ Southampton or viâ Marseilles, at the following rates of postage, which must, in all cases, be prepaid by means of postage stamps:—viâ Southampton, for a packet not exceeding four ounces, 6d.; above four ounces and not exceeding half-a-pound, 1s.; every additional half-pound, 1s. viâ Marseilles, for a packet not exceeding four ounces, 6d.; above four ounces and not exceeding half-a-pound, 1s.; every additional half-pound, 1s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. H. G.—They shall be reported on next week.

J. W. M.—If you engage to play a game of chess by correspondence, you are bound to play it out or resign it. In the particular game in question, we repeat that Black has the best of it. Your 11th move, Kt to Q B 3rd, is a blunder, which loses a piece. Your opponent's 12th move, Kt to Q 5th, wins the game. Black cannot extricate his Kt without a serious sacrifice.

ERRATA.—P to B 3rd (ch) 2. Kt to K 7th; and, 3. B to Q R 6th. The mate cannot be delayed.

J. P.—Much too obvious.

R. H. DE LA STAUNCH.—1. Your solution of Mr. Kling's problem, No. 1062, is the true one. 2. Your problems Nos. 4 and 5 shall be re-examined, and shall be reported on with the last. 3. It will be well for your problems, however, that one fine problem is worth a hundred mediocre compositions, and grow incomparably less trouble.

A. B. C.—Your problem, No. 1063, is a very pretty one, and just inspired, and have some difficulty, therefore, in finding the solution, of which four variations are duly furnished, is correct. It appears to us that, in the situation given, White may very easily make it even more easy by first playing his King.

K. C.—You have failed in Eleigmas Nos. 1397 and 1398. Nos. 1399 and 1001 you appear to have solved.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.—Your solution of No. 1062 is right.

H. B.—It is needless to ascribe motives, but you are quite safe in saying that the compose the games played between Mr. Boutlebeg and Mr. Wyvill, with those between Mr. Staunton and Cochrane is simply absurd. The first were contested with the greatest care and deliberation, and the latter were played in a manner which would disgrace a beginner. Mr. Staunton's play in the article before us is the greatest possible reptition by two players—one of whom (Cochrane) had hardly touched a chessmen for twenty years, and the other of whom was a young gentleman who had never played but one match against a player of repute since he entered the chess arena.

J. P.—Your communication is received, and shall be attended to. Many questions not absolutely necessary. To reply to your string of queries, most of which are purely fundamental matters, easily found in any chess-book, would cause an absorption of half a column of our short allowance.

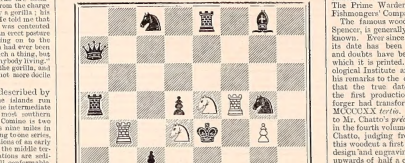
J. B., Birmingham.—The key to Mr. Lehmer's beautiful Enigma, No. 1398, is Kt to Q 8th. If Black move, Kt to Q 6th (ch), or Kt to K 5th (ch), or Kt to Q B 6th (ch), or Kt to K B 5th (ch). Black move either of the Pawns, White mates with Q to Q B 8th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1064.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th	3. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K moves, or
2. B to K 8th	Any move.	4. B mates accordingly.	the Knights

PROBLEM No. 1065.
By Mr. L. I. Watts.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A NEW RECORD OF OLD GAMES.

The following Skirmish was one of many played between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Cochrane, with the object of testing a variation by the former in the Scotch opening, which appeared in the "Chessplayer's Handbook," page 170:—

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr.—)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr.—)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. K to Q B 2nd	K to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt
4. Q takes P	Q to K R 4th	11. Kt takes Q R	P to Q 3rd
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to K 5th	12. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
		13. B to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd (ch)
(The point in dispute was whether this move was sound. It would be somewhat adopted by reply to Kt to Q B 3rd, move of Black—Q to K R 5th. The games		14. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
		15. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
		16. P to K B 4th	B to K B 4th
		17. P to K B 5th	B to K 2nd
		18. K takes B	B takes Kt
		19. B takes Q (ch)	R takes B
		20. B takes Q P	Kt to Q B 3rd
		21. B takes K P	B takes B
		22. R takes B	B to Q 3rd
		23. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
		24. R to K B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		25. R to K 8th	R to K 2nd
		26. K takes Kt, and	White must win.

to be that it could not; but the author of the "Handbook" has since discovered a way to expose it. We, however, have not yet had an opportunity of testing the matter in actual play.)

5.	B to Q B 4th

(It may be well to remark, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that if the recent player Q to K R 5th, Black would be forced to put his Bishop to obtain an inferior position. Thus:

	B takes K P (ch)
6. K to K 2nd	K to Q 2nd

If he play it to Q 3rd, for the purpose of saving his Q Pawn, White may capture it, and keep his King's Pawn guarded.)

7. Castles	P to K R 3rd
8. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th

An instructive Game between Mr. STAUNTON and one of the best Players of the age. (*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. B to K Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
7. Castles	B to Q B 4th
8. B to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th
9. P to K 5th	Q to K B 3rd
10. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
14. P to K R 5th	P to K B 5th
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. Q R to Q B 2nd	Kt to K 4th
17. B to K B 2nd	P to Q R 5th

(Bold, but good, stake it enables him to bring Queen's Rook into play at once.)

18. Kt takes Q P	B to K 3rd
19. Kt takes Kt P	Q to K R 4th
20. Q to K 4th	Q to K R 4th
21. Q to K 6th	Q to K Kt 4th
22. Kt to Q B 4th	K to K sq

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1340.—By Mr. HERLIN.

White: K at K 6th, Bs at K 8th and Q R 2nd, Ds at sf. K 5th and Q R 6th, Kts at K 8th and Q Kt 3rd, Ps at K 4th and 6th.

Black: K at K 4th, R at Q 8th, B at Q 8th, B at Q sf 7th, Kts at K R 7th and Q B sq; Ps at K 3rd, K B 6th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1341.—By Mr. HERLIN.

White: K at Q 2nd, R at Q 6th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q B 7th, P at K B 5th.

Black: K at K B 4th, Kts at K B 8th and K 6th, Ps at K B 6th and K 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

[Solutions next week.]

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have decided not to carry into effect, at present, the alterations in the rates of postage on letters addressed to the Australian colonies and to New Zealand, by packet and by private ship, which were ordered to take place on the 1st inst.; and a Treasury minute has been issued, announcing that the rates of postage of 6d. the 4oz. letter, viâ Southampton; 10d. the ½oz. letter, viâ Marseilles; 6d. the ½oz. letter, by private ship. Those rates must be paid in advance.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

ONE of the civic events of last week was the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the wealthy Company of Fishmongers. The anniversary was Sunday, July 10, and the commemorative festival was held in their noble hall at Lothbury, London, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.—James Spicer, Esq., Prime Warden, in the chair. The whole of the livery of the company were invited, with a few visitors of note, among whom were Mr. Justice Hailburton, M.P.; Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. T. Barnes, M.P.; Mr. E. Baines, M.P.; and Colonel Salt Bey. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Prime Warden rose to give the toast of the evening, which he prefaced by a remarkably interesting summary of the history of the Fishmongers' Company since its incorporation 500 years since, and its existence as a guild two centuries earlier. The royal letters patent of the 10th of July, 37 Edward III. (1364), the fraternity was incorporated nawe, by the name of the Mystery of the Fishmongers of London. They were named in the charter the mystaries and the mistery, and were annexed in the reign of Henry II. The earliest Parliamentary enactment on record in connection with the fishing trade is that of 1283, who was glorified, on his return from his Scottish victory, in 1298, with a most splendid pageant by the Fishmongers, in which figured gilt galleys and silver salmon, and a thousand minstrels were in the year before their incorporation the company had made Edward III. a present of money towards carrying on his wars, which sum being, we sum being £40, only one pound less than the Mercers, who were the highest company. The history of the Fishmongers abounds with curious details of their trade and mystery; and their regulations, even to the crying of fish, are very minute. The ancient market can be traced; and in the charter-house in the Lothbury may be seen the splendid banner and wealthy fishmongers, besides the gallant Mayor who struck down the rebel in Smithfield. Throughout the whole century of the company's existence was a fit subject for commemoration and congratulation. The Prime Warden then proceeded to propose "Prosperity to the Fishmongers' Company," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The famous woodcut, the property of, belonged to Lord Spencer, is generally considered the most ancient woodcut with a date known. Ever since its discovery, in 1769, however, the authenticity of its date has been questioned, and it has been ascribed to 1418; and doubts have been raised as to the genuineness of the paper on which it is printed. Mr. W. Chatto has lately read to the Archæological Institute an interesting inquiry upon the subject, confining his remarks to the consideration of the date. He ingeniously showing that the true date is not 1423, but 1453; believing that on the first production of the cut to Baron Henecken, in 1760, a forger had transformed, by an easy process, MCCCCXXIII into MCCCCXX *tertio*. This cut is engraved as one of the illustrations to Mr. Chatto's great work on Wood Engraving, its History and Practice," in the fourth volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, p. 252. Mr. Chatto, judging from the manner of its execution, does not consider this woodcut a first attempt. It is, in fact, much superior both in design and engraving to many of the cuts of similar subjects, executed upwards of half a century later. It is a fine, bold specimen of the art of Mr. Holt in the above paper.

Three valuable additions have just been made, by purchase, to the British Museum. The first is the collection of remains found in the cavern at Abbeville, which is important in an archæological and prehistoral point of view, and will throw light upon the question started by Sir Charles Lyell in his work on "The Antiquity of Man." Here we have the identical articles found in the Danish kitchen-middens, consisting as well as specimens of the cave itself, in which the stones and bones were found mixed up. For this collection £1000 has been paid. The second acquisition is a large, round, tomb on the site of Julian's palace, which was probably of a date prior to the Christian era; it is considered, by Dr. Gredy, to be in good condition, and in a most beautiful work. The third acquisition is the Furness Collection, which is purely classical, and contains a number of valuable specimens of art in the Parliamentary vote and not be enabled to see the treasures until some time has elapsed, and the interest in the subjects has consequently abated.

Antiquities are lowly estimated at Southampton, for the Corporation decline to purchase the celebrated Bevis Mark Gate of that famous town, at a cost of £45 for the wall, or of £300 for the wall and its site together. It is urged that the Corporation are building a Martley Institution, renovating the Bar-gate, improving the park, &c., it would be an act of Vandalism to allow the to be destroyed Mark Wall, a relic of the Norman foundation of the town; we think so, too.

The Metropolitan Board of Works are getting into hot water by the Clerkenwell Vestry, which complains of roads and streets of much less meaning than those they displace. At Islington they have changed the Lamb's road to Essex-road, and Hackney-road, and the county of Essex having a puzzling remoteness. Then their amalgamations of streets lead to "high numbers"—stumbling-blocks in more streets than one to persons slightly addicted to calculations, and arithmetic.

The new Morgue, or Dead-house, at Paris is nearly completed, behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame, on the old Morgue, on the Quai du Marché Neuf, built sixty years ago, is shortly to be taken down. The statistics of the last ten years of Death's "acute-court" are these:—

The number of bodies exposed for identification was 3741, of which 2241 were males; 493 of the number were newly-born infants. About seven-eighths of the whole were found dead in the bodies recognised. In the years, 1244 were those of persons between twenty and forty years of age (1068 males, 176 females). The greatest number of deaths taken to the Morgue in the period above mentioned was 1766, of whom 1414 put an end to their existence by drowning, 114 by hanging, 74 by poison, 72 by fire-arms, 66 by charcoal, 46 by leaping from high buildings, 18 by sharp instruments, 11 by poison, 7 by throwing themselves under the wheels of carriages, and 4 by breaking beauty or other spirits. The chief causes of suicide were insanity (230), drunkenness (84), want (76), domestic troubles (60), illness (unspecified) love (62), domestic troubles (50), delirium in fevers (12). About 22 per cent of the suicides were soldiers.

Excellent use has lately been made of "treasure-trove" in Cornwall. In taking down an old "poorhouse" in the churchyard of Lanlyan parish, the workmen discovered a number of coins in good preservation—eighty of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles. The Vicar, to whom they were delivered, has communicated with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who waived the right of the Crown to them. The proceeds will be applied towards the repairs of the parish church.

We have been favoured with the following interesting communication on the Cimbrian Chersonese, from the Rev. Mr. Chantrell:—

As the attention of the public is directed to the Danes in the brave and painful conflict which they are waging with the Germans, it may not be an important point in their national history which has been too generally mistaken. I allude to the erroneous relation of the Danes and the Scandinavians to the ancient Cimbri, or Cimbrians, and the Cimmerians. It is notorious that the last two names have been frequently confounded not by the old classic writers called the Cimbrian Chersonese, which was once a peninsula, but is now an island, and the Cimmerians, who, however, clearly demonstrable that these Cimbrians (*meaning ourselves*) were a German race, and their memorable irruption into Italy was a migration of the Germans. But these Cimbri, or Cimbrians, who gave their name to Cumberland, have been, by many historical writers, confounded with the Cimmerians (*by dark people*), who belonged to the Celtic race, and who are still to be recognised among the Cymry, or Welsh, in Wales, as well as the ancient Britons, were generally dark, with eyes as black as those of a Jew or a gipsy. Old Herodotus plainly distinguishes the Cimmerians, who were driven out of Europe by the Scythians, or Turanic Cheramians, or the Cimmerians, from the German and Gothic races. It is now generally admitted that the Cimmerians were a southern people. They gradually advanced through Greece, Italy, and Spain; and they occupied a large portion of France and Britain, under the name of Cymri, Gaels, Gaels, and Celts. That dear old pragmatical, Homer, is right enough when he tells us that the Cimmerians dwelt on the furthest west, enveloped in constant mists and glooms. Thus the poems of Ossian describe them in Scotland and Ireland, and he informs us that the very ghosts of those heroic barbarians were generally seated astride of a black fog and wrapt in a mantle of thick Highland drizzle. But to be grave, it is a very remarkable fact that two of the most various wars of our time have taken place on the Cimbrian Chersonese and the Cimmerian Bosphorus. In the one, the something dimmerians in the very same—*Scandinavian land* island, the Danes and Germans—and in the other, the Cimmerians

W. M. THACKERAY.—The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have applied to the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster for permission to attend in Westminster Abbey, a Memorial to the late WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY:

Richard Ansdell	William Ernest Gladstone, M.P.
John Bacon	Sir Roderick Murchison
John Blackwood	F. Seymour Haden
William Bradbury	James Hannay
Sir John Brown	W. J. Higgins
Stanley Brooke	Matthew D. Hill
W. J. Broderip, Q.C.	Leigh Hunt
Lord Houghton	George W. Hunt
Robert Carruthers	Henry Irving
Henry Cole	Henry King
Wingrove Cooke	Alexander Macmillan
Austin Dobson	John Leech
Thomas Crowquill	Mark Lemon
S. R. Dalton	Charles Mackay
Charles Dickens	James Spedding
Edward Dicey	Herbert Stanfield
J. M. Dodson	J. Fitzjames Stephen
Joseph Durham	Sir James Stephen
Miss Eliz. A. Sinclair	Mrs. Taylor
Alfred Elwes	Martin Thackeray
Luke Fildes	Anthony Trollope
F. H. Fox	William S. Weir
Thomas Fraser	Sir Charles Wood, M.P.
Sir Bruce Richard Frazer, Bart.	Benjamin Webster
M. Gerenflo	Dr. Munk

The lines of Westminster having granted the desired permission, the subscriptions in aid of the object will be received only by Messrs. Richard Ansdell, 46, 16, London-street, S.W.

Immediately on the closing the subscription, a List of the Subscribers will be published, and a Circular issued relative to a Meeting for the purpose of considering on the necessary arrangements.

STREET BROOKS, Kent-terrace, Regent's Park, Hon. Sec.

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Wanganui	Kaiapoi	Westport	Kaiapoi
Picton	Lyttelton	Dunedin	Queenstown
Blenheim	Timaru	Invercargill	Hokitika

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No. 33, Old Broad-street, City. Managing Director.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, or an allowance of £5 per week while laid up by accident, by the purchase of any kind, whether walking, driving hunting, shooting, fishing, or at home, may be secured by an annual payment of £2 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply at the Offices, 10, Regent-street, and 64, Cornhill. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
President and Visitor—His Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of WORCESTER.
Head Master—The Rev. ARTHUR MAYER, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of New College, Oxford.
The Council hereby give Notice that the Malvern College will be opened for the reception of Pupils on THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865, and will be ready for the Boarders on that day.
The Internal Arrangements of the College will be under the sole management of the Head Master, from whom information regarding them may be obtained, and to whom all Applications for Admission should be made to the Secretary, HENRY BUTLER, Esq., Solicitor, Worcester, from whom also may be obtained Prospectuses.
Malvern, June 15, 1864.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS, overlooking the Pier, Parade, Esplanade, and Steamboats, 3s. 1st day. Inclusive a stamp for an interesting Sketch of the Island. Mrs. HILL.

MONEY.—Mr. W. F. MORRIS'S Offices are still at No. 11, Basinghall-buildings, Basinghall-street, where settlements and greatly-reduced rates to estates, and families can have immediate accommodation on their bill, or on estimated property, reversions, legacies, dowries, annuities, or annuities, by way of mortgage, at 3 per cent. No preliminary loss, unnecessary publicity, or delay.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.
This many other claims on public benevolence, and no charitable become having been received during the present year, the Governors have been induced to open a new Ward, containing 10 beds, for the reception for eight indoor patients. The admission of cases is necessarily restricted for want of funds, excepting cases of the most urgent character, which are admitted under urgent necessity. The munificent and benevolent are urgently solicited for DONATIONS.
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OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—The largest and best selection is at CALLAGHAN'S, 324, New Bond-street. W. (corner of Conduit-street). Any of these illustrations mounted glasses are recently made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and may be had of CALLAGHAN, 324, New Bond-street. Sole London Agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna.

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Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2.
All articles marked in plain figures for process.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
Glass Shades, Globes, Chimneys, &c., always executed.
Osler, Crystal Glass Manufactory, 45, Broad-street, Birmingham.—Manufactory and Show-rooms, Broad-street.

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J. MAPLE and CO.'S FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this extensive Establishment, where they will find the largest stock, combining much time, trouble, and expense. A two-roomed House furnished complete for £50; a four-roomed House for £100; a Mansion in proportion. Priced Catalogues sent post-free.
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Manufactured by the Inventor, HENRY BURY, Manchester.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
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PATENT CORN FLOUR
is much recommended
for light suppers, and excellent for Children's Diet.

COWDED
PREPARED CORN
Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.
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BROWN and POLSON,
Patentees of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established in public favour for upwards of twenty years, and is of the highest value to the consumer.
Sold in packets, one of the imitations, less a fine grain, and is more delicious flavour.
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KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
Sold in 1lb. and 1lb. Canisters, at 1s. and 2s. each.
We prepare only one quality, the best.
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TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD,
WARRANTED GENUINE.
Dr. Hassall, having analysed Taylor Brothers' as a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains no added ingredient whatever, but is the pure Mustard Flour.
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See that each Package bears their Trade Mark, the "Prize Ox," and
Signature of Taylor Brothers.
Sold by all Grocers, &c., in 1lb. and ½lb. Packets.
Taylor Brothers, Britannia and Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMAN'S PRIZE MEDAL MUSTARD
is the only Mustard which has received a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1851.
Any domestic purposes nothing flour can be produced. Their "genuine" and "double superfine" are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed by every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. Colman, 26, Cannon-street, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained
Prize Medals,
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Report—"Superior Quality, very large Production."
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used in the Royal Laundry.

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Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in eight holes	8 8 0
Silver Watches in Keyless Action, with 4th. cutters.	
Silver Watches in Keyless Action, FOR LADIES.	
Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12 12 0
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Patent Lever, Jewelled, Hunter, Dial, and Seconds	£6 6 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	8 8 0
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Gold Watches, Keyless Action, £3 3s. extra.	

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DESPATCH BOXES—MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., Manufactures of Dressing-cases, Bags, and Despatch-boxes, warrant the following:

	French Morocco, Hard.	Real Russia.	Real Finish.
Complete, with cutlery, stationery, writing-desk, &c.	£2 5 0	£4 10 0	£5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, lock, pocketed, slate, &c.	4 10 0	6 6 0	8 15 0

DRESSING-BAGS—MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO. have the largest and most elegant assortment, and exchange the same if not approved.

	French Morocco.	Real Russia.	Real Finish.
Containing fourteen most useful toilet articles	£1 10 0	£3 3 0	£4 4 0
Ditto, with writing-case complete	2 15 0	5 5 0	6 6 0
	Strong Waterproof.	Real Russia.	Real Finish.
Ditto, with writing-case complete	£4 4 0	£6 6 0	£8 8 0

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RODRIGUES' DESPATCH BOXES and TRAVELLING CASES, in massive manner, of the best quality. Elegantly mounted Dressing-cases, Hunting Boxes, and Writing-desks, for presents. HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, in splendid Binding, from 5s. to 21 guineas. Also a large assortment of Cabinets, Tablets, and Conveniences for holding Cartes de Visite. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

NO CHARGE MADE for STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. Steel Die Engraving, 5s. Best Wedding Cards, 50 for 2s. Visiting Cards, Name Plate, Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes and Paper, 4s. per thousand. Best Gum Envelopes, 1s. per 100. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

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THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies should use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR both for cooling and refreshing the heated skin; allaying all heat and irritation, and rendering it soft, clear, and blooming. Gentlemen will find it most refreshing after shaving. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves, restores, and beautifies the hair, and promotes its growth. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Macassar."

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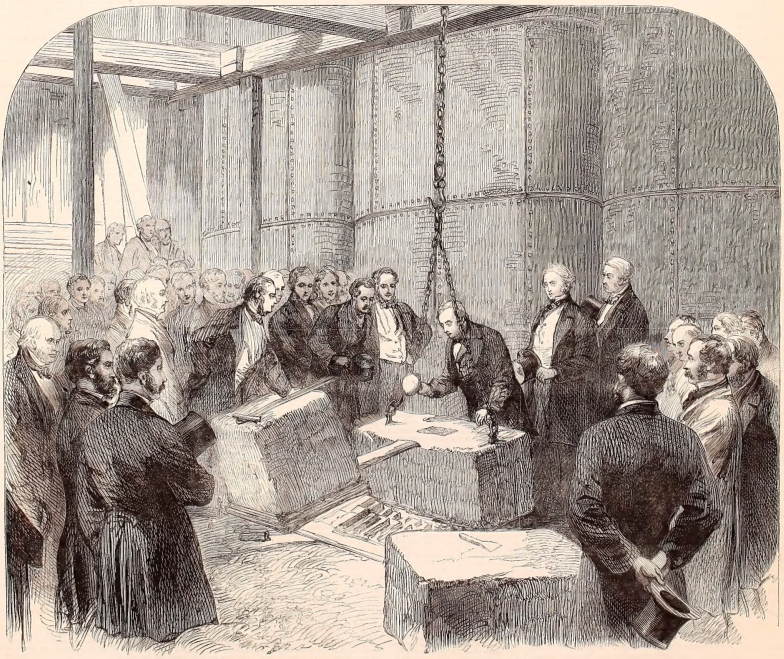
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1271.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION OF 1864.

A FAIR and complete review of a Parliamentary Session is not always feasible immediately upon its close. Party passions have not wholly subsided; legislative blunders or benefits have not had time for development; the mind is too much distracted by a multiplicity of details to catch distinctly the forms and proportions of general effects. Criticism on a bygone Session can hardly be at once penetrating, discriminative, comprehensive, and just, unless its point of survey be removed by some considerable distance of time from the subject of its observation and treatment. On the other hand, however, public interest in the character and course of the Legislature is evaporated by the prorogation; and none but quarterly reviews can be got to put forth—none but studious politicians can be enticed to read—elaborate and exhaustive analyses of the proceedings of Parliament when once the members of the two Houses are dispersed and what is aptly called "the dead season" has commenced. Fully aware, therefore, that any review of the Session of 1864 made at the present moment must lack some of those qualities requisite for the ultimate guidance of the reader's judgment, but desiring to deal with the subject before his interest in it is gone, we venture to sketch the most prominent features which it has exhibited, not as a substitute for, but merely as introductory to, the completer and more finished study which, besides being impossible just yet, would be out of place in these columns.

The Session of 1864 can hardly be called an eventful one in comparison especially with many of its predecessors, nor, in regard to actual legislation, a fruitful one; but it has been by no means an unimportant one. Parliament, during its continuance, has not added so largely nor so profitably to the statute book as on many former occasions, and such additions as it has made affect rather the social than the political condition of the people. It has done something—not altogether inefficient, we hope—towards restraining crime by remodelling, to some extent, the system of prison discipline. It has passed a measure for enabling the industrial classes to provide for the immediate wants of their families when the hands that sustained them have been stricken by death. It has evinced concern for the distressed, both in the manufacturing and metropolitan districts, and has extended over a larger area of juvenile labour its protecting shield. Without



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT WHITEHALL STAIRS.—SEE PAGE 126.

commiting ourselves to the soundness of the principles on which it has framed its enactments in these several cases, we gladly and gratefully recognise in them a disposition at least to befriend the unbefriended and to make law the guardian of such as are least able to help themselves. The work done in this direction is less showy than that which accomplishes striking political alterations, but it is often, in its result, more solid, more durable, more fully fraught with advantage to the nation. All things being taken into account, we believe the unenfranchised poor have had from Parliament during the Session of 1864 a larger amount of attention than at any previous period of ordinary legislation, and we cannot, therefore, characterise its labour as barren of results. "The condition-of-England question," as Thomas Carlyle once styled it, has not been wholly forgotten.

Financially also the Session has something to boast of. We can say but little, it is true, of its retrenchment of expenditure. The national outlay is still enormous—is great, even on Mr. Gladstone's estimate, beyond the nation's necessities. There is still abundant room for increased economy in the management of its establishments; and although we may never hope to get back to the moderate expenditure of 1835, or even of 1852—for candid criticism is obliged to allow for the increase of population, the immense extension of commerce, and the consequently augmented claims upon Government for supervision and protection—they are not beyond acquisition with the several departments are also most fully convinced that we are spending far too much. But, at any rate, this much may be placed to the credit of the Session of this year—that it has sanctioned a somewhat smaller outlay than that of last year, which was itself considerably less than that of the preceding year. We have touched the highest point of extravagance; we are receding from it; and, should the foreign policy on which the country seems intent be adopted, we may reasonably hope to diminish our outgoings annually for several years to come. Meanwhile, under the auspices of our brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer, the repeal or modification of taxes is being carried to a most gratifying extent. The present Session has contributed its full quota to this beneficial work, and both the thieving and the poorer classes have shared the advantage. This is no mean praise. The House of Commons—conceded it has many things which the majority of its constituents believe that it might have attempted, if not effected—has used to good purpose its "power of the purse;" and if it have not surprised public expectation by its financial achievements, it has at least earned for itself the right to be considered well on in the path of improvement.

It is not, however, for its social or its financial legislation that the Session of 1864 will be hereafter remembered; its political legislation, in the technical sense of the word, may be set down as *nil*. But it will be remembered as the Session in which it has exercised the higher function of Parliament—that, namely, of impressing its own spirit upon the foreign and colonial policy of the United Kingdom. In this respect it has done service beyond any that, in late times, have preceded it. We have the desire to overlook the merits of the Government. We fully admit the influence exerted by the stern pressure of events. Nevertheless, it will be set down to the credit of this Parliament that in 1864, amid many provocations to go to war, and in spite of earnest sympathies with a weak and suffering people, it declared almost unhesitatingly and vehemently against war; was silent as long as silence was demanded, gave the utmost liberty to those who negotiated in the name of the nation, judged their errors leniently, but emphatically confirmed, what, indeed, had been done much to inspire—their decision for the maintenance of peace. And it did all this in a manner of the kind which proclaimed, "We must have no more of this. The system of our diplomacy, as far, at least, as European interests are concerned, is as dangerous as it is antiquated. We must meddle with no affairs that do not concern us. We must ascertain our proper sphere of obligation as a people, and confine ourselves to it. We owe a duty to ourselves—that is, a duty to those who are a constituent part of this empire; we cannot justly overlook that duty for the sake of righting the wrongs of every part of the world." England, through her Parliament, thus deliberately decided in 1864. The decision is equivalent to a revolution. It is worth more, for it has been reached without the cost of one. Rightly applied, it will put a new face upon our affairs. Rightly applied, we say, for it may be pushed to an unnational length. But the mere fact that the Session of 1864 has given birth to a conception of international duty in harmony with the facts and temper of the age will be referred to in times to come as its distinctive and transcendent merit. That this has been done without necessitating even a change of Ministry or an appeal to the electoral bodies enhances the credit due to Parliament. In a most delicate matter, and under circumstances of peculiar temptation, it has expressed the mature convictions of the country wisely and well.

That it has practically recognised, but not formally enemned, is already beginning to work a change in the most unexpected manner. Our colonial government feels it and must respond to it. The press as well as Parliament, representing all shades of political opinion, takes a different view from that which last of late prevailed, as to the policy of adopting without inquiry the "little wars" in which colonial governors are too ready to involve us. A lesson has been read upon the Ashantee and the New Zealand wars, and upon the Brazil imbroglio, which will not be forgotten. In fact, we are beginning to understand our proper relations to the world around us, and more correctly to estimate our responsibilities. There is no reason why we should allow this better knowledge and appreciation to degenerate into selfishness. A just view of our position, capabilities, and obligations is not by any means identified with setting up commercial gain as our exclusive end. We hope and believe that the event will be quite contrariwise—that by husbanding our national resources, and by refusing to squander them upon unworthy and Quixotic enterprises, we shall wield them with all the more readiness and effect when occasion really calls for them—and that our influence will prove all the more decisive because it is not pugnaciously thrust into prominence in every quarrel that threatens the peace of nations.

With these feelings predominant in our heart, we bid the Session of 1864 a respectful farewell. We looked forward to its approach without any sanguine anticipations. We see several of its weaknesses and shortcomings. But, on the whole, it has commended itself to our judgment as worthy to take a high place among its predecessors. Some of its omissions will, perhaps, be repaired by the Session which succeeds it. But from the latter the Session do we look for a more wise or certain guidance of the public will under serious and perplexing emergencies such as those through which it has conducted us. We condone its faults for the sake of its virtues. Let it pass out of sight with the credit which is its due.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is still at Vichy, where he has been visited by the King of the Belgians.

The Emperor has decided that a monument shall be erected at Vichy to the memory of Madame de Sévigné, who was the first to make known the waters of that place.

The Government has enrolled in the Department of Ardèche and Dordogne have been elected by a large majority.

By the decision of the examining magistrates in Paris, the Deputies Garnier-Pagès and Carnot, with some of the twelve advocates of the Paris and Marseilles Bar, have been committed for trial before the Correctional Court, under the charge of forming part of a non-authorised association composed of more than twenty persons. The affair is fixed to come on for hearing on the 5th of August next, before the Sixth Correctional Chamber.

As some workmen were engaged in removing a ladder which they had been using to the upper part of the Tuileries' Palace, the Sieur Faris, they let it slip from their hold, and in falling it struck the head of the Governor of the Palace, who was the first to make the interesting room of the establishment, to which she was conveyed. She was seventy-seven years of age.

A report of the Minister of War is published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, followed by an Imperial decree modifying the administration of the army. The report says that the measures created partly by fanaticism, but still more by an unfounded hope of supplanting the valour of the authorities, who were believed to be disarmed because divided in their action. The report, therefore, proposes to increase the power and responsibility of the Generals commanding divisions, and to concentrate in them, and in them, and through them with the administration of the natives established beyond the limits of the Algerian territory.

Some of the French troops in Mexico are to be immediately recalled. Commands have been given in the military ports of France to disarm the necessary ships to Vera Cruz, in order to bring back the recalled soldiers. Those ships are to leave France, it is stated, early in the ensuing month of August. According to news received in New York from Mexico to the 2nd inst., it was reported that Uraga and Doblado had given their adhesion to the Empire.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, the Minister of the Interior read a Royal decree proroguing the Session to an indefinite period.

It is stated that Prince Humbert, eldest son of the King, will pay a visit to Berlin during the month of August.

Count Louis Frederic Manabrea, the Minister of Public Works, has proceeded to Vichy.

General de la Marmora started from Naples on Monday on leave of absence for some time.

Garibaldi has returned to Caprera.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The negotiations for peace between Denmark and Germany were formally opened on Tuesday at Vienna; but the only rumour respecting their progress which has reached us is published by a correspondent of the London newspaper, to the effect that a nine months' armistice, during which Schleswig and Holstein will be occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops, was immediately concluded.

How much longer the Austrian occupation of the Emperor of Austria, as which the Prussian Minister is said to have offered to pay up to Austria the whole of her share of the war expenses on condition that Prussia be allowed to retain Schleswig-Holstein, we cannot say, and collecting the revenues.

There was recently, as stated in our last Number, a collision between some Prussian and Hanoverian troops at Rendsburg, the fortress on the Eider. The Prussians did not hesitate what course to take. Prince Frederick Charles, the Commander-in-Chief, informed the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal troops in Holstein that he had received orders from the supreme master of Holstein, Bismarck. Hake replied that, having only four companies at his disposal, he must be allowed to withdraw his troops. The Prussians declined to accept responsibility for this step. On the 21st six thousand Prussians marched into Rendsburg. The Federal Diet telegraphed to General Hake their approval of his withdrawal, and Hanover and the Federal protest against the occupation.

The Upper Chamber of Deputies have unanimously adopted a protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussian troops. The Government, it is said, intends to take some steps to oppose such acts of violence. The Prussian Government has refused to accept the garrison at Kiel.

A meeting of Schleswig landowners has taken place at Kiel, to draw up an address to the civil authorities of Schleswig requesting that the decision of the Germanic Confederation on the Danish succession question, under the joint government of Austria and Prussia.

A proposed address to the King on the existing crisis has been under debate in the Upper Chamber of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Last week the late Premier, Bishop Motrad, spoke. He favoured the idea of the Duke becoming part and parcel of the Germanic Confederation. He said—

The point of present moment in my eyes is that everything Danish should remain constitutionally connected with Germany, and that the Duchies should not be lost to her. Unfortunately gone to ruin. We cannot get it back, for a State of Schleswig-Holstein would be the same as a republic, and that is a thing which the Duke would not accept. I entertain no such idea. Before any one attempted to protect the integrity of Denmark, I should have considered it unpardonable to have entered into negotiations for treaties; after each Power successively has said, "Well, if Sa-and-so does not interfere, I will," I do not see why I, too, should refuse to do so. I am convinced, however, that I consider the holiest, and that is the integrity of the Danish empire. Every one is aware that it is my opinion that the best security for the freedom of the Danish realm, and nothing is more grievous for me than to see the task of the Duke's life unaccomplished, but I solemnly declare that if I am asked to choose between the preservation of the Danish realm and the preservation of our national independence, I should not hesitate a moment to select the former, and see every trace of political liberty vanish from the land. Should the Germans take the sword of Schleswig-Holstein wrested from us and annexed to the German empire, and the choice rested with me, I should vote to follow Schleswig with the kingdom. The integrity of the people is in my eyes the first and most important object; everything else, whether called freedom or known by any other name, is for me of secondary importance. I trust that the Almighty will grant His blessing to the important task committed to the Ministry. Before this great and momentous question all minor differences, in a political sense, vanish. May God grant that the Government may succeed in that which was denied to their predecessors! May the advent of the new Ministry to power be the harbinger of a happy future! Should, however, the Ministry and the Government one fortunate event may follow another, as a greater humiliation than by husbanding our national resources, and by refusing to squander them upon unworthy and Quixotic enterprises, we shall wield them with all the more readiness and effect when occasion really calls for them—and that our influence will prove all the more decisive because it is not pugnaciously thrust into prominence in every quarrel that threatens the peace of nations.

GREECE.

A Ministerial crisis seems imminent at Athens. The National Assembly has censured the conduct of the Minister of War as unconstitutional, he having incurred expenses not authorised by the Budget, and without previously asking the Assembly to vote the necessary credit.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople that the Porte has closed all the Protestant missionary establishments and even arrested several converts. We presume that this measure must have been immediately protested against by the British and American Ministers, as the Bible and American Missionary societies were soon after reopened. The Protestant movement is said to be greatly spreading among the Mussulmans.

The forthcoming Budget will show a small surplus.

AMERICA.

The raid into Maryland has been brought to a close, and the Confederate forces have recrossed the Potomac, carrying with them immense quantities of booty. On the 9th inst., the Confederates had reached a position midway between Baltimore and Washington, and were threatening both towns. An engagement took place with a strong Federal force under the command of General Wallace, in which the latter was defeated and forced to retire on Baltimore. Several of the bridges on the railroad connecting that town with Washington were destroyed, the telegraph-wires cut, and two trains captured, one of which contained a general officer and his Staff. Having approached Baltimore sufficiently close to learn the weakness of the Governor of Maryland, which stood within four miles of that town, the invaders turned southward and made their appearance in the northern environs of Washington. A demonstration was made against one of the outlying forts. But on the 11th inst. the invading force withdrew from before Washington and recrossed the Potomac, carrying with it enormous stores and a large number of horses. Such, briefly told, are the events which took place in Maryland during the past week. The Federals, who, it is stated, have been reinforced by the arrival of two divisions from General Grant's army, were reported to have also crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, in pursuit.

The Governor of Pennsylvania had earnestly appealed to the people to volunteer for short service to meet and rather reproaches the Federal Cabinet for not displaying more alacrity in responding to his first call.

One of the correspondents of the *New York Herald* was in the train going from Baltimore to Philadelphia, which was captured by the Confederates. He says—

At forty minutes past nine the express train to New York started with passengers, your correspondent among the number. We reached Gunpowder river all safe, and immediately after passing the long trestle bridge, speed was increased. About two miles from the bridge, at Magnolia station, two or three piled-stone were found on the track; the locomotive dodged, and a cry was raised, "The rebels are on us." But a few seconds elapsed before they cleared the obstructions, carrying planks in their hands. The first question asked was, "Are there any holes in this car?" On being answered in the affirmative they entered the car, and in a few seconds a volley was suddenly followed by another order to "Clear out." It was while leaving the cars that parties took away their valises and passengers. The latter were handed them over was enforced by a cocked pistol held at the heads of the victimized passengers. The rebels were about twenty-five in number, and had the cars set on fire, after the baggage and express cars had been emptied. Steam was then let on, the engine reversed, and the train of blazing cars run down to Gunpowder bridge. A column of dense black smoke was soon seen rising in the direction of the bridge, and when the train was within a mile-range of the bridge returned they said the bridge was burning finely, and would by shortly consumed. Major-General Wallace was a passenger on board the first train. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and when the rebels entered the car and asked him who he was, he replied, "Nobody of consequence." The guard passed on a few yards, when a Baltimore lady (of whom there were three or four on board) fainted from the General's cask and assault returned and demanded his papers, which were of course handed over, and the General was taken from the train.

This correspondent notes the significant fact that a large number of the invaders were Maryland recruits, showing that they were only the country but the people. He says—

They were under the command of Major Harry Gilmore, and consisted of twenty-five men belonging to the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry, and the balance belonging to the 2nd Maryland. Major Gilmore's own regiment. From their conversation I learned that the majority were residents of Maryland. They were armed with pistols, sabres, and short rifles, and were, on the whole, remarkably well treated by the rebels, and it was somewhat amusing when the time for supper arrived to see the commissariat rule up to the car windows, which they were greeted somewhat as follows:—"Why, Tom, is that you?" "How are you, Harry?" "Old home made," &c. Small white loaves were passed in, the brown hard ones of the troopers and warmly shaken. Many of them discharged, and, on entering the car, were very affectionately kissed by their lady friends. It appeared to be quite a joyful meeting. The other prisoners were treated very well, with the exception of being robbed of every article of any of their captors fancied he would like to possess. One gentleman—a Jew—in Baltimore was completely shorn of his locks and whiskers for a pair of dusty captors fancied he would like to possess. One gentleman—a Jew—in Baltimore was completely shorn of his locks and whiskers for a pair of dusty captors cowhide riding-boots, or rather leggings, as they were minus the soles. A lady fainted in my car, and took, in reply to my cry, "Here, I want that hat!" at the same time giving me his tobacco-stained one, which was full in exchange. My treasure followed suit. It contained, among other things, a number of despatches and a long list of casualties. The latter I read afterwards, and, upon comparing them with the majority of the prisoners, had no article of value left. The man who superintended the robbery of the prisoners allowed me to retain my despatches and a toothbrush. Likewise were in every instance returned to the owners, as were also any other articles of no value to the rebels. As far as I was in their power, everything was done to make our situation pleasant. I am bound to say that a spirit of simple justice was the ruling feature that their officer was not cognisant of the conduct of his men. He strictly prohibited all stealing from prisoners; but the more timid of these troops—under his command could not be restrained from filching a purse or a watch when a fair opportunity presented itself.

The *Times* New York correspondent reports great indifference among the people of this city and of Pennsylvania (our own correspondent states) with regard to the Confederate raid. He writes—

Governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania, is both alarmed and indignant, and utterly at a loss to account for such lukewarmness—he will not call it treason—on the part of the people. In a proclamation addressed to the Mayor of Philadelphia and the people of Pennsylvania, he tells them candidly that they are not responding freely to his call, and he therefore appeals to them to come forward "like men" and "do their duty;" accuses them of stupidity in not understanding the gravity of the circumstances, and prays to God to enlighten them, that the honour of their commonwealth may be preserved." But the people will not be roused. They are, indeed, in the work as if nothing were amiss; and the rich send away their jewels, their plate, and their greenbacks to such cities than their own—some as far to the north as Boston, and some still further—to Toronto and Montreal, out of Federal jurisdiction altogether. Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Gratten, in a letter to Major-General Sanford, commanding the New York militia, endeavours to explain that efforts have been in this "grave apprehension" that the withdrawal of any considerable number of militiamen from the city would encourage the mutuous, while the currency is bearing heavily upon the masses of the people," might tempt the rebels and roughs to attempt to retain possession of what might come into their favourable opportunity for arson and plunder," and for that reason "earnestly protests against any withdrawal of troops." But the people, it seems, in view of public utterances so significant as these, and of the indifference, not to say contempt, with which the Governor's appeals for assistance are everywhere received, to avoid believing that at last the people are losing heart in the war, and that, if Mr. Lincoln succeeds in his second campaign as South by the abundant means already placed at his disposal, they are content to be conquered. Such peace cannot be made now, for furthermore there is no enthusiasm for the war, unless it be in the counting-houses of those who are making money by it. As for the army, it will rally, and fight, and die; but it sees nothing but ruin in the war if Mr. Lincoln is left to conduct it.

The people we have left behind us seem to have forgotten it that the Confederates have made demonstrations on Grant's left, with the object of getting in his rear.

Accounts from Georgia stated that the Federal General Sherman had fallen on General Johnston's army across the Chattahoochee River, and had arrived within sight of the defences of Atlanta.

Mr. Lincoln had issued the following proclamation of his policy on the question of reconstruction of the Union:—

Whereas, at the last Session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States, whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a Republican form of Government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said Session, and was not signed by him; and whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and

which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration; and while I am also unprepared to change that position, I am yet constrained by the developments of the existing rebellion and instituted in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby crystallising and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up those States as the farther effort, or to declare a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted, I am fully satisfied that with the system for restoration contained in the bill, to see no other great plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been so prevailed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have recognised and accepted their obligation to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which case military governments will be superseded, with the reinstatement of the rightful civil rule. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the 89th. By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. ABRAM LINCOLN.

Washington official records show that up wards of 150 female recruits have been discovered during the war. Two were wounded at the storming of Fort Wagner, and one was killed. Many of the female recruits were detected by their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants.

The Confederate steamer Florida has been committing serious depredations on American shipping off the Virginia and North Carolina coast. It is reported that she has destroyed at least ten vessels. The Florida had also capture d the transport-steamer Electric Spark, a fast vessel of 800 tons burden, carrying a valuable cargo of the United States, and bound for New Orleans. Several Federal gun boats have gone in pursuit of the Florida.

The Alabama's successful career over the destruction of the Alabama is but natural. The Washington Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gideon Welles, in a despatch to Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge, sends him his promotion to Commodore, and does not forget to recall the English equipment of the Alabama. He says,

You will please express to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge the satisfaction of the Government at the victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, armament and number of guns, and equipped and manned for war. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results of striking, that it would be a waste of words to dwell upon the brilliant conduct of one infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement. The Alabama represented the best models of naval architecture from English workshops. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32-pounders of 57 cwt., of the famous armament of the British navy, and of the only armament rifled 100-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally recruited in Great Britain, and many of them received superior training on board her Majesty's gunnery-ship Excellent.

Secretary Fenenden had appealed to the bankers of New York for a loan of 200,000 dols. until July 15, when he was immediately wants of Government; and it is stated that the bankers will accept the loan. Gold, after falling to 210, has risen again to the 160 & 215.

The State Convention of Maryland, now in session at Annapolis, has adopted, by a large majority, a constitutional amendment declaring that "hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labour as slaves are hereby declared free."

A collision occurred on the 15th inst. between two trains on the Delaware and Lackawana Railway, in Pennsylvania, by which over a hundred persons—principally Confederate prisoners, who were being conveyed to the camp at Elmira, New York—were killed or wounded.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Sir Sidney Cotton has been chosen successor to Sir Hugh Rose.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Major Gordon's force has been disbanded, and Sir Frederick Bruce is returning home.

From Japan it is stated that Mr. Rutherford Alcock ha d arranged quarters for the British troops at Jeddo.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The foundation-stone of the "national " O'Connell monument will be laid at Dublin on the 8th of August.

The foundation-stone of a cross in memory of the medical officers who fell in the Crimea will, it is expected, be laid at Netley Hospital by the Prince of Wales on the 1st proximo.

The Russian line-of-battle ship-ship Peik Musaet, carrying 84 guns, and 1000 tons burden, commanded by Admiral Edhem Pasha, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, to be converted into a screw-steamer.

The twelve convicts who broke out of Portland some days since have been captured at Portsmouth, and have been conveyed to the penitentiary at Dartmoor, where they will remain until orders are received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Bovill, one of the members of Parliament for Exeter, died at Bystock on Tuesday. Mr. Cuteridge, Q.C., a Liberal, and Lord Courtenay, a Conservative, are already in the field as candidates for the seat thus rendered vacant.

The suspension was announced last week from Norwich of the East of England Bank—the parliament which has a rather extensive business, but whose position has for two or three months past been regarded with doubt. The precise amount of its liabilities has not transpired, but it is thought to be about £600,000. The bank has branches at East Dereham, Fakenham, and various other places in the district.

Lord Palmerston has signified to the directors of the East and West Junction Railway Company, which is to connect the Great Western Railway at Stratford-on-Avon with the North-Western system at Blisworth, that he will be present at the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the line by Lady Palmerston, on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, at Towcester, five miles from the Blisworth station. His Lordship will lay the first stone of the new Exchange at Bradford on the 9th of August.

Last week three vessels belonging to the Norwegian navy met anchor in Leith roads. The flagship of the squadron was the command of Commodore Vicar, is named the King Sverre, a two-decked frigate, of about 2000 tons, carrying 32 guns. The second vessel is the Nordkap, commanded by Commodore Krogh, a frigate of nearly the same tonnage, carrying 32 guns; and the Alfida, a brigantine, commanded by Lieutenant Hansen, commanded by Captain Hjorth.

At the Leeds Assizes, yesterday week, there was a trial between Mr. Tobin, the well-known semi-painter, and Mr. Fechter, the equally well-known actor. The latter had agreed to give the former £100 per night for the use of the theatre for the purpose of "Hamlet," and which he expected would be delivered to him by the 28th of April last; but, as Mr. Tobin did not deliver the scenery till the 14th of May, he refused to pay more than £270, which he had already paid account. The only question was, whether a contract had been entered into for delivery by the 28th of April. The jury, after having both parties before them, decided that there was no such contract, and Mr. Fechter was in consequence ordered to make up his payments to £400.

On Tuesday, Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, the Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers for the Northern district, reviewed the administrative battalion of North Nottinghamshire volunteers on a large piece of land adjoining the town of Worksop, which the Duke of Newcastle had lent for battalion drill and erected thereon a rifle-butt, for which there is a range of 1000 yards. Before the review commenced, the officer in command, Major Barnsley, announced to the corps that he had received a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, commonly known as Lord Lincoln, his intention of taking the honorary colonelcy of the corps. The battalion, which consists of the Retford, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, Southwell, Ollerton, Clowne, Southwell, and Worksop companies has been encamped on the review ground during the week, each day spent in strenuous battalion drill. The movements of each day, which were gone through most efficiently, having concluded, Lieutenant-Colonel Harman addressed the officers and men, thanking them for the manner in which they had performed their duties during the encampment. The commanding officer also expressed his thanks for the use of the battalion, and there were all the appliances required for the comfort and convenience of the men.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* says that Sir Macdonald Stephenson, who projected the great railway schemes in India, has visited China for the same purpose. He proposes that Hankow should be made a common railway centre, from which should radiate trunk lines, to Shanghai 600 miles, to Canton 800 miles, and to British India 1600 miles. From Shanghai Hankow should be a line to Pekin, 800 miles. Sir Macdonald Stephenson proposes, however, that a short railway should first be made between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and between Shanghai and Soochow, to demonstrate the Chinese to the value of railway communication.

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.

YACHTING.

THE poets Gray and J. E. Reade must have had a prophetic view of yachting in their "mind's eye" when the one wrote—

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm;

while the other brought a regatta vividly before us :—

This was a day of banqueting on board.
. . . . . .
The beautiful, were there. Right merrily
The pleasure-vessels ride on past, with swift prow
The clear wave curling, till around each bow,
With living colours, like the gladness or beauty, sprays
Throws mimic rainbows at the sun in play.
The ship is here, the silken shrouds are there,
Exulting youth and beauty bound on board;
And, while their merry laughter o'er the grass was and shrouds,
The flag flaps o'er them like a crimson cloud,
And Pleasure kissed each heart.

No sooner have the dog-days commenced, and the summer has arrived at its glory, and the foreign nightingales, who have warbled their "matchless notes" in the "native wild" during the season at Haymarket or amidst the floral beauties of the famed Covent Garden, are about to migrate to the land of blue sky and song, than yachting attracts the attention of those whose vocations enable them to exchange the dense and oppressive atmosphere of London and the villainous odour of the fetid Thames for the balmy and fresh breezes which are to be found on "the gladsome waters of the dark blue sea." Happy, then, is the man who has a "craft" all his own or a friend to lend a friend's, and who can for a time find repose of body and relaxation of mind in the calm and soothing delight of sailing. Then, may the yachtsmen enjoy a fresh breeze on the Thames, a cruise within the Isle of Wight, or a trip to foreign parts. To river sailors we would strongly recommend Greenhithe as the best spot for the last morning in their respective craft; for Woolwich and Greenwich are far from being safe berths; and the distance from town to either of these is a week your weed will be fouled by a collier or run down by a steamer, your bowsprit carried away, or some circumstance or your gig stove in by a billyboy. There is another advantage at the two former-named places, which is, that stores of every kind are to be had at a better and more reasonable rate than at the Nore or Sheerness; and, as there is a railway conveyance almost every hour during the day, and the steam-boats to Gravesend and Rosherville Gardens, there is no difficulty in reaching the vessel at any moment you may be desirous of getting on board.

Once on board, how delightful to find the river not quite so much choked up as it is off the Dockyard and Hospital! You pass the Crescent, to which the cutter is put in order to keep the fennell, mainsail, and forestsayail; to haul out the jib on the bowsprit ready for hoisting, followed by the stentorian and lung-power cry, "Hoist away!" "Mainsail, ho!" "Jib, ho!" "Ease off to block! haul them taut! set the mainsail! hoist forestsayail only to haul it by-board again, because the wind has shifted a point off! slack out the mainsail! haul in jibsheet!"—the latter on the contrary to the former, which is to be hauled in neither heavy nor taut, but precisely between the two, as under way, with a "boating-up" great care must be taken, when sailing close to the wind, not to be too close, so that the canvas shall not flap, and so spoil craft. In tacking, the practised helmsman will see that every attention is paid to the jibsheet; that the mainsheet is hauled amidships, and that the helm is put gradually down. When the vessel is head to wind, let "Let fly the jibsheet" will be the order; if jib is not starboarded taut, but forsakes the weather bow, and in taut, which in nautical phraseology is called backing the jibsheet, and causes the vessel to "miss stays," and, consequently, the best rig for a small vessel—that, as the squall strikes her, she may have good way on her, must lull into the wind's eye, and if she does not right at once he must let go jib and fore sheets. If the lull continues, he must be cast off, and a boat-hook be ready to stand by the fore and jib halliards, which, if the gale increases, should be cleared by the order, "Down foresail! In jib!"

Anglers is an excellent way of "yachting and boating; and those who agree with Procter—

Such a boat, is the toy for me.
To rollick stout in es river and sea;
To lie in a harbour by breeze and the gale,
And like a wild bird or a fish to sail—
This is the life for me!

may have their fancy gratified to their heart's content. If their vocations confine them to London, excellent boats may be hired—by the hour, day, week, month, or season—on the Thames, the Lea, and many of what was once called the "silver Thames." Half-deckers, skiffs, wherries, punnies, pair and ten oared boats, and randans may be had, with or without a waiter, at a fair price. The Serpentine, within the last few years, can boast of a small flotilla for hire, where the lover of quietude may enjoy the "dolce far niente" of existence by lying in this truly enjoyable month without any risk of being run down by a coal-barge or City steamer. For sailing in placid waters we should recommend the Lea, about 10 miles from London, a small, light lugsail, much of canvas or strong duck.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

From yachting we turn to grouse-shooting. There are few periods looked forward to with greater delight by the sportsman than the twelfth of August, 1864. It is the commencement of the shooting season, for on the morning of the 12th the campaign is opened against the grouse, and on the 20th hostilities commence against the black game. Although the best moors are let out in Scotland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire can boast of excellent moors, and the owners of English moors, like Scotch proprietors, many of whom are connected with the manufactories of their county, are willing to entertain their friends. Sportsmen, Birmingham jennies are set aside for shot belts, factories for fowling-pieces, cotton prints for pointers, machinery for the moors, and, instead of watching the rise and fall of the cotton and woollen trade, the fascinating pleasurable than a ramble over the moors, armed with a double-barrelled gun, accompanied by steady, staunch, good working dogs, with fine noses and good feet, and with a light, active, and a gillie with ammunition, a second gun, and a slight luncheon, sandwich in the pocket of October. At the commencement of the season, during a hot August and September, the grouse lie close, rise wild in response to dogs, and are easily killed. Not so about September time, when the birds, being stronger, swifter on the wing, and wilder, are more difficult to bag.

With regard to dogs, much must depend upon circumstances—the nature and the quantity of work required of them, the state of the ground, whether dry, boggy, or hilly, and the manner in which they are of the right breed, may be worked nearly double the number of days that pointers can be, for they are much more hardy, less liable to become footsore, and less affected by the cold weather. On very hot, dry days, pointers have the advantage in the way of "nose," as they can range wider and spring at hand. If money is no object, we would venture to recommend a brace of each description, and work them alternately according to the circumstances above related. With regard to the hour for commencing operations, attention must be paid to the extent of the moor, the quantity of grouse upon it, and the strength and energy of the sportsman. If there be a scarcity of birds, it is unwise to disturb them before feeding in the morning; and an eight or nine hours ought to satisfy the keenest "gunner," we recommend from no o'clock in the morning to six or seven in the evening. As a matter of course, the above suggestion only applies to the months of August and September, for when the autumnal quarter approaches it will be well to take the field at break of day. In wet weather grouse are so very wild that not only are they extremely difficult to get at, but by disturbing the ground you run the risk of marring your sport another day. During rain or heavy Scotch mists the theory of grousing at home can be better studied than the practice carried on out of doors.

Before we conclude, let us offer a few precautionary suggestions respecting the use of the gun; for experience has taught us that accidents of the most serious nature are constantly happening in consequence of carelessness and inattention. The first grand, golden rule which ought to be emblazoned, framed, and glazed, in every sportsman's room, gunsmith's shop, and kennel, is "Never hold your gun in a position to shoot anyone should it go off by accident." There are other points which are equally to be carried out—namely, always to uncock your gun when getting through a hedge or over a gate, or walking in rough or boggy ground. Never allow the cock to remain down upon the nipple, for we have twice witnessed an untoward result; and last, not least, never load your gun in a house. How often does it happen that the person guilty of this unpardonable act is suddenly called away, or runs off to look for something he has forgotten, leaving the loaded weapon within the reach of prying maid-servants, inexperienced youths, and children?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the turtles have the luxury of racing principally for their own money at Goodwood, which only adds £300 to its first day's sport and £200 to its second, the meeting is pretty nearly on its Ascot prestige, the meeting, so far, has been a pretty good one. Birchtrcom has a capital race with Angle-Saxon, in the Craven Stakes; and Marigold (7 st. 6 lb.) was made the favourite in a field of four for the Stewards' Cup, and pulled it off cleverly. People could not forget how close she was to Queen Bertha in that grand Oaks field of four, and on this occasion she received a stone from Vivid, whom she then had by a head. Three more moderate horses met Colonel Anson's Athol, or rather against each other, to save their stake in the Gratwicke, and the Derby winner came away as he liked, when Challoner sided him. Lambourn, similar to Bladebone, proved a great deal of gameness in his winning finish for the Lavant, for which Ledlington did not show and Lord Vincent's Eddystone (5 st.), a son of De Clare and Cancora ran a bad last; and Colonel Towneley won the first match that we ever remember his making.

Wednesday was pleasant enough by the first visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the course, and Fordham, "the Sussex jockey," celebrated their visit by riding his fourth winner of three first races off the reel, one of them on Knight of Snowdon, who was second with Lord Hastings's Rosebud's dam Rosalba. Aldcroft reappeared in the Glasgow colours on Ashaan for the first time since their Derby difference. He was beaten a short head by Ilter, and then landed a rich stake for the pair on Sister To The Drake. Ely did not oppose Young Rapid in the Goodwood Derby, and the Thalestris question was not put to the test as to which of the pair led in the Stakes, which Mr. T. Parr won cleverly enough with his Blondin. Kenig was again in his favourite second place for the Findon stakes, only beat a head by Scavenger, but the weights in favour of Zambesi, who carried 5 lb. extra. The Goodwood Cup has been won by Dollar, and the Ford's Premium has been successful for it under Seegerman, in 1840.

The subscription for the widow and ten children of Lawson, Mr. Blenkiron's late stud-groom, reaches, with the Duke of St. Albans' £100, nearly £850 and it is hoped that it will be considerably augmented. The Derby week at Epsom was attended by the usual tie up a very timid brood-mare belonging to his Grace, when she wheeled round and struck one of her fore-legs under her hind legs so severely sharply that he died on the following day. The latest addition to this stud are Whimsical (dam of Fantastic) with a filly by Chanticleer, and Rosalba (dam of Rosebud) with a colt by Dundee, and filly by the same horse. There are six Dundees for next year's sale, and Mr. Blenkiron hopes, with his own, to make up a dozen lots of them. Seven winners have appeared already out of the forty-two yearlings that were sold last summer, which is a very capital percentage. Mr. Bowes's four foals have been named "Tarahan," "The Wid Wind," "Corybantics," and "Rondinella."

There is nothing especially interesting in cricket this season, and terribly long scores continue to be made. Cambridge had to fight very hard to beat Nottingham by 18; and when was the last time of the Ashton-under-Lyne bowling of Reynolds and Rowley that All England could make no head whatever against it. The Hampshire Fourteen beat the Surrey Eleven early by 86 runs; but the Oval men " inflicted terrible vengeance on Sussex by 54 runs in one innings. Julius Cæsar contributed 107 (not out) to their 205, on the part of Sussex James Lillywhite delivered 404 balls without once being taken off. Surrey met Kent this week at The Oval, and were by six wickets. Mordlock and the slows did great execution, and H. H. Stephenson, whose batting form is the talk of the season, twice carried out his bat for 48 and 18; and the Kentish Eleven were disposed of by G. M. Kelson (83), and Willsher, who took seven wickets in the first innings. Cambridgeshire has beaten Yorkshire very easily at Sheffield.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Angle-Saxon, 1. Birchtrcom, 2. Fairwater, 3. Gwendoline, 4. Lady of Lorne, 5. Lady Constance, 6. Overtone, 7. Lawant Stakes.—Longdown, 1. Siberia, 2. Le Mandarin, 3.

Stewards' Cup.—Marigold, 1. Vivid, 2. Bertha, 3. Orus, 0.

Gratwicke Stakes.—Blair Athol, 1. Peon, 2. Miss Pickle, 3.

Ham Stakes.—Hastren, 1. Ilter, 2. Ashaan, 3. Rosalba, 0.

Fifty Pounds, added to a sweepstakes of 8 sovs.—Blenkiron Buck, 1. Erin-go-Bragh, 2. Ely, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Drawing-room Stakes.—Knight of Snowdon, 1. Glendusk, 2. Hark-forward, 3.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Chrysalis, 1. Voxpitzz, 2. St. Vincent, 3.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Idler, 1. Ashaan, 2. Governess, 0.

Sweepstakes of 500 sovs.—Sister to Drake, 1. Auricula, 2. Procella, 3.

Goodwood Derby.—Young Rapid, 1. Thalestris, 2.

Goodwood Stakes.—Blondin, 1. Guerilla, 2. Thalestris, 0.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lord of England, 1. Olivo, 2. Sabrina, 3.

Findon Stakes.—Ostrycot, 1. Kenig, 2. Zambesi, 3.

Sweepstakes.—Sister Ann, 1. Lady Gorham, 0.

THURSDAY.

Twelfth Benitent Stakes.—Old Oswald, 1. Blair Athol colt over.

Thirteenth Benitent Stakes.—Rugbuly, 1. Ely, 2. Goolykeeks, 3.

Chichester Stakes.—Master Herbert, 1. Sweetbriar, 2. Miss Bell, 3.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Maid Marian, 1. Paymate, 2. St. George, 3.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Zambesi, 1. Ranger, 2. Zetland Stakes.—Blair Athol walked over.

Sussex Stakes.—Le Mandarin, 1. Siberia, 2.

Racing Stakes.—Knight of Snowdon, 1. Beatrix, 2. War Dance, 3.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Lady Constance, 1. Lady of Lorne, 2.

Molecombe Stakes.—Kenig, 1. Zambesi, 2. La Fortune, 3.

Fourteenth Benitent Stakes.—Farewell, 1. Hourless, 2. Vest c., 3.

NEW ALMSHOUSES, AT WATFORD, ERECTED FOR THE SALTERS' COMPANY.

THE rebuilding of the almshouses of the civic companies in the environs of the metropolis is one of the most noteworthy events, on occasion requires, is a sanitary change much to be commended. It is a step towards the removal of the unhealthy building in a pent-up rook and on the margin of the great town; but the value of property in these localities has increased to such an extent as to render the removal of them to the founds of the suburbs desirable, besides ensuring the comforts of the poor almspeople. The wealthy Company of Salters—one of the twelve great companies—has set a praiseworthy good example. More than four centuries ago (1454) Thomas Beaumont, Esq., gave to the company a tenement in Broad-street and six almshouses adjoining; the six almshouses to receive 7d. a week. And, in 1578, Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor in 1576, gave an almshouse, in Monkwell-street, for twelve women, to receive 7d. each. The original premises were burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666, after which the company rebuilt the almshouses, which had become so dilapidated as to require reconstruction; when the Master, and Wardens, and Assistants—trustees for all time—instead of rebuilding the refuge for their decayed brethren in Monkwell-street, chose the neighbourhood of Watford for their new location. The new almshouses, a view of which is engraved on page 112, from a photograph by Mr. F. L. Downer of Watford, have been erected at a cost of £2000, exclusive of



NEW ALMSHOUSES AT WATFORD ERECTED BY THE SALTERS' COMPANY OF LONDON.

the expense of the site and adjacent grounds, in a pleasant part of Watford, about ten minutes' walk from the railway station. The buildings present three sides of a square, or a centre and two wings, the principal portion resting on a raised terrace. The interiors are planned with careful regard to sanitary considerations and the domestic accommodation of the inmates—the almswomen from Monkwell-street, and almsmen from Salters'-seats, Bow-lane. The architect is Mr. John Collier, of Putney; and the builder Mr. King, of Shefford, Bedfordshire. The grounds are tastefully laid out for the recreation of the almsfolk; and the judgment displayed by the company in providing "so many happy ports and havens" for such of their brethren as may become poor in advanced age, or their widows, is highly honourable to the worthy Salters, who may henceforth wreathe their loving-cup with memories of the Watford refuge.

The institution was lately opened with some ceremony in the presence of the Master (Mr. Alderman Gibbons), the Wardens, and Court of Assistants, with a deputation from the livery of the company, and some of the neighbouring gentry.

The Salters flourished in times when salt fish formed part of every meal, and the use and consumption of salt fish in the ancient Catholic periods was amazing. In short, it formed part of the allowance of the King and the nobility, of monastic establishments, and of all ranks of society; and the custom is even commemorated in modern times, in the "King's Maundy," which was, in great part, composed of salt fish. The Salters have had four halls before their present one in Swithin's-lane. "A bill of fare for fifty people of the Company of Salters, A.D. 1506," at their first hall in Bread-street, has often been quoted. In their books is a less known curiosity—a receipt for making a Christmas pie (Passte of Gamys), in the reign of Richard II., 1394 which was tried by the company's cook some years since and found to be excellent. Such good things are "not of an age, but for all time."

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE annual festival at the Crystal Palace in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College was kept up with great spirit on Saturday and Monday week. The model of Shakspeare's House at Stratford-on-Avon was tenanted by a representative of the poet himself, wearing the costume of his monumental bust, and gravely bidding welcome to the numerous visitors who came to inspect the collection of Shakspeare relics. Outside this building, in the wide space fronting the Handel orchestra, the central portion of the nave and transepts was filled with the stalls of a fancy fair, kept by many of the most popular of the London actresses, whose merry merchandise went off with remarkable success. We present an illustration of this pleasant scene. On the left-hand side of the transept, looking towards the great orchestra, were the stalls of Miss Katharine Hickson; Miss Elsworthy, who was liberally patronised; Mrs. Stirling, who conducted her commercial operations with her usual spirit; and Mrs. St. Henry, who attracted a multitude of customers and sold a variety of wares at no very alarming sacrifice. On the right were ranged the stalls of Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mrs. Billington, Miss Fanny Hunt, and Mdlle. Stella Colas, who, as might have been expected, enjoyed a large amount of public patronage. In the centre of the nave a many-sided tent, of curious construction, was jointly tenanted by Miss Harfleur, Miss Wentworth, Miss Lindley, Miss Caroline Carson and her sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who sold, at a profitable price, fans of a peculiar pattern, prettily got up and embellished with views of Maybury College, and vignette portraits of Mr. Webster as Master of the institution and Mr. Creswick as Deputy-Master. Along the nave, by the orchestra, were erected the respective marts of Miss Constance Aylmer, Miss Clara Thompson, Miss Alice Seaman, Miss F. Bolton, Miss Lavine, Miss Morelli, Miss Minnie Davis, Miss C. Willard, Miss Sheridan, and Miss Fanny and Miss Patti Josephs; all of whom plied their vocation with unwearied zeal and succeeded in getting off their stock at the most unconscionable prices. The other entertainments of the day, including a grand heraldic procession, a melodramatic performance in Richardson's theatre, a wild-beast show in Wombwell's menagerie, an exhibition of conjuring, a museum of antiquities, a post-office, a tent of fortune-telling gipsies, a company of nigger musicians, and a variety of Aunt Sallys, Punch and Judys, Marionettes, and miscellaneous diversions, were equally attractive in their kind. Mr. Buckstone took care of Aunt Sally. The performance of "Don Sebre Izquierdo, or Alfred and Florencia," by Messrs. Paul Bedford, Toole, and Company, in the theatrical booth, was especially laughable; and their subsequent feats in the Temple of Magic were beheld with astonishment by those who crowded to see them. These amusements were relieved by listening to the Crystal Palace band or by strolling in the garden and pleasure-grounds. The objects of the Dramatic College are so good that we are glad to record the success of any such attempt to raise contributions for its support.

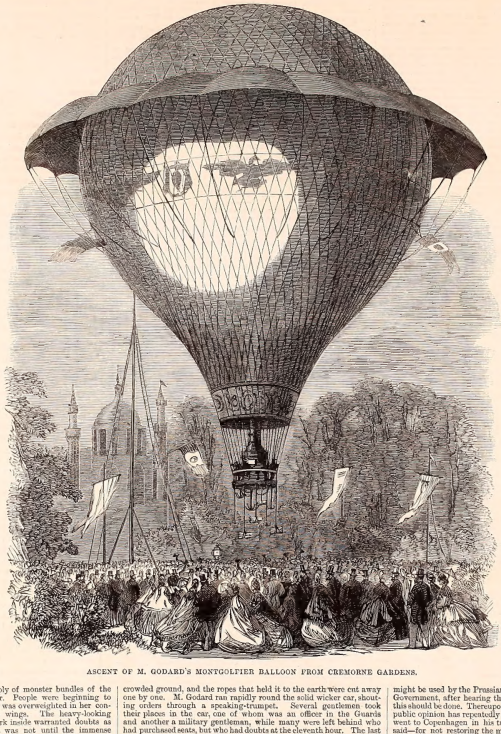


THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

M. GODARD'S

MONTGOLFIER BALLOON AT CREMORNE GARDENS.

We give an Illustration of the appearance of the huge "Montgolfier," or heated-air, balloon, with which M. Eugène Godard ascended from Cremorne Gardens on the evening of Wednesday week. This balloon is an enormous structure, made of silk inside and very plain canvas outside, of the ordinary pear-shape, adorned with representations of the French eagle, and generally of a whitey-brown colour, except a blue border which goes round it near the top. Last year M. Nadar's "Géant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but "The Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and the following statistics go beyond the dimensions of any other balloon yet made:—It is 117 ft. 7 in. in height, 88 ft. 9 in. in circumference, 360 ft. 6 in. superficial, 39,000 ft. in area, 2005 lb. in weight, 408,856 in cubic capacity, contains 4758 square yards of silk in 1910 pieces of ninety-six stripes, 14,203 ft. of stitching, 96 overlaps of joints 154 ft. long, making 13,848 ft. more of sewing, and 17,244 ft. of galloons, which form the network; the galloons are stitched on both sides, and contain 34,349 more feet of stitching. Twenty-four compartments in the parachute require 6824 ft. of stitching. The whole contains 69,324 ft. of stitching, requiring 2706 days of work. The valve is 4 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and the appendix is 24 ft. 5 in.; the opening of the latter is held by a wooden hoop, rigged with 32 cords to sustain the car, which weighs 585 lb., is dish-shaped, and 13 ft. 2 in. in diameter, with a border of 8 in.; the car is constructed of several pieces, which can be disconnected and put together again for convenience of transport. The hoop and the car are also attached by sixty-four metal cords. In the centre of the car is an 18 ft. stove, including the chimney, 980 pounds in weight, 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter, composed of three cylinders, apart from each other, invented by M. Godard, with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car; inside the fire is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed for filling the balloon with heated air is rye straw, cleaned from the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon (including the grappling-iron cords, 400 lb.; two supplemental pumps, 150 lb.; and combustibles, 500 lb.) is 4620 lb. Such is M. Godard's gigantic aerial machine. It appears to be put together in a most substantial manner, and when fully inflated is of symmetrical proportions. The process of inflation commenced about six o'clock in the evening, the balloon depending from a horizontal rope attached to two masts one hundred feet high. For nearly an hour the great mass of silk, canvas, and cordage seemed to set at defiance all the exertions of a powerful furnace and an unfailing supply of monster bundles of the choicest straw for producing rarefied air. People were beginning to lay wagers that the great French Eagle was overweighted in her construction, and would fail to use her wings. The heavy-looking exterior of the balloon and the ironwork inside warranted doubts as to the practicability of the ascent. It was not until the immense mass rose from the ground and swayed to and fro before the spectators, that public confidence began to revive. At a quarter to eight the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the crowded ground, and the ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. Godard ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking-trumpet. Several gentlemen took their places in the car, one of whom was an officer in the Guards and another a military gentleman, while many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour. The last rope was cut away, and the huge balloon rolled rather than rose towards the east side of the gardens. Here it met a firm lofty pole, to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent upon the creaking roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the gardens, and to descend towards the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the fiery furnace. M. Godard vociferated through his trumpet. The excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken towards the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy, and rose with extraordinary steadiness above the lofty trees of the gardens. There was little wind stirring, and her course appeared to be in the direction of Woolwich. Her appearance was peculiar, as she had no variegated stripes of colour, like the ordinary oil-skin balloons; the yellow furnace gleamed just above the travellers and under her neck, and numbers of small straw trusses hung dangling underneath her car. The balloon safely descended at Greenwich. The presumed advantage of returning to the Montgolfier system is, that the inflation can be completed in less than an hour, and M. Godard says that under favourable circumstances he can fill and start in less than half an hour. With a gas-filled balloon the process of inflation is generally long and tiresome—sometimes beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, and not being finished at six o'clock in the evening, the usual hour for ascending. What may be the respective merits of the two systems in stormy weather, we leave the learned in aërostation to determine.

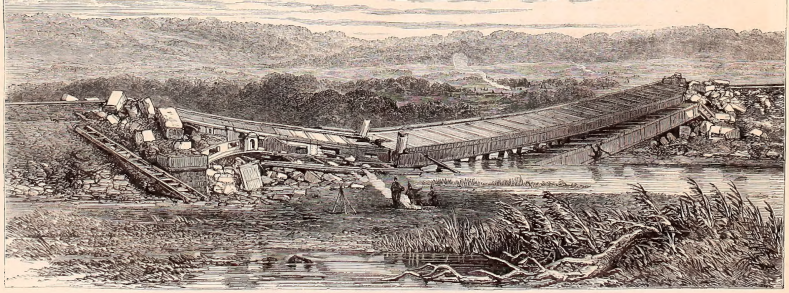


ASCENT OF M. GODARD'S MONTGOLFIER BALLOON FROM CREMORNE GARDENS.

THE LANGAA RAILWAY-BRIDGE IN JUTLAND.

THE following extract from a letter of the *Times* special correspondent with the Austro-Prussian army in Denmark will explain the subject of one of our Illustrations this week:—

"The most uncivilised thing the Prussians have done in Jutland is the blowing up of the great iron railway-bridge at Langaa, a few miles south-west from Randers, on the line to Viborg. This line was open for traffic. When the Danes left they took with them some essential parts of the steam-engines, easy to transport and difficult to replace, without which it is impossible the locomotion can be worked. Some weeks ago General Falkenstein told the director of the railway, which belongs to the Danish Government, but has been constructed and was being worked by English contractors, that if they were not prepared to run trains by the end of the armistice he would destroy the line. Thereupon the director went to Copenhagen, stated the case to the Government, and strongly urged that the machinery carried off by General Hegermann Lindencrone should be returned, in order that the line might be used by the Prussians and saved from impending ruin. The Government, after hearing the arguments of the director, ordered that this should be done. Thereupon General Hegermann, an officer in whom public opinion has repeatedly expressed its perfect want of confidence, went to Copenhagen in his turn, urged reasons—strategical ones, it is said—for not restoring the machinery, and so enabling the Prussians to use the line, finally carried his point, and the Government revoked its order. It is not easy to see, when the Prussians were already at the Lim Fiord and the Danes north of that barrier, of what great



THE WAR IN DENMARK: RUINS OF THE LANGAA RAILWAY BRIDGE, IN JUTLAND, LATELY DESTROYED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

strategical importance it would be that the former should have the use of the few miles of railway as yet made in central Jutland. It might possibly facilitate and expedite their operations when the Fleet had to be covered; but if General Hegerman retreated as fast as he did after his discomfiture by the Austrians at Velle he need hardly fear even a railway-train. Be that as it may, the piston-rods and other essential machinery were not sent; the armature expired; the Prussian General sent for the manager of the railway and asked if he were prepared to take him by train to Viborg. He was not so, but he expressed his willingness to send to England without delay for the missing machinery, and to have it out within ten days or a fortnight. But the General was incredulous. He had given the order that he would destroy the line if there were not trains ready to run at the end of the armature, and his word he would keep. An explosive effect was sent to blow up Langaa Bridge, a costly iron one of a single span across the River Guden. I have not seen the bridge, for the carriage-road from Viborg to Randers runs far north of the railway, but I have seen photographs of it as it was and as it is, as a stately structure; and a perfect one it was. The work of destruction has been most completely done, at no small expense of powder, for the bridge was built as English engineers are wont to build, with a liberality of strength. A first explosion did but partly succeed. After blowing up the buttresses, one of the tubular girders was blown up with a charge of 1lb. of powder. Other damage has been done to the line. A small bridge has been blown up, turntables have been broken, and plates removed. But these are all trifles compared with the destruction of the great Langaa Bridge, which cost, if I am rightly informed, 200,000 Danish thalers, or upwards of £22,000. It was a cruel thing to do merely out of revenge on the Danes for having built the machinery, which might have been replaced in a few days. Some of the following papers, I understand, have pleaded that there were strategical reasons for the destruction of the bridge; but that only proves either gross ignorance of the facts of the case or wilful misrepresentation. The allied commanders were perfectly certain that the Danes would not cross the Lim Fiord and attack them, one against three or four, in their guarded camp in spite of it. Could they suppose the Danes capable of such unwonted temerity, they assuredly did not reckon on its being successful by success; and, finally, were it necessary to prevent traffic on the line, nothing was easier than to take up a few rails, which the railway people would doubtless themselves have done in order to save the bridge. It is perfectly legitimate to destroy railways that may really be of service to an enemy's army or to cut off his retreat, but the case of mere wanton mischievousness, and does little honour to those, wherever they may be, with whom the orders for its commission originated.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at 5, Clarence-place, Penzance, the wife of J. Barclay Montgomery, M.D., of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Villa Marina, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Fort Richmond, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of R. D. Buchanan, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 61, Buttond-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Welby, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. William Finch Hatton, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Stonelaven, Kincardineshire, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, the wife of Mr. Edmund Lamert, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Erbek, Constantinople, the wife of John Seager, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st inst., at the Pollards, Loughton, Essex, the wife of Edward Vickers, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Charleston House, Beckenham, Kent, Mrs. William Richardson, of a son.

Lady Denbigh, of a son.

At Acton Lodge, Cheshire, Mrs. C. A. Chetwynd Talbot, of a son.

On the 27th inst., at Cossebury Park, the Countess of Essex, of a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Mary Herbert, of a daughter.

At Ampthill Park, the Hon. Mrs. W. Lowther, of a son.

At the Deanery, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Bligh, of a son.

At South-street, Lady Colebrooke, of a son.

At Pershore Rectory, near Bromsgrove, the Hon. Mrs. A. Saville, of a daughter.

At Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Christ Church, Lee, by the Rev. Thomas England, Rector of North Lew, Devon, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William T. Rose, Incumbent, Benjamin F., eldest son of Benjamin Ingham, Esq., to Frances, only daughter of Elsworth England, Esq., both of Lee, in the county of Kent.

On the 7th of April, at Gayndah, Queensland, by the Rev. Father O'Connell, Mr. Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Mount, Esq., of Croggan, Ballyhaise, in the county of Derry, Ireland, to Mary Teresa, fourth daughter of the late Richard Kelly, Esq., of New Ross, Ireland, and of Gloucester-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

On the 24th inst., at St. John's, Eton, by the Rev. W. B. Marriott, John Prettyman Shipley Roberts, of 5, Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, solicitor, to Sarah Mary, third daughter of the late Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Eton, and Lisvane, co. Glamorgan.

On the 22rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, C. E. Boyle, son of the Hon. J. Boyle, to Lady T. Pepys, daughter of the first Earl of Cottenham.

On the 25th of May, at the Chateau de Mont-Vilgenon, near Melun, Vicomte G. de Maricourt, to Louise, only daughter of Baron de Pontalba.

At Plymouth, Captain E. P. T. Bevor, Coldstream Guards, to Fanny Emma, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. C. Dundas.

On the 19th inst., at Alverstoke, Warwickshire, C. B. Pelly, Esq., to Louisa Catherine Emma, youngest daughter of Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart.

At Bexley, R. N. Burgoyne, Esq., to Jaljee, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt. East Allington, Devon, the Rev. R. F. Carew, son of the late Sir H. Carew, Bart., to Charomme, Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. Hall, R.N.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Earle, to Mary, daughter of General Sir W. J. Codrington, G.C.B.

At Clifton, T. H. Parr, Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, to Mary Bridget, daughter of the late Capt. W. Dowden.

At St. Mary's, Bottons, Brompton, John, son of the Rev. W. Richards, Vicar of Dawlish, Devon, to Hannah, daughter of the late G. Gooch, Esq., and niece to the late Sir T. D. E. Smith, Bart.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, assisted by the Rev. George de Vitré, William Sherman Turner, Esq., only son of the late William Turner, Esq., and nephew of the late Sir William Mollens, Esq., of Cambridge-square, and Walton Lodge, Banstead, to Helen, third daughter of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., of Eton, and of Lisvane, Shrewsbury.

At Stanwell Church, Marylebone, the Hon. Ivo de Vesci E. T. Wykeham Fiennes, Major 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, son of Lord Saye and Sele, to Isabella Emily, daughter of Charles F. Gregg, Esq.

At Alveston, Warwickshire, C. B. Pelly, Esq., to Louisa Catherine, daughter of Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.

At Sir T. E. Hanmer's, Bart., Mr. Gosling, to Miss Hanmer.

At St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. G. Pepys, son of the first Earl of Cottenham, to Anna Ellen, daughter of J. Forster, Esq., of Charnden-place.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at The Pollards, Loughton, Essex, Harriette Edwards, the beloved wife of Edward Vickers, Esq.

On the 20th inst., at 1, Park-place Villas, Maida-hill West, Joseph Vickers, Esq., in the Bombay Medical Establishment, aged 74.

At Upper Brook-street, Lourn, relict of Sir W. W. Bailey, Bart., aged 81.

At Southsea, Jane Rose Nott, wife of Lieut.-Col. and Lucy Nott, in her 42nd year.

On the 12th of May, Vicomte Filemone Henry de Maricourt, Knight of the Orders of St. Francis and St. George, late officer in the service of Francis II. of Naples, aged 28.

On the 26th inst., at Prince's-gardens, Kensington, Evelyn Georgiana, the infant daughter of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Vernon, aged six months.

At Ampthill Park, Major-General Richard Hardinge, C.B., Royal Artillery, brother of the late Viscount Hardinge, aged 74.

At Moate, Galway, Ireland, wife of Captain Gascoyne, and daughter of his Grace the late Bishop of Tuam, in her 64th year.

On the 20th inst., at Bilston, Staffordshire, Augustus Pugin, Esq., Laureate Machell, Bengal Horse Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Allahabad, second surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Machell, in the 36th year of his age.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

A traveller through Oude gives a sad account of the present condition of Havelock's tomb. Writing to the *Bengal Harkaru*, he says:—"I reached the Alumbagh about five a.m., and could not pass without visiting the grave of Havelock. I was much surprised and disappointed to find the place utterly neglected. It might be as well, perhaps, to leave the house as it now stands, for it bears good evidence of the fighting there; but why the garden should be allowed to remain as it is cannot be well explained. Grass, shrubs, and bones stay at will through it; a large quantity of seemingly rotten timber lying about does not improve its appearance; the walls are almost lost in weeds and jungle, and it bears altogether a deserted look."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6.

SUNDAY, July 31.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Trinidad discovered by Columbus, 1498. Oxygen discovered by Joseph Priestley, 1774.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Henry III. of France, last of the Valois, assassinated by Jacques Clement, 1589. Accession of George I. and the house of Brunswick, 1714.

TUESDAY, 2.—Victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians, Thebans, &c., at Chæronea, and overthrow of Grecian liberty, 338 B.C. County Courts Act passed, 1846. Open moon, 9h. 36m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—The stupendous fort of Gwalior gallantly stormed by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858. Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869. Abolition of the union of the duchies, 1863.

THURSDAY, 4.—St. Dominge founded by Bartholomew Columbus, 1493. Battle of Alcacar. Sebastian of Portugal defeated and slain by the Moors, 1578.

FRIDAY, 5.—Great victory of Prince Eugene of Savoy over the Turks, at Belgrade, 1717. Foundations of the Crystal Palace laid by Archbishop, 1852.

SATURDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of Our Lord. Prince Alfred born, 1844. New Bankruptcy Act passed, 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.	A.M. h. m.
30 10 0	31 10 47	1 11 34	2 0 22	3 1 10	4 1 59	5 2 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER			WIND.		
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.	Humidity. Amount of Saturation. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Minimum in Night.	Maximum in Day.	General Direction.	Miles.	Number of Hours.
	Inches.	°	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
30	29·910	67·7	·02	3	55·0	47·8	W.		274	·000
31	29·871	65·7	51·2	·01	4	54·2	76·4	W. WSW. SW.	274	·000
1	29·783	64·1	61·7	·00	2	52·9	77·2	W. SW.	293	·015
2	29·982	64·0	49·3	·55	3	50·2	75·2	W. SW.	250	·000
3						50·2	77·0	W. WNW.	202	·000
4	29·702	59·2	52·5	·00	9	52·9	70·7	W. SW. NW.	247	·000
5	29·847	63·9	49·4	·07	5	52·9	71·7	WNW. W. N.	240	·000

The following are the readings of the self-registering thermometers for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Thursday (31st)	29·995	29·908	29·961	29·908	29·926	29·877
Temperature of Air	71·1°	67·6	64·9°	65·9°	64·9°	59·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	61·9°	56·9	55·6°	57·1°	56·4°	51·4°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

AUGUST, 1854.

MAIL STEAMERS DISPATCHED FOR			MAIL STEAMERS DUE FROM		
4	Calcutta and China	(Teneah) S	2	Calcutta and China	(Delhi) S
5	Egypt	(Ripon) S	3	Egypt and Malta	(Simoom) S
12	Malta	(Hindoo) S	3	Bombay and Mauritius	(Canada) S
19	Calcutta and China	(Orpheu) M	13	Calcutta, China, and Australia	
26	Egypt	(Ripon) S			(Simoom) S
30	Calcutta, China, Australia, and Mauritius	(Teneah) S	18	Calcutta, China, and Australia	(Teneah) S
31	Bombay	(Canada) S	19	Bombay	(Orpheu) M
139	Calcutta, China, Australia, and Mauritius	(Peninsular) M	25	Bombay	(Canada) S
			30	Calcutta and China	(Peninsular) M

S, Steamboat. M, Marseilles.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, JULY 30, COMPRISED OF 2 SHEETS AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office, for fifteen days from the date of publication, to all parts of the United Kingdom. The Half-Sheet Supplement, when published separately, pays a Postage on delivery of Id. Single Numbers, 1½d. Monthly Parts, 6d. Quarterly Parts, 1s. 6d. Every stamp (each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp. The free delivery of the Paper is limited to the rule, extends to such places only as are within three miles of the General Post Office.

The Illustrated London News pays two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamps is of no service for Foreign parts are to be sent abroad: these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates :—

Australia—Penny Stamp	Hamburgh—Penny Stamp	Malta—Penny Stamp	Sardinia—Penny Stamp
Austria—Penny Stamp	Holland—Penny Stamp	Mexico—Penny Stamp	Spain—Penny Stamp
Brazils—Penny Stamp	India—Two Stamps. This paper	Naples—Penny Stamp	Sweden—Penny Stamp
Canada—Penny Stamp	Ionian Islands—Penny Stamp	New Zealand—Penny Stamp	Switzerland—Penny Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp	Malta—Penny Stamp	Portugal—Penny Stamp	Turkey—Penny Stamp
China—Two Stamps	Mauritius—Penny Stamp	Prussia—Penny Stamp	United States—Penny Stamp
Denmark—Two Stamps. This paper	Mexico—Penny Stamp	Russia—Two Stamps. This paper	West Indies—Penny Stamp
France—Penny Stamp	Naples—Penny Stamp	Sardinia—Penny Stamp	

An edition of this paper specially printed for transmission abroad. The postage of this edition is one penny ordinary sheet paper is double to those places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin-paper edition.

THE ILLUSTRA ED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 30.

THE prorogation of Parliament, the termination of the season, and the departure from town of all who are not compelled to remain in it, will now hand over the metropolis to its improvers. They will be left in full possession of highways and byways, and there will be no impetuous owners of aristocratic mansions to rage at obstructions to their rapid career, or merchants to menace with penalties the sulky sluggards whose carts make it impossible to say when one can get on Change; no lawyers to storm from hansoms at the "block" that adds new delays to the course of law. The newspapers will no longer be enlivened by the wrath of the Home Secretary, and Parliament will cease to be told, unfilially, that they are utterly useless as fathers of the City and had better delegate their functions to Sir Richard Mayne.

But, as we hope and expect to find, when the winter shall roll round, that much has been done; and as hopes and expectations are not unfrequently doomed to disappointment, it may be as well to leave on record a decided protest against the grievances to which we have so long been subjected. Protests are seldom of much use in themselves, for they are generally the last resource of the unfortunate victim of a gentleman to whom the great Lord Ellenborough is said to have observed, in reply to an emphatic declaration, "Very well. Protest, and go home, and be hanged." But they serve us as useful memoranda. We shall know where to begin again with our indignation; and though there is no need of "nursing our wrath to keep it warm," like the lady in Burns's poem, we shall not do amiss to preserve a register of the inflictions we have endured. Be it remembered, therefore, that for many months London has been in a state of siege and barricade, by reason of the "improvements." The Metropolitan Railway had scarcely cleared away its huge piles and covered in its abysses, when the great arteries were seized in the grip of the emissaries of the Sewerage. They went to work with the zeal of an army that knows its only safety to be in lines and intrenchments; and a series of fortifications, mostly surmounted by huge scaffolds that in the twilight resembled the guillotine in the last scenes of "The Dead Heart," and surrounded by stockades that would defy a New Zealand warrior, arose in our chief thoroughfares. The sites of these erections seemed ingeniously selected to give the most hindrance to the traffic and the most trouble to the police. If there was a particular part of the line that was already too narrow, and an ordinary point of conflict, that was the place chosen for the new obstruction. Let those who have to drive during the opera season to hear the first act of "Faust" testify to the total success of the barricades. Let those who have had bills to take up in the City, and have sought to comply with the polite invitation to call between two and four, and before three on Saturday, say how their credit was jeopardized by Mr. Thwaites's blocks. We make no doubt that very good reasons could be assigned for all that has been done, though nobody has ever condescended to try to explain to a furious public that its sufferings were necessary. But we have, while detained in the neighbourhood of the odious obstructions, had ample time to note that the work seemed to be done in the most leisurely fashion, and that it was struck at the easiest hours. In France, relays of men would have been kept employed night and day rather than that the business and comfort of a great city should be needlessly injured; and if any things are differently managed here, and we can only submit. Nevertheless, we are now full of remembrance of what we have suffered, and we shall be in no mood to find ourselves, in the winter, when vehicles are a necessary of life, in the same mess of muddle and block which the streets present at the end of July.

The Sewerage impediments not being enough to bear, another tyranny has been set up, and this is one which demands a grave consideration. The Sewers must soon be finished; but when will the Embankment be completed? We cannot but think. But in the mean time there has been introduced into our crowded streets a new obstruction of the grimmest sort. Let anyone who wishes to comprehend it stand for half an hour, at any part of the day, before the office of this Journal, or, still better, a little further east, and near Messrs. Child's book-closet, better known as Temple Bar. He will there see strings of huge, massy carts, driven by the most stolid clowns, crawling slowly backwards and forwards, or motionless amid the traffic they have arrested. Some are full of earth and rubbish; some are empty. Against the obstructions thus caused, policemen rave and gesticulate in vain, vainly storms the man of business from his hansom cab, vainly gnashes his teeth the physician in his carriage, vainly launches his sulphurous omnibus out, as vainly hurls his curse the sulfer driver. Nothing can then these carts, nothing can move the savages who rule them. These force their way amid lighter vehicles, reckless of paint and of wheels; and when they choose to halt for a wrangle or a discussion they do so, and there they stop. A mile of carts are suddenly brought to a standstill. Even (and there is a gleam of fierce comfort in the sight) the railway-van demons can do nothing against these machines, and the brutal driver of the Juggernaut car that has been tyrannising over all else now meets as brutal an adversary, and whom he greets with sneers in vain. The Strand and Fleet-street are absolutely at the mercy of the Embankment carter. That he might be compelled to come earlier and later, and that he might be forced to adopt routes that would not much hinder the traffic is of course clear; but who thinks of doing it? We shall, were legislation or police-direction attempted, there would be the usual outcry about common-law rights, and, as Mr. Punch suggests, Magna Charta and the Vaccination Act. To this nuisance Londoners will be hopelessly consigned for the rest of the year, and in the greatest commercial city of the world there is no one to interfere in the interest of hindered commerce.

Happy are those who can get away, and in deep shades or by green seas forget all wrongs. But the winter will come, and we must all return—carriages must roll, cabs must stink, omnibuses must jolt, and—worst of all—it will be a time when if we are to come back to the blocks and struggles which disgrace our capital. Should it be so, the citizens of London will surely exert themselves for their liberation: and we, who quarter their arms, shall be prompt to aid in agitation against the shameful nuisances we have recorded for condemnation.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health. Princess Helena is convalescent.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Prince Louis of Hesse went to Aldershott. Upon his Royal Highness's return, after the field-day, he was met at Southampton, by Princess Alice in the Fairy. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with the Queen. The Duke of Argyll arrived at Osborne, and dined at dinner with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis and Princess Beatrice, drove in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Prussia, and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Leiningen at West Cowes.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Princess of Leiningen visited the prince for females at Parkhurst.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out. Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Prussia had a cruise in the Solent in the Fairy.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louis, Princess Beatrice, and Prince William of Prussia, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne. The Earl of Clarendon returned to London.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House yesterday week for Frogmore House.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses had an excursion upon the river, and witnessed the Eton regatta. The Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, Lieutenant-General Keppel, Captain G. H. Grey, and Mr. Herbert Fisher, entered the boat the Albert Edward at half-past six, the Prince, Captain Grey, and the waterman rowing. Their Royal Highnesses arrived opposite the Eton Rowing Club time to witness the starting of the boats for Surley Hall. The Prince and Princess remained to see the race over and the return of the boats from Surley, when their Royal Highnesses met them and returned to the Brocas, opposite the college, where the prizes were displayed, after which the crews of the boats rowed past the Prince's boat, and cheers were given for the Prince, Captain Grey, and the Princess rowed from the scene amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, and returned to Frogmore.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess drove to Virginia Water and dined in the Fishing Temple. The Duchess of Cambridge visited their Royal Highnesses at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess left Frogmore for Goodwood House, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the races. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded by the South-Western Railway to the Chaplain Junction, where Mr. Hawkins, general manager of the Brighton, Lewes, and South-Coast Railway, was in waiting to conduct the Prince and Princess, via Croydon, Three Bridges, and Arundel, to Chichester, where the Royal travellers arrived, after a most agreeable journey through a charming variety of country, at two o'clock. At Chichester the Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Captain Grey, were received by the Duke and Duchess, with whom they proceeded to Goodwood House. The Prince and Princess afterwards went, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess, to the racecourse, where the Royal party were received with cheers on a huge concourse of company. The Prince and Princess went to the racecourse again on Thursday and Friday, the last day for the Goodwood Cup. Yesterday (Friday) their Royal Highnesses took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and proceeded to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess De Montpensier have left Trinity-square for Shirley's Royal Victoria Hotel at St. Leonards-on-Sea, for the benefit of sea-bathing.

The Grand Duchess Marie, sister of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at Cronberg Hotel from Belgium en route for Tongay.

The Count Schwarzer (of Austria) has left Sackville House, St. James's, on Saturday last for Berlin, on a tour of a few weeks in Germany.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle.

The Marquis of Bowmont left town on Tuesday for Floors Castle, near Kelso.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda have left town for the season, and will take a cruise in the noble Marquis's yacht till they take up their residence at Moore Abbey.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Germany.

The Marquis of Bristol and the Ladies Herrey left the family residence in St. James's-square yesterday for Widland, in Bohemia.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Knowsley, near Liverpool.

Earl and Countess Spencer left Spencer House, St. James's, on Saturday last, en route for Althorpe Park, Northamptonshire, for the season.

Countess De Grey has left town for Wrest Park, near Ripon, for the season.

Earl and Countess Jermyn have left town on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, at Cadlands, near Southampton.

Earl and Countess Ashburnham and Lady Katherine Ashburnham are present at Addlestone Park.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn left Cambridge House on Tuesday, for Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, on a visit to Countess Cowley.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley have left Bagshot Park on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

Lady Egerton of Tatton and the Hon. Miss Egerton left town on Wednesday for a tour in Germany.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner took place on Saturday last at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.

The Duchess of Wellington had an evening party on Monday evening at Apsley House.

Viscountess Palmerston had a reception on Saturday evening last at Cambridge House, at which a large circle assembled.

A Royal decree issued at Madrid on Wednesday appoints a committee of directors to erect a statue in honour of Christopher Columbus.

The Earl and Countess of Hanover were entertained every week by Royal proclamation. No time has been fixed for their resignation.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at St. Petersburg on the 22nd, after having reviewed the garrison of Finland in the 20th, and at Dunaburg on the night of the 21st.

The Swiss Government has ordered its chiefs of the Department of Commerce to open negotiations for a commercial treaty with Italy.

The Governor of Barcelona, in Spain, is occupied in founding a large chain-cable establishment for the use of the navy. He has, for the sum of six soos, a basin of soup, a portion of meat, and a good piece of bread may be had.

A shopkeeper at Vichy has adopted as a sign to his establishment, "The Three Theological Virtues," illustrated by medallions representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, portraits of the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the Empress.

A funeral service for the memory of King Louis Bonaparte, father of the Emperor, was celebrated on Tuesday in the Church of St. Leu Orsine (Seine-et-Oise). Madame Vaillant, Madame Hortense Cornu, and others present, with the functionaries of the arrondissement, and a deputation of soldiers of the 14th Regiment.

Advices received at Paris from Tunis represent the condition of affairs at that place as very unfavourable. The Khasnadar persists in requiring the payment of a large sum from the Jews, and threatenings have broken up their camp. The troops of the Bey are in the neighbourhood of Tunis.

The monthly returns issued by the Poor-Law Board continue to show a steady improvement in the pauper list. The return for July, at the end of that month, a decrease of 6·9 per cent in the number of persons in receipt of relief as compared with the last month, and 5·5 per cent decrease was large, it was in the manufacturing districts; it amounted to above thirty per cent and in the north-western division, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at the house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £71 were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Aberdovey and Barmouth for going off, in the course of a storm, to the assistance of the crew and passengers, consisting of nearly 300 persons, on board the emigrant ship Cambrian, from Liverpool for New York, which had stranded on Arklow Bank on the night of the 20th inst. As the weather was not very favourable, many boats were unable to put off, and those that did, to take the passengers on board, and afterwards to take the ship to Wicklow. A new set of life-boat signals has been adopted for use by the coast-guard and other men of life, two men from the entire Phantom, of Preston, which, during a gale on the 14th inst., stranded on Lytham Sands, and rescued the whole crew. It was stated that, in connection of the promptitude and skill of the saviors, that, in a short time after they were safely on shore, they were called to two more for rescuing, at some risk, in a small boat, one out of two men whose boat in the meantime capsized on stormy waters on the coast of Donegal. One poor fellow perished before assistance could reach him. Payments amounting to upwards of £300 were made on various life-boat establishments. The committee decided to place a life-boat at a favourable opportunity on the coast, and to call it the Sir Cornelius Scholefield, in addition to the gift of £100 to the institution by his son, the Hon. Beauchamp Scholefield, of Bombay. The executors of the late Mr. Thomas Reade, of Kensington, had paid her legacy of £500 to the society; and the legacy of the late Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of £50, had also been received. Lieutenant Rodney Mahon, R.N., who assisted in China £27 in his pay, and Lady Jane Ellice, £10, and subscriptions and donations to the amount of £1,000 were announced to the institution. During the past month the society had sent new life-boats to Blackpool, New Brighton, and Seaton Carew, Cornwall. They were all the gifts of benevolent persons to the institution.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocation of the Northern Province has been adjourned until the 18th of August.

The Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Crowther, the newly consecrated Bishop of the Niger, the first Anglican Bishop of his race and colour, left England by the mail-steamer which left Liverpool on Saturday last for Africa.

The Bishop of Ripon, on Wednesday week, consecrated the Church of Bramley, near Ripon, which has been rebuilt at a cost of £2500. The principal contributor was Mr. Samuel Brown, of Bramley.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have voted a sum of £1000 to carry on the operations of the Bishop of Newcastle at Grafton and Armidale. The new see will be formed out of the present extensive diocese of Sydney. It is expected that a Bishop will be nominated in the course of a few days.

The new church of St. Paul, Wokingham, built by Mr. Walter, M.P., was consecrated, last Saturday, by the Bishop of Oxford. The church, which stands on a site of two acres intended as a burying-ground for the new district, is built of flint and stone, and consists of nave, chancel, north and south vestry and organ-chamber, and a tower and spire 170 ft. in height.

An Ornithological Museum has been established in the church of St. Mary, Hunslet, Leeds, which had been rebuilt on the site of the old edifice. The total cost of the work is £6000, and £4000 of this sum has been raised by parishioners for the organ, clock, bells, &c., the cost of the fabric itself having been defrayed by the son and two daughters of the late Mr. J. Ingham, a cloth manufacturer in the parish, as a memorial to their father.

The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, rural dean of Beddington, celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday on Wednesday week by an entertainment to the wives and widows of his poorer parishioners, which took place on the garden of the Rectory, and was attended among the guests by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Dowager Duchess of Somerset, and the Bishop of Shaftesbury.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society was held at the society's offices, Somerset-house, Strand, on Tuesday. A report stated that the operations of the society extended over a period of seven years, and during that time 1,000 cases had been relieved, the amount of pecuniary grants to the amount of £7910. Since the publication of the last report grants had been made to 181 cases, and 150 cases were under consideration awaiting investigation. It appeared from the balance-sheet that the year's receipts amounted to £2,042 8s. 3d., and the total sum raising the society's funds to £8,042 8s. 3d.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has withdrawn his name from the list of vice-presidents of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, in consequence of the resolution which has been passed to establish a Church of Wesleyan wishing to become a minister of the Church of England can be admitted to St. Aidan's College without undergoing any examination, or any advantageous terms." The noble Earl has expressed his opinion that such a scheme of Church of England as it is offensive to the Wesleyans.

The Rural Dean of the Deanery of Cleobury Mortimer, in North Worcestershire was held in the Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, on Tuesday week—the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, M.A., Rector of Stoke Prior, presiding—of Tuvrey, Bois, holds its third annual festival there on the 14th inst. The proceedings began by a choral forthcoming, which was followed by a sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, M.A., Rector of Stoke Prior, from Matthew xxiv. 14. The second annual festival of the Church Choral Union of Shropshire was held in Burwood Church on the 20th inst. (St. James's Day). Eleven churches were present. The Rev. Mr. Monk, organist to the Abbey, Shrewsbury, under whose direction the choirs had been trained for this festival, was conductor.—The Rural Deanery of Wells, in the Deanery of Bishop's Wells, has held its two festivals this year—the first at South Petherton on the 21st ult., and the second at Bradford, on Wednesday last. About 140 members sang at each festival, and the services throughout were successful.—The Rural Deanery of Bath has held its annual festival in the abbey church of that town, on Thursday week, when seven choirs mustered and sang heartily and well.

TESTIMONIALS.—A handsome set of plate, consisting of a teapot, cream-jug, sugar-basin, and six teaspoons, has been presented by the parishioners of Bishop Wearmouth to the Rev. Edward Ellis, on his leaving the town to become Vicar, the Rev. Henry Fellowes, for more than fifty-one years Vicar of the parish, and who has resigned his living on account of infirmity.—The Rural Dean has been elected Rector of Bromley, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Bowyer. The Rev. P. W. Bruyn Bayley, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hull—a piece of plate and a purse of sovereigns, presented by his parishioners.—The Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Athlone, on the resignation of Christ Church, Liversedge—three silver salvers and a purse of sovereigns.—The Rev. Thomas Dempsey of Ballymore, and the members of the choir, and a gold pencil-case from the scholars.—The Rev. J. S. Sutherland, Incumbent of Christ Church, Bradford, and the Rev. J. Congregation of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green.—The Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Rector of Hazeley, Hants, and Lady Mildmay, on the 21st inst., on their having resigned his living to take charge of the benefice of Long Marston, Yorkshire, presented with a handsome silver tea and coffee service and a purse containing £100.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. James, Incumbent of Christ Church, Bradford, to be Honorary Canon of Ripon.—*Rectories*: Rev. C. H. Burnham to Cobenhee, Northamptonshire; Rev. T. B. Bates to Ingoldsby, Lincoln; Rev. R. F. Dop to Bassingham, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. Orme to Lyndon, Rutlandshire; Rev. J. E. Troughton to Ashwell, Rutlandshire; Rev. J. Hall to Ayston, Rutland; Rev. J. Bennett, Rev. F. W. Browne to Almondsbury; Rev. J. S. Clarke, to Goodhurst, Kent; Rev. J. Gwyn to Llanfihangel-Nant-Melan, Radnorshire; Rev. J. Hughes to Gawsworth, Cons., Rev. T. Smith to Dundrum. *Perpetual Curacy*: Rev. J. B. Roberts to Bryn-Crug, Merionethshire.—The Rev. W. A. Jones has been with chaplaincy of Orotti Union; Rev. G. J. Chester to Irvine and Stirlingshire; Rev. J. Bell to Dalmellington, Ayrshire; Rev. W. Vincent to Sedgefield, Durham; Rev. W. Vincent to Bet-lington, Kent; Rev. G. Richardson to Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.—The Rev. Mr. Hoodle, rector of west-Grawsend (and not Old Milton, as stated last week); Rev. E. L. Lace to St. Clement, Worcester; Rev. R. Hall to Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwick.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Last Saturday was "Election Saturday" at Eton College, when the usual formalities took place, closing with a cricket-match in the Upper Playing-fields between a procession of boats manned by gay costumes, rowing from Windsor to Surley Hall, where they had a reflection in the open air. The Duke of Cambridge and a large party were also on the spectators. A dinner also took place in the college-hall, at which Dr. Goodford, the provost, presided, and a large party assembled. Monday was the 4th of autumn vacation, which will last about seven weeks. The lower boys return to Windsor on the 12th of September, and the upper boys on the 13th to form on Friday, the 16th, when the whole of the scholars will have returned.—The annual speech-day at Harrow took place on Thursday week, when Mr. Elton, which has just concluded, went made about two hundred speeches, and received a number of prizes. The proceedings terminated with the usual speech, placed on the list. The following are the names of the successful candidates, in order of merit:—Toy, Bowen, Bourne, Keating, Steere, Thring, Bp. Pulman, twelve; Ainsley, eleven; Bp. Pulman, ten; Bowen, nine; Keating, eight; Toy, Bourne, Steere, seven; Thring, six; Bp. Pulman, five; Bp. Pulman, four; Gregory, thirteen; Pulman, thirteen; Avern, nine; Bourne, Keating, Steere, seven; Ackland, six; Bowen, five; Smith, four; Thring, three; Bp. Pulman, two.

The death of Mr. Joseph O'Leary Vice-President of Queen's College, Galway, is announced. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated with honours in 1837. He was called to the Bar in 1845, and soon obtained a reputation as a sound lawyer and a powerful speaker. He was appointed to the professorship in Queen's College, Galway, and to the chair of English History and Literature, which he has filled with great ability and decease.

The examination of speeches and awards of prizes at the midsummer examination of stationers' School took place on Tuesday at Stationers' Hall, the examination having been conducted by the masters of the school. The attendance was good, although it has been little more than three years in existence, has already accommodated 200 boys, and the prospects of the pupils connected with it at various public examinations.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Marylebone and All Saints' Grammar-School, which was established in 1852, and is in union with the National Society, took place on Thursday week in the theatre of the Marylebone Institute, Edward-street, Portman-square, in presence of a large number of spectators. Archdeacon Sinclair presided over the meeting, and the Rev. Sidney Brooks.

The annual distribution of prizes to, and recitations by, the boys of St. John's-wood Collegiate School took place on Wednesday at the Assembly-rooms, Hall-place, Upper Bayswater, in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the pupils.

The Rev. Charles Duke Yonge, Normal Master of St. Mark's College-Schools, Chelsea, has been selected to fill the post of Head Master of the new Albert Middle-class College, at Framlingham, Suffolk.

A traders' congress is about to be opened at Hanover. Most of the principal towns in this confederation will be represented at the opening of the decimal system into Germany.

The freshly-erected cupola crowning the Church of the Transfiguration at St. Petersburg fell on the 14th inst. The loss of life would have been comparatively limited but not crowds of townspeople forced an entrance into the edifice beyond the control of the police or military to immediate attendance. The concussion created by the falling dome in a short time brought down the whole structure, overwhelming hundreds in the ruin.

An account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of June, has been issued. The total revenue amounted to £69,302,909, and the total expenditure (including £700,000 for fortifications) to £67,345,078, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £1,943,837. The balances in the Exchequer on the 30th ult. amounted to £7,748,951.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist body held their annual conference this year at Bradford. The present is the hundred and twenty-first conference of Methodism. The annual assembly now returns to Bradford after several years, having been held there first in 1853, when the Rev. John Lomas was placed in the chair by a virtually unanimous vote. An appendix to a brief account, abridged chiefly from the *Manchester Guardian*, of the Conference, shows the time of going to press with our early edition:—

The Jubilee Committee met at Bradford on Saturday. About seventy ministers and laymen were present. It was reported that the amount promised to the jubilee fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has reached £28,239. Of this sum England contributes £20,619 7s. 7d., Ireland, £3,888 12s. 9½d.; and foreign stations, £3,731 0s. 4½d. The preparation of a jubilee volume was remitted to the Rev. Dr. Hoole. The sum of £1,000 is the amount already paid in to £48,868. It was resolved that the general mission century committee be requested to carry out the scheme already announced, and prepare its details for the future consideration of the jubilee committee.

On Monday, the Committee of Privileges, and the annual Conference elected, the chair being taken by the ex-president, the Rev. Charles Prest. The Rev. Dr. Hoole read a long programme of matters for the arrangement of the Conference. A detailed statement of the general committee was read, giving an account of the operations of the year. The Rev. Dr. Osborn moved the thanks of Government and last year to Wesleyan schools, in the shape of capitation grants, &c., was also read. The following statistics had been carefully collected:—Weekday schools in Great Britain, 562, being an increase of 9; day scholars, 82,536, an increase of 1,000; Sunday schools, 1,000, an increase of 9; Sunday scholars, 82,251, an increase of 5,000; scholars who are members of the Church or of select classes, 31,000, an increase of 1,275. The number of Sunday schools for the year had been £10,765, or an increase of £8 91. The total amount of the Chapel Committee's grants for the year's work, which was of a very satisfactory character; after which a discussion took place upon the best means of providing for spreading copies that, in many localities, the congregations of importance have not yet established day-schools. Assistance from the Committee could be obtained by application to the schools in various districts to collect information on the mode of conducting Sunday-schools, and the success of the society.

The Worn-out Preachers' Committee met on Monday, and a report was read by the Rev. J. Jefferson. The report stated that since the meeting of 1863 twenty-one ministers had died, and given their sanction to the building of a larger one, and the Committee had, therefore, enlargements and additions in contemplation. The Rev. Dr. Osborn moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hoole, and carried. The Rev. Dr. Osborn moved the adoption of the report of home-mission operations

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION GROUND.



MACHINERY IN MOTION.—SEE PAGE 119.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



MACHINERY IN MOTION.—SEE PAGE 118.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

An exhausted House! Such has been the general remark from mouth who has been apologising at two in the morning, and all the speech he meant to deliver if he had been allowed an hour in the evening. What is this praise to those fifteen or twenty members who have spoken consecutively—a sitting which began at three o'clock, and lasted till nearly the corresponding hour of the afternoon? Such a feat would probably not have been attempted in the days when the Parliamentary privilege of counting out the House for want of forty members was a considerable annoyance to those who had left their names of private members, who did not choose to be present at the moment when they were called on, and who therefore postponed the orders and retreated to the smoking-room, or the refreshment-room, to allow the adjournment. The next day, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Lord Chancellor, and Queen Victoria herself, in the Diplomatic gallery, were compelled to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer explain his financial scheme, which was to be embalmed him in the regrets and almost great satisfaction to which was always before snappish without more than fifty members sitting in front of him. Mr. Goodwood Palmerston coolly replied that he saw no reason why he should speak for two hours and a half, because the House was tired. Then what a shout arose, and how the Speaker was obliged to make about Japan, because a few company had been sent to Yokohama to open trade! Waking on the morning with all their heads aching, to observe Lord Naas, instigated by the same Mr. Goodwood, to urge him to give a second lecture on China, the fulfilment of which must have been a burden to the Royal Victoria Hotel at Southampton, and the Emperor of Russia at Peterhoff, in the course of the day, was pathetic men in tremendous when it comes to Tuesday for Flour. Lord House, of a few weeks in Germany threaten a discussion on Japan.

To show how exhausted the members were, it is stated that Sir Charles Wood, on this occasion, Clarendon Hotel for Lord Tuesday for Flour. Palmerston, was unable to find a House sufficiently full to move the Speaker out of the chair, so as it were taking a lesson how to make be had been used to Yokohama in a morning, and have left town for the nation on finance, instead of, as has been the custom, on the Speaker's chair. Another figure in the great balance-sheet of the Parliamentary session, and by dint of economy no doubt for the purpose of the Budget, is his frame, which such an effort of latent Farrance's Hotel, Piccadilly, strength must have left a shadow of. Mr. Gladstone, in Bohemia. as he had learned that it was possible for a Parliament to speak for four hours on a single subject, full of matter, and teeming with interest, House, St. James's Square, Mr. Bright, its audience without a single tangible fact Derby, Park, near Epsom. or piece of information, and had asserted that there were three millions of revenue over the expenditure of the year, and a public meeting of which he was a member, vote of thanks had been passed to him for his successful administration of the affairs of the country, he could not be gathered from a statement that India has recovered from its deficiency, and has kept almost within the estimates and financial prosperity. Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Gladstone's Budget as a financial orator, and it is a little too much for a gentleman who is a Member of Parliament or a privy councillor, and a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Master of Arts, and a Doctor of Civil Law, and a Doctor of Laws, and a Doctor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Divinity, and a Doctor of Music, and a Doctor of Philosophy, and a Doctor of Science, and a Doctor of Literature, and a Doctor of Anything else, and a Doctor of Everything else, and a Doctor of Nothing

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



MACHINERY IN MOTION.—SEE PAGE 119.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

As exhausted House! Such has been the phrase in every gentleman's mouth who has been apologising at two in the morning for not making all the speech he meant to deliver if he had had his chance at an early hour in the evening. What is this state of exhaustion, as applicable to those fifteen or twenty members who prolong talk for eleven hours successively—a sitting which began at three in the afternoon having lasted till nearly the corresponding hour of the next morning, and which would probably not have concluded then but for the almost divine Parliamentary privilege of counting out? On Wednesday in last week there was a considerable amount of business standing in the names of private members, who did not choose to come down for two hours after the House had met; and the Government, having postponed the orders and waited for some time, was obliged at last to allow the adjournment. The next day up rose several of these members, complaining of positive injustice in their Lordships' having rights—Lord Claud Hamilton, acting as an amateur reformer of grievances, putting himself into a towering passion, making the roof ring with his indignation, and contemplating in his peculiar manner, which can only be compared to the violent wriggling of the figures in the "Contortions" of the steel-cut which our Swiss friends love to tumble to pieces. Then Mr. Ayrton, who had their grounds by tumbling to pieces. Then Mr. Ayrton, who had intended to bring on at length the question of the balance of power in Europe, and who was in the house, but, being absent at a time and for a period which was suspicious of luncheon, missed his opportunity, was angry, with a calmness that must have been the result of long self-command, at the House's having counted him out. Exhausted! worn out! Why, on this very evening there was a large House than has been assembled to Yokohama to prevent the British Legation from blackening its walls with all their beads on. It is no good fun to waking one morning with all their beads on. It is no good fun to waking one morning with all their beads on. It is no good fun to waking one morning

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES BILL.—The Commons' amendments to this bill were brought before the House.—Lord BERESFORD moved that the amendments be printed, so that they might be considered more particularly by their Lordships, and be discussed to-morrow. In that case Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday.—The Archbishop divided, and there were—Contents, 8; Not Contents, 18. Majority for considering the amendments at once, 10. Some amendments were agreed to, and the reasons for disagreeing with the others were forwarded to the Lower House.

The sitting was suspended for a considerable time, waiting the result of a conference with the Commons upon the Railway Construction Facilities Bill. The result was, as usual, an amicable understanding between both Houses, concerning being made on both sides, when the bill finally passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MR. H. SEYMOUR gave notice that early next Session he should move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues of the Church in Ireland.

In answer to Mr. Kinglake, MR. LAYARD said the French troops were in possession of several places in Mexico. It was difficult to say whether for a long time past the Mexican Government had been in possession of them. It had always been the practice to recognise the *de facto* Government, and the practice had been followed in the present instance.

The Lords' amendments to the Railways Construction Facilities Bill were considered, with one or two exceptions, agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Railway Companies Powers Bill were considered and agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill were considered and agreed to.

The order for the committal of the Partnership Law Amendment Bill was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

EMIGRATION (AMERICA).—Lord E. HOWARD called attention to the subject of emigration to the United States of America, and moved for the prolongation of the war now raging in that country. The noble Lord referred to numbers of cases in which a great many mechanics had been decoyed over to America, under the inducement of good work and high wages in large towns in the North. Instead of being conveyed to that place, they were landed in New York, and there, having been interfered with while, shortly, they were in the enjoyment of wages, and ultimately many of them were compelled to enter the Federal army from sheer necessity to escape starvation. He looked with great satisfaction on the great emigration at present going on, and he advised large manufacturers to do their utmost to stop the flow of skilled labour from the agricultural districts. The noble Lord then referred to the circumstances that occurred a short time ago in Ireland, and afterwards extracted from the papers, the names of those who had unfortunately been driven into quitting England for America, all of whom advised their friends not to follow them. He entertained no suspicion upon all indictments to visit the United States at the present moment. It might be that the wages given were higher than here than those in England, yet the price of the necessaries of life were so enormous that the balance was earned in England as compared with the wages obtained in America. If it were possible, he should like the Government to give some expression of opinion upon the subject; but he did not suppose that Lord Russell would do all that was possible to protect those who had been kidnapped from their native land to take part in a struggle in which they had no interest in the contending parties. The noble Lord concluded by moving for certain papers relative to the question.—Mr. LAYARD said he could not refuse to take part in calling attention to the subject of emigration to America. He could not see how many of the difficulties mentioned by the noble Lord could be obviated, but he advised the greatest caution to be observed by all quitting their native land. The Government had directed their representatives in every oil that was possible to protect English emigrants; but, at the same time, he hoped that all those parties who were about to emigrate to the States suppose that emigration should be stopped—would exercise the greatest discretion. The emigration officers in the noble Lord's own county were ready do all in their power to prevent undue practices; but he felt certain that Money was to be attached to the emigration agents themselves, who were willingly give the noble Lord all the papers he desired.—MR. F. HENNESSY, seeing the number for Ireland in the list in question, said that from 1851 to 1861 the American army was going on at the present time to the same extent as it was at the beginning of the civil war. Could there be a doubt that the greatest importance that extreme caution should be exercised by emigrants. The present view of the American dollar was certainly not a fair one. It was not the extent of the horror of the present struggle and the sacrifice of human life was not the real state of the case. The noble Lord had not been already sacrificed.—SIR E. PERY, in reply to the hon. and learned member, said a precaution had been adopted in the case of Ireland. The Irish Act would check the tide of emigration from Ireland. The greatest efforts were made by the Irish Government to prevent the Irish people from going to America.—After a few words from Mr. F. Taylor, Lord J. MANNERS thought that the language of the noble Lord was not one to excite a feeling that it was not safe for the humbler people of England to go to America to find a home.—The motion was agreed to.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the institute, now in its twenty-first year, was opened in the ancient town of Warwick. The archæologists met at the Courthouse. The assembly-room was quite filled, and on the platform were the Marquis Camden, Lord Leigh, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Greaves, M.P., Mr. Bernard Hope, Archdeacon Sandford, Dr. Beke, Dr. Mac Cabe, Archdeacon Jones, Dr. Wilbraid, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Brocklebye, Sir John Eeltoft, Mr. Grant, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge; Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Sharpe, Sir E. Ryley, C.B.; Rev. H. Hill, &c. As Warwick itself is a centre of great antiquarian interest, numerous and several localities in the neighbourhood of equal attraction, the congress was brilliantly attended. The proceedings were formally opened by the Marquis Camden presiding the chair of the meeting. An address of congratulation from the Corporation of Warwick was presented by the Mayor. Lord Leigh then introduced the Mayor and Corporation to the audience. His Lordship, as president and as a Warwickshire man, gave the Corporation a hearty welcome to the meeting. He congratulated them on the fit choice—the ancient Castle of Kenilworth and the birthplace of the Immortal Bard. Dr. Wheeler added a few words of congratulation on the objects of these meetings; and Mr. Greaves, M.P., on the part of the town of Warwick, offered congratulations and welcome. Mr. Bernard Hope returned thanks for the reception of the institute, adding that it was most meet they should hold their anniversary at Warwick, "rather than any other part of that great compeller of English archæologist, Dugdale" (Hear). Archdeacon Sandford, on behalf of the clergy, welcomed the institute to the county of Worcester. The Bishop of Oxford acknowledged the welcome given by various bodies, and particularly by the clergy. Archdeacon Jones referred to the wolfries of the county, commencing with the great Saxon Wonder of the passing ruined to ruin. Mr. Brocklebye, on behalf of Chichester (a laugh); and the great reigning Abbot of Leigh (laughter) had received them with more than hospitality. Mr. Greaves, president of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society, then invited the members to visit the Museum. Dr. Bloxham gave a short history of the county, its Roman and Saxon remains; the Visits of several crowned princes—Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Elizabeth, James I.; Charles I. and II.; William III., George III., William IV., and her present Majesty. Mr. Bloxham also noticed Shakspeare, Drayton, Somerville, and Walter Savage Landor. Shenstone was another of the Warwickshire worthies whose character had not been fully understood. Mr. Bloxham then referred to Warwickshire as the seat of the civil war of the seventeenth century, and concluded with the honourable record of Queen Victoria's visit to Coventry. After the formal business of the morning, Mr. Pollett read a paper on Warwick Castle, and the "Painted Chamber," which is the finest specimen of the early style in the chapel. St. Mary's Church, and other objects of interest in Warwick. In the evening there was a meeting for the reading of papers.

The programme of Wednesday included visits to Warwick Castle, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth Castle, besides the ancient town of Warwick itself. In the morning the chair was taken by the "Parliament of Kenilworth," by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and by Mr. Charles Young, Clerk of Warwick Parliament. A large party visited Warwick Castle, their inspection occupying three hours. The Earl of Warwick gave an address descriptive of the history and plan of the castle and its owners; and the party, some 200 in number, proceeded into the courtyard, Mr. Scharf, F.S.A., pointing out the chief points of interest, especially the large and valuable collection of pictures. At two o'clock about 150 ladies and gentlemen proceeded by road (nine miles) to Stoneleigh Abbey, on the invitation of the noble owner, Lord Leigh. The visitors, having inspected the mansion, embarked in the cloister-grove of the ancient abbey, where Mr. Bloxham explained the position of the old cloister. Lord Leigh afterwards entertained the party at a sumptuous luncheon, and they then repaired to inspect the famous ruins of Kenilworth Castle.

Such is a brief outline of the proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday. Next week we shall present to our readers a report of the proceedings of the congress. A more full description of the archæological field than it presented by Warwick and its neighbourhood could scarcely be named.

At the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, last week, a special jury awarded £18,000 to St. John's College, Cambridge, for some property at Cox-cross, required by the Metropolitan Railway.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Samuel Mitchell, captain of the foretop of her Majesty's ship Terrier, for his gallant conduct at the attack at Te Papa, Tauranga, on the 29th of April last, in entering the pah with Commander Hay, and when that officer was mortally wounded, bringing him out, although ordered by Commander Hay to leave him and seek his own safety.

A bust of Shakspeare has been made from the wood of Herne's Oak, by Mr. W. Perry, of North Audley-street, at the Queen's request, to be placed in the library of Windsor Castle. In his design for this work he has endeavoured to combine the characteristics of the Stratford monumental bust and of the frontispiece engraving prefixed to the edition of Shakespeare published in 1623.

MUSIC.

THE lessee of the Royal Italian Opera has worthily brought his season to a close by a performance of one of the greatest works of the late lamented Meyerbeer, the "Etoile du Nord." This opera, we may remind our musical readers, was originally written, not for the Grand Opéra, but for the Opéra Comique, and, in the full tide of its Parisian success, was reproduced at Covent Garden in an Italian dress, and under the title of "Stella del Nord." Its success here was as great as at Paris; but its run, after a few representations, was suddenly brought to an end by the disastrous fire which destroyed Covent Garden Theatre in 1855. Along with the building the costly and magnificent scenery, decorations, and other "properties" provided for this opera, were consumed, and Mr. Gye has not, till now, found it convenient to incur the expense and trouble of its revival. He has now done so, and the new Etoile du Nord was given for the first time throughout on Saturday last. The house was full to overflowing, and the performance was received with the most enthusiastic favour. It has been twice repeated this week, and its fourth representation this evening will terminate the season. It may seem surprising that no one should have thought of reviving a work which has more than once given the Covent Garden Theatre a full house. But Mr. Gye evidently has had in view the next season, when this opera will be one of the most prominent features. The "Etoile du Nord," though it has been seldom seen on our opera-stage, is by no means unknown to the musical public. The finest pieces in the opera of the music have often been heard at concerts and in drawing-rooms where music is an habitual pastime; and this fragment and that has more than once given a hint of the pleasure to which it belongs. It would be superfluous, therefore, to go into details respecting either the music or the other. The "cast" of the piece differed from that of 1855 in several important particulars. Instead of the lamented Bosio, we now had Mdlle. Marie Carvalho, a lady of the most captivating figure, singing and acting with a brilliancy and finish which could not be exceeded. Instead of Formes in the character of Peter, we had Ronconi, the manager, on the first night, but, on the other hand, the change from Lablache to Ciampi, in the character of the Tartar soldier, was decidedly for the better. On the other hand, Signor Gardoni appeared in the character of Vasco, and Mdlle. Jenny Bauer re-appeared in their old parts of the two Scandinavians.

The cheap performances at Her Majesty's Theatre continue. At one of them, on Saturday last, Weber's "Oberon" was revived, but not, as we have remarked, in its integrity. As some expected, But "Oberon" has never been popular. The extreme beauty of the music is neutralized by the absurdity of the drama. Oberon, upon whose musical enthusiasm by her superb execution of the great scena, "Vasio, tremando mare" (? Ocean, thou mighty monster"), Mdlle. Titiens has lavished the whole of her genius, Gardoni appeared in the character of Sir Huon, but this admirable performer was not at home in a part written expressly to display the vocal power of Braham.

On Saturday morning last a very agreeable "pianoforte recital" was given by Mr. Hanvercourt, at the Beethoven Rooms, Hall Bell. This young gentleman is a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and his studies as a pianist have been under one of its ablest instructors, Mr. W. H. Holmes. Mr. Hanvercourt is already an excellent, and promises to be a first-rate, performer. He played Dussek's Sonata in E flat, and Thalberg's Fantasia (from Op. 6) in the same key; the first movement of Hummel's Concerto in A minor, Mendelssohn's Allegro Brillante, and Weber's Rondo Brillante in E flat, Handel's Air and World, and other pieces in different styles, which showed the extent and variety of his attainments. These performances were assisted with vocal music by Miss Lascelles, Mr. Harriet Lee and Millie. Novati; and the whole entertainment evidently gave much pleasure to a numerous audience, which included many distinguished members of the musical profession.

THE THEATRES.

We announced last week that a new and original burlesque, by Messrs. Henry Bellingham and William Best, would be produced at Sadler's Wells on Saturday. The performance was carried off, and met with a very favourable reception. It is founded on the story of "The Bohemian Girl," and is entitled "Arline, the Pride of Prague; or, the Policeman and the Pedlar's Pack." Many of the authors themselves took a part in the performance. The libretto of the burlesque is not of the best of its sort, but the dialogue is smart, and carefully copied throughout. There is vigour and a certain ragged strength in the couplets, a liveliness and a verve which carry on the scene or the song to the conclusion, and which are not devoid of a certain profundity. The puns are few and the parodies far between. It would have been better if the authors had omitted the "gagging" scene at the inception of the subject—a dogged determination to go through all the incidents renders the piece rather heavy. Some of the songs are of a humorous kind; and in particular there is much promise in Mr. T. W. Neale, who sustained the part of Devilshoof, and gave to it much distinctness and force of outline. Owing to the indisposition of Miss Minnie Davis, the character of Thaddeus was performed by a young lady who made it, as it were, her first appearance on the boards, and almost perfect in the text. She was deservedly applauded, and rewarded with bouquets, for the achievement was a decided feat. In other respects the burlesque is well got up, and the whole was preceded by the performance of Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. Edmund Phelps sustaining the part of William with care and pathos.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the Society of British Artists, which for many years Town Clerk of the City, died a few days ago, at his residence at Castlefield, near Lewes, aged eighty-four.

Alderman Sir James Duke, M.P. for the city of London, has issued an address to his constituents informing them that he will retire from the representation of the city at the next Lord Mayor, Mr. W. Lawrence, has appeared as a candidate for the vacancy. He has issued his address.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Alderman Besley, the newly elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, have appointed as their Under-Sheriffs for the ensuing year Mr. Charles Pearson, Solicitor, of Bedford Row Hall, Bloomfield-street, and Mr. Henry De Jersey, of Gresham-street West.

A silver cup, presented by the Queen, has been awarded to Mr. John Frederick Isaacson, solicitor, the vestry-clerk of St. Clement Danes, by a large number of the inhabitants of the parish, as a testimonial of their high esteem for the able manner in which he has performed the business of this parish during the last fifteen years.

Yesterday week the first of the mosaic paintings in St. Paul's Cathedral, forming part of the pictorial embellishments of the interior, was uncovered to the public view. The commission was given by the general committee for raising funds for the decoration of the cathedral, and Mr. F. C. Penrose, the surveyor, and Clayton and Bell.

On Tuesday night the twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Andrew Lusk, Esq., Alderman; and about a hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions reached nearly £160.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday entertained her Majesty's servants and a brilliant company at the Mansion House. Covers were laid for 226 guests. The Lord Mayor was supported on his right by the Duke of Somerset, and on his left by Lord Palmerston. All the ancient dignitaries were by the courtesy of Mr. Gladstone.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, judgment was given in the long-pending case of "Yelverton *v.* Yelverton" (or Longworth). It was an appeal against the decision of the Court below, which affirmed that the marriage of Miss Yelverton with Miss Theresa Longworth was a valid one. The Lord Chancellor thought that the decision of the Court below was right; and Lords Wensleydale, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown were of opinion that it ought to be reversed. Thus this celebrated case has been brought to a close.

The new regulations for the traffic through the City, pursuant to the late Act obtained, were published on Saturday. It is provided that the omnibuses passing to and from London Bridge and the westward shall go by way of Cannon-street instead of Cheapside, and that the heavy traffic of the City must not pass through the streets between nine in the morning and six in the evening.

Last week the births of 1870 children—976 boys and 894 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1811, varying in the weeks in each London, which were 1799 in the second week of July, rose to 1899 in the week that ended the 30th. The seemingly large number of deaths in the same week of the ten years 1854-63 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1796. The number registered in the third week of July, for the whole number of deaths exceeded the estimated number by 113. The increase in the deaths over those of the previous week arises in great part from the summer diarrhœa. The weekly number of fatal cases of this complaint had been gradually rising. Of the 1,441 deaths registered in the week, there is room to add 146.

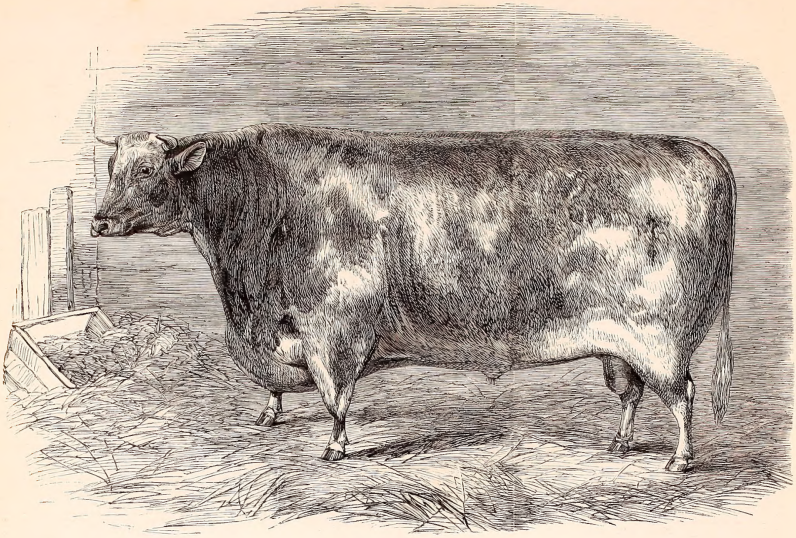
The annual visit of inspection to mark the yearly progress in the execution of the Main Drainage Works has been made this week. On Monday the chairman and members of the Board of Works, a number of members of the House of Commons, the chief officials of the Board, and others, making a party between 300 and 400 strong, left the Board's works, on the Tuesday and Wednesday following. The first stage of the inspection, and detachment, went as far as the Abbey Mills Pumping-station, near Stratford, on the Essex side of the Thames, and the engines of a few very minor connections and works completed. The low-level sewer on the south side will be finished this year, but a short piece of the high-level sewer, extending from Deptford well to Crossness Engine Embankment is finished. About one third of the metropolitan sewage is intercepted and discharged at the outfalls. On the north six upwards of fifty square miles are drained.

The Lords Justices delivered judgment on Wednesday, in the claim of Lord Ellesmere against the Queen. The case was tried in the Royal Italian Opera House, which Mr. Gye, as lessee of the opera, denies. Both their Lordships were of opinion that the claim failed. The whole decision the case was appealed, that Colonel Knox had failed to prove his claim to the property in question. It appeared to be equally clear that actions against Mr. Gye in respect of the estate of the late Mr. Thistlethwaite, of whom Mr. Gye was the executor, could not be brought in the form of declaring the bill simply, but without prejudice to other remedies as against Thistlethwaite's estate. The Lords Justices were of opinion that Mr. Gye to have leave to amend his bill, but would not insist on his view, and the petition was accordingly dismissed. The Lords Justices refused to give any costs of appeal to the House of Lords.

The annual contest between the gentlemen of Eton College and St. Peter's College, Westminster, was decided on Thursday, in outrigged boats, the course being from Surly Hall to the Red House. Both crews and contests Eton had scored seven wins. A start was effected at five minutes to one o'clock, and the boats were nearly level between Surly Hall and the first stroke. On settling down to their work, however, the Etonians gradually drew the issue of the contest was never in doubt. Eton kept far ahead during the way nearly a length in advance. Hammersmith Bridge was reached in 5 min. 30 sec., and Chiswick Eyot in 11 min. 30 sec. The Eton crew having increased their lead to about two clear lengths, as nearly as could be distinguished from the Ship Hotel, where they were by the Queen's barge, and rowing was dropped in both boats; but, although the Westminsters put on the full force of their power, they could not lessen their distance, and so the Crab Tree by three clear lengths; and finally passed the flag-boat, opposite the Star and Garter, Richmond, in 23 min. 30 sec. The race was accompanied by Eton in accomplishing the distance was thirteen minutes five seconds; the Westminster Boating Club's crew being rowed by Etonians.

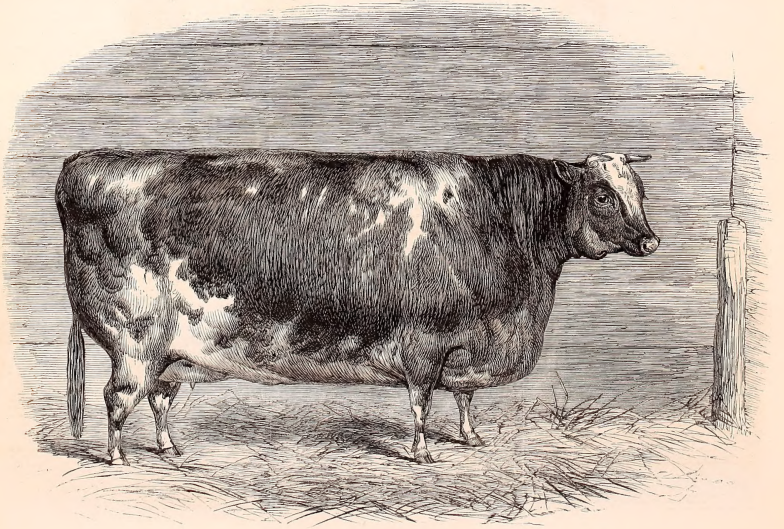
Yesterday week a meeting of the company recently formed for the purpose of erecting dwellings for the labouring classes in various parts of the metropolis was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, with Mr. Massieu Houson—Mr. Alderman Waterlow, the deputy chairman, presiding. The report for the first year's working of the scheme stated that the capital of the company amounted to £30,000, in 300 shares of £100 each. There had been issued 240 shares, of £25 each, on which £2 10s. had been paid in advance of future calls. The sum of £749 odd had been paid in consideration of the purchase of property, situate in Kingsgate-walk, and an agreement had been entered into for a lease of a large piece of ground in the neighbourhood of the Great Eastern Railway station at King's-cross, which will be large enough for five blocks of buildings similar to those already erected in Kingsgate-walk, and which will afford provides accommodation for twenty families—ten having three rooms and ten two rooms each. The rents of the tenements each, it was stated at Southwark and Kingsgate-walk, were found to be remunerative. The estimates for the buildings in Redcross-street, Southwark, £4,000; Brewhouse-lane, Wapping, for tenements, at an estimated cost of £2,000; £4,200 in Old Kent-road, exclusive of the land; £4,000 in Kingsgate-walk; £4,200 in Old Kent-road, totally families at a gross rental of £1092; and £2329 in Kingsgate-walk, Families, £1,000; Brewhouse-lane, £400; Old Kent-road, £1,000; Kingsgate-walk, £1,000; Old Kent-road, £1,000; Kingsgate-walk, £1,000; Old Kent-road, £1,000; Kingsgate-walk, £1,000

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWCASTLE.



THE FIRST-PRIZE SHORTHORN BULL.

horn prizes. One of their firsts was for the old bulls, which went, appropriately enough, to Aberdeenshire, or the "great beef county," as they rejoice to call it. Forth, the winner, is the property of the Messrs. Cruickshanks, of Sittyton, who have, we believe, the largest pure bred shorthorn herd in the three kingdoms, and average from 96 to 108 calves each year. He is a roan, of about four years and a half old, and was bred by Mr. Stirling, M.P., of Keir, who also bred his sire, Florist by Hiawatha, and his dam, Anna Rose by John o'Groat. Without being what is called a gallant bull," he is perhaps the deepest and most evenly-fleshed one that ever entered a showyard, and, thanks to careful feeding and exercise, he looks nearly as blooming as when he won the first prize in the fields of Battersea, and just lost the gold medal to the late Mr. Webb's white calf. He has only been out five times, and was once beaten by his half-brother at Perth. At the Four Counties meeting he won in his class, and took the



THE FIRST-PRIZE SHORTHORN COW.

challenge cup for the best bull entitled to compete at the show. In 1863 he did not go to Worcester; but he met Duke of Tyne, the Worcester winner, at the Highland Society at Kelso, and beat both him and Van Tromp. After that he was sold to the Messrs. Cruikshanks, who brought him, by sea, to Newcastle, to meet a very strong class of twenty-eight, and who purpose showing him on his return for the challenge cup at Aberdeen, which has been won for two successive years by bulls of their breeding. The bull with which Mr. Stirling replaced Forth at Keir also won the head prize at the meeting in the next class; and it is more remarkable still that this gentleman should have only exhibited three bulls at the Royal—John o'Groat (which Mr. Wetherall declared to be "the best big bull I ever saw"), at Salisbury; Forth, at Battersea; and Royal Butterfly 11th, at Newcastle; and taken a first each time.

Northumberland also fought hard for the short-horn honours against all England, and succeeded in winning an eighth of them—viz., a first for cows, a second for heifers in calf or milk, and a third for bull-calves. Evelina 4th, the winner of the first cow prize, is a dark roan, bred by Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., of Blagdon, and by Sir Colin (16,950), dam Evelina, by Lunderdale. Mr. Richard Booth's Sincerity had broken her stifle, and therefore Warlaby was unrepresented. Lady Pigot sent nothing to keep up her time-honoured position in the front rank; but Mr. Douglas drew out all his strength, and came second with one of his "four dowagers." The winner is very deep fleshed, with neat bone, and well made up for show, though more suggestive of beef than milk; in fact, a very "winsome narrow" in point of bulk, for Forth, who is about three months older, but she is not what would exactly be called a high class shorthorn, by those who can pronounce no Shibboleth but "Booth," "Bates," or "Towneley."

BUST OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES, BY MARSHALL WOOD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THERE is much in all reasonable and fair criticism that is only of relative application. There has never been, nor will there ever be, a work of art which is by universal consent deemed absolutely perfect. It would, indeed, be difficult to make a critique on any piece of painting or sculpture intelligible without at least tacitly measuring it by other works of the same kind; and criticism, were it ever so easy, without various standards of comparison, would practically be almost valueless. For these reasons we usually endeavour to limit ourselves to a simple description of those works which we select for engraving from the annual Exhibitions; and any critical remarks we may have to make upon them must find their proper place in our general reviews of such exhibitions. It so happens, however, that we expressed an opinion regarding the clay model of this bust of the Princess of Wales when invited to inspect it at Marlborough House. We were not then aware that the finished work in marble would be exhibited at the Royal Academy. It may, perhaps, be remembered that we praised the model as a work of art, but that we especially commended Mr. Marshall Wood's very honest and scrupulous fidelity to those minute characteristics of the living original which give individuality to a head almost ideal in its general proportions. Notwithstanding this, we took a slight exception to the sculptor's treatment of the mouth; but it is only just to state that we do not now feel, in looking at the finished bust, that objection which occurred to us from inspection of the model. Nothing more need here be said of it, because we have had occasion to notice this bust, together with that of the Prince of Wales by the same sculptor, in a recent article on the sculpture of the Royal Academy Exhibition. We cannot refrain, however, from adding that, although an unaccountable attempt has been made to depreciate this very creditable and meritorious bust of the Princess, the great majority of our contemporaries, including the *Times*, have, during its exhibition, endorsed our original estimate of the model—namely, that it is, on the whole, the best likeness of her Royal Highness which has hitherto been executed.



BUST OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, BY MARSHALL WOOD.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

OWING to the absence of the Imperial Court from Paris, and the departure of many families for the *bains de mer*, the Paris fashions for August must be considered as those rather of the Dispersion than of that favoured locality which generally gives an impulse to innovation. Nevertheless, the peculiar stamp of the Parisienne will not fail to be recognised even at hundreds of leagues from the capital; and, though she may reign with less éclat, her influence will not be felt the less during the time when she may be regarded as abdicating a portion of her claims to the admiration of the rest of the world, in matters of taste and dress, by the adoption of such toilettes négligées as those which compose our present Engraving.

Although easy of wear, these light costumes are not without their peculiar complications; and, to be altogether graceful, require care in the selection and arrangement of the colours for ornament. In addition to the ordinary disposition to patronise foulards, alpacas, and barèges, great favour is being bestowed upon white muslin dresses of the first quality, trimmed fantastically with strips of silk disposed in all directions, according to the caprices of the modiste. Indeed, light dresses generally, ornamented with silk strips attached as just mentioned, or with very small passementerie trimmings, enjoy a vogue altogether undisputed, and really merit the patronage they meet with even in the highest quarters.

The head-dresses and bonnets worn at this season are extremely varied in style and shape. The chapeau Windsor in Tuscan (shown in one of our Illustrations), is one of the most fashionable of the round description; but the legitimate bonnet in white tulle—small, round, and with or without bavolet—completes, *à ravir*, the white muslin costume just alluded to. The bavolet is usually replaced by a bow in tulle or by a garland of small flowers gracefully arranged.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Robe and paletot of grey foulard, with three rows of dark violet silk and passementerie trimming on the skirt; round the edges of the paletot, across the shoulders, and on the cuffs, a single row of similar trimming is adapted with a most pleasing effect. The small round chapeau is in white tulle bouillonné, the bavolet being replaced by a large tulle bow; orange bow and ribbons.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—Very pale yellow alpaca robe, ornamented with silk embroidery in several shades of velvet. The skirt especially presents a very pretty and novel appearance, and the dress is completed by the Moldavian vest, and the muslin chemisette, of which only a small portion is seen above the black silk plastron edged with violet. The head-dress is the coiffure Catalane, in Valenciennes lace, with black and violet velvet bow in front.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress for a Young Lady.*—Light stone-coloured toilet, the paletot and robe being of uniform colour, but trimmed with pink silk ornaments soutachés. The paletot is relatively more abundantly decorated than the skirt. Tuscan chapeau Windsor, almost covered with cogles' feathers and white feathers, the latter placed in front.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Elizabeth Baroness von Zandt, of Orington House, Southampton, and Clarges-street, Piccadilly, was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 8th inst.; the executors nominated being William G. C. Hammond, Peter Dickson, and Killingworth Hedges, Esqs.; and Mrs. Emma Hammond. The personalty in England was sworn under £100,000. Her Ladyship (who was a British-born subject) was the widow of the late Frederick Baron von Zandt, and was twice married, her first husband being the late General Sir Thomas Richard Dyer, first; and to his son, the present Baronet, Sir Thomas Dyer, her Ladyship leaves a considerable portion of her estates, as well as legacies to other members of his family. Estates are also left to Emma Elizabeth, the daughter of her cousin Mrs. Emma Hammond, together with a legacy of £8000; also her furniture, jewellery, and plate, and recommends to her kind care and protection her horses, dogs, birds, and other favourite animals, equally with an annuity of £100. To the other legatees there is an annuity of £700 to her secretary; £200 a year to her lady-servant; the balance of her estate to other servants, and cottage residences to some of the labourers on her estates. The residue of her property, real and personal, she bequeaths to her said cousin, Mrs. Hammond. The will bears date 1859, and a codicil 1863. Her Ladyship died, on the 20th of May last, at the Château de Schoo, near Isenbery, Bavaria.

The will of George Gatty, Esq., of Felbridge Park, near Godstone, Surrey, late of Great Russell-street, on the 9th inst., by Frances Gatty, the relict, and Charles Henry Gatty, Esq., the son, the surviving executors, John Wainwright, Esq., of Ealing Park, the other executor, having renounced. The personal property was sworn under £100,000. The testator was late one of the Taxing Masters of the High Court of Chancery, and died on the 19th of May last, having executed his will in 1851 which bears attested by Alfred Hall and W. H. Pitt-Hugh, both of Lewes. To his widow he leaves an absolute legacy of £20,000 and a life interest in the residue of the real and personal estate. To his son Charles Henry he devises the real estate at Great Russell-street, and leaves him also a legacy of £2000 and the ultimate residue of such real and personal estate. To John and Julia Wainwright a legacy of 200 guineas; and to his son (the testator's godson) Robert Spencer Wainwright, 100 guineas free of legacy duty.

The will of George Fieschi Heneage, Esq., late M.P., of Hainton Hall, near Louth, Lincolnshire, was administered to, on the 14th inst., by his son, Edward Heneage, Esq., by reason of his having been duly appointed to be the residuary legatee named in the executors, Charles G. Fairfax, George, Anne, and Edward Heneage, the testator having died intestate. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The will bears date 1858, and the testator died in May last, at the age of sixty-four. He had represented Great Grimsby (1826-30) and Lincoln (1841-52), and was formerly Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln. Mr. Heneage, having by deed settlement, in favour of descendants, left £54,125 to be performed £30,000 to his daughter, and the remainder to his younger children, making, as his gifts the whole, the sum of £50,000. To his eldest son, Edward, he leaves the residue of his property and estates, both real and personal, the plate, diamonds, and jewellery to be held by him as heirlooms. To the late nurse of his children he leaves an annuity of £50.

A story of almost unexampled horror is given in the American papers, being the substance of a deposition by a survivor of the wreck of a ship called the Elvina, which left Calcutta in the month for Boston. Her crew consisted of about thirty persons. She was so fearfully damaged in a storm that she was obliged to put into Algoa Bay to obtain provisions, but the rest, with the exception of a few articles of food, was lost. The survivors were reduced to the most terrible straits. Tied to the spars, they lay down upon the sails, and they looked longingly upon the sharks that swam round them. At noon the gale again sprang up, blowing so furiously as to drive the unfortunate men overboard over the raft, carrying away two of their number. One, George Chase, swam back, and was received on board, but the other, a native, to the last was swallowed by the raging sea. Next day, the second day, but that day and night the storm continued, moderating towards morning. The sky was overcast the second day, but the wind went down and the sea became smooth. Again on the crew looked and clung in a dazed way to the sharks. On the third day, and his beams beating fiercely upon them, the heads of the men became affected with thirst, in their agony, some of them drank the sea water, and in their madness they clawed with a saw, though not one was injured by the saw before. Another died. The survivors, Chase, Hogg, and the latter the native Indian seaman, Bob, died. Nothing but the cases, not a drop of fresh water had they during the last days. They drank gathered condensed water on the sails, but this soon burnt them off and shone more scorchingly than ever. That evening their exhausted eyes lighted over the side, saying, "I am going home, I can stay here no longer—good-bye—to my mother—come with me, we shall not be long—and soon return." They were too weak to prevent it, and he swam away. For six days the crew had good range did they wistfully watch him swimming on, the sharks pleasantly in his wake by his side, till the last was lost in the distance. The sixth day came and went, and another died. The surviving friend was now delirious and despairing—he too weak to stand, spiritless and exhausted, lay by feebly clinging to the spars, and moaned for death. At last he left now of the eleven—and still through the long forenoon did the burning rays of Apollo's steeds on full fairly upon them. At the last moment relief came. The French barque Colbert, Bordeaux master, discovered the almost signal fortunately flying, and dispatched a boat to their assistance.

The municipality of Naples have sold a piece of land to the Jews, which these latter intend to convert into a cemetery. Under the old régime they were not allowed to have a private burying-ground.

A gentleman, stated to be at least 84 ft high, stout and well proportioned, was seen walking in the streets of London on Friday last. Hundreds of men and boys followed the tall gentleman, who appeared to be completely undisturbed by the ogreness with which he was stared at and commented upon.

The Earl of Carlisle, it is rumoured, is likely to yield to the opinion of his medical advisers by withdrawing for a time from the fatigues of public life. In this case it is said that the Chief Secretaryship will probably be his successor in the viceroyalty. In the contingency of his Grace declining, Lord Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Beesborough are talked of.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Handsome operations for money having prevailed in all quarters, owing to the activity in the demand and the recent heavy shipments of bullion to the East, the Bank directors, at their meeting on Thursday, raised their rate from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. We understand, however, that the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers has not increased. The Unfunded Debt has been dealt in to a very moderate extent. There have been numerous applications for advances upon Exchequer Bills, but the Bank has refused to make any reduced their minimum rate for 3 per cent. On Thursday, notwithstanding that a further advance was in several quarters anticipated, a liberal demand for cash existed, and money without making any alteration.

The following return shows the rates of interest at which money has been lent at the Bank of England and at the leading Stock Exchange Loan Offices during the last four weeks:—

	June 30.	July 7.	July 14.	July 21.
Bank of England	3	3	3	4
Stock Exchange Loan Offices	2½	2½	2½	3

The following table will show the value of the leading Stocks and Shares at the commencement of each day of business during the week:—

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock	218	218	218	218	218
3 per Cent. Reduced	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 per Cent. Consols	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 per Cent. Consols for Account	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
New 3 per Cent.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
New 2½ per Cents.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Long Annuities	14	14	14	14	14
India Stock	218	218	218	218	218
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent.	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (Small)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1862-72)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1865)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1866-74)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1867)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1868)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1869)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1870)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1871)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1872)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1873)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1874)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1875)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1876)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1877)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1878)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1879)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1880)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1881)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1882)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1883)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1884)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1885)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1886)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1887)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1888)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1889)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1890)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1891)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1892)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1893)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1894)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1895)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1896)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1897)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1898)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1899)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1900)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1901)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1902)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1903)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1904)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1905)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1906)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1907)	98	98	98	98	98
Ditto Bonds, £3 per Cent. (1908)	98	98	98	98	98
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DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

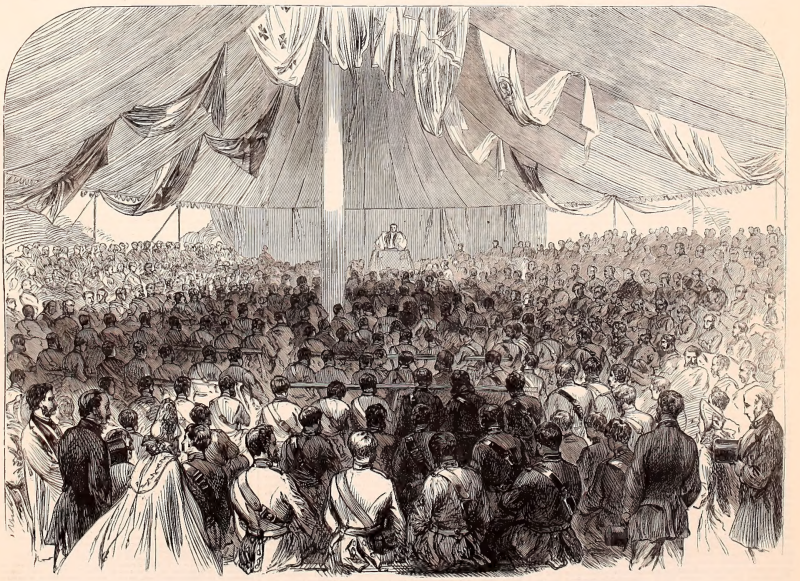
THE proceedings of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common for the year 1864 terminated last Saturday with a public distribution of prizes and a review of the volunteer corps by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The prizes had in former years been presented in the Crystal Palace. On this occasion the ceremony took place upon the field. A table was placed at the foot of the Royal standard, and the prizes were laid upon it. Four or five rows of iron chairs, within the space inclosed for paying spectators, gave accommodation to many ladies, besides those who were admitted into the marquee. On the flagstaff, above the table, was suspended the Elcho challenge shield, unfinished as it was, fine specimen of *repoussé* work in hammered iron, which will be ready for presentation next year. It is represented, meanwhile, by the plaster cast, which is kept by each successful competitor for a twelvemonth. Behind the table a guard of honour, composed of about a hundred of the London Rifle Brigade, under Captain Finckney, were drawn up; and Private Wyatt, of this corps, who had before distinguished himself as a crack shot, having won the Queen's prize, his comrades each wore a laurel leaf in his shako. The bands of the London Rifle Brigade and of the London Scottish—the former under Mr. Stanton Jones, the latter under Mr. M'Farlane—were stationed behind the guard of honour, and played at intervals before the presentation of the prizes. The winners, having been called to the front, were arranged in oblique lines to the right and left of the table. Lord Elcho, advancing a few paces, opened the proceedings by saying that the Council had hoped that they would have had either Lord Ellenborough or Earl De Grey to give away the prizes, but as they found it would be impossible for either of those noblemen to be present, he hoped that it would not be unacceptable to the prize-winners if they were to receive their prizes from the hands of Lady Elcho, who was one of the heartiest and best supporters of the volunteer movement in the kingdom. He must congratulate the volunteers, the Council, and all those who took any interest in the volunteer movement, on the great success which had attended this Wimbledon meeting. His Lordship, however, alluded, with much regret, to the accident which had occurred the day before, when a man named Cooper, a private in the Coldstream Guards, employed as a marker at the butts, was severely wounded by a stray shot. That morning, he said, the Council had received a telegram from her Majesty, kindly and anxiously inquiring after his condition and requesting that she might be daily informed of his state of health. With this exception, everything had been prosperous. After some further observations, Lord Elcho called over the names of the prize-winners, a list of whom will be found upon our next page. Lady Elcho then presented the prizes, shaking hands with the winners, and congratulating them on their success.

When the City of London prizes, amounting to £600, were presented, Lord Elcho explained that this money had been collected for the National Rifle Association by a subscription among the merchants, bankers, and others, of the City, which was set on foot by "those excellent shots and hearty volunteers Sergeant Martin Smith and Major Oxley." Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay presented the St. George's vase, and at the same time handed to Lord Elcho a casket containing 180 dragon sovereigns, the produce of the entrance fees paid by the competitors. In presenting the Elcho challenge shield Lord Elcho said:—"This is a prize in which Lady Elcho and myself have some little interest. It has been won twice by England; but this year there has been a turn in the tide of luck, and Scotland, I am happy to say, has carried off the prize. I do not believe there is any Englishman present, whether he wears a black coat or a volunteer uniform, who grudges Scotland its victory this year. The first year we had only a chalk drawing of the shield, next year a plaster cast, but this year it has assumed something like form and substance. When Lady Elcho presented the shield the first year, she said that the Scotch felt that, as it was not ready for them to take if they won it, they would not exert themselves to obtain it; and last year, when it existed only in plaster, the English won again; but no sooner did it appear in a tangible form than Captain Ross and his seven have exerted themselves, and are about to take it to Edinburgh to show what they have won." Lord Bury, as captain of the English eight, called for three cheers for Scotland, which were given. Captain Ross, of the Scottish eight, returned thanks, and in return called on every Scotchman present to give three cheers for Lord Bury and the English eight, which were heartily given. The next prize was that for the International Enfield match—won by England with 1016 points. Lord Elcho presented certificates to the twenty English winners, stating that a more tangible token of victory would be subscribed for in another year. At his call the Scotchmen gave three cheers for the English.

There was great cheering during the presentation of the prizes, but especially for the young Harrovians, and for Mr. Wyatt, of the City Rifles; the guard of honour standing to "attention" as he received his prize, and the band striking up "See, the conquering hero comes!"



MR. JOHN WYATT, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK PERFORMING CHURCH SERVICE IN THE CAMP.

The following is a list of the winners in the order in which they were called up :—

Extra Prizes, 1st series, a Bennett gold watch, £31 10s.: Captain Bevan, 1st Hadnor, 19 marks. 2nd, Maggin tea-service, £22 10s.: Mr. Miller, Bristol, 20 marks. 3rd, Smith rifle, £40: J. G. Fletcher, 18 marks. 4th, Whitworth rifle, £30: C. Ross, 20 marks. 5th, Pair of statuettes, £21: Lieutenant-Colonel Halford, Leicester, 40 marks.

Twelve All-Comers, £25, 11 to prize £10: Captain E. Rose, 3rd Cambridge, 19 marks.

Mr. Mortin's Prize, £100 (for breech-loaders), Range A, 1st Prize, £40: Sergeant Brook, 17th Middlesex (13 shots), 31 marks; Range B, 1st Prize, £30: Ensign Hughes, 2nd Manchester (9 shots), 30 marks.

Mr. Henry Peck's (*Sir* 19th.), £25 10s.: Private Breed, 3rd Kircudbright, 28 marks.

Daily Telegraph, cup, £50: Lieutenant Burt, 1st Warwick, 19 marks.

Earl the Grey's Prize, £30, 1st Prize, £10: Mr. T. Turner, 20 marks.

Lord Vernon, £50: Eden, Ituse of Cosit.

Volunteer Service Gazette, £25: Captain Heaton, Manchester.

Army and Navy Gazette, £20: Private Doe, Victorias.

Wimbledon Cup, Range A, 1st Prize, £50: Lieutenant Baker, 1st Gloucester, 18 marks. Ditto, Range B, 1st Prize, £50: Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 3rd Gloucester (9 shots), 30 marks. Ditto, Range C, 1st Prize, £50: Lieutenant Hanson, 1st Gloucester Artillery, 29 marks.

Alexandra, 1st Stage, cup or money, £100: Hercules Rose, 5th Kincardineshire, 27 marks.

Alexandra, 1st Stage, Range A, 1st Prize, £20: Private Wood, 18 marks. Ditto, Range B, 1st Prize, £20: Private Sawyer, 18 marks.

Alexandra, 2nd Stage, cup or money, £50: Private Parsons, Hon. Artillery Company, 28 marks.

Any Rifle Association Cup, £50: H. M. Ashton, Liverpool Rifle Brigade, 29 marks.

Enfield Association Cup, £50: Sergeant H. M. Aldridge, 35 marks.

Curtis's Prize, 1st Prize, £10: Lieutenant Rose, 20 marks.

Mr. Dillwyn's Prize, cup, £25; Rev. W. Brown, 1st Devon, 16 marks.

Mr. Dent, £25, 1st Prize, £10: Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, 4th Lanarkshire, 18 marks.

City of London £500, Range A, 1st Prize, £75: Sergeant Hall, 3rd Ayrshire, 19 marks. Ditto, Range B, 1st Prize, £25: Private Baston, 21st Middlesex, 19 marks.

Ashburton Shield (Public Schools), £140: Harrow, 226 marks.

Earl Spencer, cup, £13: Curzon Howe, 1st Middlesex, 21 marks.

Saturday Review, £50, 1st Prize £25: 2nd Administrative Battalion, Sheffield, 114 marks.

St. George's Vase, vase, gold jewel, and £6, £250: Sergeant Frazer, 5th Staffordshire.

Chancellor's Plate, cup, £100: Cambridge, 413 marks.

Elcho Shield, Scotland, 907 marks.

International Enfield Match : England, 1016 marks.

Wimbledon Cup, cup, £100 : Scotland, 1015 marks.

Burt Dudley's, cup or money, £50.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's, 1st prize, £30: Captain E. Ross, 3rd Cambridge.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, cup or money, £100: Sergeant Dodd, 1st Hereford.

Queen's Prize (first stage), Silver Medal, Whitworth rifle, and £50, £70: Private Haward, 1st Suffolk.

Queen's Prize (second stage), her Majesty's Prize of £250, gold medal of the N.R.A., and Whitworth rifle, £277 : Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The review of the volunteer corps by the Duke of Cambridge took place immediately after the prize distribution of yesterday. For the sake of the wounded soldier, who lay in the hospital tent, his Royal Highness had given orders that not a shot should be fired. The firing was, however, considerably from the effect of the manœuvres. The muster was also a very short one, many distinguished corps being but thinly represented. For example, the Victorias, which Colonel M'Murdo has had put down in his list at 480, brought only 120 to the field, and more or less disquiet between the regiments and the actual numbers on the ground was general. There were about 8000 men present, divided into two divisions, each of four brigades, and several batteries of artillery. The first division, under the command of Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, consisted of the cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company, headed by Major Robinson, and commanded by Captain Lee; followed by two batteries of artillery of four guns, and the batteries of the 2nd Surrey artillery, also with four guns. The infantry brigades were in the following order :—The 1st Middlesex (Victorias), under Major Greenhill, and the 36th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, in one battalion ; four companies of the 1st Middlesex (Working Men's College), Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, five companies ; the 2nd Essex Administrative Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, six companies ; the 3rd City of London, Major Richards, six companies ; the 5th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, six companies ; the 5th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex, Colonel Grey, eight companies ; the 1st Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, four companies ; 18th and 19th Middlesex, three companies ; the 20th Middlesex, (Central London), Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset, four companies ; the London Irish, Major Power, five companies ; the 21st Middlesex, Captain and Adjutant Hotham, four companies ; the 7th Surrey, Major Beresford, four companies ; the St. George's, Colonel Lindsay and Major Ives, four companies ; the West Middlesex, Captain Dear, three companies ; the 1st Tower Hamlets Administrative Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Raikes, seven companies ; the 4th, five companies ; the 4th and 6th Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel Money, four companies ; the 12th Surrey, Colonel Cole, four companies ; the Bells Rifles (Bermondsey), Colonel Perkins, four companies of thirteen files.

The second division, commanded by Major-General Rumley, comprised the 1st Middlesex Artillery, Colonel Creed, six guns ; the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, two batteries of six guns each. The 1st brigade, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, who was loudly cheered as he passed, consisted of the 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, four companies ; 1st Middlesex Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod or M'Leod, five companies ; the South Middlesex, Major Atherley, four companies of twenty-five files ; the Queen's Westminster, (29th), Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, four companies of twenty files ; the Civil Service, four companies, and Artists, one company. Viscount Bury, the 19th Surrey, commanded the 1st Middlesex, Lord Truro, four companies of ten files ; the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, four companies of thirteen files ; the London Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Warde and Major Rose, here followed, each man wearing a cockade, by the 1st brigade mustered eight companies, and its appearance was greeted with hearty and enthusiastic applause. Next followed the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, six companies ; it was succeeded by the London Scottish, headed by Major Elcho, who was followed by the regiment, in five companies, was loudly applauded. Colonel Biggs's was the last brigade, and consisted of the Queen's (Westminster), Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, eight companies ; the City of London and Tower Hamlets Artillery, Major Walmsley, four companies ; the 8th Middlesex (Victoria Park), City Companies, and 2nd City of London in one battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cruikshank and Major Spottiswoode, six companies of thirteen files ; and the 24th Middlesex (London Scottish), Sir John Shelley, M.P., four companies.

The Brigadiers of the day were the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Donegall, Viscount Bury, Viscount Ranelagh, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Colonel Lloyd, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, and Major Rose.

The troops were made to execute a series of movements which proved their satisfactory proficiency in drill. After this they made a general advance in line, and concluded with the "march past." The Commander-in-Chief had taken up his position at the flagstaff, and received the salute of each regiment as they passed. The band of the London Rifle Brigade, Victorias, 1st Middlesex Artillery, and 1st Middlesex Engineers helped to enliven the scene.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

We present in this Number a couple of illustrations of the proceedings. One represents the ceremony of distributing the prizes, as above described, on Saturday last, the Duke of Cambridge in the interior of a marquee used on Sunday week for the performance of the Church service. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York; and the Rev. T. Hanley Ball, lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, read the prayers. The band of the London Scottish performed an instrumental accompaniment to the psalmody. The Archbishop's sermon made a good application of the characteristic incidents of the Wimbledon meeting. A desire was universally expressed that it might be printed, a request to which his Grace immediately assented. As the congregation dispersed, a collection was made on behalf of the poor of Wimbledon, the contributions being appropriately received in the boxes which on week days were devoted to pool and sighting tickets.

THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

We give a Portrait of Mr. John Wyatt, a private of the London Rifle Brigade, winner of the Queen's prize for this year. Mr. Wyatt is a native of Chargrey Campden, Gloucestershire, thirty-five years of age, and unmarried. He has for ten years past been connected with the firm of Messrs. Churchill and Son, timber and mahogany brokers, of 30, Old Broad-street, who are liberal patrons of the volunteer movement in the City. Having thus been encouraged to enter the London Rifle Brigade, he soon became distinguished as an excellent shot. In the first year's classing he figured as premier marksman of the regiment. In the following year, 1863, he attended the volunteer class of musketry instruction, at Hythe, in February, 1862, and left there with the soldier's marksman's badge, having passed into the first class, both in shooting and judging distance, a position obtained by only about ten per cent of the volunteers at Hythe. At the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, where he was placed third in the first thirty, and won a Whitworth rifle. At the meeting in 1863 he was placed in the first thirty, and carried off another Whitworth rifle. In 1864 he stands highest in the first thirty, and has gained the Queen's prize, with another Whitworth rifle, as the reward of his perseverance. He may regard his triumph the greater, since he has had such a competitor as Lieutenant-Colonel Halford, one of the most accomplished shots of the day. There are one or two curious accidental circumstances about Mr. Wyatt's success on this occasion. It has been remarked that in the Queen's prizes in which Scotland has won four doors of that of a former winner of the Queen's prize; and it may also be noted that Lieutenant Baker, 1st Gloucester, had the charge of the squad in which Mr. Wyatt shot at Wimbledon, and was the first to congratulate his fortunate pupil. Another contemporary, rather invidiously comparing the shooting for the Queen's prize of this year with that of last year, did not take into consideration the fact that the targets used on Thursday were twenty-five per cent lower in price, and certainly more than as much inferior in quality. The effect of the change in the rifle, however, is made, it will be found that the winning score this year is much above the average of the English and Scottish champions, or that of the Alderney prize squad. The latter included Mr. Whitworth at the meeting, shooting in any position and using weapons furnished with all the appliances that ingenuity could devise for the use of mighty wealth, in the competition for the Queen's prize, the Hythe position is absolutely prescribed, and the rifle is a comparatively simple weapon, which is not even the best of its kind, being actually stamped by the manufacturer "second quality." We understand that the Queen's prizeman has also the attention of Lord Elcho and the council to this anomaly. The shooting as the last range in the competition of Tuesday week was very interesting. When the squads had finished, except that to which Mr. Wyatt belonged, and the highest scores were known to the Lieutenant-Colonel and the officers of the London Rifle Brigade, who were present, they sedulously concealmed their knowledge reaching Mr. Wyatt, lest it should unnerve him as he made his last shot. It may be says that at the commencement of the shooting that day he felt pretty confident that he should not in the end be far from the top of the list, and that a score of sixty would be near the mark to win.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

The Engraving on our front page represents the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Thames Embankment, in front of Whitehall Stairs, on Saturday last. The Right Hon. Thomas Farrer, one of the Metropolitan Board of Works, accompanied by some of his colleagues, performed this office, in the presence of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, and Mr. John Manners, the predecessor of that right hon. gentleman ; and a select party of guests. The stone is of granite, and is 3 ft. 6 in. square, a space of 37 ft. in length by 20 ft. in width had been inclosed by caissons and coffer-dams, and the concrete and brickwork put in ready for receiving the stone. The stone is 3 ft. 6 in. thick, every way at high tide, and the water-line was fully 27 ft. above the spot where the caissons stood. We mentioned on Saturday last, however, that the slightest leakage or even damp was unacceptable. The means by which this result was obtained are worthy of particular remark. When the first contract of the embankment was being tendered for, the great question was the description of dam that would be required for the purpose. It was evident that the ordinary embankment works were being carried on within. It was known from experience that the bed of the Thames consisted of alternate gravel strata, and the many obstructions always found existing in the bed of the Thames, especially along the shore, a dam of timber piles would be scarcely practicable, and even if it could be made, with a probability of its not securing all the conditions required. This gave rise to numerous suggestions, and the use of iron, the most likely way and many ingenious schemes were offered. But the plan finally adopted by the contractor, with the approbation of the Board of Works, is that known of Mr. Joseph Phillips of the Charing-cross Railway-works. He, from his experience in the building of foundations under water on the Charing-cross Railway, was able to adapt his design and carry out a simple plan of erecting a dam or wall of iron caissons, which could, when the work was completed, with little purposes required and partly work in as portion of the permanent structure. This is done by the formation of an iron wall or dam along the whole length of the embankment, which is made of iron, and which are so designed as to be capable of being taken to pieces at intervals of one, two, or three hundred feet. The portion of the wall which is to remain permanently is the inner ring of iron plates, which, when the above is removed, and fixed in advance over again, as the work behind is finished. The portion left in is filled with concrete of Portland cement, and thus forms a solid foundation to the embankment. The outer ring of iron plates is to be used in forming the caissons, for convenience, are made in rings 4ft. 6in. deep. They are sunk to an average depth of 36ft. below Trinity high-water mark, and never less than 27ft. at low water. The clay, partly by excavation or dredging and partly by excavating, where a water-bearing stratum is found and the water is got to work by pumps. The clay in this manner is one of the many signs that iron is rapidly superseding timber, whether for bridges, iron-plated ships, or embankments. Already the Government are about to use caissons on this principle for some of their fortifications in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth ; and there is no doubt that for deep foundations, especially such as rock bottom, great depth of water, or natural or artificial obstructions, this method will be found the most safe and economical system to be made where before it would have been impossible. The total length of the embankment to be constructed in this speedy, economical, and efficient manner is about 7000 feet. Behind the wall and underneath the roadway a subway and main sewer will be constructed, which will substantially add to the value of the property. The subway itself is divided by the bridges into three sections, each of which will be made 20 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet high. Westminster Bridge, which has been contracted for by Mr. George Furness, for £520,000 ; the second section, from Waterloo to the Temple Gardens, has been taken by Mr. Hinde, for £225,000 ; a third section, somewhat in width of roadway, from that point will continue the embankment to Blackfriars. At Westminster Bridge the subway, which will be at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, is set back some 30 or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall, and the intervening space is to be reserved as a promenade and steam-boat pier, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate without abruptness the varying styles of architecture there. Between Westminster and the railway-bridge at Hungerford are to be landing-stairs for the smaller craft, and here it is proposed to introduce the beautiful watergate removed from the end of Buckingham-street, and designed by Inigo Jones. On each side of the Charing-cross railway-bridge and Waterloo Bridge provision will be made for steam-boat landing-places, the dummies of which will be partly concreted within recesses formed by projecting into the river in front of the general line of embankment massive granite piers, with moulded pelestals, rising about 30 ft. above the roadway, and hereafter to be enriched with bas-relief and surmounted by groups of statuary. The whole of the granite will be supplied from quarries which are the property of the Duke of Argyll. The same granite was used exclusively in the construction of the Westminster Bridge and the Liverpool Docks.

The ceremony depicted in our Illustration was conducted in the usual manner. The stone having been duly adjusted, a bottle containing a parchment descriptive of the character of the work, with some of the current coin of the realm, and the current coins of the realm, were deposited in a cavity and hermetically sealed. Mr. Thwaites then proceeded to spread the mortar with a handsome silver trowel, on which was engraved a record of this important occasion. The stone was then lowered and declared to be duly laid, amidst the cheers of hundreds of workmen and other lookers-on. Mr. Thwaites then mounted on the top of the stone and made a speech, referring to the history of the Thames Embankment scheme, which had then been referred to a practical commencement, after engaging for so many years the attention of engineers and committees. Royal Commissions and Committees of both Houses of Parliament. He observed, on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works, that they felt grateful for the confidence which had been reposed in them by both Houses of Parliament. He had especially to acknowledge the share which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken in promoting this great work. The Metropolitan Board could not have raised the money for the embankment at a less rate than six or seven per cent. He (Mr. Thwaites) went to the right hon. gentleman, and explained their position to him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once entered heartily into the matter, and promised a Government guarantee for any loan the board may require. A bill for that purpose had passed the House of Commons, had been read a second time in the House of Lords, and no doubt would become law before the end of the Session. By this bill the Metropolitan Board would be enabled to borrow, say, £18,000 a year for the next eighteen years, because they would be able with the Government guarantee to get money at four-and-a-half per cent or less, instead of the higher rate. In conclusion, Mr. Thwaites expressed the hope that he and his colleagues would have the sympathy and confidence of the public while engaged in the execution of this great work. A vote of thanks to him was proposed by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, and to Sir John Manners, after which a similar compliment was bestowed on Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer. Thanks to the two right hon. gentlemen in their turn for attending this ceremony were then given. The company then partook of a luncheon in a marquee which had been erected in the contractors' yard.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND REV. RICHARD CUST.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, Rector of Belton, Lincolnshire, Prebendary of Lincoln and Rural Dean of Corringham, was the third son of Sir Brownlow Cust, first Lord Brownlow, by his second wife, Frances, only child of Sir Henry Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, and widow of the first Earl Brownlow, and of Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust, and General the Hon. Henry Cust, both of the Coldstream Guards. He was born on Aug. 26, 1780, and was educated at Eton, and Cirist College, Oxford, where he graduated A.B. in 1802, and M.A. in 1805. Of the second, his elder brother, he was appointed Rector of Belton in 1810, and an honorary Canon of Lincoln in 1819, and a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1824. He was also born at our time Rector of Shelland, Suffolk, which living he resigned. The hon. and rev. gentleman, who died on Saturday last, married, on the 1st inst., at his rectory, Belton. The present Earl Brownlow is his grandnephew.

LADY RIDLEY AND MRS. COCKSON.

The Dowager Lady Ridley and her daughter, Mrs. Cookson, the former the mother and the latter the sister of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., form and present Baronet, of Heaton Hall, in the county of Northumberland, died on the same day, the 22nd inst., at the family seat from house, 27, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square ; and Mrs. Cookson, at Holden Clough, near Clitheroe, in Lancashire. The Dowager Lady Ridley was Anne Lours, youngest daughter of George Hawkins, Esq. ; she was married, on the 19th of August, 1805, to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the first Baronet, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and leaves, besides Sir Matthew White Ridley, the present Baronet, another daughter—Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ridley, Admiss Monck, of Belsay Castle ; Mrs. Martin Tucker Smith, Mrs. Corbett, and Mr. Isaac Thomas Cookson, of Holden Clough, Clitheroe, in Lancashire, Commander-land. Lady Ridley's eldest daughter, Sarah, whose demise is contemporary with that of her mother, was married on the 9th of April, 1827, to the present John Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Park, Northumberland, and leaves a family of sons and daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARDINGE, K.H.

Major-General Richard Hardinge, Royal Horse Artillery, K.H., who died on the 26th inst., at his town house, 32, Hyde Park-square, after a short illness, was one of a family distinguished in the service of the British empire. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Best, Esq., and was brother of the hero of the Sutlej, the late Field Marshal Henry Viscount Hardinge, and of Captain Charles Hardinge, who was killed in action while in command of H.M.S. Firebrand, after capturing a Piedmontese slaver. The deceased General Hardinge was born on April 13, 1787, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1806. He was actively engaged in the Peninsula from 1812 till the end of the war in 1814, and was present at the blockade of San Sebastian, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, affairs at Orme, Bayonne, and Tarbes. He also took part in the glory of the battle of Waterloo of 1815, and was present at Ligny and Quatre Bras. General Hardinge was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1838, and had received the silver war medal and four clasps for his conduct in the Peninsula. He married, first, on the 15th of September, 1814, and a Major-General on Jan. 26, 1858. The gallant General married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Papillon, Esq., of Acrise Place, Kent, and secondly in 1819, he had a son, Henry, and a daughter, Frances. He married, secondly, Aug. 15, 1827, Augusta Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Sir Alexander Cullander, Bart., by her had four sons and a daughter. Major-General Hardinge was uncle of the present Viscount Hardinge, and of Henry Charles Hardinge, the third and present Baronet, of Bounds Park, Kent.

LORD WOOD.

Alexander Wood, of Wooden Castle, Haddingtonshire, a Lord of Session in Scotland as Lord Wood, who died on the 19th inst. at his seat of Woodcot House, was the son of George Wood, a writer in Edinburgh, and was called to the Scotch Bar in 1811. He was appointed Crown Counsel in 1823, and Steward of Kirkcudbright in 1824. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1841, and the next year was made one of the Judges of the Court of Session, under the title of Lord Wood. In 1851 he was named one of the Scotch Commissioners of Lunacy. Lord Wood's judicial career, one of high credit and honour, lasted twenty years. He married, in 1815, Miss Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Lochyra.

Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, who first became known to the public, as Drury Lane and Covent Garden, as Miss Paton, died on Thursday week, at Balcliffe Hall, Bretton West, near Wakefield, where she had resided for the last twenty years. Mrs. Wood had retired from public life for many years, and devoted her talents to the teaching of music at Leeds.

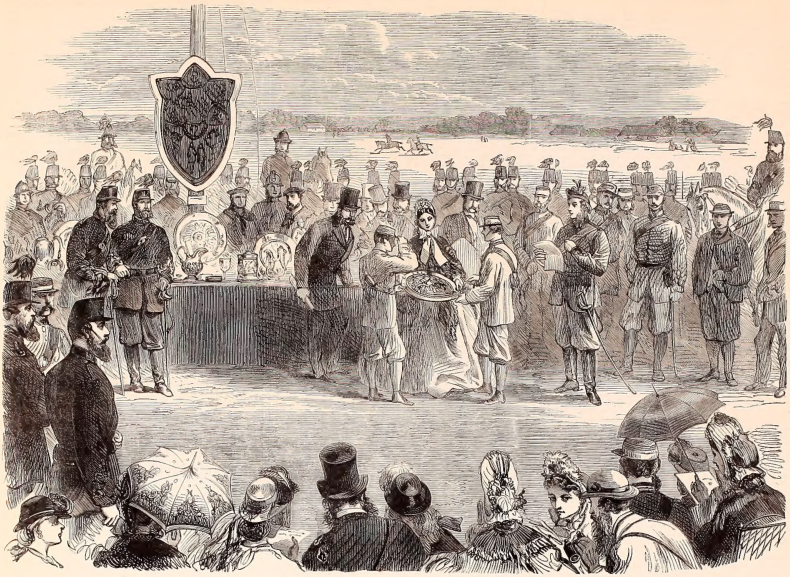
The *Army and Navy Journal* gives a grand review which took place on the 11th inst. at the new training-camp of Levent-Chiftlik on the heights above the town of Rodosto, in honour of the sultan's birthday. The display of a sham fight, the number of troops present and the show of artillery. Everything was considered most satisfactory, and the Sultan expressed himself much gratified. In the evening a congratulatory order of the day was issued by Omer Pasha.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Alexandria on the 14th inst., where the Chief Ambassador found despatches from Jeddo appointing him, an already announced, Minister to the United States of America, and determined to promote European interests. He has taken measures for the establishment of steamers between Egypt and Japan, and has made large purchases when in France for that purpose. After a short stay in Alexandria, the mission proceeded to embark here.

Dr. Livingstone arrived in London last Saturday evening, having in company with Mr. Waller, of the *Times*, Sir Roderick Murchison, referring to a letter which he had received from the great traveller, says :—"Far from being downcast at the failure of the efforts hitherto made to check the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, my dauntless and energetic friend writes that he 'cannot find it in his heart to abandon his object.' He is therefore bent upon returning to Africa, after a stay of about four months at home, during which time he will consult friends on the subject of those future labours in which he purposes to employ his steamer, now left at Bombay. Of this vessel, built at his own expense for river and lake navigation chiefly, Dr. Livingstone writes :—'The Lady Nyassa is a first-rate little sea-boat, and she rises like a duck on the huge waves of the ocean.' The projected new expedition of Dr. Livingstone is not, he says, so much exploration, as to set in train operations by merchants and others by which the slave trade shall be eventually worked out."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WHEN Mr. Gideon Wells got out of his way to assure Captain Winslow that in destroying the "piratical craft Alabama" he destroyed the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workmen and the best battery of England, with the only successful 100-pounder yet produced in Great Britain, served by a crew of superior English seamen, he must H.M.S. Excellent, we are quite aware of, but meaning nothing on board WHEN Mr. Gideon Wells got out of his way to assure Captain Winslow that in destroying the "piratical craft Alabama" he destroyed the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workmen and the best battery of England, with the only successful 100-pounder yet produced in Great Britain, served by a crew of superior English seamen, he must have had in his mind's eye, the presence of the H.M.S. Excellent, we are quite aware of, but meaning nothing on board the Kearsarge. We all know what a pointed side means in a tragedy or farce. We all know what a pointed side means in the presence of the enemy. When the swaggering captain tells his friends he is loaded to the muzzle, and unmistakable peace-lover, "My pistols are loaded to the muzzle, and I can snuff a candle at twenty paces," what can be more likely, John Bull shakes in his ironclads, and trembles even at Wimbledon. But the recapitulation is so gratuitous as not only to be unnecessary, but unwise. Captain Winslow's 100-pounder is not the only one we can turn out, and the sinking of the Alabama had very little to do with her guns, and the sinking of the Alabama had very little to do with her guns, and her screw—now wooden sides are not calculated to resist steel shot, no, as the late Mr. Selby said in one of his farces, "it's no use to try, to stop a cannon ball with a pocket handkerchief." Mr. Wells appears to have forgotten the Merrimac. Mr. Wells appears to have forgotten the Merrimac. Mr. Wells appears to have forgotten the Merrimac.

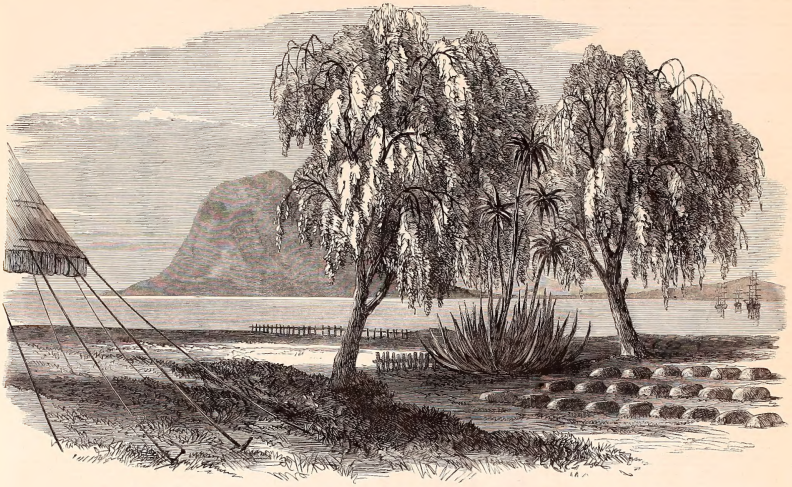


MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT WIMBLEDON: LADY ELCHO PRESENTING THE PRIZES.—SEE PAGE 129.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE TEXANS OF LONGSTREET'S CORPS RETAKING THE OUTER LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE JAMES RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

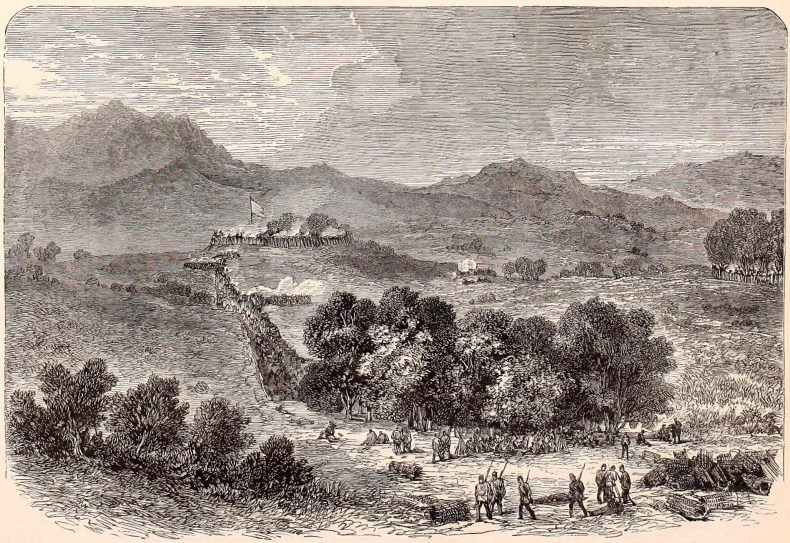
THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.



THE CEMETERY AT TAURANGA, WITH THE GRAVES OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED AT THE PUKE WHARANGI PAH.

WE published last week a view of the harbour of Tauranga, with the camp of the British troops there stationed, and another View showing the interior of Puke Wharangi Pah, which was captured by them on the 29th of April with a heavy cost of life. We now present another Engraving from a sketch with which we have been favoured by Colonel Williams, who is commanding of the artillery in New Zealand. It may best be explained by the following extract from his note :—

"The accompanying rough sketch of the cemetery at Tauranga cannot fail to be of melancholy interest to the families of those brave men who fell in the assault on the Pah of Puke Wharangi on the evening of the 29th of April. This cemetery is situated at the end of a bluff in the harbour of Tauranga. In the sketch, Mount Monganui appears facing the spectator, and the Esk, Harrier, and Jason are seen lying in the harbour. Two weeping willows, and a cabbage-tree with a clump of aloes, mark the spot where the British soldiers and sailors are interred in thirty-two graves, which are disposed in three parallel lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Booth, of the 43rd Regiment, is buried on the left hand, close to the aloes; his men are buried to the right of him. The six officers and sergeant-major of that regiment lie in the centre line of graves. The naval officers and seamen are buried in the line of graves farthest from the spectator, being arranged in their order of seniority, beginning from the left hand side of this view. These graves had all been prepared by the 2nd of May, when the funeral took place. The coffins were, on that day,



ORAKAU PAH, TAKEN BY THE BRITISH TROOPS ON THE 2ND OF APRIL.

beame in procession from the marquee which is shown on the left-hand side of the sketch. The ceremonial was conducted with impressive solemnity. General Duncan Cameron, Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, and all the officers who could be spared from duty, attended this service, which was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Brown."

We have also engraved the sketch by Brigadier-General G. J. Carey, referred to in our last, showing the situation of the Orakau Pah, in the Waikato country, which was stormed by the troops under his command, after a siege of two days, on the 2nd of April. The forces engaged in this service were 250 of the 65th and 65th Regiments, under Major Blythe, 250 of the 18th (Royal Irish), a company of the 70th, one of the 12th, and some of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, with the native Waikato Militia and Forest Rangers. The enemy were found, at daybreak on the 31st of March, intrenched in a very strong position—an earthwork with strong flank defences, deep ditches, with parapets and a wide outside, and surrounded by a fence of close palisades, treble-trees, and high fern. The advanced guard of our troops more than once tried to storm this place by assault without success. Captain Ring, of the 18th (Royal Irish), fell mortally wounded in the second attempt. Lieutenant Fisher (40th) of the Engineers, and seven men besides were killed. Another assault was gallantly led by Captain Butler, of the 18th; but this also failed. General Carey then determined to surround the pah, and to adopt the usual Engineering method of approaching it by sap. This was commenced by Lieutenant Hurst, of the 12th Regiment, an officer attached to the Royal Engineers, with a supply of intrenching-tools and gabions, which was soon brought up. The sap was pushed forward vigorously, and the troops so posted as to prevent any possibility of the enemy escaping during the night. The enemy, however, kept firing on our troops around the place during that day and night, causing the few casualties. Our men were contriving to cover themselves in temporary rifle-pits, dug out with their bayonets and hands. Next day some reinforcements, under Captain Inman and Captain Greaves, arrived from head-quarters, and Captain Inman took the command of the artillery and threw a few shells into the enemy's position. Early the next morning Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Havelock came up, bringing some hand-grenades, which were found very useful to the enemy. The commander of the forces in New Zealand, Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron, arrived about the middle of that day, in time to witness the remainder of the operations; and Colonel Mould, of the Royal Engineers, gave his assistance in completing the sap. A six-pounder Armstrong gun then opened fire on the front work, destroying the loopholing, making a considerable breach, and silencing in a great measure the fire of the enemy. As it was thought many women and children were in the pah, the enemy were called upon to surrender previous to the concentrated fire of the Armstrong gun and hand-grenades. They were told that their lives would be granted, and requested at all events to send away women and children and send them out. They replied that they would not do so. The fire could fight on. The pah was then ordered to be stormed. The enemy, effecting their escape from the opposite side of the work, dashed through a space from which the troops had been driven back under cover, to enable them to do so. They were, however, followed up for nearly six miles. General Carey regrets to say that the pah and its fine garrison were those or four women were killed unavoidably, the similarity of dress of both men and women, and their hair being cut equally short, rendering it impossible to distinguish them from the men at any distance. The troops were recalled about sundown, and bivouacked round the enemy's late position, as represented in our Engraving. The loss of the Maoris was considerable, amounting to 101 killed, besides eighteen to twenty carried off by native practice, dressed in the pah. Twenty-six wounded and taken prisoners; seven taken prisoners. In addition to this number, the natives were seen carrying off dead and wounded at the point of the points of pursuit. The loss on our side was sixteen killed and fifty-four wounded.

THE FARM.

As regards weather and attendance—two out of the three great cardinal points—the Royal Agricultural Society throve bravely at Newcastle. Its popularity did not appear to suffer from any of the set-backs it incurred on the Wimbledon principle, to get about that yard; but still the fault was on the right side. Matters of detail were very carefully looked to, and the prize sheep were penned with an eye to the greater identity than of yore. The entire had their pronouncés as well as the horses which competed, and many outlying visitors for not seeing the two first ball classes judged, and fresh interest was added to the proceedings by exhibiting the prize-mounted and defeated implement-makers are deeply injured, as usual; and the Messrs. Garrett differ so entirely with the judges (who did not just see that their engines and tackle were so "wonderfully superior" to Fowler's, to say nothing of the great clip-drum machine's genius, ingenuity, and Surrey's patent swivel-engines not being held to comprise a complete system) that they return to the society pathetically and "respectfully the slight marks of approval with which it endeavours," and "offer compensation, and try even to bribe them from your trial-yards." So be it. "Fare ye well, and if for ever," &c. When we have collected sufficient data to be the most competent judges, and a third to act as umpire and to be nicely summoned into council when the prize cone to a regular book." The innocent and "lively" seems to have added to the complications by again leading in some of Mr. Dodgson's cattle when they were short of hands; but if that gentleman had wanted to fight under Bodle's colours, as he hinted, he would most certainly have assigned him to Placido, which has far away the best "fighting" face of his lot, and is a match among the old bulls. Ebor struck us as much as anything; and so did Prince Albert. As regards Baron Crossley, we cannot be nearly more with the judge who placed him fourth, and told Mr. Willis so when he met him, than we do with one of his colleagues, who thought him the best by £50 at least. The Royal Horticultural Hall was beautifully brought to the post, and his foot cooled down as the week was on; but we longed for Royal Borrett and for the Royal North Lincolnshire as well as the Yorkshire, where she was second last year. Mr. M'Intosh did not achieve another success like that of '62, but many lingered fondly over his commended Princess by second Duke of Devonshire. The pig show and beef and mutton were not quite such as a whole. Mr. Wainman lost a boar by apoplexy at the station, and one of Mr. Sexton's died in the yard towards the close of the week. The sheep and pony show were a great deal above average, and dray-horse prizes move especially are a mere waste of money. The Shire-horse class, which was a real medley at Worcester, sank down under the new rule to two, and will be modified for the future to a single one, which will probably tempt Cifaldi north. Mr. Stirling's Clydesdales, Mr. Brydon's Cheviots, and Foltalloch's blackfaces were all sadly missed; but The Curse of Stirling desires their presence on Tuesday, at nine o'clock.

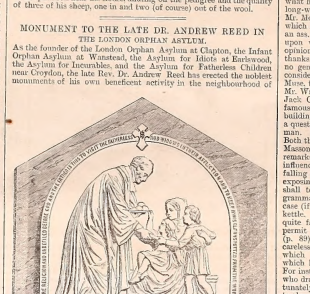
None of the Dutchesses came to Newcastle, but we hear of two fresh ones—one to be named by Second Duke of Wellington from Duchess 87th (half sister to 77th), and the other a red heifer by Fourth Duke of Oxford from Duchess 86th. This is the second calf (both of them heifers) that this cow has had in the last eleven months, and the first of the "Fourth Duke" cross at Wetherby. Duchesses 73rd, 77th, and 80th will follow suit this autumn, and so will Duchess 86th and 70th to the First and Second Dukes of Wharfdale respectively.

We are now fast drifting into the thick of the rum hirings; and Messrs. Lythall and Preece are already very busy with their sandglasses over the "Shrops." On Friday next the former sells Mr. Bradburn's sheep, and on Monday Mr. Preece will make the most of the prestige which Mr. Overton, of Frecford (which is also within a mile of Lichfield), has just acquired at Newcastle, where he won the first prize for aged rams, and the third prize and an H.C. among the shearlings, whose first-prize sheep he purchased for 80 gs. Mr. Rawlence's Hampshire Down sale is on Tuesday; and Mr. John Lane, Mr. E. Handy, and Mr. H. Hewer bring their Cotswolds into the sale-ring on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Mr. Druce, of Eynsham, and Mr. Oxford Howard, of Biddenham, have about fifty or sixty Oxford Downs each to sell by private contract. Mr. Stratton commenced showing his Leicesters on Tuesday, and Mr. Torr announces his Aylesby show for the first Wednesday in September.

The first portion of the Foscote flock, consisting of 94 rams and 216 ewes, will be sold on Wednesday. The Old Vat and his ancestors occupied one farm under the Dukes of Grafton for a period of a century. He lived with his father, who had as great a taste for sheep as himself, for many years, and as he died a bachelor, and left no direct heir to succeed to his flock, its dispersion has become inevitable. He came here in 1786, just three years after his father began to farm his flock, and originally hired the rams from Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Wellingborough Lodge, who was a member of the Sheep Society from the commencement. In 1810, when, according to the quaint catalogue, they had reaped the full advantage of Bakewell, A. Q. Z. Yet, O "the sheep ironically called Lamber," Little E. Cambril, "Cude alias Cudbert," and others, the father and son thought that no further improvement was needed; and since then there has been no infusion of fresh blood—and no curly forcing with artificial food. Two of the rams were sent to a specimen to Newcastle, but the attendant was sadly in want of a medium to consult the late Mr. Bakewell, and learn whether the Favorite or the Cleveland and Darlton reading of a Dishley ram is the true one. The north countryman stood when they parted amazing by all to heavy 294-5; but still the midland farmers understood sheep, and Mr. Barford could; but still he had to find out. It was a singular testimony to his ceaseless clipping-hound remonstrances that in the very year of his death an inspector of shearing should be appointed at the Royal. Self-reliance and tenacity of purpose were the great features of his character, and his sincerity and strong convictions quite compensated for his dogmatism. Some few years since his picture was presented to him by 150 friends and customers. It represents him in the pet-lamb yard, and is a capital likeness of the pedigree and the quality of three of his sheep, one in and two (of course) out of the wool.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. ANDREW REED IN THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

As the founder of the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, the Infant Orphan Asylum, and the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, the Asylum for Incurables, and the Asylum for Imbecile Children, near Croydon, the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed has erected the noblest monuments of his own benefactor activity in the neighbourhood of



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. ANDREW REED IN THE CHAPEL OF THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

London. The memorial tablet represented in our Engraving more particularly expresses the reverence and gratitude which are felt for his name by those who have been benefited by the London Orphan Asylum for their early education and a fair start in life. It was fifty-one years ago, in 1813, when Dr. Andrew Reed first conceived the project of this institution, and invited his friends to join in the efforts to be made for establishing it. Amongst those who responded to this appeal were Mr. Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, while the Royal Dukes of Kent and Sussex bestowed their influential patronage upon the scheme. Public meetings were held, at a beginning sermons were preached, and speeches were delivered at meetings and public dinners to advocate the charitable cause. A temporary building was soon provided, in which 200 poor children, whom death had deprived of parents and home, were sheltered, nourished, and trained. A few years later the Asylum was opened at Clapton, Middlesex, and was furnished entirely with the funds which Dr. Reed's financial ability had enabled him to collect. The foundation-stone was laid in 1825, when it was opened with befitting ceremony, by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Robert Peel. The Infant Orphan Asylum, which Dr. Reed set on foot immediately afterwards, was designed exclusively for children under seven years of age who could not, by the rules of the London Orphan Asylum, be admitted into it. The success of this asylum, however, induced the trustees, as much later period, to withdraw from their active management, in consequence of some measures to which, as a conscientious Nonconformist, he could not assent. The London Orphan Asylum, however, as the earliest though not the most important of his foundations, may well possess this record of a good and useful man.

TheQueen has given orders for the appointmentof Captain Robert Jenkins, of the Royal Navy, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The Rangoon Gazette announces that a telegraphic wire has been oask between Hdinginfus and Sweabeng.

Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom upon Sir Charles Locock, Bart., physician to the Queen, and Sir Charles Lyell, Baronet of Kinnordy, in the county of Forfar.

The Prince of Wales has consented to accept, on behalf of Mr. Charles Salaman, honorary secretary to the Musical Society of London, to become honorary member of that body. The council resolved at meetings for choral practice and the annual conversazioni. The council will not meet to resolve upon the scheme of the society's operations of 1865 until next October. The society continues to meet with the same degree of success which has attended it since its establishment.

Admiral Bertie Cornelius Cator died on Saturday last, at the Manor Hotel, Buckingham-gate. The deceased Admiral entered the Navy in the spring of 1800, under his uncle, Captain Albemarle Bertie, and, after being considerable active service, retired, in 1856.—Major-General Richard Southgate, R.H., died on the 20th last., after a short illness. He was born April 14, 1790.—Colonel Fielding Browne, C.B., died at his residence, Glenstrie-crescent, Regent's Park, yesterday week, aged seventy-nine.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Epochs of Printing. By Ralph Nicholson Wornum, (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) This excellent work consists of critical and biographical essays in which the rise, progress, decline, and revival of Poetry's sister art, from the earliest days to the present time, are carefully traced, and the lives—as far as any knowledge of them is attainable—of the principal originators, improvers, editors, detectorators, and revivers are sketched with more or less fulness according to the exigencies or the necessities of the case. The productions of living painters, no matter what their nationality may be, are passed over without mention; and the author has, no doubt, herein exercised a wise discretion. Let the names of the living be of painting as a familiar study, and who can therefore speak, if not with authority, at any rate with propriety, upon the subject, estimate the value of Mr. Wornum's criticisms; we sit as a pupil at a master's feet, listen with deference, and are content to be instructed. But we see, nevertheless, competent to express an opinion upon other productions of the fine arts may venture to the learning and diligence which Mr. Wornum exhibits, to the strong sense which he invariably characterises his remarks, to the usefulness of his work as a book of reference, and to the entertainment as well as information to be derived from his biographies. The book, moreover, is enriched by no fewer than forty illustrations, which possess various styles, from the crude Egyptian to the grand perfection of the sixteenth century, and from the days of "Sir David Wilkie, the prince of British genre painters."

The Dean's English. By W. Gilmorton Moss. (1 vol. Hatchard and Co.) The contents of this little volume will be found highly amusing by all to whom the Queen's English is dear without being a delight. It appears that the Dean of Canterbury, not only

In Greek
Is unable to talk,

(as was evident from his translation of Homer), but also in English. The startling fact disclosed itself to Mr. Moon upon reading the Dean's "Plea for the Queen's English," and forthwith the layman proceeded to rebuke the presumptuous churchman who would fain teach others what he himself had not learned. The Dean, it seems, retorted—with long-winded facetiousness—upon the censorious layman that Mr. Moon had "an abnormal elongation of the auricular appendages," which Mr. Moon's correspondents considered equivalent to calling him an ass. The Dean also remarked that he did "not write for idiots;" upon which Mr. Moon "begged to state, quite unnecessarily, in our opinion—for his politeness. Mr. Moon, however, appended to his thanks a hint that the Dean (notwithstanding the politeness) was no gentleman and wanted grammar, and that all did not (as had considerably more) personal abuse was caused—by what? Sing, O Muse! Mr. Moon's grammar, the Dean of Canterbury and Mr. Washington Moon! It was grammar—English grammar, whereby Jack Cade must have been prompted by a "prophetic soul" to the famous utterance, "Is not the word the youth of the realm be by building of grammar schools;" he must have foreseen this strife upon a question of grammar when he ordered the death of the learned layman. Yet we can see no reason for loss of temper on either side. Both the clergyman and the layman might have imitated Professor Masson, who, in a paper upon Colloquial English, good-naturedly remarks that so great is the force of habit, and so powerful the influence of example in language, that he is himself continually falling (or on the point of falling) into the very faults which he is exposing. Licinius Sidus transposes his own aquarium law, and shall teachers be expected never to transgress, not their own, but grammarians' law? Besides, the churchman and the layman are a case (if we may be pardoned for the expression) of pot and kettle. The Dean certainly has made mistakes; but is Mr. Moon quite faultless? Of the following sentence he can only say "Has permit me to remark that whoever they were intended for, &c." (p. 89). Mr. Moon would probably plead haste or printer's carelessness as an excuse; but there are other mistakes in which his sentences, if they were weighed in the balance which he uses for Lord—i.e., they draw Mr. Leech but not horses?" Now, might not Mr. Moon have written, "There are few scholars who draw horses so well as Mr. Leech," he perversely taken to mean "there are few artists who draw horses so well as they draw Mr. Leech?" And this is, no doubt, one of the cases which drew from the Dean the bitter remark that Mr. Moon's criticisms were "the cavils of one not in the enjoyment of common sense." The fact is that the sentence has but one sensible meaning, it is unfair and puerile to accuse the writer of making a second unsensical meaning out of his words. Yet this is what Mr. Moon frequently does. With respect to the expression "it is my mind" (p. 8), we prefer the Dean's reasoning to Mr. Moon's. The question, however, is difficult if it be once allowed that "it is me" is correct. We object also to the restriction which Mr. Moon imposes upon the English language, which will not allow us to supply a singular verb from a preceding plural verb, or to take for granted a substantive verb that is in a preceding sentence; yet both these liberties have been not unommonly taken by writers in the most correct languages, and, in our humble opinion, not only freedom but grace is the result. On the whole, we consider Mr. Moon's book entertaining rather than instructive.

Beauties of Tropical Nature. By W. Dunbar. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke.) We cannot agree with the author that his "first duty is to tender his grateful thanks to the numerous critics who accorded so favourable a reception to the first edition." The critics give, or are supposed to give, their judgment upon a book without any bias, and an author has no more reason to be grateful for a favourable review than to evoke imprecations for an unfavourable. Tastes and sentiments differ, however, in various cases, and it is by no means certain that a book which displeases one critic may not greatly please another. The author, however, may be considered the critic who happened to be pleased was more deserving of thanks than the equally impartial critic who happened to be displeased. An author may fairly congratulate himself upon writing favourably received a host of critics, but he is not called upon—even if he have a right—to thank them for saying that they did not like his book. It is the risk, however, of receiving in a future edition our share of undeserved thanks, we shall not be guilty of making our voice to the chorus of praise which has been called forth by "The Beauties of Tropical Scenery." The poems are very pleasant and harmonious; there is in the language a luxuriance and a consequent appropriateness of epithet, and the love-songs glow with a warmth not unworthy of the tropics. The elegant frontispiece by Mr. F. Gilbert is deserving an ornament; but the poem in honour of Mdlle. Stella Colas might with advantage have been omitted.

Holiday Papers. By Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke.) These papers might be called "Recreations of a London Parson," for they were written during, or at the close of, occasional holidays in the midst of heavy pastoral work;" but the author, either forseeing an accession of plagiarism or remembering what he has read, has resisted the temptation. The papers are reprints from popular periodicals; are written in a free and easy, semi-jocose, familiar style; and are sufficiently miscellaneous. We recommend them to have read them all; but the specimens we have perused induce us to declare that they are readable as well as amusing, and nevertheless so light that there is not a headache in the whole volume of them.

Readings in the Arctic Seas. By Henry Commor Morris. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Where is Denver City? is a question which Mr. Morris—no doubt, rightly—supposes very few Englishmen can answer. Howbeit, the events of the last three years have tended to make "Britishers" better acquainted than they were before with American geography; and it is, therefore, not improbable that there are more Englishmen than Mr. Morris imagines whose eyes have become familiar with the map of what was heretofore the United States, who could point out "Fremont's route in 1845," who could even put their finger upon the spot marked "Denver City," and who could say composedly, "There it is, in Colorado." Nevertheless, Colorado has certainly not yet been explored by travelling Englishmen, and the traveller should prick up his ears and snuff adventure or novelty from afar when Mr. Morris secures him "that if any *Aimeur* in London who is weary of the perfumed airs of Bond-street, and has lost his taste for mourn and stubbion, will cross the plains and pay

the Rocky Mountains a visit, he will return with a keener zest for the pleasures of civilised life, and with his "mens sana in corpore sano" all the fresher for what he has seen and experienced." And we can assure those who feel inclined to undertake the expedition not bodily but mentally, not by land and water, but by paper and print, that they will find Mr. Morris a very agreeable companion and guide "across the green prairies of Kansas and the sandy saharas of Nebraska," to the gold-fields of the Rocky Mountains.

Noble Dames of Ancient Story. By J. G. Edgar. (1 vol. James Hogg and Sons.) A melancholy interest belongs to this book in consequence of the premature death, but a short time ago, of its author. He was not unknown as the compiler of interesting works from our English annals for the instruction and recreation of the young; and this collection of sketches, exhibiting the influence of women in certain remarkable epochs of the past, is a work that gives evidence of considerable research, and will be found a pleasant addition to the stock of youthful readers. For what youth does not dote upon those heroines of Froissart whose names are equal to superhuman strength, or of the ladies of Scott and Poetics?

Bell's English Poets. (Griffin and Co.) We have before us two volumes, one containing the poems of Shakspeare, the other a portion of Cowper's works. They are intended, we suppose, as specimens of the edition of "English Poets" issued under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Bell. There is no date upon the titlepage, and we have looked in vain for information as to the number of volumes to make the complete or in course of publication; but we can gather from the specimens before us that the works of each poet have, or are to have, by way of preface, a completely-prepared memoir by Mr. Robert Bell; that the volumes are, or are to be, all neat and handy; and that the price of each volume is, or is to be, very reasonable.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE METEORITE OF ORGUEIL has been further analysed by M. Chevreul, who has reported to the Academy of Sciences that its density is equal to 2.56 when determined in a liquid which penetrates it, and to 1.86 in the ordinary case—e.g., in olive oil. Its composition is analogous to the organic part of several species of lignites (carbon, 63.5; hydrogen, 5.38; nitrogen, 10.2). Iron is generally found in meteorites in a state of metallic tenacity in this meteorite it is partly in the form of magnetic oxide. No metallic iron or nickel was found, and only traces of phosphorus and a weak proportion of chromium. Peroxide of iron, 13.224; protoxide of iron, 17.234; silica, 44.471; hygroscopic water, 0.971; and traces of sulphuret of sulphuret, sulphur, alumina, magnesia, lime, soda, potash, ammonia, earthy matters, and combined water.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.—Mercury (in Leo and Virgo) and Venus (in Cancer and Leo) are both visible throughout the month. On the 13th the latter will be at 7h. 42m. p.m. in conjunction in right ascension with the Sun—Mars (in Leo and Virgo), as 7h. 32m. a.m.; Saturn (in Virgo), at 8h. 12m. p.m.; and Uranus (in Leo), at 10h. 17m. a.m. Jupiter (in Libra) will set on the 1st at 10h. 16m. p.m., and will be at new Moon on the 2nd, at 2h. 51m. p.m.; the first quarter on the 10th at 7h. 57 p.m.; full Moon on the 17th, at 1h. 59m. p.m.; and last quarter on the 24th, at 9h. 43m. a.m. About the middle of the month the constellations Corvus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Capricornus will be near the meridian at midnight. Venus will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 30th, at 4h. 38m. a.m.

VITAL FORCE AND CONTRACTILITY.—Dr. Lionel Beale, eminent for his researches on the nervous system, thus concludes an article in the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*:—"I think that every cause or organism consists of matter that lives and matter that is formed. The first is the seat of peculiar change, and the power which never occurs in things inanimate. The second manifests phenomena which are, properly considered, physical and chemical. The movements—the composing and the formative, the analytical and synthetical power, of the living matter are due to the operation of a power, or to powers which are not likely to be measured by the work achieved, nor to be altered or converted into other forms of force. It is a power that may be transmitted from parent to particle, or that may cease its manifestation for ever. How it originated we do not know. Contractility is a property of matter in which it always participated from particle to particle, and that it cannot be transferred to particles at a distance. Heat is but one of the conditions under which this wonderful power manifests itself, but not the power itself. Contractility is a property of muscle; contraction and elasticity are properties of fibre; irritability is not a property of bone, or nail, or bone, &c.; but motion, increase, formation, as manifested in germinal matter, are the manifestations of a power that possesses them to particles of matter that do not. Muscle does not transmit the nervous impulse; nor yellow fibre; nor pigment cell; nor bone; nor nail; nor tooth; it is devoid of those characteristics. Hence I distinguish the movements of germinal or living matter from all other forms of movement. I suppose it only I may correctly term them vital movements until some one proves that similar movements occur in matter which is not living."

THE REPTILIFEROUS ROCKS AND FOOTPRINT STRATA OF SCOTLAND.—Professor Harkness, in a paper on this interesting subject, read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society, asserts that the footprint sandstones of Rose-shire constitute the uppermost beds of the carboniferous formation, and that the strata embraced in a line of section from the Nigg to Cromlet Hill-ock, from above the Old Red Sandstone to the summit of the Turbebinic inclusive, are conformable throughout, and are referable to each of the three divisions of the Old Red Sandstone—namely, the conglomerates and yellow sandstones (of a thickness of 1500 ft.) belonging to the Lower Old Red Sandstone; the grey, flaggy sandstones and shales of the middle series, equivalent of the Caithness flags—containing Cephalopæ, Crustaceans, and Acanthodes, and the fossils referable to the Middle Old Red; and, lastly, the upper beds—consisting of conglomerates, and foot-bearing and other sandstones appertaining to the higher members of the system. The foot-bearing sandstones have a thickness of 400 ft., and represent the reptiliferous sandstones of the Elgin area, through which formation they are found to run.

THE PRESERVATION OF COPPER AND IRON IN THE SEA has been made the subject of long research by M. Becquerel, who has published a report to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The cause of the injury (mechanical, physical, or chemical) influence all the chemical actions and tends to the production of electricity by means of voltaic combinations. After considering the important experiments of Davy and others in regard to copper sheathing, M. Becquerel describes the principles which must be observed in order to determine the amount of electric action required to decompose a determinate weight of water, and to maintain the electric state of the metal in a protected metal; and thus to find the laws on which a system of protection may be based. In order to conduct the experiments, he came to Cherbourg, the Imperial Minister of the Marine placed at M. Becquerel's disposal all the means desired, with the assistance of the hydrographic engineers in the port of Toulon. The result of these experiments show, with regard to copper, that, as on account of the feeble electric power of the thermoelectric liquid which vets it currents producing electro-chemical decomposition, it is not in general necessary to surface so as to prevent oxidation by means of the surface with an electro-motive power equal to that point at which the metal would become insensible to the action of oxygen, and would also have been employed. Laminæ of copper, mixed with iron, and laminæ of iron protected by copper, have similar effects, with the difference that the sphere of chemical activity is less, when the extent depends on the difference between the electro-motive powers of the two metals employed to form the voltaic pile. Therefore, for further information, it is necessary to refer to *Comptes Rendus*, Vol lix., No. 1. M. Becquerel trusts that the means proposed will be found to be successful in preserving vessels from the action of seawater and from the attachment of marine animals.

THE CAVERN OF BRUNIQUEL (in the department of the Tarn and Garonne) and its organic contents have been described by Professor Owen, in the state in which he found it at his visit in January last, in a paper read to the Royal Society. From his examination of the cave and its contents, The contemporaneity of the human remains with those of the extinct and other animals with which they were associated, together with the fire bone implements, Professor Owen said, was shown by the evidence of the plastic consolidation of the calcified mud in the interstices of the bones, and by the chemical constitution of the human bones corresponding with that of the other animal remains, and by the similarity of physical and chemical state in the surrounding breccia. Among the principal remains of the men of the fossil period described are the following:—The bones were separate from the cranium, with several other parts of the same skeleton, which were so grouped in their position as to indicate that the body had been placed in a crouching posture, and that, after decomposition and dissolution of the soft parts, the bones had yielded to the superincumbent pressure of the accumulating calcareous mud, which is described and compared with different types of the human skull, as to the relative form and quantity of the cranial and facial type, and the capacity to correspond with the Celtic type, though proportionally shorter than in modern Celtic and the varieties exhibited by the Celts of Scandinavia from Kiga, Switzerland; 3rd, jaws and teeth of individuals of different ages. After referring to other small portions of human cranium, Professor Owen described the lower jaw and teeth of an adult and the upper and lower jaws of immature individuals, showing the characters of certain deciduous teeth. The proportions of the molars are not those of the Australian, but of other races, and opposed to those of ancient and modern Europeans. As in most primitive or early races, in which mastication was little helped by the art of cookery or by various and refined kinds of food, the crowns of the molars were worn down beyond the enamel, flat and smooth to the stumps, exposing their central tract of osteodentine of whose any sign of decay. The Professor reserved his notice of the remains of animals killed for food and the flint and bone implements for a future communication.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E. LESLIE.—We do not at the moment see that the Queen would have incurred any unnecessary peril by taking the Pawn in question; but she would have been subjected to a needless risk, and, in effecting her escape, must have lost many moves.

H. C. B., Clifton.—Your solution of Problem No. 1064 is correct.

ERRATUM IN GAMBIT.—A misprint occurs in the Gambit published last week, which may be solved by 1. Q to Kt 8th, 2. Kt takes B, 3. Q to Kt 4th (ch), &c. No. 6 also stands of a second solution by 1. Q to K 2nd (ch), 2. Kt to B 3rd, &c. In No. 7 if White play 2. P to K 4th, how can you prevent Black in two more moves?

G. H. G.—Your moves are fairly played, but there is not sufficient interest in either to justify its publication.

L. C. G., of Tynkcheapsky.—"Thermometer at 97½ and a hot wind" are not favourable conditions for the production of a good problem, but we fancy we have been good enough to send on very satisfactory testimony. The first and third have the merit of variety, since they appear to admit of two solutions each; but the second is simply a repetition, for novelty, because it contains a Black Knight and a White Queen on the same squares.

M. P.—Mate cannot be effected in the way you propose. Try this:—1. Q to B 5th (ch), 2. Kt to B 3rd, and then, if 2. Kt takes Kt, 3. P to K 4th, &c. Your other solution is correct.

J. W. P.—Thanks.

J. D.—You should certainly procure a copy of the German "Handbuch" of Bilguer and Von der Lasa.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF NO. 1064 to C. M., Xcoopher, Conrad, L. P. D., Sigma, Violet, Y. M. R. M., W. W., Sutton Coldfield, Rustic, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Mrs. Pewsdrop, Chi-Chi, Hoc-Age-Sect, Mary, Ignoramus, Nemo, Sarah, Tyro, Tremaine, Gouraine, Hacker, Velocipede, Docmaga, The Pen, Quidnunc, Delta, Phœnix, J. H. C., Rahere, Wm. Wyld, A. K., Southsea, F. P. R., Ile Bell, Shapley Queen, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Bothwell and Miss Finlay, Cuaco, T. C. M., Argus, Query, W. F. W., C. F. S., G. T. R., Verbena, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hall's Pupil, Mrs. Hall's Governess, Mrs. Hall's Cook, An Amateur, C. L. D., Mrs. Hall's Housemaid, Mrs. Hall's Nursemaid, Mrs. Hall's Footman, H. T. R., Forgus, H. F. R., Hastrue, P. M. G., F. C. H., Fanny, A. Clark, Hippolar, T. W., Dover, J. D., Jemmy B., Hull, W. H. P., Clyde, C. P. S., P. S., Kildare Cottage,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

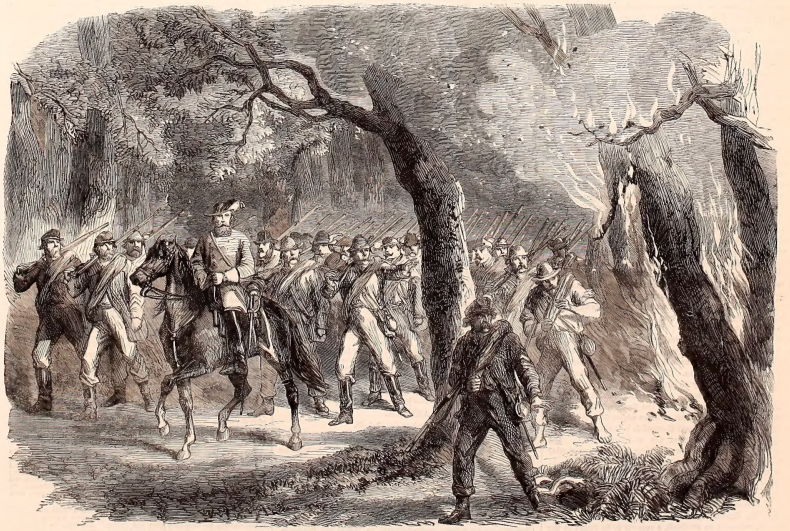


No. 1272.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

WITHIN twenty-four hours of the closing ceremonial of the Session of Parliament, and in a House of Commons consisting of far less than twenty-four hearers, a speech was delivered which ought not to be allowed to pass into immediate oblivion. It contained a solemn warning, founded on facts, addressed to a class of the population of the United Kingdom whose value is acknowledged in the very circumstance of that warning. Lord Edward Howard, when he brought forward the subject of emigration to the Northern States of America, and laid bare its true conditions and incidents as at present existing, seemed almost to have felt a presentiment of the new demand for 500,000 men made by President Lincoln for the prosecution of the war which he conducts on the part of the Federal States, the news of which was within a few miles of this country when the remarkable speech of the noble Lord was spoken. In the brief debate which followed its utterance it was unanimously declared that the most effectual way of attaining the object which Lord Edward Howard had in view would be the giving the utmost publicity to his address; and pointed and distinct appeals were made to those who control or contribute to the newspapers of the day to aid in the dissemination of statements which commend themselves to the serious consideration of those to whom they were specially directed. Compliance with a request so urged, and based on such grounds of acceptation, seems to us a simple duty; and it is with a desire to do what in us lies to spread the information which was laid before Parliament in a spirit of philanthropy worthy of a representative of the people that, after the lapse of some days, we deem it no more than right to revive statements of so much importance.

As the legal representative of the youthful Duke of Norfolk, it has been the duty of Lord Edward Howard personally to become acquainted with the condition of a part of the population of Lancashire which resides in or about the great Howard property in that district. As a member of the Relief Committee at Glossop, which undertook to meet the difficulties and distresses caused by the cotton famine, knowledge of the baneful operation of the so-called emigration to America was forced upon the noble Lord. It was made manifest to him that the labouring population were suffering under a delusion, from which he has done something to awaken them. The plain fact is, that a system is in existence which, under the name of emigration, is nothing more nor less than a base and insidious scheme of recruiting for the Federal army. In the outset let it be said that, in the strict sense of the term, we attach no blame to the Federal Government. There is no evidence of complicity on the part of that Government in the infamous proceedings which have been brought to light. Indeed, it appears that the remonstrances of Lord Lyons on behalf of British subjects who have been kidnapped by false pretences into the Federal army have been attended to by Mr. Seward in an official manner; but, as everyone knows, official action at the seat of Government does not necessarily result in the redress of grievances which are connected with military organisation in a time of war, especially when it is directed towards the discharge of men from a force which loses soldiers by hecatombs and in which the demand for reinforcements is enormously beyond the supply. Still, the Federal authorities fully acknowledge the injustice and the oppression of the practices of the recruiting which is going on, which, in the very nature of things, has fallen into the hands of agents of the vilest and most unscrupulous character. The military commandant of New York, the chief recruiting dépôt, in his reports, has spoken of the circumstances under which men are obtained for service in the field in no measured terms. He says "that almost every imaginable form of outrage and deception has been developed; the outrages practised on recruits are too unjust to be borne, and in many cases too loathsome to be detailed. Many—indeed, most—of these unfortunate men were either deceived or kidnapped, or both, in the most scandalous and inhuman manner in New York city." Doubtless these candid observations apply to men of all nationalities, including Americans; but it is in their application to the men of this country that we especially propose to consider them. It is undeniable that a regular



THE WAR IN AMERICA: A CORPS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY MARCHING BY NIGHT THROUGH BURNING WOODS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 137.

agency of villany has been established in this country, in the north of England and in Ireland particularly, by which men are induced to abandon prospects of steady though laborious maintenance in this country by representations of larger wages and more than corresponding social advantages in America, who, immediately on reaching that land of promise, of freedom, and of comparative wealth, are decoyed, cajoled, threatened, and, as the last resort, drugged, until they find themselves enlisted in the Federal army. They are at once conveyed to the dépôt at Long Island, where they are, under the pretext of undergoing the training which is indispensable to military discipline and the making of a soldier, subjected to cruelties, privations, and outrages which no one has yet ventured to chronicle in writing; and as soon as possible, but not too soon for their sufferings, they are sent on to form parts of those forlorn hopes, composed of the newest arrived recruits, which are recklessly hurled at the fortified strongholds of the enemy, and to whose ranks the survivors of their dead bodies behind which the main bodies may retreat.

Let it be well understood that every day, by means of the grossest false pretences, married men, the heads of families, are going out to America in the hope of avoiding distress at home, who in a few weeks help to swell the fearful lists of the dead which are reported from time to time from the seat of war about Richmond. According to the statements of Lord Edward Howard—the authenticity of which cannot be denied—men are sought out and offered work as first-rate mechanics, in Canada, at large wages, on undertaking in given to pay their passages out on the condition (the insidiousness of which is to be observed) that such expenses are thereafter to be deducted from their wages; and they find themselves at the end of the voyage landed at New York, where, penniless and friendless, they fall an easy prey to the recruiting shark. Of the numerous devices to bring about this end it is only necessary to mention dragging, which has been before alluded to, the result of which is that the men awake from a stupor and find themselves in the uniform of the Federal army, and in the usual attempts of desertion are completely against them; contrivances to get them into the hands of the police, who, acting in fraudulent unison with the recruiting agents, threaten and cajole them into enlisting; while, in the last extreme, the simple method—borrowed from the practices of the old pelicans carried on by slave-dealers, changing only the type of man whom they deal in, is adopted, and they are compelled by mere physical violence to enlist. So complete is the organisation of the system, that in the vessels of all kinds which run between this country and New York agents pass to and fro regularly, and ingratiate themselves with passengers who have not been entrapped at home but are voluntarily seeking new—and, as they believe, better—fields for their labour; and in the result they land under the auspices of these persons, and are led straight into the pit which gapes for their ingulfment. As a rule, the men are enlisted for the war, and their inquiries after them under their real designations are practically useless; and, even if they should pass unscathed through the perils of a war which is almost one of extermination, nothing can be heard of them until that period, so illusory and so hopeless, shall have arrived when peace is re-established in America. In the event of a man once enlisted attempting to desert, he is shot as a matter of course. The vigorous simplicity of this proceeding is obvious.

But, assuming that an English emigrant escapes from or does not fall into the net of the recruiting agent; that he finds himself on the shores of America under the conditions which attached to him as a working-man seeking employment more remunerative and affording him a prospect of more immediate comforts and greater future prosperity than he could have hoped for at home, how does it really and truly fare with him? Is it the fact that he is in a land where ample work, high wages, and abundance of the necessaries of life are accessible at low prices? The very reverse is the case. In the first place, a labouring man, if he obtain employment, which is anything but a certainty, is paid in dollars—that is, in the notorious green-backs, and he has been led to suppose that a dollar is equivalent to 4s. 4d. of English money. Now, the truth is, that a dollar is worth something less than 1s. 6d., so that a man nominally earning eight or nine dollars a week is receiving in value not more than fifteen or sixteen shillings; and, as several workmen writing to their friends at home have stated, they are doing worse in mere money-getting than they were in England, while the high prices of all sorts of provisions, fuel, and clothing still further depreciate their gains, and they find that they have exchanged, perhaps, a struggle in their own country for positive pauperism in another and a strange land, which is in the agonies of civil war, of revolution, and may be ere long in a state of anarchy.

Such are the prospects of emigration to America at the present moment; and it is well that every effort should be made to bring this knowledge clearly to the minds of those whom it most concerns. This is no case for rhetorical artifice; it is not necessary to dress it up with fanciful picturesque before it is presented for the consideration of the public. There is an eloquence in the facts which will sufficiently speak to the judgments of those whose duty it is (as in cases like that of Lord Edward Howard it is their pleasure) to contribute to the well-being of the working classes. The agency for evil and for wrongdoing in this particular matter is widespread, active, unscrupulous. Why should not some counter-agency be set up to meet and to neutralise the vile operation which is notoriously going on in this country? The law, trammelled by the rules of evidence, is, in the main, powerless to deal even with detected offenders. The Executive Government can only act by means of the law; but there is, as we think, a remedy to be found in the adoption of that great principle of association for philanthropic purposes which, almost peculiar to this country, has so constantly supplemented and aided the law. Even a small association for the dissemination in a readable form of the facts which Lord Edward Howard laid before the House of Commons might do much. Why should it not be tried?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to Marshal Vaillant, dated Vichy, July 31, conceiving the rebuilding of the opera-house on the Hôtel Dieu Hospital. His Majesty says the Opera is already in an unhealthy locality, but the first stone of the Hôtel Dieu has not been laid. Marshal Vaillant is, therefore, instructed to urge the Prefect of the Seine to commence shortly the works of the Hôtel Dieu, as his Majesty, on moral grounds, considers that it is in the highest degree important that a building devoted to pleasure should not be constructed before an asylum for the sick poor.

Preparations for the popular fête of the 15th are going forward in all directions, and the usual amount of poles and scaffolding for fireworks and extemporised theatres is rising into the air.

The King of Spain will take his departure for France on the 14th inst. The Queen, the Princess of Saxe, and the Duke of Montpensier will accompany his Majesty.

Lord Cowley has passed through Paris and proceeded to Vichy on a visit to the Emperor.

The Minister of Marine has awarded a gold medal of the second class to the pilot Mauger, and silver medals to the pilot Gosselin and the apprentice-pilot Doucet, for their conduct in saving the lives of a part of the crew of the Alabama, after the latter vessel was cast off Cherbourg.

In consequence of the demolitions going forward in the most populous parts of Paris, two very unhealthy streets, the Rue du Bon Puits and the Rue Neuve St. Sauveur, are about to disappear. The Rue du Bon Puits owes its name to a public well which existed there in the thirteenth century. It extended formerly to the Rue Clopin, but towards the end of the century the portion between that street and the impasse led to make room for the College of Navarre. The Rue du Murier was called, in the 16th century, Rue Pavée. It was there the German College was established which was destroyed during the riots of the first Revolution. It is proposed likewise to connect the Place Maubert with the Boulevard de Sébastopol by a new street. The above improvements yet accomplished by the Prefect of the Seine. The new street, which is intended to give to the most populous quarters of Paris more in communication, will cause the removal of several of the filthiest streets with which that neighbourhood abounds.

The Court of Cassation has come to a decision of considerable importance to the liberty of the press in France. Some months ago a Paris publisher of the supplies of journals, which, under the name of journals, was pounced upon by the authorities, and condemned by the tribunals for having published political writings without having made the necessary authorisation. The Courts held that the production of a number of copies and their transmission to the various editors constituted a legal publishing. The Court of Cassation has decided that it does not, and has annulled the decrees of the Courts below.

M. Ernest Legouvé, the well-known author, died recently aged sixty-four. He commenced business in 1826, and, of late years, has been the largest purveyor of railway literature in France.

It is announced that the railway from Chambéry to Grenoble is to be opened to the public on the 15th inst. This branch will unite the Paris and Lyons line at Grenoble, and by connecting with the Dauphiné lines with the Victor Emmanuel Railway, and consequently with the Italian lines at Modane, will, it is expected, shorten the distance for travellers proceeding from the south of France to Savoy or Switzerland.

The opening of the shooting season is fixed for the 14th inst. in the first zone; that of the south, which comprises about twenty-five departments, on the 21st. Nothing has yet been said about the Bouches-du-Rhone, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Landes, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Tarn-et-Garonne, Var, and Vaucluse. Nothing has yet been decided about it does not, and has annulled the decrees of the Courts below.

M. Edmond About, the well-known author, died recently aged sixty-four. He commenced business in 1826, and, of late years, has been the largest purveyor of railway literature in France.

It is announced that the railway from Chambéry to Grenoble is to be opened to the public on the 15th inst. This branch will unite the Paris and Lyons line at Grenoble, and by connecting with the Dauphiné lines with the Victor Emmanuel Railway, and consequently with the Italian lines at Modane, will, it is expected, shorten the distance for travellers proceeding from the south of France to Savoy or Switzerland.

The opening of the shooting season is fixed for the 14th inst. in the first zone; that of the south, which comprises about twenty-five departments, on the 21st. Nothing has yet been said about the Bouches-du-Rhone, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Landes, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Tarn-et-Garonne, Var, and Vaucluse. Nothing has yet been decided about it does not, and has annulled the decrees of the Courts below.

The decision of the Emperor with reference to the Suez Canal has been published. It accords the concession for ninety millions of francs to the company for the surrender of the stipulations of July, 1856, and for giving up the ownership of the marginal lands about which the dispute arose.

Marshal M'Mahon has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, in the place of the late Marshal Pelissier.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Conference at Vienna has conducted its negotiations to a satisfactory issue. Preliminaries of peace and a three months' armistice were signed on Monday, the two German Powers, it is said, threatening instant reopening of active operations if their claims were not acceded to. The conditions are simple, and severe upon Denmark, but not so hard as at one time was reported likely. They are said to be as follow:—Lauenburg to Schleswig, and Holstein and Saxe to be the two great German Powers. The Island of Arro is to remain with Denmark; Alsen, however, and the islands in the North Sea are to go with Schleswig. On account of the Danish sentence in Schleswig, a fortification of the Jutland frontier will take place. During the armistice no troops will be conveyed into Holstein. Schleswig is to remain under the administration of the Federal Diet.

The Sitting of the Federal Diet on Thursday week the Prussian representative declared that his Government has no objection to the return of the Federal troops to the fortress of Rendsburg, though he does not consider the occupation of Holstein a sitting of that Federal Diet. The Chamber thereupon passed the following resolution:—"The acceptance of the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Holstein, which has taken place by the abuse of an overwhelming force, is a violation of the rights of the German Confederation and an outrage upon the honour of the German people." The Chamber hereby enters a protest against this act of violence on the part of a German Federal Power."

The Bavarian Government has instructed its representative at Frankfort to propose that the Diet should demand the immediate withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Rendsburg, and the reestablishment of the previous state of things in that town.

The Danish Government has sustained a defeat in the Lower House of the Rigsraad. An address to the King on the present state of affairs, drawn up by the Ministry, was not carried, but was delayed, and then proposed. The Government regarded the proposed address as an embarrassment, and it was moved that the Volksthing should pass to the order of the day. The House, however, rejected the amendment, and voted the address by a majority of sixty to twenty-one.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 23rd ult.

It has been authoritatively, though not officially, announced that Atlanta has been taken by the Federals after a battle fought before the fortifications on the 22nd, which resulted in the Confederates retiring with a loss of 600 killed and 4000 wounded and prisoners. The Confederate General Johnston had been previously superseded by General Hood. The Federals, it was added, had cut all Hood's lines of retreat except that to Macon, and occupied Atlanta. On the other hand, General Forrest, with 10,000 Southerners, was reported to be menacing Sherman, and, again, General J. A. Smith, with a corps of Federals from Memphis, was harassing Forrest. Atlanta is in the centre of the State of Georgia, about 115 miles south of Chattanooga. It is the point of junction of four railways; the railway north, to Chattanooga; the railway south-westward, to Mobile and Pensacola, on the Mexican Gulf; the railway eastward, to Augusta and Charleston; the railway south-eastward, to Macon and to Savannah, on the Atlantic. Atlanta is thus an important strategical point.

Nothing important has occurred at Petersburg. The Confederates are stated to be engaged in an attempt to blockade the James River, with the object of cutting off General Grant's communications by water. Grant is said to have contracted his lines, though still proceeding with the siege of Petersburg, and to have dispatched General Sheridan upon another raid on the railway communication with Richmond.

The Confederates got off from Maryland safely with their booty, and the attempt of the Federals to pursue them has been abandoned, not, however, without having somewhat harassed them, and captured four guns and some stores. The militia called out in the midst of the alarm have been dismissed.

There were rumours when the last mail left of a new Confederate invasion of Maryland, but the first corps of Field Beauregard's Southern force of 5000 men was said to have again crossed the Potomac.

The latest despatches also report the discovery of a conspiracy for the formation of a North-western Confederacy, embracing all the States in the Mississippi Valley. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis, implicated in the affair, had been arrested.

News of a Confederate victory comes from Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi, where the Federal troops under command of General Elliott were attacked and routed with great slaughter. The roads for miles being strewed with dead negroes, horses, and arms.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, of which we have heard very little recently, has been renewed with increased violence, from thirty to forty shells being fired between Saturday and Monday. The Confederates are reported to have been successful in driving the enemy from John and James Island to Morris Islands.

An attempt at negotiation has been made by some Southern politicians staying at Clifton House, Niagara Falls. Mr. Clement C. Clay and Mr. J. P. Holcomb, semi-official representatives of the Southern Government, communicated to Mr. Horace Greeley that they were willing to proceed to Washington for the discussion with the President of peace propositions, although not accredited by the Confederate Government for that purpose. President Lincoln replied, through Mr. Greeley, by means of a note addressed to "Those whom it may concern," that the Federal Government would receive and meet on liberal terms "any propositions embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union, and the abandonment of Southern slavery." Messrs. Clay and Holcomb emphatically declined visiting Washington, as London's answer precluding negotiations by pre-arranged conditions. If peace could only be secured by submission to terms of conquest, the generosity of the victor would evidence the restoration of peace.

The Canadian invasion into Maryland seems to have produced considerable effect on the Washington Cabinet, for the President has issued his order for 500,000 men to serve for one year, to be obtained by draught, immediately after the 5th of September next, if not previously obtained by volunteering.

Mr. Fessenden, the new Secretary of the Treasury, had declined the terms required by the New York banks for the proposed loan of fifty million dollars, and determined to offer a popular loan, the interest of which is to be paid in gold.

Gold, upon the announcement of the occupation of Atlanta, declined to 224. The last quotation was 224½ Exchange, 271.

CANADA.

The Hon. Mr. Brown has been re-elected, without opposition, as a member of the Canadian Parliament.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"We are glad to find that the general tone of the press of the Lower Provinces is favourable to the action taken by the Canadian Government during the recent Fenian-Atlantic crisis, and full of hope as to the result. The opinion of our neighbours on the news valuable because it is unbiassed by any fear. Wholly free from the rancour of past differences, which in some cases had prejudiced the judgment of several Canadian journalists, the views of our Lower Province contemporaries may be freely accepted as those of impartial observers. They look forward in a spirit of liberal and enlightened patriotism for since the petty level of mere provincial politics to the establishment of closer relations between Canada and her sister colonies of British North America—to the formation of such ties as will combine national strength and dignity with internal peace and commercial prosperity. It is to be hoped that these expectations may be realised, and that the present political events may contribute to the general welfare."

The St. John (New Brunswick) *Morning News* says:—"From the terms of Mr. Brown's remarks it would seem that it is the intention of the Government to send delegates to a conference to be held from the Lower Provinces, which is to meet at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in a few weeks, and to England, to seek the co-operation of the Imperial Government. The step taken by Mr. Brown in this instance is a bold one, and few will doubt that his abjuration of party alliances is prompted to benefit his country, socially, politically, and otherwise, will be appreciated by intelligent people generally."

The Governor's inquest in the case of Sir Hillier Bridge Gunster has been brought to a conclusion, their verdict being that the accident was owing to the gross carelessness of William Birnie, the engine-driver, and he was committed to take his trial for the offence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Thames National Regatta will take place on Monday next at Putney for prizes amounting to nearly £300. The programme, though small, contains the names of several living celebrities at the oar and sculls.

The Prince of Wales will inaugurate the statue, erected by voluntary contributions, on the grounds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on Monday next. The Prince succeeds his late father as patron of the institution.

Mr. Thomas Peckham, of Sandwich, has invested £3000 in the Three per Cents for the purpose of forming a fund, to be called "Lady Morrieau's Fund," in connection with the Sandwich Infirmary and Asylum, for the welfare of which she has always manifested warm solicitude.

It is proposed to widen the end of Cursitor-street leading into Chancery-lane by pulling down a carriage-way—the only one—to be defrayed equitably by the Metropolitan and Holborn Board of Works and the Public-Houses Company, the latter way established to obtain public offices adjacent.

A minute of the Lords of Committee of Council on Education, drawn up in consequence of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the feasibility of establishing night classes at South Kensington to teach drawing to persons who cannot attend established schools of art.

The society of Odd Fellows held high festival, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. It was calculated that about 25,000 persons attended in the course of the day. Early in the day a procession was formed through the grounds, in which men and women joined. A concert, in which several of the leading vocalists now in London took part, was afterwards held, and a variety of outdoor games and amusements concluded the day.

The first girder for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's viaduct over Lodgate-hill was fixed on Thursday week. The traffic of Lodgate-hill was suspended for the considerable time on Thursday in consequence of the fall of one of the girders. The girder weighs fourteen tons, and the chain by which it was being hoisted suddenly snapped. Several workmen were seriously injured.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire held its annual meeting at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, on Thursday last—Lord Ebury presiding. The report stated that during the past year the society had established four more fire-stations. The whole number now amounted to nine, and seven more were required. The subscriptions and donations for the year amounted to £2125, the disbursements to £1844. The report was agreed with the distribution of medals and testimonials and the re-election of the officers for the year.

On Monday last Ministers were, according to ancient custom, entertained at a banquet by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Mr. James Spicer, Prime Warden, presided. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell were present, as well as Lord Campbell, Viscount Enfield, M.P.; Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.; Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Attorney-General, and a large number of other well-known gentlemen. In the course of the evening speeches in reply to toasts were delivered by Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Sir C. Wood, and the Lord Mayor.

On Monday, according to ancient custom, a boat-race took place among six young watermen, in the first year after the close of their apprenticeship, for Doggett's Coat and Badge. According to the liberal arrangements, all the six rowers obtained prizes varying in value with their position in the race; but the interest was confined to the two watermen

Coombes and Kilsby, who soon distanced all the other competitors and kept up an exciting race to the end, the former coming in by ten yard's lengths.

Last week the births of 1951 children—1011 boys and 940 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-64 the average number (corrected) was 1859.—Last week 1077 deaths were registered in London. The average number of deaths for the thirtieth week of the previous years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1092. The mortality of last week was, therefore, very high; for it exceeded the estimated amount by above 300 deaths. The summer heat has produced the effect which always attends it in London. The deaths from diarrhœa were 31, 97, 145 in the three weeks ending July 2, and in the last week they rose to 274. Of the last number all except twenty-one occurred to infants. There were seventy-nine deaths from measles and eighty-seven from scarlatina. A hot, aged three years, died from "sucking hot water from the bottle that feeds it."—A widow died at the age of ninety-seven years.

A general meeting of the committee and members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Brougham in the chair. From the report read it appeared that the fund is in a flourishing condition, a sum of more than £1300 having been added to the association. Several instances were alluded to of cases of distress which had been relieved by the committee, and the applications for relief which could not be complied with consistently with the rules of the society, as neither the applicants nor their immediate relatives were subscribers to the fund. It was agreed to hold another meeting, on an early day, for the revision of the rules and the enlargement of the operations, such rendered necessary by the extension, in point of numbers, that the association has of late received; but there was a general expression of opinion that the fund should exclusively against any alteration in the fundamental rule that subscribers only shall be entitled to partake in the benefits of the fund.

LAW AND POLICE.—A short time ago Mr. Mulock addressed a threatening letter to Mrs. Chetwynd, the plaintiff in a case which has recently been before the Queen's Bench and Privy Council, requiring her to retract an apologise for his letter under a threat that he would commit him for contempt of Court. Yesterday week Mr. Mulock, having appeared before the learned Judge, but, to be refused to retract, he was fined a sum of £200. The penalty, however, will not be enforced for a week to come, in order to give Mr. Mulock time for reflection.

A church-rate question of some importance was decided on Wednesday in the Court of Arches. The two churchwardens of the parish of Chudleigh, in Devonshire, ordered an assessment to be made for the purpose of repairing the church rates. Subsequently one of the churchwardens withdrew from the suit, and the other applied to the Court to be allowed to proceed with the suit alone. The application was decided that it could not, and the proceedings in the case were therefore quashed.

Charles Frederick Brechnell, a boy, was committed at the last sitting of the Central Criminal Court of the wilful murder of a young woman, named Jane Cozzy, was hanged on Monday morning, in front of Newgate Gaol.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The special Sunday-evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey for 1864 were brought to a close on Sunday—an immense assemblage, chiefly of working people, for whose benefit the services were mainly designed, being present.

By a local Act, just printed, to substitute fixed instead of fluctuating revenues in certain of the cathedral churches in England, lands and hereditaments may be conveyed to ecclesiastical corporations or to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for money payments.

The Bishop of Peterborough has appointed as his Examining Chaplains the Rev. H. L. Mansel, B.D., Wyndhe Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, B.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At a meeting held on Tuesday week at St. Mary's Schools, St. George's-in-the-East, a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea-urn and a purse containing one hundred guineas, was presented to the Rev. W. Allen as a mark of esteem and regard for his services as curate, rendered by him during the lengthened period he has held the incumbency which he has just resigned.

A musical festival took place on Monday in Eton College Chapel, by permission of the provost and fellows, in which about twenty of the principal parish choirs in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Maidenhead, comprising about 160 choristers, took part. At the conclusion of the service, which lasted about a quarter to two o'clock, the clergy and choristers proceeded to the hall and cloisters, where dinner was provided for nearly 200 guests. At the upper table, in the hall, were seated for entry Viscount Sandon, M.P., Gosford, the Provost of Eton, presided, supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, the High Bailiff, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the provost's visitor.—The third annual Festival of Maidaie Parochial Choirs was held at Aspley on the 27th ult., when the twenty parishes in the rural deanery sessions were represented by their respective choirs, numbering 222 voices.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Dioceses:* Rev. H. W. Beeden, Rector of Latton-with-Ilry, Wilts, to Cricklade with Leigh.—Rev. Septimus Sargent, Incumbent of Littleton, Worcestershire, to Evesham.—Rev. Edward W. Bowen, Vicar of Cotgrave, Notts, to Gedney.—Rev. Benjamin Hodgson, Perpetual Curate of Farnworth, with the vicarage of Cromwell.—Rev. Geo. Rd. Portman, Rector of Asbury, Berkshire, to Beech Hill.—Rev. Edward Bridges, Rector of Wilmcote, Rev. C. Beale to St. Michael's, Tenterden, Kent; Rev. S. G. Stanley to Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Rev. Wm. Bowden Marsh, Rector of Ewelme, to St. Lawrence, Reading; Rev. Wm. Mayhew, Vicar of Wivelsfield, Sussex, to St. Paul's, Brighton.—Rev. J. C. Medland to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Exeter.—Rev. Rev. J. N. Pocklington to the new church of St. Michael, Holme; Rev. Edward Hall to St. Michael and All Angels, Bradford; Rev. J. Wm. Hill to the new church of St. Saviour, St. George's-square, South Belgravia. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. Alfred Phelps to All Saints, Wanborough.—Rev. C. Hoe, B. A. Partridge to St. Mary's, Stratford-le-Bow; Rev. D. H. Sawyer to Purbrook, Hants.—Rev. Robert Elliott, Head Master of Manchester Grammar School, Brighton, Preston, to be General Preacher in the diocese of Manchester.—*Guardian.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On Thursday week the prizes were distributed to the junior pupils of the University College School, by Mr. Taylor presiding and distributing the rewards. Prizes were given for proficiency in Greek, Greek translation, drawing, mathematics, and the usual number of classes; the ceremony of distributing the books occupied two hours and a half.

The distribution of medals and certificates of honour to the students of the faculty of medicine in University College for the summer term, session 1863-64, took place yesterday week in the botanical theatre of the college—the Dean, Professor Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S., presiding.

The distribution of prizes to the scholars of King's College School who have been recommended at the various examinations for the prize took place yesterday week in the great hall, in presence of Dr. Jelf, principal of the college, Dr. Brewer, Head Master of the school, the professors and masters, and a large number of the relatives and friends of the pupils. The Right Rev. W. R. Hamilton, M.P., delivered the usual address, distributed the rewards, and, on taking the chair for that purpose, was loudly cheered. The Head Master announced the names of the boys who had distinguished in the classical scholar, H. H. Sweeting; mathematics, H. Hosmann; second-class classical, R. E. Curron; mathematics, J. G. Fawcus. Prizes were awarded to H. C. Smith; fourth ditto, G. Cutliffe; fifth ditto, W. E. Gilbertson; sixth ditto, E. S. Jones.

The thirty-second annual distribution of prizes at Stockwell Proprietary Schools in which Kent and Surrey took place yesterday week, in the great hall by the S. B. Simson, and he was also declared the successful competitor in the classical scholarship of the value of £40 per annum, tenable for three years. Exhibitions of £5 each were also awarded for classical and mathematical proficiency.

Wednesday was the commemoration festival at St. Mary's College, Hurstpierpoint. There was a choral celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and about 9 o'clock the students walked in procession from the college to the church, chanting the 147th Psalm. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, and the prizes being distributed by the President, the company adjourned to a magnificent luncheon.

The speech day and distribution of prizes at Rossall School took place, held, took place on Monday. The Rev. C. F. Shepherd, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, the examiner, gave very satisfactory report of the results of the previous week's examination. The prizes were then distributed to the successful boys by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, D.D., Head Master of King's College School, London.

The annual distribution of prizes at the City of London School took place yesterday week, in the theatre of the institution, in the presence of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Lawrence), several of the aldermen, the School Committee of the Corporation, and many more of the principal citizens. The school, founded in the year 1442, is one of the most middle-class institutions in the land, with the older public schools in the kingdom, under the management of the Rev. R. Hebblethwaite, who has now been master for a half of a century.

Tuesday week was the prize day at Forest School. The prizes were distributed by P. Cazenove, Esq., one of the original trustees at the foundation of the school, in 1834. The committee, Dr. Major and Professor Hall, of King's College, and the Rev. J. T. B. Eden, Fellow of Merton, selected J. Usher Abernethy for the King's College prize. Mr. Cotton drew attention to the school which the Head Master has founded at Enfield in union with Forest School, and which will open on the 11th inst.

The Rev. George French, M.A., late sub-master of St. Saviour's Grammar-school, Southwark, was presented on Wednesday week with a handsome silver tea-service, accompanied by an appropriate address. The resignation of the headmastership, which had been held for eight years and a half by Mr. French, has been caused by his appointment as inspector of schools.

The Rev. W. Trafford, M.A., Fifth Assistant-Master in Durham School, has been appointed head master of the Uffculme Grammar School, Devon.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference resumed its sittings yesterday week at Bradford, and decided, after the usual preliminaries, that the Session of 1865 should be held at Birmingham, the chairman stating that accommodation would be provided for 600 ministers, in addition to those living in the district.

The Rev. Samuel R. Hall gave notice of a motion for a renewal a resolution of 1863, empowering the Conference ministers to be appointed to particular circuits.

It was reported that Mr. Hazelhurst, of Runcorn, had presented a new chapel, costing £6000; that John Ferrie, Esq., of Southport, had presented a like gift, costing more than £3000; and Mr. Mosse, of Shields, had also presented a chapel to cost £4000. Besides these, receipts were read in the accounts for their munificent gifts.

The representatives of the Irish Conference (Revs. R. Price, J. M'K'Ay, C. L. Grant) were introduced. The Rev. J. M. M'K'Ay said they had suffered severely from the famine in Ireland, and this he ascribed to emigration. They had lost 800 members during the year and 18,000 in the last twenty years. The numbers now were 20,000 in Ireland, 3000 in Canada, 1000 in the Methodist of society, while in Great Britain there was only one to every 270.

The representatives of the French, Australian, Canadian, and British North American Conferences were introduced, and arrangements were made for preparing answers to the addresses from those Conferences.

The president suggested that a public service should be held on some convenient evening in order that the representatives from the affiliated conferences might an opportunity of delivering addresses in reference to the state of religion in those parts of the world which they represented. The president will give notice hereof, on the same evening, of his important mission to America.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the cases of the ministers on trial, and was engaged at the close of the sitting in considering the case of the candidates for the ministry. There are at present 1,000 candidates in the district meetings.

The adjournment for the consideration of the cases of young men recommended by the district meetings as candidates for the ministry occupied the earlier part of Saturday's proceedings. One hundred and forty-seven candidates of whom sixteen were declined in harmony with the recommendations of the London Examining Committee. Three were expelled from the service in the ministry.

The Conference then proceeded to the inquiry, who have died during the year? Dr. Beaumont, who took the chair, announced that the first name was that of the Rev. John Mason, who was said to have entered the ministry in 1813, in the 19th year of the year of his age. He travelled in Ireland, and in 1827 was appointed to the office of book steward, in which he commanded the highest esteem, and was continued in that office for nine years. He resigned the onerous office on his most useful works. He died, March 1, in the eighty-third year of his age. The next name was that of the Rev. Wm. Bunting, Rev. Dr. Waddy, Dr. Rule, Dr. Jobson, J. H. Jones, Lord, C. Prest, T. Waugh, and the president's own son, the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, who, in 1851, was received into the ministry, 1859. Bedford and Northampton district: William Taylor, Esq., of Bedford district: W. Jones, Esq., in 1811 was appointed to visit the French prisoners in the Medway ships and elsewhere, and died aged eighty-three. Hull district: Robert Day, who entered the ministry, 1815.

On Monday morning the Conference concluded its inquiries respecting the ministers who had died during the year. The chairman of districts presented memorials of the following:—The Rev. J. C. Pritchard, M.D., Birmingham; Thomas Rogers (not over the silver) surviving minister of the Connexion, who entered the ministry in 1791; J. F. Thornley, Esq., Wesleyan Book Steward; B. B. Mitchell, J. Blackwell, J. S. Jones, T. Bishop, J. Allen, J. C. Watson, Esq., Dr. Alder, Dr. Hannah, Rev. Dr. Osborn, Rector of Bradford, Rev. —.

The Conference then considered the question:—Are there any objections to the sale of any portion of the premises in City-road, now occupied as the Book-room? The ex-president read the Rev. J. G. Wilson's letter of resignation, which was received without comment. The Rev. J. G. Wilson, in his letter, stated that the president referred to certain "audacious" statements which Wesleyan ministers had appeared to have made to the effect that the Rev. J. G. Wilson's recent resignation into the Church of England was due to the fact that he had been rejected by the Conference. The Rev. J. G. Wilson believed a word of it. But if any intended to take the Liberal Methodism, that Conference had repudiated, he (Mr. Wilson) would be glad to know the names of it. (One president's) decrease friend, he seems to have left the Conference. General laughter and prolonged cheering followed, until "Let him go, and welcome." General laughter.

The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett read the statistics for the several districts, which, on the whole, showed totals:—On first membership, 18,080; accredited members, 329,000, being a decrease of 1000 on the year.

The Conference session was chiefly occupied with inquiries respecting the conduct of ministers. A number of complaints were entertained against the ministers of Wesleyan Methodism, and the Rev. Dr. Osborn, Rector of Bradford, stated that two persons who had become separated from the Methodist ministry had established theological colleges for the education of ministers in the Church of England. After the examination of character was concluded the resolutions of the Conference were read, and the Rev. Benjamin Frankland, theological examination by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, of Didsbury College. Dr. Hannah observed that the Rev. Dr. Osborn had stated that the

"THE TASK OF ERINNA."

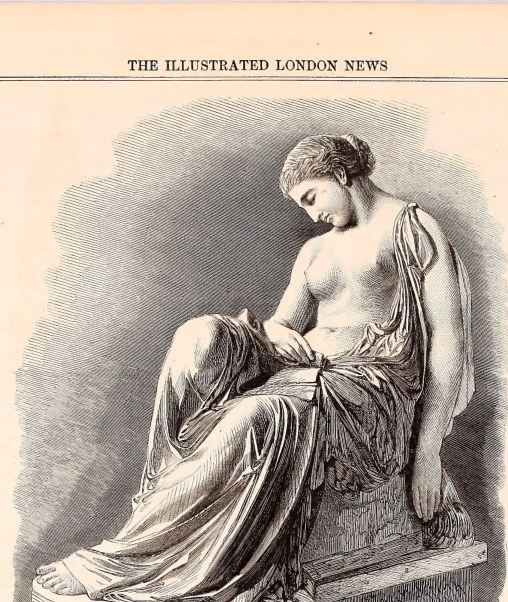
THE story of Erinna has much of a legendary, uncertain character. The strange and romantic interest of the main facts of her life, as commonly recorded, render this almost mythic personage a suitable theme for the poet and artist; but more especially (as we see exemplified by Mr. Leifchild in the fine colossal statue engraved) for that form of art which is the most abstract and ideal. According to a preponderance of probable and concurrent testimony, Erinna was a contemporary of the still more famous Greek poetess, Sappho, 600 B.C. The popular anthologies, in which Erinna is a frequent subject of celebration, represent her to be actually connected with the Lesbian school of Sappho. This, however, seems little consistent with the apparently authentic details of her history. In these she is described as a native of Telos, a small island of the Ægean, and as dying, at the early age of nineteen, a victim to an excited imagination and the restraints imposed upon its indulgence. Instead of being permitted to engage in her favourite pursuits, she was kept closely employed at the spindle and other household avocations. To account, therefore, for the familiar allusions to her among the ancients as a Lesbian or Mitylenæan, we must conclude that her family settled in Mitylene. It would very naturally follow that simple, honest, Dorian parents should guard against the risk of their daughter being drawn into the neighbouring vortex of refined dissipation; for we quite agree with Mr. Mure, in his "Literature of Ancient Greece," in opposition to some recent German and English apologists, that there can be little doubt either of the very free character and habits of the most gifted mistress of erotic verse and her Lesbian circle of female associates, or of the estimation in which they were held by the more strictly decorous classes of Hellenic society. It would be equally natural that, as Mr. Mure remarks, "a maiden of fervid temperament, conscious of her capacity to shine among the most brilliant members of the Sapphic sisterhood and exposed on every side to its seductive attraction, should pine under the disappointment."

The most celebrated work of Erinna was entitled "Elacate;" or, "the Spindle," and appears to have been a metrical complaint, in 300 lines, of the hard destiny which made her a domestic drudge. By the epigrammatists of the late Alexandrian period the poem is described in terms of highest praise, and its author placed, in the art of hexameter composition, on a level with Homer, and as far above Sappho as Sappho was superior to Erinna in lyric song. All that has descended to us, however, associated with the name of Erinna, is two hexameter couplets and four epigrams, three of which are of more or less doubtful antiquity. In one of the fragments of Sappho (XXXII.) there is a passage which has—whether originally intended or not—so much the appearance of a remonstrance placed in the mouth of Erinna against her mother's restraint that it is often associated with this hapless heroine. This passage, which the sculptor has incised in the original Greek on the scroll which Erinna holds in her lap, may be translated thus:—

O mother, dear! No longer the spindle I can turn,
Such fires for my beloved youth in this sad bosom burn!

This passage would, moreover, indicate that unrequited love was the cause of the untimely death of Erinna, as well as of her more mature poetic sister. The left hand of the statue, which, with the arm, hangs nerveless and relaxed, holds, but barely sustains, a distaff, alluding, of course, to Erinna's enforced "task" in spinning. The head hanging on one side, the closed eyes, the expression of faintness, complete the general impression of exhaustion and almost deathly languor.

We have already criticised this statue in our notice of the sculptures in the recently-closed exhibition of the Royal Academy, among which it was by far the most important poetical work. We need only add, therefore, that Mr. Leifchild, who has hitherto been noted chiefly for aiming at the grand style of Michael Angelo, here fairly challenges an estimate that must necessarily be regulated by the severest exigences of classical art. The mere boldness of attempting such a subject on the heroic scale is a remarkable fact in the present state of sculpture as to the patronage of this art; but that the artist has been successful in several essential particulars will be recorded as the most memorable event, as far as we are aware, in the annals of British sculpture for the present year.



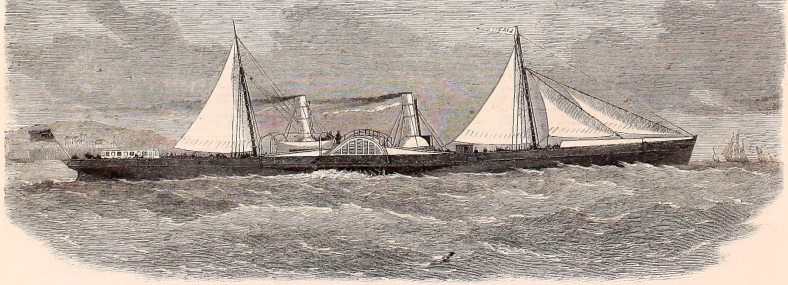
"THE TASK OF ERINNA, THE GREEK POETESS," SCULPTURED BY H. S. LEIFCHILD, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER LIZZIE.

THIS steamer has been built, in the Clyde, for the purpose of running the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States of America. The vessels most suitable to this hazardous employment are those of light draught and great speed. The building of such vessels has developed a large trade, particularly among the shipbuilders of the Clyde. The Lizzie was launched a few weeks ago, from the building-yard of Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Co., at Renfrew, near Glasgow. She had been built to the order of Mr. W. C. Decley, of Liverpool. When completed, she took on board a select party for a short cruise down the Channel, to test her speed. The result of her performances was far beyond the expectations of her builders and owners; it gave the utmost satisfaction to everyone on board. The speed throughout was twenty-two miles an hour, and that was maintained with the greatest ease. This speed is unprecedented in the experience of steam-navigation; no steamer of whatever size having maintained in open channel a speed equal to that of this little vessel. The principal dimensions of the Lizzie are:—Length, 200 ft.; breadth, 22 ft.; depth, 9 ft: about 500 tons gross tonnage. Her engines are on the builders' patent diagonal oscillating principle, and of 150-horse power, nominal. She has feathering paddle-wheels and vertical tubular boilers. The same builders have several steamers on the stocks, intended for the same trade, and all of them calculated for a high rate of speed. Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Hugh Aird.

NEW TOWNHALL OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE give a representation of the new Townhall recently built in the metropolis of South Australia. The Albert Tower, which rises in the centre of this edifice, 145 ft. from the ground, is intended to commemorate the late Prince Consort. The façade is adorned with a colonnade, and divided into two portions, one above the other; the lower portion comprising five arches supported upon rusticated piers; and the upper portion consisting of a like number of openings springing from double Corinthian columns, surmounted by a cornice and pierced parapet. To the left of the entrance-hall are the rooms designed for the telegraph department; and to the right, the Exchange, and the grand staircase leading into the hall above. The main passage in the centre leads to the Council-chamber and the Corporation offices. The hall above is a magnificent compartment, measuring 107 ft. in length, 66 ft. in width, and 43 ft. in height. The sides are divided into eight divisions by Corinthian columns, pierced for windows in each bay. The end facing the entrance has an archway for the proposed city organ, while the other end is occupied by a gallery, 68 ft. by 27 ft., making by so much an addition to the spacious chamber. The ceiling is of an ornate design. The architects of the whole building are Messrs. Wright and Woods, of Adelaide; the contractors, Messrs. English and Brown. The total cost is about £20,000. Our Engraving is made from a photograph sent us by Mr. F. A. Crawford, manager of the Adelaide Photographic Company's establishment.



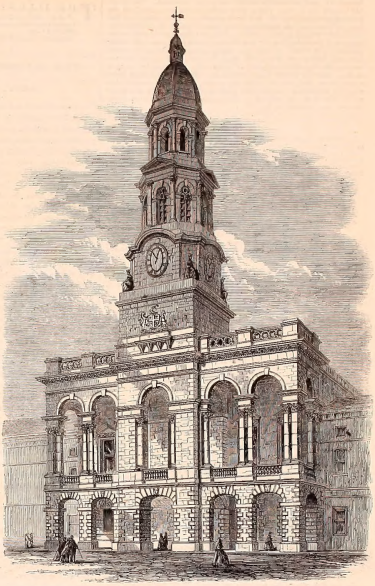
NEW BLOCKADE-RUNNER LIZZIE, BUILT IN THE CLYDE.



ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SOUTH PARADE, BATH.

ST JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATH.

We have engraved a view of the handsome Church of St. John the Evangelist, lately built by the Roman Catholics at Bath. It is situated in an open space of ground on the South Parade, having a new street at the west end in a line with Duke-street. The design includes a tower and spire, upwards of 200 ft. high, and it is especially remarkable for the multitude of gables. Taking the north side, we have first the gable of the baptistery, next the gable of the porch, then the three gabled bays of the north aisle, and then the large gable of the transept, with its magnificent circular window. Beyond this are two gables on the side of the Lady Chapel, and over them the gabled windows of the chancel. The west front has the tower in the centre, with the baptistery and chapel of St. Benedict at the sides. The west entrance is surmounted by the crocketed gable exhibiting some beautiful carvings in the spandrel, prominent among which is the eagle, emblematic of St. John, holding a scroll on which is carved "In principio erat verbum." Over this door is a fine window of five lights, with beautiful and graceful tracery. The roof of the chancel is defined externally by a rich cresting of iron, painted and partly gilt, terminating with a large foliated cross at the point of the spire roof. The plan of the church consists of nave, with north and south aisles and transepts, chancel and side chapels, western tower, and baptistery. The nave and aisles together measure 75 ft. by 60 ft. wide; the former is separated from the latter by an arcade of moulded arches, resting on fourteen pillars of polished Devonshire marble, with elaborately carved capitals of Ancaster stone, each capital being a study of natural foliage slightly conventionalised—among which are the holly with buds, the primrose and ferns, the vine and wheat, the passion-flower, the figleaf and fruit, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and the blackberry. In the spandrils between the arches are carved, in alto-relievo, demi figures of angels in circular panels, playing upon musical instruments. Over these is a lofty clerestory of eight three-light windows of simple tracery, giving ample light and cheerfulness to the interior. The chancel is lighted by stained glass windows. The altar is of marble and alabaster, by Mr. Earp, and a very rich work of sculpture. The architect of the building is Mr. C. F. Hansom, of Clifton, Bristol; the contractors are Messrs. Bladwell and Ambrose. This church is reckoned one of the finest of those which the Roman Catholics have erected in England during the last few years.



NEW TOWNHALL OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

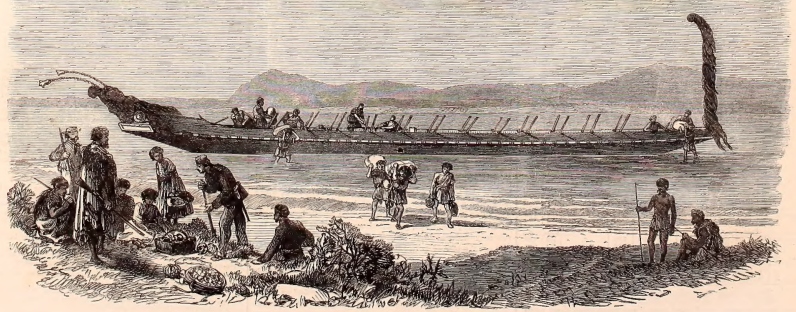
MAORI WAR-CANOE AT TAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Robley, of the 68th Regiment, now stationed at Tauranga, New Zealand, for the sketch of a Maori war-canoe, which forms one of our Illustrations. The natives of the shores of the Bay of Plenty were not all hostile to the British settlement, and the camp of Tauranga was often visited by large parties of these people, bringing potatoes, fish, or wild peaches, for the purpose of trade. The canoe here represented was one belonging to Maungatapu, a village of the Ngatihi tribe. It was made of the totara, or pine, with a length of sixty or seventy feet, and a breadth of about four feet, painted with red ochre and oil. This canoe was paddled by fifty men.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.—NIGHT MARCH THROUGH BURNING WOODS.

THE Engraving on our front page is from a sketch by our Special Artist and Correspondent with the army of General Lee, in Virginia. Its subject is thus explained by a short extract from his letter:—

"Stokes's division was one of those which were sent across the James River to meet Grant on his approach to Petersburg. Its march



MAORI WAR-CANOE AT TAURANGA, NEW ZEALAND.

formed the most picturesque scene I have ever witnessed. The woods had caught fire in many places from shells thrown into them, and the bright flames leapt up the tall trees, casting a ruddy glare upon the faces of those careless warriors as they passed under the fir-branches, which were dropping flakes of fire. Now and then an old shell would explode in the undergrowth; but this was looked upon as an enlivening incident, with which the men were rather pleased. The woods about Bottom's Bridge are filled with dead Federals, whom their humane commander, General Grant, has left unburied. Perhaps the burning of the timber in which these corpses lie will save Richmond from a pestilence they would otherwise create. For miles outside the works of Richmond you meet with such fearful traces of the slaughter which the Federals suffered in their unsuccessful efforts to break through the Confederate lines."

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 122, George-street, Edinburgh, Lady Macpherson Grant, of a daughter.

At the Vicarage, Stexford, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Richard Yerbury, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Langham Hall, Oakham, the wife of Edward George Dukes, Esq., of a son.

At the Admiralty, Lady Hermione Graham, of a son.

On the 31st inst., at No. 36, Portland-place, Lady Cecilia Bingham, of a son.

At Chester-square, Lady Frances Bushby, of a son.

At Fircharrough, Suffolk, Lady Frances Petiward, of a daughter.

At 104 Charlton, Kent, the Hon. Lady Stopford, of a son.

At Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Trevanion, of a daughter.

At Hamilton-place, Lady Augusta Freemantle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at Carlton-hill Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, William, second son of James Guthrie, Esq., of Belfast, to Philippa, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Grant Fowler, Esq., of Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood. No cards.

On the 30th ult., by special license, at Castle Bellingham, Louth, by the Rev. R. P. M'Clintock and Rev. H. Sekhall Sir Victor Alexander, of Undercastle Park, Bart., Fermanagh, to Alice Sophia, daughter of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, Bart.

On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Cornwallis Maude, Vicar of Frenshem, Suffolk, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Augustus Robinson, fourth surviving son of James R. Maude, Esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, place, Regent's Park, to Eliza, younger daughter of Thomas Gill, Esq., of Bedford-square, Russell-square.

On the 29th of June, at St. Thomas's, Orchard-street, London, by the Rev. Joseph Hembrow, M.A., Vicar of Bridgwater, Captain William de la Poer Beresford, 38th Regiment, second son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Beresford, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Rosethenek, Cheshire.

On the 28th ult., at Kilsby, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. C. Gilbey, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. Kempson, Henry W. Williams, physician and surgeon, of Guildhorough, to Katherine, youngest daughter of R. H. Cowley, Esq., of Kilsby. No cards.

On the 2nd inst., at Christchurch, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Combe Chapel and Golden Lectures, assisted by the Rev. F. S. May, George Faulkner Wilkinson, Esq., Military Train, and late 68th Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Inspector-General Wilkinson, of Hertling, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Mary, younger daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq., of 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

On the 2nd inst., at Ariany House, Kinross-shire, by the Rev. Wm. Reid, of Kings Kinross, Tyle, assisted by the Rev. Walter Lindsay, of Orwell, John Stewart, Esq., Edinburgh, to Catharine Low, elder daughter of the late David Thomson, of Cokie, and Auchtyle, in the county of Perth, N.B.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. F. Berg, son of the late Sir J. Boyd, Bart., to Katharine Mary, daughter of H. W. Beaumont, Esq., and late Lady K. F. Beaumont.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, E. J. D. Paul, Esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel H. V. Brooke, and grandaughter of the late General Sir Charles Asgill.

At East Bridgeford, C. Ashburnham, Captain 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Sir J. Ashburnham, Bart., of Ashburnham Park, Sussex, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Captain G. B. Martin, C.B., R.N., of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire.

At St. Helens, the Rev. G. B. Pennell, B.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, to Emma Clara, daughter of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B., Governor of St. Helena.

At Farnham, W. W. Willson, M.A., Curate of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, to Winnie, daughter of the Right Rev. M. A. S. Alexander, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at his residence, at Eton, F. W. H. Silvertop, Esq., Hungerford, youngest son of the late Nicholas Clotsworth Silvertop, Esq., in his 73rd year of his age.

In Connaught-place, Hyde Park, Lady Harriet Barbara, daughter of the seventh Earl of Scarborough, and widow of J. L. Blenkiron, Esq.

At Bradney, near Bridgnorth, Vice-Admiral Wright, aged 89.

In the Abbey, Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Brereton, K.C.B., K.H., Royal Artillery.

In Dover-street, Robert, son of the late Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart., aged 34.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.

SUNDAY, Aug. 7.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. The French Chamber of Deputies declare the Throne vacant: Louis Philippe accepts the Crown and the Charter, 1830.

MONDAY, 8.—Death of Pope Alexander VI. (the infamous Roderic Borgia), 1503. Estevia, Jew, admitted to the British Parliament, 1858.

Anchusay, 1811.

TUESDAY, 9.—Jewish Fast (in memory of the destruction of the Temple). The important Ashburton Treaty (defining the limits of Canada, &c.) concluded at Washington, 1842. The Austrian General Haynau defeated by the Sardinians at Temesvar, 1849.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Mercury Stationary (about 23°). The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675. Moon's first quarter, 5h. 57m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 11.—Half-quarter day. Durham Cathedral founded, 1093.

FRIDAY, 12.—Battle of Cunnersdorf; Frederick the Great (at first victorious) defeated by the Russians under Soltikoff and Laudohn, 1759. Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618.

SATURDAY, 13.—Battle of Almenara, Spain, 1710. Battle of Saragossa, 1809. Stephenson, railway engineer, died, 1848.

SATURDAY.—A great earthquake in England, 1863; in Scotland, 1816. The French fleet defeated off Malaga by Sir George Rooke, 1704.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m	M. A. h m h m
7 41	8 13	8 45	9 16	9 48	10 20	10 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ 4″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS		WIND.		
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum at 3 A.M.	Minimum at 39·2 in.	General Direction	Movement in Miles in the Day.	Miles in the Hour.
July	Inches.	°	°		°	°		Miles.	Inches
27	29·722	64·0	47·9	67	54	47·6	S.	334	·000
28	29·822	60·1	52·7	84	7	50·5	SSW.	314	·000
29	30·067	60·5	46·6	68	42	37·1	WNW. WSW. W.	171	·000
30	29·158	65·5	59·2	83	9	55·6	SW. SSW.	297	·000
31	29·1	67·1	57·1	74	53	48·6	S.	330	·000
Aug. 1	29·026	62·6	41·2	50	5	54·2	NW.	272	·000
2	29·112	59·5	49·1	72	6	49·2	WNW. SW.	172	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·855	29·824	30·165	30·199	30·059	30·118		
Temperature of Air	66·2°	68·9°	69·9°	66·2°	64·4°	63·8°	63·9°	
Temperature of Evaporation	57·8°	58·6°	57·7°	61·0°	57·2°	57·0°	57·0°	
Direction of Wind	s.	SSW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

THOUGH we did not attach much importance to the reports which have reached us in reference to an alleged attempt on the part of certain gentlemen in America to prepare a basis for hostile operations, the mere hint that such a thing was possible afforded lively satisfaction in England. Possibly, the majority of Americans may hesitate to believe this, in the present state of the public mind in North and South; but hereafter, when peace shall have been made, justice will be done to the English by such of our Transatlantic friends as may consult the columns of this Journal, which we may fairly assume to represent the feelings of the best classes in this country. We have never ceased to deprecate the cruel internecine war, and we have all along urged that it might be ended without detriment to the honour and character of the belligerents. The statement that Mr. Greeley, Mr. Saunders, and others were to meet at Niagara Falls and endeavour to devise some plan for terminating the fearful struggle was listened to with pleasure, even by those who did not believe that those envoys were precisely the persons best qualified to shape out a course of policy involving such enormous questions. The acceptance which the rumour met in America showed that peace was no longer among the impossibilities.

This "conference" has been as great a failure as another which is fresh in the English memory. Details are not of much consequence; but it would appear that the war party in the North is very desirous to discredit and repudiate the effort. It is sought to cast ridicule upon the scheme. We see no reason for this. It can never be ridiculous to try to stop the effusion of blood, to save the lives of the young men who fall by the hands of those who were but the other day their fellow citizens. And, so far as we are informed, there was nothing in the antecedents nor in the conduct of those who were concerned to justify such a sneer. It is much to be regretted that the tone of the American press generally is below the great occasion that should call the best pens into existence for the common good. Personality, *persiflage*, swagger, are all easy enough; but the public "guide, philosopher, and friend" should spurn the weapons which the vulgar can use. We have had to protest more than once against our American brethren of the press; but we cannot help feeling that they have not risen to the work before them, and have been too ready to be mere repeaters of the idle and violent talk of the masses. Many of them have yet to learn the grave responsibility attaching to those

> Whose echoes roll from soul to soul,
> And live for ever and for ever.

Did the American press and the American pulpit assert themselves more much would be accomplished in a short space of time; and though we do not address these words to fanatics, we believe that there are numerous influential men in the churches and connected with the newspapers who will receive in the spirit in which it is offered this reminder of how much is in their hands.

In England an incident involving a failure often produces the most fortunate results. An inadequate effort in a given direction turns men's minds in that direction, if it can do no more; and at a happy juncture more able men step forth, adopt the principle, and carry it out. Even in political commentary matters this process is very frequently witnessed, and the failure of weak men brings forth the energies of the strong. It would be good news in the two worlds did we hear that the end of the Niagara conference was but the beginning of a negotiation which would lead to what should now prevent it? It is the custom to answer all British suggestions with the somewhat supercilious remark that we "do not understand America." This is an idle phrase. What is there in America or in American affairs that an active, living, moving, progressive people, akin to Americans, speaking their language and reading their literature, should not be able to comprehend. And when that comprehension is quickened by an earnest desire for the welfare of the West, we must really be allowed to characterise the allegation of non-understanding as a conventional impertinence. There is nearly as much ignorance among our uninformed classes upon foreign affairs as there is among the same class over the water; but we have failed to perceive any mystery which cannot be solved by those who are honestly desirous to discover the truth. We believe that our journalists understand American matters as well as the journalists of America; and we are sure—we say it without vaunt—that those matters are more gravely and befittingly discussed here than there. The real reason why we are charged with a want of comprehension of the case lies in the fact that there is a strong disposition in the West to go on blindly and take the chances—a state of mind, of course, which indisposes most persons to make or to receive definite logic. Fight first and talk afterwards, is a maxim which has its occasional value; but, in the present circumstances of America, the rule may be deemed universal for toleration. Let us see whether it is not the turn of talk, and whether the fighting may not be dispensed with.

One thing is abundantly clear. The question of peace or war is in the hands of the North. The South asks to be let alone. In this fact surely the haughty Northerners may find an ample homage to their pride. It is for them to say whether the sword shall be sheathed or not. They are the arbiters of the situation. This they are bound to consider. Then comes the question of honour; and although the Federals affect to be too philosophical to admit that this consideration is at the bottom of the war, and though they pretend to rest the struggle upon certain principles, we firmly believe that they have too much of the Anglo-Saxon in them to permit them to forget the idea of national honour. They would like victory because it is victory, and they need not endeavour to be better or wiser than their Old-World forefathers. But there are such things as reason and moderation. There is such a thing as knowing how to accept a situation with honour and good grace. We have had to do so occasionally, and never more notably than when George III. recognised the Independence of certain provinces. The nation would have liked to subjugate those provinces, but it was evident that Destiny had ordained matters another way. Therefore we consoled ourselves, as the Northerners may well do, with the recollection that we had done, not our utmost, but more than enough for our character; and we smote hands with those who thenceforth became our friends, and whose friendship we are not ashamed (even amid certain foolish taunts and menaces) to say that we have ever valued. What need prevent the Northern States from following the example of England? Will they ignore their points of honour higher than we do? Surely, what England has done the North may do without shame!

If the best class in America would rise to the work—would put down the war party and with it protract the strife while there is a dollar to be gained by the one, and will take the matter into their own hands, beginning at the basis of satisfied honour—we do not see why we should not, ere long, receive news of a new conference, and, instead of such disappointing tidings as have just arrived, we should not learn with hearty satisfaction that North and South had arranged a peace. May we soon have to record such a consummation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with her Majesty. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at Osborne from London, and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Mr. Arthur Hegge was sworn of the Council. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from Friday, the 29th inst., to Thursday, the 11th of October next. Earl Granville and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Louise, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and attended by the Countess Dowager of Morley, Lady Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Brand, Baroness de Graney, Major-General Seymour, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Captain von Westerweller, landed the latter gentleman upon the Royal Sovereign, lying off Osborne. The Queen embarked in the Royal yacht Fury, at Osborne pier, at six o'clock, and, the yacht having been hailed alongside the Royal Sovereign, her Majesty proceed on board and was received by Captain Sherard Osborn and Captain C. Coles, who was in charge of the Turret-ship. Captain Coles explained to her Majesty the construction and arrangement of the turrets and other parts of the ship, of which her Majesty expressed great admiration. Her Majesty, after inspecting the Royal Sovereign, cruised in the Fairy towards Ryde before returning to Osborne. The Ministers returned to London.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louise, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, and attended by Major-General Seymour, drove out in a carriage and four. The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Duke and Princess Louisa attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Dean of Westminster and the Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Thursday Prince Leopold laid the foundation-stone of a new infirmary at Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Major-General Seymour and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor and Captain Grey, arrived at Osborne Cottage, Osborne, yesterday week, from Goodwood House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, the Prince of Leiningen, and the James Clarke, and attended by Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and Captain von Westerweller, proceeded in the Royal yacht to the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley. His Royal Highness was received upon landing by Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B., colonel Wilbraham, and the officers connected with the hospital. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a cross in memory of the officers of the Army Medical Department who lost their lives in the Crimean War was performed by the Prince. After the ceremonial, the Prince was conducted through the establishment and inspected the various wards. Upon leaving the hospital his Royal Highness proceed to the officers' mess-house and partook of luncheon. The Prince shortly after rejoined the Princess Fairy amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, and returned to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess daily ride and drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne; and on Tuesday and Wednesday last, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, they cruised in the Fairy and witnessed some of the matches in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Saturday last from visiting the Queen at Osborne, and the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood Park, Sussex.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar returned to town on Saturday last from Richmond, Goodwood.

His Excellency the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne left the French Embassy on Saturday last for Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff left Carlton House-terrace on Saturday last for St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Count and Countess de Flahault have arrived at Coventry House, Piccadilly, from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Victoria Scott arrived at their house in Belgrave-square on Saturday last from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left town on Wednesday for Sion House, Isleworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left their villa at Campden Hill, Kensington, for Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire, for the autumn.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole are expected home early in November from North America, where the noble Duke is doing duty with the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles Brigade in Canada.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort and Lord and Lady Lansdowne have left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Abercorn left town on Tuesday for Beaudesert, Staffordshire. The Marchioness, with the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, has gone to Cheltenham Wells.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton left town on Saturday last for Great Malvern.

Earl and Countess Russell left Pembroke Lodge on Wednesday on a visit to Lord Harry Vane.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Emily Villiers have arrived at Wiesbaden from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Knowsley Park, near Prescot, Lancashire, for the autumn.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley left Dover-street on Saturday last for Germany.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Wednesday for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison left town on Tuesday for Bournemouth.

The Dean of Worcester left Rochampton on Monday for the Deanery, Worcester.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Crichton-Stuart, M.P., eldest son and heir of the late Lord James Stuart, with Miss Gertrude Seymour, second daughter of Sir Hamilton and the Hon. Lady Seymour, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Rowley, the eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Richard T. Rowley, M.P., and Mrs. Rowley, and Captain Hamilton, late of the 2nd Life Guards. Captain John Christie is about to be married to Miss Ellen Falconer, only daughter of Mr. Christie Falconer.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Andrew Mortimer Drummond, Esq., banker, of Charing-cross, and of Denham, Bucks, was proved under £70,000 personalty. The executors nominated were his partner, Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., and his grandson, nephew, George Andrew Drummond, Esq. The will bears date Feb. 13, 1862, and he died on June 1 this year. His wife, Emily Drummond, survives, and one unmarried daughter, Georgiana. To this seven daughters he has made a provision that will, together with their respective portions under the settlement, make up for each the sum of £40,000, and to his son £13,000 beyond all other interests under the will.

The will of Vice-Admiral Sir Astley Paushawe, K.C.B., was proved in the London Court on the 21st ult. The gallant Admiral died at his residence, Lower-terrace, Regent's Park, on the 14th of last month at Plymouth, having executed his will at Malta in 1858, and a codicil in 1861 at Stone Hall, Plymouth. These documents are entirely in his own handwriting, and he appointed being his daughter, Miss Eliza Freshfield; his two sons, Charles Kaye and Henry Kay Freshfield, Esqrs., and Arthur Lancaster, Esq., the testator of the testator's eldest granddaughter). The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The testator, who died at the age of 77, entered the navy as a child to his father, at Gray's Inn, in 1842; was formerly solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue; was Master of the Rolls, Ireland, which office he retained by Royal permission; was M.P. for Fintrym and Falmouth, 1830-2, 1835-41, and 1852-7, and for Dublin, 1865-2. He was married in 1817 to Miss Kay, daughter of his grandson, William Dawes Freshfield, eldest son of his deceased son, James William Freshfield, to all his personal estate and effects, for his own use, to his two sons and executors all his other freehold property. To his two daughters he leaves an annuity of £1400, and out of it £100 to be paid to each for pin money. The residue of his property is to be divided into five parts between his two sons, two daughters, and the children of his eldest deceased son. The testator had presented to him two silver waiters—one by the Irish barristers' Conservative Club, and the Hon. Artillery Company's case are to be held by his daughters for life, and then to pass to his grandson, William Dawes Freshfield, Esq., as heirlooms.

According to the *Austrian Gazette*, Leipsic, for 80,000 inhabitants, has fourteen public schools, containing in all about 10,414 pupils; and eleven private schools, with 169 teachers and 913 scholars.

By the King of Prussia's order the customary prayers for the safe delivery of the Crown Princess will be solemnly offered up throughout Prussia from and after the 14th inst.

During her Majesty's absence from Windsor nearly one hundred workpeople have been employed at the castle in re-decorating and re-gilding the Queen's private apartments and the grand staircase, and also making five additional rooms in Henry III.'s Tower.

King George of Greece, during his late tour through his kingdom, rejoiced, on his arrival at Mesolonghi in three years' time. His Majesty was shocked at its dilapidated condition, and gave orders for the immediate repair of the poet's last residence.

Letters from Corfu of the 26th ult. state that, in consequence of the new organisation of the Ionian Isles, the various departments of each of the seven islands are for the future to correspond only with the respective Ministries of the Hellenic kingdom. The newly-elected deputies had also attended the preceding day at Athens.

Advices from Tunis announce that, in consequence of a reduction of taxation, an unprecedented degree of loyalty has moved towards the Government and the insurgents. Fourteen of the principal tribes have already given in their submission. Ben Ghadahem, the chief of the revolt, has been permitted to leave the Regency. The Bey is said to be enrolling fresh troops, principally Europeans.

The great work of boring a tunnel through Mount Cenis has been recently inspected by a commission specially charged with the duty, accompanied by the French engineers employed on the undertaking, and a report made on the subject. It is calculated that ten years more of continuous labour is requisite before the communications between the two sides can be advanced so as to unite the territories of France and Italy.

A cricket-match between Eton and Harrow was played at the Trent-bridge ground, Nottingham, on Thursday and Friday, last week, Surrey winning, with one wicket to spare. Nottinghamshire beat Kent by 81 and Surrey, 127 and 63.—Middlesex played the Marylebone Club and Ground, on Monday and Tuesday, on the Middlesex ground, Lord's, and won by an unlooked affair could hardly be imagined, the county winning in one innings, with 232 runs over. Middlesex 411; Marylebone, 111 and 68.—At the Oval, Surrey ground, Kennington-oval, on Wednesday, the match between Surrey and Yorkshire was brought to a close, the former winning by sixty runs. Surrey scored 143 and 137; Yorkshire, 100 and 140.—The match between All England and Hampshire was brought to a close on Friday, at Harrogate winning, with five wickets to fall.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh displayed a princely hospitality at Goodwood House during last week, on the occasion of the annual race-meeting. The Prince and Princess of Wales were also present, and the Duke and Duchess by staying at Goodwood House two nights. The following distinguished company formed the "party" which had assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses at dinner:—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Victoria and Lady Margaret Somerset, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess Percy, the Earl of Stafford, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount Hinchinbrook, Lord Bingham, Lord and Lady Alex. Gordon Lennox, Lord Dunkellin, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Admiral the Hon. Henry Rous, Colonel Teesr, Colonel Keppel, Colonel Greville, Mr. Charles Greville, Sir Fitzroy, Mr. Fitzroy, General Peel, Sir Robert Brownrigg, Sir Fred. Johnstone, Mr. Fred. Captain Saville, and others. The Duke of Cambridge was in base arrived on Wednesday, but was, by command of the Queen, invited to Osborne, and did not join the party till Thursday evening. Both on Wednesday and Thursday nights there was a carpet dance, a relief few being invited to join the company after dinner. The Prince and Princess of Wales left on Friday to pass a week at Osborne Cottage, before going to Scotland for the autumn. Many of the guests left on Friday, but the whole of the company did not quit the decal residence till Saturday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S Speeches are always liable to be the most empty of all human productions. There is generally little to be said, and the many authors of these pieces are greatly troubled in finding out the most grammatical way of "how not to say it." This year they have succeeded to admiration in accordance with custom, to a nicety. Nothing could be more empty than the little political exercise which we heard at the close of last week. It had no idea put forth even one remark from our French friends. Denmark and her troubles are dismissed in a sentence, and the great war in America, which has as yet produced the most crop of any event both in this country and across the Atlantic, fares no better. The "scare" in Washington and New York seems, however, to have produced a better state of mind in the North; and the difficulties of Mr. President, the unwillingness of the merchants to come forward with a new loan, the evident reluctance of the Northern citizens to recruit a wasted and an exhausted army, and the rumoured resignation of Mr. Stanton, are all items which, combined, give us hope that the days of a not very distant peace. Mr. Horace Greeley and the Peace Democrats will, it seems, now-a-day which either take away [illegible] even Mr. Bennett's organ, the *New York Herald*, writes of the war as hopelessly as our newspapers have any time these two years. The North is slowly but surely making up its mind to let the "wayward sisters depart in peace" and the wayward sisters have only to hold their own a little longer, to defeat Grant and get an end to the last attempt to take Richmond, and to wait the sure revulsion of public feeling, to obtain their own terms. It is to be hoped that fair play will be extended to the new English press show a firmness and faith in the great Republic which its own papers do not exhibit; and we constantly see placards of Federal successes to-day which either fade away into nothing, or, like those brilliant sunny bubbles as in magic lantern, suddenly change all the glorious and horrent splendour and colour.

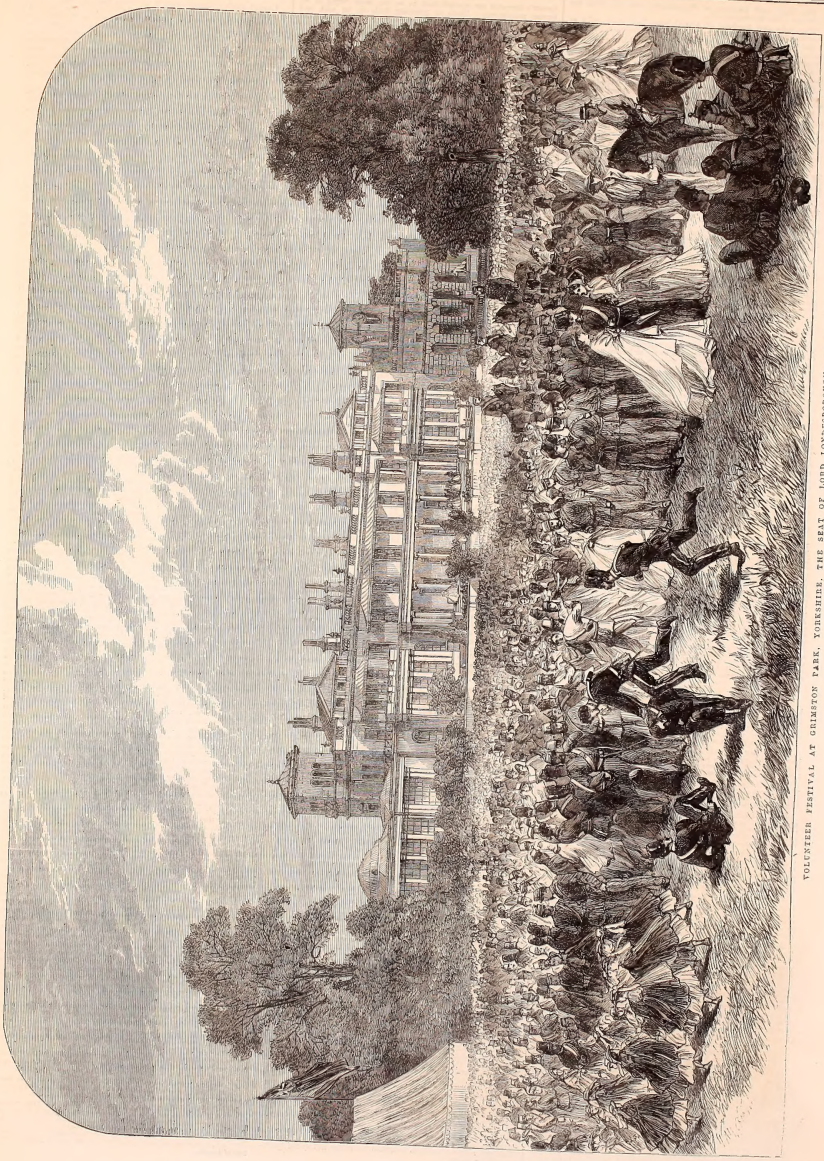
A new phase of politics has lately made its appearance, and has been so far accepted that until, as some people whisper he is to do, Mr. Bernard will be elected member for Salisbury. Foreign Politics, Affairs, it will be our future rule. We are no longer to meddle and muddle in European politics, we are to concentrate all our care on colonies, which latter, we are told, are quite ripe to drop off from us. We are already to be free from the pain chimney of governing and enlarging our trade; Manchester is to rule supreme; and those tributaries of the people, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Richard Cobden, are to be, as it were, the Solomon joint-counsellors upon a brotherly union—two Kings of Brentford sitting on one throne—both smelling at the one nosegay—both swearing to Christian principles with the nettle danger. Is it possible that England will accept this quiet part? If she does accept it, will she keep to it long? Perhaps the very worst part of it is that it is a repeal of Canning, and a general or merely local attack upon our most valuable allies, is to destroy the whole of the Holy Alliance. Whether we are not going to strike again. It is sometimes well to resort to the maxims of Machiavelli, and to strike at once, and we remember that Sir Andrew Agnecheek and Bob Acres were both egged on to duelling and ferocious expression by the belief that their antagonists were easy of conquest. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this Saturnian reign is to commence in these happy islands we shall soon be hearing only of peace and quietness, and of Europeans into engine-boilers, much to the delight of those kind friends who look to profit by our misfortunes.

The Conservatives after the last defeat, are determined to reorganise their forces, and find a great deal of fault with their "whip," and with the too cool way in which their generals were led. They have gained much by the late beating," said one; "we were always bragging about it as unbeatable, and now that we have got a real fight we see towards success in this matter is to know the extent of your deficiencies." Had they not, if they wish to attract the sympathies of the men, begin to cut themselves off from the "wayward sisters' band" which is so noisy and much less melodious than that music?

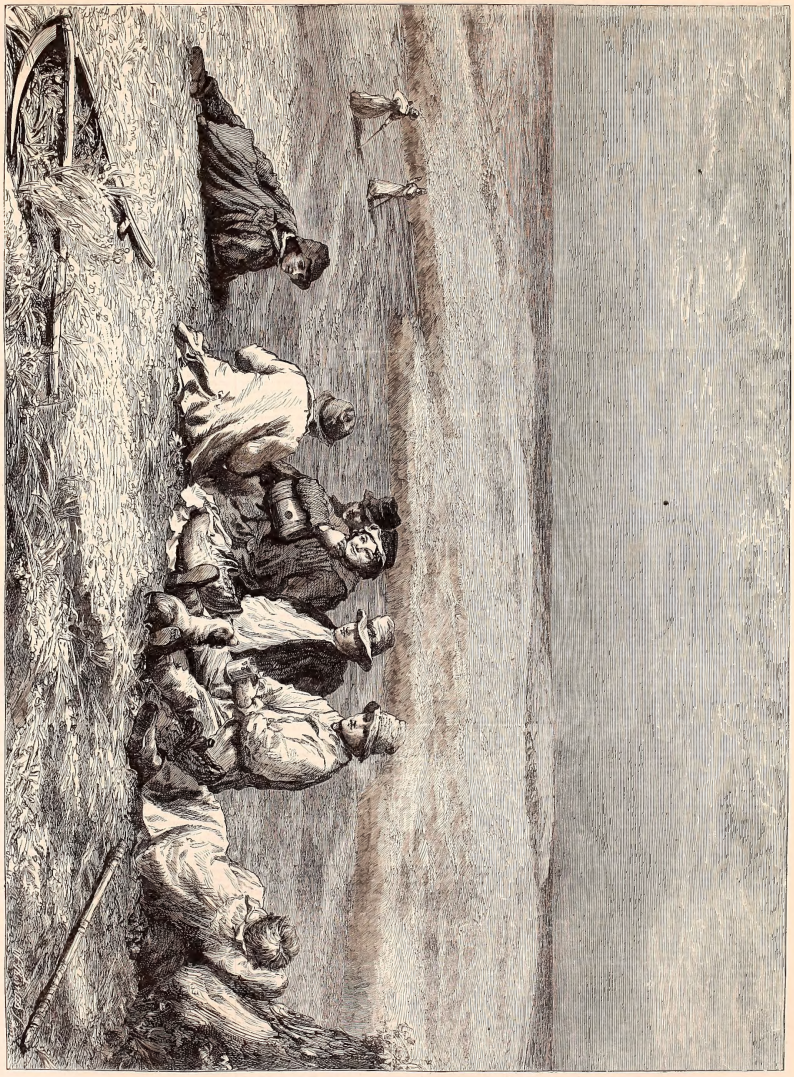
It would seem that the sympathies of the Queen and the Royal family are Prussian in their sympathies over here, but that one at least, or, indeed, that natural, is entirely so in Berlin. It is well to find a perfect accord between the sovereign and people. The wife generally holds even more strongly than the part of Queen Consort, than that of Queen Regnant, as she has expressed. "As the husband, so the wife" is, sings Mr. Tennyson, a motto for a Queen. The Princess Royal of Prussia, daughter of her who, it will be remembered, as a pupil of Edward Corbould, painted a dead Grenadier for the Crimean Patriotic Fund, will exhibit at Berlin four cartoons representing the principal incidents of the Prussian troops at the taking of Düppel and the slaughter of the brave but obstinate Danes who defended it. We do not think the Princess had found some other subjects for her pencil. No doubt, the artistic feeling of the Princess Royal is inherited from the English name and fame are both at a discount; but the notice jars a tender chord in English breasts.

Whether Prussia needs blessing," the House of Lords, is presumed to be weak and to require fresh blood, or whether Lord Palmerston is about to take a trip to Berlin, we cannot say at the hand—a more likely case—we know not, but six new peerages are created on a certain. Lady Palmerston will, it is stated, become Viscountess Melbourne in her own right, with remainder to her second son, the Hon. W. Cowper. Sir C. Wood, the Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, and Mr. Baines, of Leeds, are the other peerages. The Marquis of Westminster will be made a Duke. Possibly this measure will be accompanied by the usual of her pulpits, "tame" the Lords to the Prime Minister's liking.

The season of the theatres is, with one or two exceptions, over, and we have to look forward to the autumn. The great rival of Mr. Phelps in the character of Hamlet, that French rival Mr. Vezin, has left us, and Mr. Phelps remains alone in his glory and gained so little, is, it is understood, unwilling to open the Lyceum again; and Mr. Fechter, the utterly French play, with real emotion, epigrammatic dialogue, and consummate upholstery, will be disappointed when they find the Lyceum closed. Mr. and Mrs. Wigan have, it is understood, left the Lyceum Gallery for the Haymarket, and to produce thereat pieces like "Still Waters," and others, in which Mrs. Wigan excels. Mr. Wigan will have the best-placed theatre in London, and one that, if well conducted, will make a fortune for its lessee. Mr. Henry Leslie has left the Lyceum for the Haymarket company that we have had since Mr. Macready's day. Messrs. Phelps, Brownrigg, Henry Neville, Emery, Farren, and Miss Kate Terry are in the company, as well as Miss Fanell, Mrs. Herman Vezin (C. Young), and Mrs. Henry Marston. "Cymbeline" will be the new upholsterer



VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL AT GRIMSTON PARK, YORKSHIRE, THE SEAT OF LORD LONDESBOROUGH.—SEE PAGE 145.



"HAYMAKERS," BY J. LINNELL, SEN., FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 135.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE last faint shadow of the Parliamentary dissolving view has at length disappeared, and it is only fair to say that seldom has a view dissolved so slowly and lingeringly. For the three days before the last of the sittings of the Lower House, nobody could tell when the prorogation would take place. Members of easy temperament, like Lord Naas; of dreamy temperament, like Mr. Kinglake; and of nervous temperament, like Mr. Hennessy, went on making their arrangements for set debates with a simplicity and an appearance of hope of fruition as complete as if they were dealing with the first days of February. Nay, the Government contributed not a little to the illusion that Sessional time was a matter of no consequence, by having on only early stages at least one of the most important bills of the year before them, and which they did not seem inclined to hurry on, but they actually set down in the notices motions for leave to bring in bills which, on the face of them, would take a month to pass through one house. In the Lords, although orders of the day were hurried through every evening at that clippingpace which is characteristic of our hereditary legislators when they give themselves up honestly to the duty of registering the decrees of the Commons, yet the judicial business—the appeals, which are generally brought to a conclusion ten days before the house is shut up—was carried on with calm indifference, and judgments in certain cases were set down for Saturday in a manner that showed great leisurely. In fact, everything seemed to portend that the Session would creep into August; and there were whispers that Ministers did not care, as they had engagements, and some business too, that would keep them in town for another week, and they did not mind early sittings; and such early sittings would enable them to be in time for late dinners, which, somehow or the other, it seemed to have suddenly occurred to certain folk ought to be given to them.

Accordingly, with a resolute band of forty members or so for a quorum, the Commons met on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at two o'clock, and the Government announced as well that they had left Naas hanging about on the two first of those days, waiting to bring on the question of our policy with Japan, with which he had commenced self in the previous few days. They played him like a fish, beautifully. There was Mr. Layard always in his place, with a bundle of papers and blue-books, and then Lord Palmerston would come in, looking full of matter—he never encumbers himself with documents—and would sit with an air of attention opposite to Lord Naas, who would rise to go and on the first Opposition bench, which was mostly empty, and apparently went about seeking some ex-colleague who would take a place there, and who would at last find a bottle-holder for him, and so save him the trial of not having any one to whom he could turn—after the manner of Parliamentary Lords—to be the recipient in acknowledgment of an appreciative cheer, when he made one of those unmeaning points with his arm he was, of course, ready for the thunderbolts of stern facts darted upon it by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Hennessy, for the most time, probably in his first Parliamentary career, looked a trifle—it was but a trifle—crestfallen; but his wounded in the course of the day, and he was not long in finding out that there was absent to carry on the offensive directly after forcing on a division, when a calculation of members in the House and in its precincts told him that he would be in a direct way to victory if there were not forty members to be had, and that the sitting must die of inanition. Therefore, he suffered his motion to be negatived, and as soon as the next business arrived, made he would his sisters and the appointment by at once, and in the most pointed manner, moving that the House be counted, which operation, as it was then known that divisions were also as agreeable because they are in the nature of unexpected pleasures. All the next day, from noon till dewy eve, Lord Naas watched and waited, but in vain; for some reason or other, which does not need to be chronicled, he could not get into the grooves, and at last he disappeared in the Commissioners' apartments behind the Speaker's chair and was seen no more, although his motion lingered on the paper until the very last moment of the Session.

On the Thursday a remarkable occurrence took place. It was in the afternoon, and there were certainly not more than five or twelve members present, and the Government was represented only by Mr. Layard, when Lord Edward Howard, who had placed on the paper a motion, very modest in its terms, with regard to engagements in America, rose, and in that simple but earnest manner which belongs to him, and which gives every one who hears him the impression that they are listening to an honest man of kindly feelings and warm sympathies, delivered a statement of facts the relation of which kept the small audience present, as it would have kept a larger one, breathless to the whole time he was speaking. His disclosure of the system of kidnapping Englishmen and Irishmen, carried on in the United Army, and his irresistible statements of the disappointments and sufferings of emigrants who, escaping the perilous decrees of strings who have learned that the school of the slave-trade. attempt to utilise their labour in what they believe to be a new and more honourable field than their own country, produced, there can be no doubt, so much conviction into the minds of those that heard this Parliamentary speech, that Mr. Layard declared that he would ready for the evil would be the dissemination of that address amongst those whom it most concerned; and Mr. Fermand, in his impulsive way, asked if the Government would print and circulate it as the form of a pamphlet. Lord Edward himself made an earnest appeal to the agents of the "ordinary channels" of publication, and to the ear of the public in the most unquestionable shape that their art could mould. For the first time, perhaps, in the annals of Parliament the Reporters' Gallery was disregarded, the Speaker being for the time ignored.

Just about this time there came glad tidings, borne upon the wings of those invisible spirits who haunt the regions of rumour, that the prorogation was positively fixed for the next day (Friday), and that the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker would be in communication about the day, whether it should be Saturday or not, the latter having prevailed, and the great legal functionary had drawn in the judgments of the House of Lords and signified the time at their delivery by the day to meet the exigency to which he had yielded.

There were rumours of great efforts and pressure to sweep up all the shreds and kayings into that tidy-basket of the last week of the Session—namely, the Royal Commission for the Queen Majesty's assent to certain measures passed by both Houses of Parliament. On the fated morning the law Lords met early and dishonoured themselves of their judgments in two appeal cases, then proceeded, with appropriate calmness and leisure, to continue the arguments in a part-heard matter. It was soon found, however, that, unless they hurried, by one o'clock was given to it, could not be concluded; and the Lord Chancellor, in his most measured and sarcastic tones, stated in effect that his engagements had been over-taken to suffer the delay and the vacation, which a sense of public duty would have induced him to sacrifice, and therefore the matter must suffer the delay and expense of waiting until next year. He also announced that the hurry and confusion which had necessarily accompanied the effort to vent the arrival of the Royal Commission at the house until an unusually late hour, and so he retired to a dignified repose until the advent of that hour. Although, with reference to this circumstance, the Commons did not meet until two o'clock, they had before them a full hour and a half; and, of course, pen, ink-well, sand-dredger, and other implements of writing were ready to hand. Mr. Kinglake, rousing for some reason or other, from the torpor in which he is always dependent, rose, erected his chin, which is his mode of displaying oratorical action, and dropped out a series of neat sentences as if they were too precious to be poured out, but were, so to say, the distillation of his sagacious thoughts about Mexican affairs, of which he seemed to speak as Coleridge wrote of the realms of Kubla Khan, and caused a like influence. Still he does contrive to make interesting what he says, and did so then. But, as the excitement he caused was not greater than that which would have arisen from the disjointed chat which would have ensued if the House had to wait in formal silence for the coming of Black Rod, he was by so much a temporary benefactor to those assembled. Not the less, because he enabled Lord Palmerston to present himself with what may be called his prorogation day manner upon him. On these occasions—and this time he especially did so—the noble Lord puts on a wonderful air of freshness, his countenance beams, and his whole demeanour is intended to indicate that he has just come from the country, and from him no chance is that he has made arrangements which will enable him during the vacation to exercise his lungs, expand his chest, and keep his muscles in such a state that a long back read February next will not find the prime minister six months of Premier's work. All this and more he developed splendidly in his late speech, which was, appropriately enough, "the" last speech in the Commons of the Session; for, by a happy if not pre-arranged coincidence, just as he concluded came the solemn rap of the cast-iron-looking messenger of the Lords, who orders the Lower House to come quickly and early to attend the Peers immediately, as if he were only waiting for the Commons to make their bow. Then, of course, there would incur if their obedience was not prompt. In truth, the Commons of persons who have seen works of this kind in Rome, Venice, Ravenna, Montreale, Munich, and elsewhere on the Continent. In richness and force, if not in florid and luminous effect, the vitrified colours and gilding of the mosaic will well sustain comparison with fresco, while, in the words of Vasari, it is "the only painting for eternity."

We have on a former occasion remarked that Wren designed that the mosaics should be the first masterpiece should be filled with mosaics. Public opinion, or, we might add, Parliamentary prejudice, has, however, retarded the execution of decorations of any kind. Some ninety years ago, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was engaged with other of his contemporaries, to paint subjects on the walls of St. Paul's gratuitously, the liberal offer was declined by Bishop Terrick, the Bishop of London of that day, because it would open the door to Popery! It is only of quite recent years that paintings have, except in very rare instances, been admitted into English churches. Even the frescoes by the late Mr. Dyce, in the Church of All Saints, Margaret-street, being the most important examples. It was reserved for Mr. Penn, R.A., with the express approval of the Dean and Chapter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, to be the first to call in the committee on the proposed decorations), is, then, a significant sign of the times, and one of noteworthy promise in relation to the future of British art, seeing that it gives the highest encouragement to the introduction of painting for the embellishment of churches generally. For our part, we think the Dean and Chapter, and the Commissioners (the architect is master to the cathedral), worthy of all honour for having endeavoured to remove the reproach of our unfinished metropolitan cathedral; and it would be a discredit to the country and even to the age, if, as hitherto, all their efforts were to fail solely for want of funds. Yet, from having witnessed the enormous difficulties in the completion of the under-taking, and the great risk of failure without sufficient professional guidance, we have from the commencement of the undertaking refused to us a disposition towards a precipitate choice of artists and applicants for foreign aid. But more especially we asked that, before any final decision, publicity should be given to every proposal, and that due public opinion might be consulted in regard to that for the realisation of which a public subscription is solicited.

It would seem that a different course has been taken in regard to these decorations since our original remarks, of some eighteen months ago. Mr. Stevens, who has been entrusted with the original cartoon for the apse mosaic, has received a direct commission, and his design for the spandril mosaic in the west bay of the north transept, in the provisional model of the choir, with the proposed decorations executed to scale, is also to be seen in the temporary exhibition. We confess therefrom that the designs are only conditionally accepted, and still under consideration, for if it were otherwise the preparation of a model would be a needless expenditure. We should, however, to have seen this completed, we cannot refrain from saying that had the preparatory cartoon been published to the artist public in general, for the use of that kind—though, by-the-way, for this very reason, too many precautions to ensure success cannot be taken. Mr. Stevens's cartoon is fully as well qualified to design a mural decoration as to execute a piece of sculpture. It is true that he has very evidently studied Michael Angelo; in fact, the style and the "motif" of the present design of Isaiah are plainly derived from the Prophets and Sibyls of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. There is, nevertheless, a nervousness in the working out of the primary conception. Instead of representing Isaiah as having written his prophecies on scrolls, which are being carried off and perused by mannikin gnomi—so, for instance, in Michael Angelo's Delphic Sibyl—Mr. Stevens makes the Prophet's own angels that they are heavenly messengers bearing the Divine revelations to the prophet. It may be remarked here that the displayed wings of these angels compose, with admirable skill, the triangular space of the spandril, though the device will impose the alternative for subsequent designs for the decoration of either a monumental representation of the same device, or else a diversity that can scarcely be rendered harmonious. According what appears the obvious meaning of the design, we shall understand that the figure of Isaiah has not been arbitrarily violently almost, to scrutinise some Divine communication inscribed on the tablet held by the angel to his left, which, unfortunately of awful import, is full of mystery. The angel bending over the prophet holds up the tablet to the distinguished land, as if to enjoin silence to his companion on the other side of Isaiah, or to restrain him from discovering the further revelation which is supposed to be contained in the closed tablet held in the hand of the angel to the outward that with which he is so intently preoccupied. This is, no doubt, a very appropriate conception, but it has been carried out at the expense of one of the cardinal laws of composition in monumental art. The mind of Isaiah, which should be the principal attention and the great centre of interest, which should have been kept perfectly distinct and clear from accessories, is bowed so low and thrust so far aside, close to the tablet at which he is trying to peep, that the head, which, only, we might almost say, by seeking for it that we can detach it quite clearly from the two angels' heads which it is in close proximity to and in contact. We first see the two angels; then, in the space of gold ground, where we naturally look for the head of Isaiah, there is an unpleasant hiatus followed by the arm of the second angel's profile. Some confusion arises, also, from either the seat of the throne not having been made visible or the arms thereof not being clear. The consequence is that the figure seems somewhat disjointed, an effect which exaggerates the lengthy proportion. In many paintings representative of an actual scene, the lopping off of limbs, drapery, &c., at the boundaries is, of course, inevitable, though to be avoided as much as possible; but in a design which is a conventional ground (as this gold one) the design should be strictly monumental and complete in itself, and not suggestive of continuation, and, as a rule, parts excised by the boundary-line. This was the objection, we understand, to Mr. Leighton's competitive design; by-the-way, however, not much in accordance with the rest of the composition. In Mr. Stevens's design there is also a certain want of largeness, simplicity, and distinctness of colour as well as form, though it has many of the qualities which we have been expected from any English artist, remembering their want of experience.

These cartoons are also in an invidious spirit; but, from a tolerably extensive acquaintance with the best mural paintings on the Continent, and from the novelty of the subject, we have reason to feel absolutely certain that, unless these decorations are carefully watched and every shortcoming noted as it arises for future guidance, much of the scheme may be grievously disappointing. We have plenty of artists competent to the work, but they should be required to make a few preliminary essays. And we may be permitted to submit to the Dean and Chapter that the plan intended to have been followed in the proposed decorations under the direction of Reynolds is not unworthy of imitation. It was intended that the pictures, to be painted gratuitously, by Sir Joshua himself, West, Barry, Cipriani, Angelica Kauffman, &c., should be "seen, examined, and approved by the Academy before they were offered to the Dean and Chapter; and the Dean and Chapter might then give directions for alterations and amendments, and receive or refuse them, as they thought them worthy or unworthy of the places for which they were designed."

FINE ARTS.

THE MOSAIC IN ST. PAUL'S.

THE first of the mosaic pictures with which it is proposed to decorate the metropolitan cathedral, as funds from public subscription become available, has been uncovered. It fills one of the eight spandrils of the arches under the drum of the dome. The design, which comprises three figures—the Apostle Paul between two angels—by Mr. Edward Stevens, the sculptor who has been so long engaged on (at least we presume so, as he was the successful competitor and received the commission) the National Wellington Monument for the same cathedral, and who has been recently elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. The cartoon has been executed by Venetian workmen, under the superintendence of Dr. Salviati, to whom is due the revival of the ancient manufacture at Murano, and who is also now engaged preparing the mosaic-work for the memorial chapel to the late Prince Consort at Windsor. The cost of the mosaic is estimated at £700, which includes any remuneration paid for the design. Of the superior advantages of mosaic for mural decoration, especially when placed at large spaces removed to a considerable distance from the eye, there can be little doubt in the mind of persons who have seen works of this kind in Rome, Venice, Ravenna, Monreale, Munich, and elsewhere on the Continent. In richness and force, if not in florid and luminous effect, the vitrified colours and gilding of the mosaic will well sustain comparison with fresco, while, in the words of Vasari, it is "the only painting for eternity."

We have on a former occasion remarked that Wren designed that the interior of his great masterpiece should be filled with mosaics. Public opinion, or, we might add, Parliamentary prejudice, has, however, retarded the execution of decorations of any kind. Some ninety years ago, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was engaged with other of his contemporaries, to paint subjects on the walls of St. Paul's gratuitously, the liberal offer was declined by Bishop Terrick, the Bishop of London of that day, because it would open the door to Popery! It is only of quite recent years that paintings have, except in very rare instances, been admitted into English churches. Even the frescoes by the late Mr. Dyce, in the Church of All Saints, Margaret-street, being the most important examples. It was reserved for Mr. Penn, R.A., with the express approval of the Dean and Chapter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, to be the first to call in the committee on the proposed decorations), is, then, a significant sign of the times, and one of noteworthy promise in relation to the future of British art, seeing that it gives the highest encouragement to the introduction of painting for the embellishment of churches generally. For our part, we think the Dean and Chapter, and the Commissioners (the architect is master to the cathedral), worthy of all honour for having endeavoured to remove the reproach of our unfinished metropolitan cathedral; and it would be a discredit to the country and even to the age, if, as hitherto, all their efforts were to fail solely for want of funds. Yet, from having witnessed the enormous difficulties in the completion of the undertaking, and the great risk of failure without sufficient professional guidance, we have from the commencement of the undertaking refused to us a disposition towards a precipitate choice of artists and applicants for foreign aid. But more especially we asked that, before any final decision, publicity should be given to every proposal, and that due public opinion might be consulted in regard to that for the realisation of which a public subscription is solicited.

It would seem that a different course has been taken in regard to these decorations since our original remarks, of some eighteen months ago. Mr. Stevens, who has been entrusted with the original cartoon for the apse mosaic, has received a direct commission, and his design for the spandril mosaic in the west bay of the north transept, in the provisional model of the choir, with the proposed decorations executed to scale, is also to be seen in the temporary exhibition. We confess therefrom that the designs are only conditionally accepted, and still under consideration, for if it were otherwise the preparation of a model would be a needless expenditure. We should, however, to have seen this completed, we cannot refrain from saying that had the preparatory cartoon been published to the artist public in general, for the use of that kind—though, by-the-way, for this very reason, too many precautions to ensure success cannot be taken. Mr. Stevens's cartoon is fully as well qualified to design a mural decoration as to execute a piece of sculpture. It is true that he has very evidently studied Michael Angelo; in fact, the style and the "motif" of the present design of Isaiah are plainly derived from the Prophets and Sibyls of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. There is, nevertheless, a nervousness in the working out of the primary conception. Instead of representing Isaiah as having written his prophecies on scrolls, which are being carried off and perused by mannikin gnomi—so, for instance, in Michael Angelo's Delphic Sibyl—Mr. Stevens makes the Prophet's own angels that they are heavenly messengers bearing the Divine revelations to the prophet. It may be remarked here that the displayed wings of these angels compose, with admirable skill, the triangular space of the spandril, though the device will impose the alternative for subsequent designs for the decoration of either a monumental representation of the same device, or else a diversity that can scarcely be rendered harmonious. According what appears the obvious meaning of the design, we shall understand that the figure of Isaiah has not been arbitrarily violently almost, to scrutinise some Divine communication inscribed on the tablet held by the angel to his left, which, unfortunately of awful import, is full of mystery. The angel bending over the prophet holds up the tablet to the distinguished land, as if to enjoin silence to his companion on the other side of Isaiah, or to restrain him from discovering the further revelation which is supposed to be contained in the closed tablet held in the hand of the angel to the outward that with which he is so intently preoccupied. This is, no doubt, a very appropriate conception, but it has been carried out at the expense of one of the cardinal laws of composition in monumental art. The mind of Isaiah, which should be the principal attention and the great centre of interest, which should have been kept perfectly distinct and clear from accessories, is bowed so low and thrust so far aside, close to the tablet at which he is trying to peep, that the head, which, only, we might almost say, by seeking for it that we can detach it quite clearly from the two angels' heads which it is in close proximity to and in contact. We first see the two angels; then, in the space of gold ground, where we naturally look for the head of Isaiah, there is an unpleasant hiatus followed by the arm of the second angel's profile. Some confusion arises, also, from either the seat of the throne not having been made visible or the arms thereof not being clear. The consequence is that the figure seems somewhat disjointed, an effect which exaggerates the lengthy proportion. In many paintings representative of an actual scene, the lopping off of limbs, drapery, &c., at the boundaries is, of course, inevitable, though to be avoided as much as possible; but in a design which is a conventional ground (as this gold one) the design should be strictly monumental and complete in itself, and not suggestive of continuation, and, as a rule, parts excised by the boundary-line. This was the objection, we understand, to Mr. Leighton's competitive design; by-the-way, however, not much in accordance with the rest of the composition. In Mr. Stevens's design there is also a certain want of largeness, simplicity, and distinctness of colour as well as form, though it has many of the qualities which we have been expected from any English artist, remembering their want of experience.

These cartoons are also in an invidious spirit; but, from a tolerably extensive acquaintance with the best mural paintings on the Continent, and from the novelty of the subject, we have reason to feel absolutely certain that, unless these decorations are carefully watched and every shortcoming noted as it arises for future guidance, much of the scheme may be grievously disappointing. We have plenty of artists competent to the work, but they should be required to make a few preliminary essays. And we may be permitted to submit to the Dean and Chapter that the plan intended to have been followed in the proposed decorations under the direction of Reynolds is not unworthy of imitation. It was intended that the pictures, to be painted gratuitously, by Sir Joshua himself, West, Barry, Cipriani, Angelica Kauffman, &c., should be "seen, examined, and approved by the Academy before they were offered to the Dean and Chapter; and the Dean and Chapter might then give directions for alterations and amendments, and receive or refuse them, as they thought them worthy or unworthy of the places for which they were designed."

The number of Acts of Parliament passed in the late Session was 127 public and 229 local. Last year there were 125 public and 236 local.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 14th ult. an earthquake was felt at Kilbeuch, a Wallachian port on the Danube, opposite Silistria, and a hurricane and deluge of rain prevailed for two hours afterwards. Two buildings suffered greatly by the earthquake, and the church, the hospital, and a large school were reduced to ruins. A vessel lying in the port was broken up, and others were considerably injured.

Among the few art-souvenirs of the Crimean campaign, by far the most touching, and not the least memorable for artistic merit, are two pictures by the late Mr. Lourd, a young artist who died just as he had given these earnests of a distinguished career. The pictures have been admirably engraved, and recently published by Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co. One of them is entitled, "A Welcome Arrival," and represents a party of officers in a hut, the walls of which are covered with engravings of home-scenes from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, unpacking the contents of chests, consisting of warm knitted clothing, creature comforts, and a few more sentimental objects, such as letters and photographs. In the other, entitled "Nearing Home," we see an emaciated young officer, lying at length in a sledge drawn by a deer, tended by his wife; the sailors and passengers decry the white cliffs of England, and a land-bird has alighted on the deck, yet whether the invalid will ever reach an "earthly" home appears doubtful, so weak and deathly wan does the poor fellow seem.

The host of the Princess of Wales, by Mr. Marshall Wood, engraved in our last Number, has been well photographed by Messrs. M'Lean and Rose, of the Haymarket, as well as the portrait of Mr. Sharp, the same sculptor, in the late exhibition of the Royal Academy.

THE FARM.

For the next few weeks we must change the venue to Scotland. There was an extraordinarily good show of black-polled cattle in every class at the Royal Northern Show, for Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, Banffshire, and Morayshire, at Aberdeen, last week at Aberdeen. Mr. M'Combie was very successful with his cows and heifers, but not with his bulls. By his victories last year he secured the black-polled cup, which requires to be won three times in succession, and he now began a new winning series with a five-year-old cow, Daisy. Forth, who did not appear at all shaken by his sea trip to and from Newcastle, won the shorthorn cup, which Mr. Campbell had carried so long and so well with Scots and Highlands; the latter of whom was first in the extra stock class. The great interest, however, of the day concentrated on the cup contended for by Mr. Stephen's, of Conglass, three-year-old polled bullock; Mr. Moir's, of Tarty, three-year-old cross-bred steer; and Mr. Adam's, of Rauna, two-year-old cross-bred steer, was found to be the (getting for 42 gs.), were left in the test. Each of the judges, Messrs. Collie, Longmore, and T. Swan, took a separate beast. Mr. Moir, after a considerable discussion, Mr. Moir's was put out, and the polled bullock carried the day against its cross-bred opponent. It was the first time this prize has been won by a pure-bred bullock, and the decision was not a little disappointing to Mr. Moir and his friends, as he only needed one more victory to secure the silver cup to hang himself and his beats for ever.

The Highland Society have held a very successful meeting at Stirling this week. The prizes amounted to £1148, exclusive of medals, and 262 cattle, 181 horses, 614 sheep, and 60 pigs, in all 1117 beasts were entered. As compared with the Royal English, the implement show was very small, and, in fact, the society had no stress on it. A silver medal was awarded to a drill-plough by Mr. Cockburn, of Edinburgh, and seven implements, &c., were recommended for trial. The showground was selected in Stirling Park, and the tents were pitched under Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and the Ochill hills—made up a beautiful background. The nationality of the whole scene was increased by a band of merry thirty pipers. Among the shorthorns there were only a few English entries, as they were engaged nearer home at the Yorkshire show. Two shorthorn bulls, Forth and Wanderer, were sent as old Highland Society winners to claim the gold medium medal, and so was Fat Maude in the Angus class, but Forth and Wanderer drew out side by side for the same honours five of his crack cows, two of them thirteen and fourteen years of age, and with hardly a trace of time about them. Mr. Cochrane's Scandinavian bull was there on the same errand for the Galloways; Golly Hill and Premium for Ayrshire; Mr. Malcolm's Dunmore and Mr. Gordon's Lord Lynedoch cows of 1861-3 (one of them Mr. M'Claren's celebrated Perth winner), and Sir Walter Scott as the King of the Clydesdales once more. These sixteen alone would have made a grand show.

The contest in a grand class of old shorthorn bulls was reduced at last to Van Tromp, Ecosse, Duke of Tyne, and Wanderer, and it is to be over they finished, after a very close contest. Mr. Stirling's Royal Northern '11th did not come, and was much missed by the Scots and Newcastle lauriats, instead of giving so much age away, as he must have done, to the cracks in this class. In the two-year-old bull class Mr. Douglas carried the day with his solid Duke of Hamilton 3rd of Kin, which most deservedly beat the loose-made Baron Crossley, the first in this class at Newcastle. In the next class for bulls "calved" Prince Edin also went down before a small and decidedly neat one of the Duke of Buccleuch's, and this decision was thought as excellent as the Baron Crossley one was as Newcastle. The cow class for the cows, in which Messrs. Mitchell's Mistletoe was first, with Third Duchess of Lancaster, a highly-commended Royal Cow, appearing next from a very nice roan of Mr. Barclay's, Strephon, third, and Princess of Aldershaw commended, and Fifth Queen of Scots, Mr. Scott mentioned—was also hard to understand. An Irish heifer was beaten by a neat, level, and substantial Queen of Beauty, second at Newcastle, and belonging to Mr. Lennox, of Kilmardinny Bridge, thus making the second victory for English shorthorns that day; rather a poor offset for the Irishmen's victory in the morning. Messrs. Mitchell's Bluebell and Eagle's Plume walked in decidedly ahead of everything for the yearling-heifer class. Mr. Douglas's Duke as at Newcastle, with his much younger "Princess." It was a fine show of shorthorns, and out of the ninety-five very few were absent. Mr. Alexander Patterson, of Milltown; Mr. Goodfellow, of Mosshall; Mr. Walker, of Mosbleiton; and a comparatively new exhibitor, Mr. Leslie, of the Tho'ens, near Aberdeen, were among the leading Angus winners; but in the cow and young heifer classes "Tillyfour" was unapproachable, sweeping the first with three cows—Daisy, Fairy, and Kevely—and having first and second with the two last, with the wondrous Kate of Aberdeen and another good one, Jilt of Aberdeen, Lord Seaforth had an excellent three-year-old heifer, and two nice ones, and only beaten after a stout resistance from one of the judges for first place. Lord Kinnaird took the first with Queen Augusta, and shorthorns as well. The Galloways we have seen much better, and the Duke of Buccleuch carried the first prize with cows; but in the bulls, especially, this part of the show was below par. Ayrshire cows there was nothing to touch the Duke of Hamilton, whose prize winners were purchased by the late Duke from Mr. Lauriston, and the present factor; but in the heifer classes, Sir Graham Montgomery and Mr. Parker just went in ahead of his Grace. There were some rare oxen, cows, and two-year-old heifers among the Highlanders; but the coat is not right at this time of the year, which takes off sadly from their general style. The Clydesdales made a great show, which was quite a treat after the short commons of Newcastle. Lord Clyde, who always takes a first-class command when he commands into Society's yard, carried off the head prize for old sires with Victor, from the Stranraer district, second, and Lord Lyon, third. Mr. Orchard and Mr. Buchanan headed the mare-and-foal class with a very good one; but the Duke of Hamilton's mare, which won the first prize in this class at Kelso, was only second in the class for mares by Mr. Stirling's Sir Kerr, Peggy—a perfect model of the breed. Mr. Stirling (who was, we regret to say, unable to use his health in Canada) had five very grand mares (Jess, Fancy, Peggy, Duchess, and Polly), all which had been selected with great judgment by his factor, Mr. Young, from the first breeders' stables in Scotland. As if to prove that Newcastle luck was the mare should be "the better horse" of the meeting, there was also Mr. Park's first-prize Perth mare (which has, we believe, never been beaten but once) among the entries in the extra class. The Duke of Hamilton was head in the next two classes, and his Graces took altogether four fruits, three seconds, and four thirds in this and the Ayrshire department of the show.

In the Border Leicesters the two Messrs. Simpson bore off, as at Newcastle, the greater part of the prizes; and Mr. Purvis, of Burdiott, who generally stands second to Lord Polwarth in the averages at the Kelso ram sale in September, came out well with his ewes. We have seen the Clevicts stronger as a lot. Mr. Brydon had three firsts and a second for tups, dinmonts, lambs, and ewes; but in this breed, as well as the blackfaces, which were generally good, the new habit of exhibiting ewes with their lambs placed the former at a real disadvantage, and not with no favour. Mr. Scot Skirving pretty nearly swept the Southdown classes; but the burning of Mr. Lyall's lot of fourteen in the train at Forfar paved the way for him, and he had no opposition to speak of. Gloucestershire asserted its Cotswold charter in the person of Mr. Beale Brown; and Mr. C. W. Hamilton, from Ireland, destroyed the first-prize hopes of Mr. Gibson, of Woolnett, in both classes for "Shrops."

Mr. Ferguson Blair beat two of the Carlhead hoars with one of the old sort; and Mr. Cochrane, of Easterhill (who is quite the Waimana of Scotland), Mr. Wainman, and Mr. Philp (who has the Carlhead blood), were the leading winners. Mr. Sadler, of Norton Malna, had one of the most popular pigs of the show, an improved Essex, who came second in the small sows, but looked quite big enough for his class. Altogether the show was as well as it was large, and the Newcastle decisions were very much knocked about. The Messrs. Findlay also took two prizes with their Clydesdales, and Mr. Ferguson Blair was of course quite the leading spirit of the poultry show. The weather was fine and the attendance very large. About 500 dined on Tuesday night in the Corn Exchange, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll, who delivered a very admirable address on the state of agriculture and agricultural science. His Grace was not tied by any conventionalities; and, after referring to the timely visit of the Lord Privy Seal and Mr. Pusey to the conference in the Lords, where he alone raised his voice for the free importation of corn, he commented with as much freedom on the effects of free trade as if he were "holding forth" from the counter of the firm of Robert Walpole." In the show-field, Mr. Hall Maxwell, to whose administrative tact the society owes so much, had his services as ably and admirably as ever, although he was rather bound in for space.

Next year the meeting is to be held at Inverness, the province, so to speak, of the northern Highlands, while the Royal English betakes itself to Plymouth.

At the Wells Lincoln Agricultural Show, last week, the bull MacTurk, the property of Mr. R. Betts, Holbeck Hall, near Horncastle, was awarded a prize of £20 for the best animal, and also took the first prize of £20 for Northampton the month (value £20) for the best bull of any age or class, open to all England.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE last two days of Goodwood—which has no clerk of the course and no saddling paddock (two facts which seem to have only just forced themselves on to the racing writers)—were productive of some very close finishes. The handicap Stakes fell to the lot of a horse who won the Derby, was coughing, and fairly cut down by Baragah, who was backed freely to win at 20 to 1 for the St. Leger. People seemed wholly to forget the Northampton running when they made Lord Zetland such a much heavier favourite than Thunder, whose owner, Mr. Lupin, had not been at Goodwood since 1857. And St. Vincent scratched Lord Clifden and backed Little Stag, and, after all, ran second with Mr. Merry, whose name was not even mentioned in the ring. The Ranger broke down, and, of course, his jockey said he was "pulled" over. The system of cold and comfort which the silken fraternity are always administering to owners in such cases. Scaltilla was amiss, and Queen Bertha far below her form; and, in fact, the Stewards' Cup, which Mr. Merry's colt Knight of Snowdon ran kindly in the Racing Stakes, always memorable as the one which Mr. Merry's colt Knight of the Star Vase formerly had his Findon Stakes' position with Zambesi, in the Molecomb, and killed off all the others for Baltimore, Lord Clifden, Gay Hermit and Farewell won both their races by a head, and a day of fine finishes has seldom been seen in this pack. The ring had 16 to 1 against Lord Clifden, 6 to 1 against it in the Chesterfield Cup, and backed the field well forward when he struck into the heels of something before him, and, of course, the favourite was not in the race when he came to grief. The fall and the hoofs of the horses behind him. Nothing but ill luck has attended the three "ribbons" last year, and one hardly dare hope that Lord Clifden can win the Goodwood Cup. Anything may happen. For a wonder, Callue Ou did not appear for the Queen's Plate, and her Liverpool victory, therefore, left the Cambridgeshire mare in the field against that weary course. The Nursery Stakes was won by the top weight, Marlorina, by Mr. Merry's Knight of the Star Vase, and Mr. Bird Athol's van met, we hear, with a slight accident on its way to the station; but the chestnut was not injured, and barely 3 to 1 was obtainable about him for the Leger. Lord Zetland's Gay Hermit is hardly so much fancied. Everything betokens a very spirited St. Leger week. Doncaster has a most influential general meeting at Middleboro' for the £25 members' cup. It was awarded, after a hard contest, to Mr. Merry's Knight of the Star Vase, by the Scottish division of the Jockey Club, by a majority of one. Mr. Merry has been very fortunate in his Goodwood Cup selection, and Mr. Bird Athol's son of Sprig of Shillelah bids fair to be a sort of Derby-day hero. To-day, he does not run, and the Chesterfield Cup Sportsman by Aberdeny were next, and commended; and First Whip, who never looked better, won another prize, in which the scratchings were also unusually large and select.

About £450 has been collected for the widow and family of the late Sam Hobbs, the huntsman of the Suffolk hounds.

BRIGHTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—The Poet, 1; Jane Shore, 2; Sportsman, 3.
Second Year of the Twelfth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1, Pet Fox, 2.
Southdown Stakes.—Doublet, 1. Confusion, 2. Prince Leo Boo, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Lytham, 1. Volupina, 2. Augusta Bounin, 3.
Marine Plate.—Lytham, 1. Volupina, 2. Gunner, 3.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Mischief, 1. Mitchell, 2. Belle of Kara, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Pavilion Stakes.—Durham, 1. Dearfoot, 2. Xuvullo, 3.
Stanmer Stakes.—Lady Coleen, 1. Mr. Merry, 2.
Ovingdean Plate.—Antidote, 1. Lytham, 2. Deception, 3.
Brighton Cup.—Lytham, 1. Volupina, 2.
First Year of Thirteenth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Mandarin walked over.
Second Year of Thirteenth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Pet Fox, 2.
Southdown Stakes—Doublet, 1. Confusion, 2. Prince Leo Boo, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Lytham, 1. Volupina, 2. Augusta Bounin, 3.
Marine Plate.—Lytham, 1. Volupina, 2. Gunner, 3.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Mischief, 1. Mitchell, 2. Belle of Kara, 3.

THURSDAY.

Fifth Biennial Stakes.—Durham, 1. Olivia, 2.
Sussex Stakes.—Deception, 1. Trumpa, 2. Deception, 2.
£100 Plate.—Nukehuva, 1. Anti-Macassar, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Deception, 1. Nukehuva, 2. Trumpa, 3.
Sixth Biennial Stakes.—Le Mandarin, 1. Lithuna, 2. Surrey, 3.
Ditch Plate.—Overstone, 1. The Tyke, 2.
£50 Plate.—Overstone, 1. The Tyke, 2.
Ladies' Purse.—Deception, 1. Nukehuva, 2. Buckbound, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Antidote, 1. The Usher, 2.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta began at Cowes on Tuesday with the race for the Prince of Wales's cup, a time race for cutters belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron only. Five vessels were entered for the race, but the Vanguard, Mr. Forrester, declined to start. The course was from Cowes to the Warner light vessel, thence to the Nab light vessel, and several minutes to spare. The prize for Wednesday was a cup of 100 sovs., with a second prize of 25 sovs., sailed for by cutters of forty tons and upwards belonging to any yacht club. The following were the entries for this prize: the Volante, Arrow, Sea Queen, Alarm, Phosphorus, Martha, Mosquito, Lady Evelyn, Sea Nymph, and Vanguard (opponents); but the race, having been completed within the prescribed time was null, and must be sailed again. In the evening the annual dinner of the squadron took place at the castle, under the presidency of the Earl of Wilton. The programme for the remainder of the week was—On Thursday, her Majesty's cup. A handicap for schooners and yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. There was a grand display of fireworks on the Esplanade in the evening, and fireworks were also discharged from the yachts lying in the Roads, and afterwards there was an illuminations of the fleet. On Friday evening the Royal Yacht Squadron ball was held at the Castle.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE transactions in all National Securities have been on a very limited scale, and prices have ruled lower than in the previous week. The leading agent for Consols, for the account for next week, is 2, and for the opposite account, 90¼. The supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers has rather increased.

There has been a fair demand for money both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, and the quotations are scarcely changed.

In the Stock Exchange money has maintained very full rates.

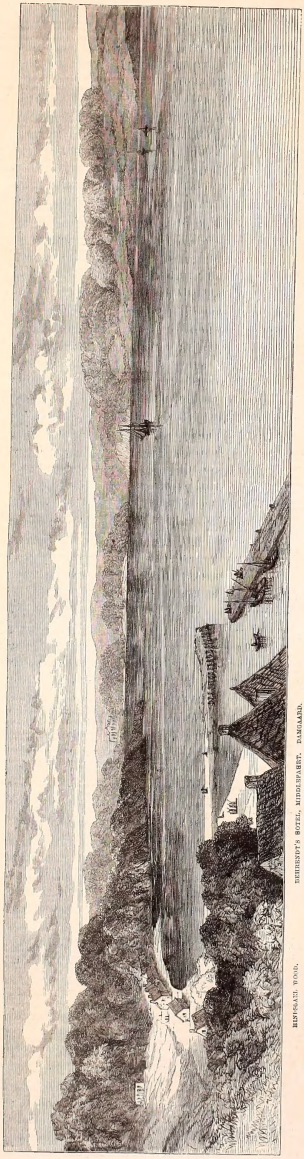
The Bank of England has received a further supply of capital but rather increased, but that is to some extent accounted for by the Exchequer Bills.

The movements of the produce metals have been trifling, and the demand for Mexican dollars is therefore, at 99¾, quiet.

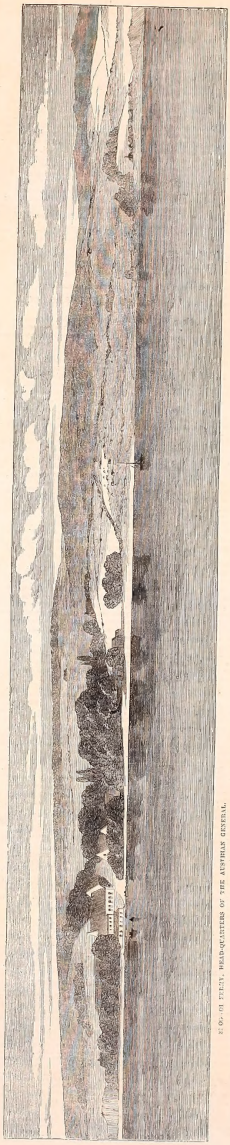
The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at an average rate of 1s. 11 15-16d. per rupee, and applications were limited.

The Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, the Scotch Banks, the Colonial Banks, Private, and India Paper per Cent Stock will be transferable without the dividend due on the 10th of October next.

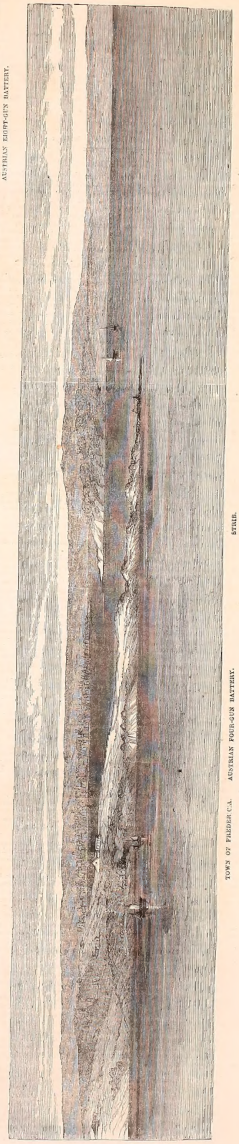
On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 89¾ 90; Bills, for Account, 90 to 90¼; Reduced, 89¾ 90; New Three per Cents, 89¾ 90; Long Annuities, 1885, 3 3-16; Bank Stock, 7 Div. 1864, 7 Div. 1865, 7 Div. 1866, 7 Div. 1867, 7 Div. 1868, 7 Div. 1869, 7 Div. 1870, 7 Div. 1871, 7 Div. 1872, 7 Div. 1873, 7 Div. 1874, 7 Div. 1875, 7 Div. 1876, 7 Div.



HEISSKAER, WOOD. BRUNSWICK'S MOUND, MIDDELFARRET. HAMLAGARD.



STAFF OF FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT WRANGEL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRIAN GENERAL. AUSTRIAN EIGHT-GUN BATTERY.



TOWN OF FREDERICIA. AUSTRIAN FOUR-GUN BATTERY. STORE.

THE WAR IN DENMARK: THE LITTLE BELT AND SHORE OF JUTLAND, VIEWED FROM THE ISLAND OF FUNEN.

SCENES IN JAPAN, BY OUR OWN ARTIST.

series of Illustrations on another page, may therefore be regarded as the natural limit of the invasion. We are indebted to a correspondent, lately staying at the village of Middelfahrt, in Funen, for the sketches from which our Engravings are made. The point of view whence they are taken is the top of Middelfahrt Church, near the left-hand corner in the foreground of the landscape shown in the first Engraving of our series. From this point, looking towards the west, directly over the roof of Behrendt's Hotel, we see the little harbour for fishing-boats, with its pier; and more to the left, along the bend of the shore, we see a row of small neatly-kept cottages, with their little stone steps leading down to the water. We are hereby reminded of those views of Cornish fishing villages with which Mr. Hook, R.A., has often entertained us. The beautiful wood which overhangs the water and flanks the corn on this side is part of the fine old estate of Hindsgavl, which belongs to the noble family of Föss. Beyond this may be distinguished the little pier of Kiaugbero, opposite to Snoghoi, for which place it is a ferry station. Further on, a succession of sandy mounds planted with fir-trees closes in the view, until the eye rests on the shores of Jutland. The large house in the distance is Damgaard, a mansion belonging to the Thygesen family. Continuing the panorama towards the north, our second Engraving reaches Snoghoi, the head-quarters of an Austrian division. It is from this village that messengers with flags of truce are daily coming across; and here, exactly opposite to Middelfahrt, the Austrians have an eight-gun battery, and, a little more to the right, one of four guns. Just beyond this is Fredericia, shown in our third Engraving. It may be termed the extreme left of the Austrian and Prussian position. On the point of land just opposite to it is the village of Stub, which lies about five English miles from Middelfahrt. The average breadth of the Little Belt at all the points named is about 1000 yards. The Funen shore consists of a long range of low, round hills, sloping down to the sea, the highest of them being scarcely a hundred feet above the water-level. Here and there grows a wood of beech-trees; or the low thatched cottages of the peasantry cluster around the great farmhouse or guard, with its spacious quadrangle of stalls and barns; or we come in sight of the square white tower of the parish church, which usually stands alone on the top of a hill. On the Jutland side is the town of Fredericia, whose citadel thrusts itself forward on a promontory which overlooks the Isle of Funen, the Belt, and the open sea; a long line of red-tiled roofs stretches up from the water's edge to the crest of the low cliffs beyond; several windmills, factory chimneys, and tall poplars, rising above this line.



JAPANESE SOLDIERS FENCING.

SCENES IN JAPAN.

Two fresh Illustrations of Japanese life and manners are engraved from the sketches of our Special Artist at Yokohama. One of them represents a couple of soldiers practising their fencing exercise. Their faces are protected by iron masks, their hands and arms by long gauntlets, and their bodies by thick breastplates of woven bamboo. They jump about with great activity, and deal each other the most tremendous blows, now and then uttering an awful yell, which might, in a real combat, fill the heart with dismay. These men, while fencing, never lose their temper, and when they have done the bout, they salute each other politely, and thank each other for the hard knocks given and received.

Our second Illustration shows an officer of high rank, with his servants and retainers, travelling in pomp along the Tokaido, or "Great Eastern Sea Road," which is the highway between Yeddo and Miako. This personage, it seems, tired of sitting in his norimon, or sedan chair, has preferred a little walking. Behind him is the spear-bearer, whose steel is not liked by the Japanese, and even the carpenters put a cover upon their edged tools and saws when their work is over. Behind the spear-bearer come the servants, and then the bearers of the norimon, followed by the armour and full-dress boxes, without which no officer of rank travels; then come the luggage-trunks and a stand upon which various articles may rest. The heavy luggage is carried by packhorses, which may either precede or follow their master.



JAPANESE OFFICER TRAVELLING ON THE TOKAIDO.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ROBERTSON, Cricklade-street, Strand, merchant.—W. FULLER, Lower Charlton, coal merchant.—J. WRIGHT, Ripley, Surrey, newsagent.—F. G. HICKS, Portchester-terrace, Camberwell New-road, builder.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—S. PACE, Tunstall, Pottery, Staffordshire, ironmonger.—T. SPOONER, Wormegay, Norfolk, farmer.—S. MARSHALL, Horley-street, Battersea, general merchant.—C. SIMMONS, Richmond, Surrey, plumber.—J. M'CULLOUGH, Bridge-street, Southwark-bridge, Surrey, engineer.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. E. WRAITH, Sheffield, wool-dealer.—E. B. GARTY, late Portland-terrace, Brixton-road, commission agent.—F. CAMPEN, Craven-street, Strand, artist and engraver.—J. HUDSON, Bowman's-place, Holloway, tea-dealer.—J. A. WITTER, Smith-street, St. Pancras, builder.—J. BRADLEY, Lower Broughton, Lancashire, and Bury, Lancashire, tailor.—Richard-joshua Ashton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, and Glossop-dale, Warwickshire, wine-merchant.—W. PEARCE, Broadwick, Soho, and Hampstead, carpenter.—W. B. TEARCK, Norwich, ironmonger.—J. D. SALMON, Colchester, brewer.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. ASHTON, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and Manchester, cotton-waste dealer.—J. ASCHER, South Shoebury, flour dealer in cattle.—W. HIND, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer.—W. BOOKER, Manchester, tailor.—W. WILKINSON, Old Kent-road, Surrey, builder.—W. GILLINGS, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. YATES, Hatherlow, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.—J. TAYLOR, Ballchapel, Lancashire, tailor.—E. KENRICK, Birmingham, ironmonger.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—R. PHILLIPS, Cheltenham, baker.—J. PENNINGTON, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. WEBB, Aberdeen, baker.—A. LAING, Forres, Elginshire, ironmonger.—J. MACDOUGALL, Inverness, ship-owner.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

BANKRUPTS.

A. BASTEN, Hampden-terrace, Tooting, Surrey, merchant's clerk.—J. REICHEL, Wellington-street, Victoria Docks, Essex, merchant.—J. TREHEARNE, Cross-lane, City, watchmaker.—J. BUTLER, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, builder.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—S. LOVEJOY, Lime-street, City, ironmonger.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—W. S. PAGE, Old-street, St. Luke's, cheesemonger.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant.—J. HOLLAND, Bishopsgate-street Within, wine merchant

HOWARD and SONS' SILVER-FIR FURNITURE, manufactured by steam. Every description of very superior Cabinetwork in a moderate price.—Warehouses, 26 and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Designs and Estimates free.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE En suite, covered in the rich Imperial Tapestry, as much admired and patronised by the Empress of the French. The suite consists of a sofa to match, a very handsome walnut-oval centre table, a sofa table to match, a pair of pretty jardinières, a large size chiffonnier in richly gilt frame, and a pair of handsome cabinets, with a luxurious Cheapside lounge, and elegant lady's chair in the Louis XIV. style. The above are of the best quality, and to be sold for the very moderate sum of £50. May be seen, on View at the BEDSTEAD FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

COVERS for FAMILY JARS, or Jars and Cruets complete, for Preserves, Pickles, &c. Illustrations and prices sent FREE. Patent Rounded, Patent-real Wharf, Lambeth, S. Sample cap sent free for four stamps.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An exclusive and complete stock. The best manufactures on the lowest prices. BRAND AND CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, containing 100 Illustrations, the cost of Baths, Lavatories, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Apparatus, Shampooing, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Rings, simple, effective, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bath-rooms. DEANE and CO., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SLACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRONS, Every New Design always on Show.
Black Fenders, 5s. and 6s. 6d.
Steel Fenders, 10s. to 30s.
Bright Steel and Ormolu, 45s. to 120s.
Fire-irons, 1s. 6d. to 30s. the set.
Japanning Iron, 10s. 6d. to 40s.
Improved Cauldrons, 4s. 6d. to 30s.
Illustrations, the set of 150, 1s. 7s. Postage.
Catalogues, containing 350 Engravings and Prices, gratis, or sent by Post for Two Stamps.—SLACK, 336, Strand.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.
WILCOX and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Every description of Carpet, Oil-cloth, Matting, and Rug, at the lowest prices, for every style of decoration.

TO LADIES.—GREEN-TISANE IVY LEAVES, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses. 16 stamps per set of 72 leaves. Sold by all Perfumers. 24 yards 30 stamps. H. PETERS, Perfumer, Maidstone.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—THE OCTOBER BREWINGS of the above Ales are being SUPPLIED in Bottle and Cask, to Retailers and Consumers, by GUDGEON, BLACKIE, and CO., 39, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Recommended by the Analytical Sanitary Commission "for making Bread without Yeast, and for Pastry. Sold everywhere.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies competition. The most delicious, nutritious, and valuable article for breakfast. Unadulterated; highly nutritious. Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lbs. Sold in Packets, Boxes, Tablets, Cocoa-essence, and sold retail by all respectable houses.

TAYLOR BROTHERS'S "PERFECTION" CURRY POWDER, WARRANTED GENUINE.
Dr. Hassall, having subjected this Mixture to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the purest ingredients of good quality, and of great PURITY, FUNGENCY, and DELICATE FLAVOUR.
See that each Bottle bears the Name of "TAYLOR BROTHERS, Price 6s," and Trade Mark, "Dr. Hassall's Report."
Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the Kingdom,
Taylor Brothers, Soho-square and Westbourne-street, London, N.E.

THE
ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, 1862,
awarded to any of the English Manufacturers of
ARTICULATE AND COCOA, was obtained by
J. S. FRY AND SONS, Bristol and London.

FRY'S ICELAND MOSS COCOA.
A combination of Cocoa with Iceland Moss. Very Strengthening and Nutritious for Invalids, and agreeable to the most Delicate Stomachs.
FRY AND SONS, GENERAL CONFECTIONERS.

2280 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, or Booksellers—if HONNIMAN'S PURE TEA, in Packets, 1s. is not now selling in their respective districts, send for wholesale. Three advantages for the Tea genuine and pure.

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY.
COLMAN'S PRIZE-MEDAL MUSTARD has been awarded each, the Bull's Head, on each package. It is the only Mustard which obtained the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, 1862.
For domestic purposes nothing flour can be produced. Their "Prize Medal" Flours are the qualities particularly recommended.
Retailed in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cornhill, London.

COLMAN'S STARCH obtained Prize Medals,
International Exhibition, 1851, 1862.
Report—"Superior Quality, with large Production."

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry.

PATENT CAZELINE OIL.—A pure, transparent Oil, adapted to burn in the Camline Lamps, or in any pure fluid or hydro-carbon lamp; gives a much brilliant light. Sold by all Oilmen.
Wholesale from CARSELL, SMITH, and CO.,
95, Fleetstreet-street, London.

SALVEO PEDES.—TENDER FEET.—A cure now in ANNIE CHURCH'S Salveo Pedes. Sold by Chemists, Paving Medicine Vendors, and Shoemakers. Sent free for 8s. 6d., and 36 stamps, to the sole Wholesale, 15, Little Britain.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and is a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—13, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS promptly and accurately dispensed with Medicines of the purest quality, prepared according to the directions of the Pharmacopœia Britannica, by DUNNEFORD and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 172, New Bond-street, London.

MORSONS' PEPSINE WINE is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy. Manufactories, 31, Southampton-row, and Son, 20, and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., to be sold by at 2s., 3s., and 10s. each. Pepsine Lozenges, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, and 10s. per box.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed as the most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and INFANTILE WEAKNESS.
Pronounced by the highest authorities to be
THE ONLY GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
invariably pure, uniformly excellent.
PALATABLE AND EASILY TAKEN.
Sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; Double Quarts, 18s.
Sole Consignees,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, LONDON, W.C.

YOUNG'S ARNICATED CORN PLASTER, Etc., is a speedy, CERTAIN and PAINLESS REMEDY for CORNS, &c. Sent by post 14 stamps. Observe the trade mark, H. Y.—7, Shaftesbury-place, Leeds.

SKIN DISEASE.—Dr. HARVEY'S CHAMELEON POMADE is a most valuable Preparation in all Skin Diseases. It is certain and safe in its effects. In pots, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each, post-free. Prepared only by J. H. THOMAS, Boston. London Agents—Barclay and Son.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.—ELAM'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. Directions for self-measure sent by post, free. Elam's Improved Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Ankle-Jackets, Belts, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. 276, Oxford-street.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—"The movements are of the most quality which the art of horology is at perfect, capable of producing."—Illustrated London News, Nov. 8, 1862.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Adapted for every clime, climate, and country. Whitewell and retail from 20 guineas to 75 guineas each.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Chronometer, duplex, horizontal, vertical, repeating, centre-beat, keyless, astronomical, reversible, chronograph, blind centre, London, pre-eminently the best watch-maker in any part of the world.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—London-made lever—gold from £10 10s.; silver from £5 5s.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Swiss watches of guaranteed quality—gold from £5 5s.; silver from £2 12s. 6d. 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, free by post for three stamps, contains a short history of horology, with 100 Illustrations of the movements of watches, and will assist a watch and have it sent safe by post.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON, JAMES WILLIAM, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Pride medal and honourable mention, cluses Exhibition, 1862. Established 1749.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

M. F. DENT, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, S.W., Clerking-cross, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and to the Royal Family.
H. F. Dent, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—FREDC. HATCH, Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker, many years resident by special appointment to his late Majesty George IV., to the Royal Family, and to the Court of Russia, 59, Cornhill, corner of Bank-buildings, and 16, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Watches, £2 2s. to £12 12s. High-class Timepieces, 7s. 6d. Clocks, striking hours and half hours, £2 2s. Every description of Clock, Watch, Watch-maker, 188, Regent-street, W. (from the Strand and Coventry-street). Established 1790. Every watch skilfully timed and warranted.

GOLD CHAINS and PINS
Of the best quality, and every variety of GOLD CHAINS 18s. to 30 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, £1. to £8 8s.; Gold Guard Chains, £2 2s. to £10 10s.; Gold Pins, 1s. to £1 1s.; Gold Watches, and Keyless Horizontal, £5 5s., and 20s.; Gold Hunting, £6 6s. to £20 20s. Silver Watches, £2 2s. to £10 10s. Every Watch skilfully timed and warranted. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, £10 10s. Jones, 338, High Holborn, 18, Regent-street, 63, Cheapside, Manufactory, 346, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

HAT DEWFONT beautifully makes and mounts in fine gold Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, &c., and will return you the same at about one half the usual charge. An elegant collection of the new patterns constantly on view. Gentlemen's Hair Jewellery a specialité. Illustrated Book sent post-free. 3, Leicester-square, London.

A. FORRER, HAIR JEWELLER to the QUEEN, 24, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, Artist in Hair, Gold Gold Lockets for Hair from 8s. each; Hair-rings, 2s. 6d. each; Hair Bracelets, 10s. 6d. each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London.

OBSERVE!—MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S Manufactory, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge.

DESPATCH BOXES.—MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., Manufacturers, warrant every article sold by them, and guarantee perfect security.

Containing	Size	Price
Containing fourteen most useful toilet articles	Morocco, 12 in.	Morocco, £3 15 0
Ditto, with writing materials	Morocco, 13 in.	Morocco, £4 4 0

For Gentlemen.

Large size, containing thirteen most useful articles	Waterproof, 15 in.	Waterproof, £3 15 0
Ditto, with writing materials	Russia, 15 in.	Russia, £5 5 0

77, and 78, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.; and 77 and 79, Oxford-street.

OBSERVE!—MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S Manufactory, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge.

DIMPLE REMOVER.—All Diseases of the Skin are removed by our dies of ALEX. ROSS'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. Its effects are instantaneous. Sold by all Chemists. Price 3s. 9d.; post, for 60 stamps.—240, High Holborn, London.

ALEX. ROSS'S FACE-POWDER, in., or 14 stamps. Six Colour, warranted not injurious, adds great beauty to the Skin. Sold by all Chemists. Price 3s. 9d.; post, for 60 stamps.—240, High Holborn, London.

CREAM OF LILIES, for beautifying and improving the complexion, and effectually removing freckles, sunburns, &c. In bottles, 2s. 6d.—ROBERTSON PRICE and CO., 37, Old Bond-street.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET. The finest Perfume now.

THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies will find the application of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR both grateful and refreshing, removing cutaneous eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolorations, preserving complexion, producing delicate clearness, and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and beware of spurious and pernicious imitations. 20, Hatton-garden, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, peraphernalia, including herborizing. "I am not surprised to learn (says Humboldt) that orders, clergymen, lecturers, authors, and artists, use Eau de Cologne to refresh the brain, and assist the digestive organs."—2, Vigo-street, Regent-street, London.

A sort of tea bottles, 16s. 6d.; single sample, 2s.—2, New Bond-st., W.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S POMANDER, PERFUME and Sachet Powder are the most lasting of all perfumes. Pomander or Scent Casket as worn by Elizabeth suspended from the girdle, 5s. Handkerchief Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. per packet. 24, New Bond-street.

These Copies have been made, by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from the original Pictures, by command of the Kensington Museum. Price 12 in. On vider—2, New Bond-street.

AFTER SEA-BATHING, USE RIMMEL'S ALCALINE LOTION, for preventing the Skin from being injured by the Sea-Water. Price 1s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers.—RIMMEL, 96, Strand; and 24, Cornhill.

ANTICUMOUS FLUID for producing the most luxuriant growth of the beard and whiskers in a few weeks. Sold by the sole proprietor, H. Pitcairn Cox, 37, Old Bond-st., 36, 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s.

IF YOU WANT COMFORT, WEAR LEATH'S RIGHT AND LEFT SOCKS
309 and 363, High Holborn London.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS, of the best description, at moderate charges, at HAMILTON and KEMPTON'S, Tailors, 307, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that they made their new autumn purchases before the great rise in the price of Silk goods, and are therefore enabled to offer them at a considerable saving. They have also bought several large lots of last year's Silks, which are quite equal in designs and colours to any now goods, which they intend clearing off during August, at about half the annual prices. Patterns sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

KING and CO., SKIRT DEPARTMENT.
A large variety of Paris-made Dresses for
Travelling and the Seaside, from £1 4s. each.
Impressions of the Fashions, and patterns of the materials sent post-free.
King and Co., Regent-street, London.

LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 1.—WATERPROOF FOULARDS, in 7/8, 9/4, and 10/4 widths, usually sold at 3s. 9d. per yard, for 2s. 6d.
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LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 2.—RICH CORDED SILKS, in 9/4, per yard, worth 3s.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 3.—RICH CORDED SILKS, Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 4.—RICH PLAIN SILKS, 9/4 wide, per yard, worth 3s. 9d.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 5.—RICH CHECKED'S PLAID SILKS, 9/4 wide, per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
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LAST YEAR'S SILKS.
LOT 6.—RICH CHÉNÉ SILKS, 9/4 wide, per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
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LOT 7.—MOIRE ANTIQUES, 9/4, 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 9d.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-street.

LOT 8.—BLACK SILKS.
A large Lot of very Serviceable Qualities, 9/4 wide, per yard, 2s. 3d. Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SILKS and SUMMER STOCK, AT QUALITY AND PRICE LIMITS.
GRANT and GASK
are SELLING the WHOLE of their SUMMER and FANCY STOCK at greatly reduced prices, in order to effect the immediate clearance sale prior to the close of the season, beg to state that the greater portion of the Goods are Manufactured at Grenadines, Berbery, Organdie Muslins, Light Barèges, Mantles &c., will positively be SOLD at less than half the usual prices.
Some GREAT BARGAINS in Rich Glacé Silks, Checked Poplins, &c., the cut lengths of Silks being marked at about half their former prices.
Patterns and Drawings of Lace Robes, Silk and Grenadine Shawls, Black Silks, Foulards, Muslins, Barèges, Mantles, &c., at a proportionate reduction, sent free.
In the MOURNING DEPARTMENT are several very cheap Lots of the very richest Black Silks of LYON GLACÉ, strongly recommended to wear, which will be sold in connection with the above sale at half the usual prices.
GRANT and GASK, 211, 213, 215, 217, Oxford-street, W.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Orchard-street, Portman-square.
Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

PATTERNS FREE.—SILKS FREE.
9326 yards RICH CORDED SILKS, of GLACÉS. Thirty different Shades, at 1s. 4½d., 2s. 6½d., 3s. 6½d., 4s. 6½d., 5s. 6½d., 6s. 6½d. per yard.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

8280 yards RICH CORDED and STRIPED SILKS, at 1 guinea, 31 to 36, and 14 guinea the Dress. Moire Antiques, at 2½ gs., 3 gs., and 3½ gs. the Dress, wide width,
Reversible Brocade Silks, in the same the same on both sides, woven on a new principle, all Colours, 3s. 6½d. yard.
A large parcel of Black Silks, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. a yard.
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PATTERNS FREE.
£3400 WORTH BLACK SILKS, Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, all of the Celebrated Make "Nicholson's Dress Silks," at 2s. 6d. per yard.
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PATTERNS FREE.
15,030 YARDS FOULARD SILKS of EXTRAORDINARY WIDTH, warranted waterproof, and perfectly unchangeable. Beautiful plain colours, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per yard, 24 inches wide; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, 36 inches wide.
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DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN to WEAR GOOD BLACK SILK STOCKINGS?
Buy Mr. Useful School Suits, from its 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Silks, and Trimmings, and Directions for Self-Measurement, sent free.—Mr. Useful, 534, Oxford-street, W. Patterns and Price-list free.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
Discontinue of Partnership of NICHOLSON and AMOTT.
SALE OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK of SILKS, at 20,000.
Black Glacé Silks, during the season £7 7s. 6d., may now be had for £3 3s.
Rich Black Brocade Silks, usually sold at 5 guineas, worth £1 10s. the Dress, are reduced to 1 guinea.
Rich Black Glacé Corded and the new Gros d'Italie, originally £2 10s., are all marked £1 1s. 9d.
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GOODWOOD RACES.

THE CUPS.

GOODWOOD has long been celebrated for the beauty of its cups as well as of its scenery, and this year it has been again true to its charter.

The Goodwood Cup, which was won by M. Lupin's Dollar, bastard, East Lancashire, The Ranger, Hollyfox, Stradella, Queen Bertha, Glendusk, Little Stag, Lord Zetland, and Esperance, presents an equestrian silver statuette of William the Conqueror on a full base, with basreliefs taken from the Bayeux tapestry, and representing Harold's oath to William, the Battle of Hastings, and the death of Harold. The figure of the Conqueror has been very effectively modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer, and the work has been executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

The Chesterfield Cup is a group in cuvolieri representing a knight rescuing a lady from a dragon. The subject is taken from Spenser's "Faerie Queen," and the horse and the figure of the woman clinging to her preserver have been admirably managed by Mr. H. Armstead, to whom the work of modelling was intrusted by Mr. Henry Emanuel, of Rond-street. It was won very easily by Mr. Whittaker's King of Utopia, against whom at 6 to 1 was obtainable in a field of twenty-five.

DOLLAR, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

It is now four-and-twenty years since Robinson on the Duke of Orleans's Beggarman broke the spell for Frenchmen at Goodwood and defeated the redoubtable Lanercost. Since then our French neighbours have always made a great point of winning this race, and Jouvence, Iuroncino, Monarque, and Dollar have been their successful champions. Dollar appeared twice in the Cup Stakes for a two-year-old, and was beaten by Armagnac and Saccharometer. He did not run in England at all during 1863, and had been almost forgotten when, with 7 st. 9 lb. on his back, and 25 to 1 against him, he made short work of a field of seventeen for the Northamptonshire Stakes in the spring. For the Worcestershire Stakes he was second to Exchequer, who received a year and 61b. In the Goodwood Cup he carried 8 st., and won cleverly by half a length. He was bred in France, and is by the expatriated Flying Dutchman from Payment; and Kitchener, who was on him at Northampton, rode him again last Thursday with all that skill and care which his French masters can appreciate so well.

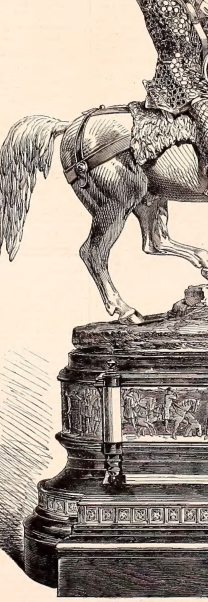
THE LADIES' LAWN AT GOODWOOD.

The beautiful scenery of Goodwood Park, and the gay spectacle of its company of visitors at the annual races, have more than once been illustrated in the pages of our Journal. We present on this occasion a View of the Ladies' Lawn, to the right of the Grand Stand, as it appeared on the Cup Day, with a large number of elegantly-dressed women seated on its grassy terrace, in the agreeable shade of the neighbouring trees. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accommodated with a private box at the western end of the Grand Stand.

VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL AT GRIMSTON PARK, YORKSHIRE.

WE give an Illustration of the festivities which took place at Grimston Park, in Yorkshire, on Friday, the 22nd ult., when Lord Londesborough, who is the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of three local corps of volunteers, entertained them with his usual hospitality after a grand field-day or review near his house. Grimston Hall, in the neighbourhood of Tadcaster, is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the picturesque and famous valley of Wharfedale. It stands in a park of undulating ground, which slopes down to the River Wharfe. The house is an elegant mansion, rebuilt in the Italian style from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect, in 1848. The south front is especially admired for the graceful lightness of its aspect, as will be the sketch we have engraved. The delightful gardens are adorned with groups of sculpture, marble statues, and vases, as well as with an endless variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees—one of which is a stately sycamore, the largest tree in that part of the country, overshadowing the monument erected on the grave of a favourite dog. Another notable ornament of these pleasure-grounds is the temple, or shrine, containing the bust of Napoleon, by Canova, which is approached through the Emperor's Walk, a secluded alley of dark yew-trees, with the busts of the twelve Cæsars ranged on each side. The observatory, a lofty tower in the highest part of the demesne, commands a panoramic view beyond one hundred miles in circumference, including on one side the city of York, with its Minster towers, the battlefield of Marston Moor, and, close at hand, the battle-field of Towton, still marked by its "patch of wild white rose," where the bloody contest of York and Lancaster was decided four centuries ago. The interior of Grimston Hall is no less rich in beautiful and interesting objects. The armory is one of the finest private collections of that kind: helmets, shields, and suits of mail, halberds, battleaxes, lances, and swords, cuirasses, and guns of curious antique device, forming a series of most valuable illustrations of the history of warfare from mediæval art. There are some good portraits and other pictures in the different apartments, and the yellow drawing-room has a set of furniture, made entirely of ivory, gold, and satin, which belonged to Warren Hastings when Governor-General of India. In connection with Grimston Park it may be observed that the church, restored by the present Lord Londesborough in memory of his late father, is worthy of being inspected for its architectural features, rich wood-carving, and stained-glass windows; Mr. George Shaw, of Sedbergh, being the architect whom his Lordship has employed there. Such is Grimston, one of the noblest of the many palaces of the north of England. Its owner, besides being a liberal patron of the volunteer movement, hoists the flag of Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire as commander of his yacht the Albertine, whose victory in the last match of the Royal Yacht Club was recorded the other day in our Journal.

We have now to relate the proceedings of the volunteer meeting at Grimston, which was the second occasion of his Lordship's entertaining the assembled members of the corps in this place. Last year they were reviewed in a part of Grimston Park directly opposite the mansion. This time they met in a piece of ground near the Ulleskelf Railway station, where there is a large meadow, bounded on one side by a small river with a high bank, and on the side nearest Grimston by a gently-rising piece of ground and a deep watercourse, now dry. A rough young fir-tree, firmly planted in the soil and surmounted by a union jack, marked the saluting-point. The volunteers were conveyed from their muster-places by special trains, and were all assembled by about noon, when, after partaking of some refreshments, the line was formed, and all was in readiness for the reception of the inspecting officer, Colonel Harman, and the Colonel, Lord Londesborough. On the ground were the Hull Artillery Volunteers (244), under Lieutenant-Colonel Brocschoot and Major Sprate; the Hull Rifles (347), under Colonel Pease and Major Bannister; the Scarborough Artillery (53), under Captain Layne; the 1st West York Rifle Volunteers, including companies from York, Harrogate, Selby, Knaresborough, Ripon, and Tadcaster, about 600 in all, under the command of Major Harrison. There were also two guns and their attendant artillerists from Scarborough, giving a grand total of 1223 men.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Lord Londesborough, wearing his uniform as Colonel of the artillery corps, and mounted on a charger, rode up as soon as the troops were in position, accompanied by Colonel Harman, Captain Thompson, East York Militia, who acted as Major of Brigade; and Major Saltmarshe, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Harman. Lady Londesborough, with her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, the Hon. Mrs. Walsh, and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, came in an open carriage, accompanied by a few visitors staying at Grimston. Soon afterwards the evolutions and movements began. Colonel Harman availed himself of the occasion to inspect one of the corps, but was soon satisfied as to their efficiency. The sham fight commenced with an attempt to take a position on a hill. This was defended by four long brass guns, brought from Lord Londesborough's yacht and planted in a commanding position, whence they poured volleys on the attacking party; but the gallant defenders eventually fell back, and then, with their fors, commenced a very orderly movement to Grimston Hall. A tempting and plentiful repast had been laid out for them in the riding-school, which had been lengthened for this purpose by an additional building and most tastefully decorated with pieces of sculpture and other works of art, vases of flowers, and trophies of the chase, including stags' heads from the Scottish moors and a few eagles shot by Lord Londesborough in Egypt. These were perched on the branches of some trees partly included within the temporary edifice, and had a very picturesque effect. A 600-gallon butt of potent Grimston ale, surmounted by the head of an ox, with a hop-bine and wheatsheaves, was flanked by a pipe of port wine and a pipe of sherry, which were crowned with pots of vines in full bearing. The raised floor or dais, in the centre of the room, was occupied by a circular table, on which and on the buffets were displayed many pieces of silver plate, cups, salvers, and vases, won by Lord Londesborough at Cowes, in the Thames, or on the racing-field. Above this table was a banner embroidered with the arms of his family and those of the house of Beaufort. The arrangements for this really magnificent scene had been devised and executed by Mr. Griffiths, his Lordship's steward. The number of guests was about fifteen hundred. On the right of Lord Londesborough sat Mrs. C. Lane Fox, on the left the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort; on Lady Londesborough's right hand was Colonel Pease and on the left Colonel Harman. Around the table were Captain and Lady Emily Walsh, Captain and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. C. Sykes, and many of the volunteer officers who had done duty during the day. Silence having been proclaimed by the beat of gong, grace was sung by the girls of the school maintained by Lady Londesborough, and then the volunteers did ample justice to the good cheer provided for them. The health of the Queen was drunk with loyal acclamations, and followed by that of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was responded to by Colonel Harman, Captain Laye, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pease. The last-named gentleman then proposed the health of Lord Londesborough; Major Harrison proposed that of Lady Londesborough; and Major Bannister paid the same compliment to her Ladyship's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. His Lordship, in returning thanks, said that he was proud of being connected with three such regiments of Yorkshire volunteers; and he could assure them that Lady Londesborough had a great claim to their attachment for the manner in which she cared for the volunteer movement. She had given a beautiful silver cup to be shot for by the rifle battalions, and the prize would have been of greater value had this it was found to be impossible to include the artillerymen in the competition, and therefore her Ladyship had divided the prize, giving half the equivalent in value to the artillery. He only trusted that he and his wife might be as well beloved in that county as the Duchess of Beaufort and her family were in Gloucestershire.

The volunteers soon afterwards left the riding-school; but, previous to their departure, indulged in dancing in the park, where tea and coffee were supplied. Soon after seven all had left Grimston, after having given three hearty cheers for its noble owner and his lady.

On the Tuesday following Lord Londesborough feasted his tenantry to the number of 2400, gathered from the districts of Tadcaster, Selby, York, Hull, Whitby, and Scarborough, where his large estates are situated. An abundance of good fare and a variety of amusements were provided for this numerous party.

THE MAGAZINES.

BY far the most remarkable paper in the *Cornhill*, or indeed in the magazine literature of the month, is Mr. Arnold's persuasion on "The Literary Influence of Academies." Those who are acquainted with the tendencies of Mr. Arnold's thought will not be surprised to find him looking to the French Academy with a sort of admiring despair, and an almost pathetic regret that English literature should never have been subjected to the salutary regulation of a similar institution. He seems not to apprehend that this is, in fact, tantamount to wishing that Englishmen were Frenchmen. It is possible to impose a standard of taste upon Frenchmen by external authority. They require an antiseptic continually before their eyes; and are positively discontented if it does not interfere with all their political and social, and municipal relations. An Englishman is impatient of control, and derides all attempts to dictate to him. No doubt the French cast of mind has its advantages; and Mr. Arnold is quite right in calling attention to the high standard of accomplete literary work in France; but it is not for the encouragement of this sort of thing that literature exists. Mr. Arnold is well aware that French literature, so admirable in the production of light ware for general use, is lamentably deficient in originality—in greatness of any sort. When, for example, he celebrates the great influence of the French philosophers of the last century, he should remember that, with the exception of Rousseau, they produced no works of abiding value, and that all their ideas were borrowed from England. We do not accuse the Academy of having stunted the vigour of the French mind; but we do think that the limited range of its influence and the existence of the other spring from the same innate tendencies; and that one of the chief causes which have rendered England a commercial, a conquering, and a multiplying nation, will account for the exuberance and defiant originality of her literature. We fully concur with all that Mr. Arnold says of the exquisite propriety and urbanity of French men of letters; but, in the dearth of invention and imagination, these excellent qualities remind us of the old saying that the French can be the best of cooks if they only had meat. "Wives and Daughters" is the first instalment of a *Maxwellian* is hardly so good as usual, though it has its strong points. Mr. Kingsley contributes a fine piece of word-painting and an evident sense of pleasure in authorship, with which it is hard not to sympathise. "A Son of the Soil" is above the usual level this month. "South Shining Churches" is a very interesting paper, containing the fruits of much investigation on the spot. Mr. Leslie has written well on the question of the Irish Church, and on recruiting for the army. "A Gossip about Lochfyne" is entertaining. The number concludes with a very amusing account of the Social Science meeting, attributed to Punch. Here, it appears, would probably have gained the Queen's prize if he had not "been so foolish as to take soda-water and brandy instead of claret and brandy" that forenoon along with his ham-sandwich."

Blackwood has rather less than its average merit in the very sensible review of the Public Schools Report as it relates to Rugby and Harrow. Mr. Lewes's Aristotle is analysed, and Victor Hugo's grotesque work on Shakespeare censured with just but not undiscriminating severity. "Cornelius O'Dowd" is tolerably amusing, and "The Chronicles of Carlingford" maintain their polished and equable merit, but "Tony Butler" rather flags. "The Vote of Censure" is a lame attempt to conceal great disappointment at an unexpected failure. Mr. Story contributes two pretty little poems.

Fraser contains one paper of singular beauty and interest—those reminiscences of Emerson and his social circle—which we have already cleft in attributing to Mr. M. D. Conway. It is a charming picture of

a society perfectly frank, pure, and unaffected; of a friendly intimacy based on a community of sympathies and untroubled by those wretched jealousies ordinarily so fatal to the peace of philosophic and literary coteries. It seemed from the first a happy canon that the centre of New England thought should be located at Concord, and there are many not merely fanciful advantages in the spot which is set over America's nearest approximation to the groves of the Academy. Secluded amid woods and lakes, Emerson's friends enjoy whatever advantages flow from intercourse with Nature, while Boston is near enough for the collision of new ideas and the stimulus of the busy world. We are indebted to Mr. Conway for a delightful description of Emerson floating in his skiff on Lake Walden; of the negroes welcoming Theodore Parker with prayerful tears as he passed along their poor dwellings in Boston; of Hawthorne escaped from the party assembled to do him honour to a remote room, and there discovered reading Miss Edgeworth's "Moral Stories;" of startling Agassiz with the theory that tigers and snakes were created by man "before he appeared in the present form." There is nothing of the same character in the magazine, though an equally pleasant spirit pervades the review of Emerson's "Letters and Social Aims," in which all the charm of style has agreed to love and enjoy. "Elizabethan Gardening" is a valuable essay on the subject, which we hope will have some influence in preventing old favourites from going out of cultivation, and repressing the too prevalent practice of aiming at violent contrasts of colour. We wish, however, that the author were not so interested in everything, good and bad, in Elizabethan gardening. A. K. H. B.'s contribution is one of his best; and "A Pilgrimage to Compostella" is very interesting, though not quite a readable available scene. The contemporary ballad on the murder of Darnley is a great curiosity, and, if readily procurable, is to be found about the streets, a most singular idea of the taste of the Queen of Scots' subjects in ballad-poetry. It is ludicrously pathetic and affecting, and stands as an indication of popular feeling towards the supposed murderess.

The *Dublin University* seems to rely principally on its lance of novels, two of which are clever, and one, entitled "Ellen Middleton," without extravagance. "Margaret Wolfington" and the "Grand Tour" are another pair of papers on "Irish Manners," giving much information respecting past generations. "Hibernian Demonology" contains some capital fairy stories. The printing of quotations from foreign languages in this magazine continues to excite our respectful amazement.

There is nothing to lift the *New Monthly* above its usual mediocrity; but *Bentley* rejoices in a pleasant farcical tale of travel by Mr. Dudley Costello, and an amusing letter with the latest gossip from Washington. *Temple Bar*'s trio of tales go on briskly, and certainly the readers of them cannot complain of a want of interest or incident. The miscellaneous papers are good, especially Mr. Sala's sketch from Hamburg. The *St. James's Magazine* commences with a story by Miss Braddon, for, after the manner of the day, it contains "Adventures in Algeria" is an amusing paper; "Adventures of a Queen's Messenger," an instructive one. *London Society*, *Good Words*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, and *Macmillan's Magazine* are all endeavouring to pursue their peculiar paths with consistency, and may all be recommended as pleasant companions for a railway journey or a country walk.

Our Mutual Friend in this month is composed of two very different elements. For the whole of a long chapter Mr. Dickens is in "society," where, as usual, he is awkward and ill at ease. Many good satirical hits are made, but only with a disagreeable consciousness that everything is forced. Removed to the river-side, Mr. Dickens is himself again. The scene in which a "Bird-fancier" comes to sell a "bird" "to earn five or ten thousand pounds by the sweat of his brow" is full of humour, and displays miraculous powers of observation. The watch for the supposed murderer is also excellent—but pray why Lizzie—wildly, grimly, grotesquely poetical. The interest of the story is certainly on the increase.

OUR COINAGE.—A return to the House of Commons, issued on Monday, gives an account of all the gold, silver, and copper coin of the realm, coined at the Mint, for each year from the 1st of January, 1854, to the end of 1863. During the ten years the total value of sovereigns coined was £ 47,625,514, and of half-sovereigns, 12,958,270, the total real cost or value of which, estimated by the cost of the bullion employed in the Mint, was £ 4,749,; and, deducting the value of the bullion, £ 1,; the total real cost or value of the sovereigns and half-sovereigns, 1,; the total real cost or value of the gold coin, 1,; the total real cost or value of the silver coin, 1,; the total real cost or value of the bronze coin, 1,; the total real cost or value of the whole coinage, 1,; the total real cost or value of the whole coinage, 1,; the total real cost or value of the whole coinage

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

12th Lancers: Cornet J. M. Brackenbury to be Lieutenant.

13th Foot: Lieut. A. C. Young to be Captain. 18th Foot: Lieut. P. A. Balmer to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. H. W. B. Bell to be Colonel; Capt. A. Cowper to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. W. W. Goodfellow and Second Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Stanton to be Captains; Lieut. J. Deane to be Second Captain; Lieut. C. Mitchell to be Adjutant.

60th Foot: Under Lieut. H. J. M. Hoskins to be Ensign. 11th: Col. H. L. Brett to be Ensign. 12th: Capt. H. B. Carey to be Major. 18th: Ensign Hon. C. Bruce to be Lieutenant. 34th: Lieut. H. Shaw to be Captain; Ensign W. H. Herbert to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 35th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign J. Wilson to be Lieutenant. 36th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain; Ensign F. Wrinch to be Lieutenant. 37th: Lieut. C. Cunningham to be Captain; Ensign W. Major, H. R. White, and Capt. A. C. Smith to be Majors; Lieut. F. G. Loraine to be Captain; Ensign the Hon. C. Dutton to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. L. Rose to be Ensign. 38th: Cadet H. Bell to be Ensign. 39th: Lieut. A. Lewis to be Captain; Ensign C. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. Lewis to be Ensign. 40th: Ensign W. P. Blyth to be Captain; Ensign H. W. Thompson to be Lieutenant. 41st: Ensign A. Longden to be Lieutenant. 42nd: Garland to be Lieutenants; Ensign T. C. Sillar, D. J. Brett, R. Collins-Spiart, F. C. Barnes, H. Macpherson, and Cadet J. Cameron to be Ensigns. 43rd: Ensign H. Jervis to be G.V. Carter to be Captain; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 44th: Ensign F. Walters to be Lieutenant. 45th: Ensign H. Nightingale to be Lieutenant. 54th: Ensign F. Walters to be Lieutenant. Ensign R. Whitmore to be Lieutenant. 54th: Cadet C. Hall to be Ensign. 56th: Ensign E. C. Elliston to be Ensign. 58th: Cadet C. Hall to be Ensign. 59th: Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 60th: Cadet H. C. Hall to be Ensign. 61st: Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 63rd: Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 64th: Ensign C. G. Keenan to be Lieutenant. Cadet H. C. Hall to be Ensign. 65th: Ensign J. W. Johnstone, M.B., to be Surgeon Major. 67th: Ensign W. H. Hancock to be Captain. 69th: Ensign G. D. La Touche to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. W. H. Hancock to be Ensign.

Royal Regiment: Ensign A. Annesley to be Lieutenant. 1st Dragoons: Cornet C. H. Jones to be Lieutenant. 2nd: Lieut. J. D'Oyly Lawton to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Ensign A. C. Atkinson to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. J. Herbert to be Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. P. M. N. Grey, C.B., half pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel in the Army. Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., 92nd Foot, and Capt. J. Fanning to have the honorary rank of Major. Lieut. J. Bowen to have the honorary rank of Captain; Assistant-Commissary-General D. Magrath to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Commissariat Clerk Sergeant-Major H. Fox to be Quartermaster. Sir R. W. Gardiner, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, on June 29, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B., Colonel 72nd Foot, on July 1, to be Generals in the Army. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell to be Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, vice Gardiner, deceased. Lieut.-Col. W. Hall to be Major-Generals; Majors A. Woodwell, W. Douglas, and J. Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. J. Ward, R.N., J. Mundell, and W. F. Barnett to be Majors.

ADMIRALTY.

Commanders J. W. Donald and J. Tuckey to be Retired Captains; Mr. T. Green and Mr. J. Hall to be Commanders; Lieut. and Navigating Sub-Lieut. T. Jones and Mr. W. J. Ayre to be Acting Engineers in the Royal Navy; Engineers F. D. Wilkinson, R. Hall, J. Hamilton, H. R. Wardlaw, and W. B. Wright to be Captains; Lieuts. J. W. James, T. S. Goold, A. Hall, and T. H. Boyce, H. P. Bayley, H. E. Facey, A. G. Wright, C. A. G. Hopkins, and A. Wing to be Commanders.

Earl De Grey, the Secretary of State for War, left Carlton-gardens on Tuesday for Milford Haven, on a visit to the garrison of Pembroke Heathers now in progress on the western coast.

The Artillery good-service pension vacant by the death of General Sir Robert W. Gardiner, C.B., has been conferred on Major-General Henry Palliser.

The iron-cased turret-ship Royal Sovereign, Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., arrived in Portsmouth harbour on Saturday last from her short voyage outside the Isle of Wight, on her trial trip, and will be docked immediately after the visit of her Majesty to the ship on Thursday week.

The Duke of Somerset, with Lord Clarence Paget and other members of the Board of Admiralty, left the Admiralty at Pembroke Dockyard and Milford Haven, on their annual tour of inspection. From Milford Haven the Duke and other Commissioners will proceed to Holyhead and, after their visit to Ireland, they will call at Holyhead to inspect the harbour works.

The second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Stopford, C.B., marched to the Bricklayers' Arms on Tuesday morning from a month's duty at Aldershott; and on the same day the third battalion of Scots-Fusilier Guards marched into the Tower. The Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, left their quarters at the new barracks at Chelsea for the camp at Aldershott, where they will do duty for a month "under canvas."

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Inspector-General of Cavalry and a brilliant staff, proceeded to Aldershott camp on Monday for the purpose of making an inspection of troops. The regiments on the ground were the 1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and Royal Horse Guards (Colonel Viscount Gough), and the 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers (Colonel G. St. Lockwood). On Tuesday morning their together a vast number of persons, who witnessed the evolutions of the troops with much satisfaction.

In consequence of the misunderstanding which has arisen with respect to the extra leave of absence from time since the return of the corporal punishment in the Army and the classification of soldiers in the first and second class, a general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, and communicated at Chatham Garrison, for general information, in which the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief directs that no soldier convicted of habitual drunkenness shall be degraded to the second class, and, if again convicted within twelve months, shall suffer corporal punishment.

A general regimental order of the Royal Artillery, promulgated last Saturday, states that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in conjunction with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War in Council, has directed that an officer of whatever grade who may in future be promoted to a vacancy or is brought up not belonging to the branch of service to which he originally belonged, in consequence of an officer in the rank above him having before his promotion been permitted to exchange into the old Royal Artillery to the late Indian Artillery, or vice versâ, shall belong to the brigade in which the vacancy actually occurs, and not to the brigade to which he would have fallen had no exchange been sanctioned. With a view, however, to lessen as much as possible the hardship which this regulation may may, on promotion, be thus compelled against their inclination to join a brigade not belonging to their own branch, his Royal Highness has directed to direct that no exchange shall be permitted when an officer stands within ten of the top of the list of the rank to which he may hold.

On Wednesday week the two squadrons of the 15th Hussars continued at Piershill were inspected by Lieut.-General Lord Paramore Portobello Sands. There was a large attendance of spectators. After the usual inspection of arms and accoutrements, the regiment marched past in quarters and marched past in single file. The other movements included changing by squadrons to the right and retiring by squadrons, charging in line, and the pursuing practice. The great movement of the review was the charge in line, when the whole line of horsemen in full gallop passed over in about a quarter of a mile. This spectacle was in the highest degree imposing. The pursuing practice was also obviously display of skill and horsemanship, the wheeling in troops and squadrons was executed with most wonderful rapidity and regularity. The review was at the end of the ground, which is the best place for many years, and as the conclusion Major-General Laurence informed Colonel Fitzgerald that he should have the satisfaction of giving the most favourable report of the drill and manœuvring of the Hussars under his command.

The new iron-clad frigate Ocean, 35, made her final contractor's trial of her engines at Plymouth on Thursday week. She left her moorings off Mount View at about half-past eight, and got back to Hamoaze returning in the evening. Everything was reported satisfactory, her engines working well. The Ocean will be docked on the 8th inst. to complete her bottom, pities and placed in the first division of the steam reserve. She is armed and manned. This fine vessel was launched on the 4th of last month at Pembroke Dockyard, on the 23rd of August, 1860, for a second-rate line-of-battle ship of that period, and designed to carry ninety guns of the heaviest calibre. But by the subsequent and rapid advance of the age of iron-sailing came a decree to alter her to a first-class iron-cased screw steam frigate of the largest class and tonnage. The Ocean was accordingly taken in hand by Mr. Edye, Master Shipwright, while building was suspended. She had at that time advanced to completion in frame after her original design, and was laid down on the 4th of June, 1861. After remaining some time in that unfinished state, she was again taken in hand on the 12th of June, 1863, to be converted into a first-class frigate. Her ends were then taken down and reconstructed, and she was generally altered in design to receive armour plates and machinery of the most modern construction by March, 1863, and launched on the 19th of that month. She was then taken round to Keyham Steam-yard, where her plates were put on, and her machinery of nearly been finished completed. Unlike the Warrior, she is most efficiently protected against the effects of shot all round, her armour-plates being continued over both stem and stern.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Duke of Cambridge, who continues to support to the Volunteers at the review at Wimbledon, has reached the age of fifty-six. Battalion movements and reviews have been abandoned, the attendance of Volunteers on duty has been rendered with success and with good effect when corps are put practically to the test. Whether the Volunteers will be called out in case of war is not a particularly anxious to their attention; the country is not apprehensive of invasion, and the Volunteers numbers to form a force large enough, and many of them served so late that the second division was only formed just before the Crimean campaign, from the lateness of the hour, to commence the marching pass. Both these inconveniences must be sacrificed, I think, to the same cause—the difficulty experienced by the members of the several corps in leaving their ordinary avocations in time to enable them to reach the ground at the hour specified, and the impossibility of many members of the corps coming out at all. These drawbacks would, I think, be obviated if attendance at the larger gatherings of volunteers by the respective corps were confined to three or four in the course of the season. In that case I cannot but think that the members of corps would be enabled to give themselves or to obtain a whole holiday from their ordinary avocations. A larger and more useful field-day could then be attempted; corps would turn out strong, greatly adding to their appearance on parade and to the efficiency of their drill, as it must be evident to all who are conversant with military operations that larger companies and stronger battalions always drill and manœuvre with greater effect and advantage than small bodies of men.

On Saturday last the 64th Middlesex (London and Westminster), under command of Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., to the number of about 300, marched to Hyde Park for inspection by Colonel Erskine, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, and subsequently to Wimbledon, where for several months, they were complimented by the inspecting officer, who stated he should make a favourable report to the War Office on the efficiency of the regiment.

The annual inspection of the members of the Victoria corps by Colonel Morris, C.B., took place on Wednesday week, on the grounds adjoining the Crystal Palace, when about 250 men were present, the regiment about 500 men. It was under the command of the Duke of Wellington, Major-Commandant, Captain Rawlinson, Rumbold, Lamert, Dr. Lankester, and other officers. The volunteers having been put through a variety of movements, marched past in companies, and in excellent manner. The inspection was briefly addressed them. He said, although he had seen other corps go through the movements with more precision, he had never seen a finer body of men, or one who was most satisfactory.

A meeting was held at Bruce Castle Park, Tottenham, on Saturday, in aid of the funds of the 33rd Middlesex. The weather being fine, there was a large and fashionable assembly. Among the many interesting events were prizes to the value of £20 contested for by members of any volunteer corps.

Earl Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Queen's (Westminster), has caused a memorandum to be addressed to the officers commanding companies, calling their attention to the necessity of uniformity in their clothing, and also inviting them to keep their hair cut in accordance with regulation.

The 4th Tower Hamlets, which formerly formed an administrative battalion with the 1st Tower Hamlets, but which has been raised in ranks as to be entitled to a separate staff, and it is now made a distinct battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel De La Lire. A fine band of music has been purchased for the use of the corps by the honorary colonel, Sir Henry De Worms, M.P. The Tower Hamlets, under Lieutenant-Colonel Money, has also lately had large additions.

The Finsbury Rifle Corps (39th Middlesex) was lately inspected in the Regent's Park, by Colonel Morris, who complimented in the manner in which the regiment, which is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, performed the various evolutions.

The prize competition of the 9th (West) Middlesex Rifles, which opened on Thursday week, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last. The chief winners of the battalion prizes were Sergeant Garner, Private Wilson, Private Bennett, Sergeant Pope, Corporal Hall, Private Hall, Sergeant Turner; Sergeant Grey won the officers' and sergeants' prize of £5, and Sergeant Hall the non-commissioned officers' prize of £3, the second and the first prize of £10, given by the same firm. Lieutenant Marriner, Private White, and Private Rose were also winners of the larger competitions.

The inspection of the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers took place on the 30th ult., in the Regent's Park, by Colonel Wyndham and Colonel Erskine. It consisted first of the trial of some new small infantry pontoon boats, which were launched in the lake under the direction of the inventor, Captain Fowke, R.E. The trial of these took place, in fact, with the Admiralty cutters' crews, who showed off their skill and their efficiency. The earthworks were next inspected, and these consisted of a redoubt and a communication trench, with a line of rifle pits and a series of rifle-pits on a neighbouring eminence. The battery (which was completed with gabions and fascines) was then attacked, and captured in a sap by a sunken roadway, over which, as a medium of communication, the sappers had thrown a bridge. Subsequently, a mine was sprung, which, besides those engaged on the works, occupied in tracing batteries, making gabions, fascines, &c., the regiment was employed in working the field telegraph. After the inspection, the officers of the corps entertained Colonel Wyndham and Colonel Erskine at luncheon.

The second (Art Students) company of the 1st Middlesex Engineers held its annual competition for prizes on Saturday. The result of the competition was as follows:—Lance-Corporal Campbell, the officers' and non-commissioned officers' challenge prize, value £5, given by the company; Private Bennett, the company's prize, value £3, given by Sapper Brown; Private Bennett, the company's prize, value £2, given by Sapper Crosbie.

The fourth annual inspection of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers (Tower Hamlets) took place in the Regent's Park on Saturday evening, under Colonel Hammond, R.A. The corps having been marched into position, the inspecting officer minutely examined them and were re-formed into line. A detachment, under Sergeant-Major Pearson, was then ordered to the front, and, having marched to the front, mounted on the battery were manned and worked. The corps having been again marched into line, the inspecting officer addressed the commandant briefly addressed by Colonel Hammond, who expressed the pleasure he felt at the excellent manner in which the regiment had performed its duties, and at their great general efficiency in the more important points of artillery drill.

The annual inspection of the 1st Kent Royal Administrative battalion of volunteer rifles, comprising the corps at Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Eltham, and Bexley, was held in Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Eltham, and Bexley, was held in Greenwich Park on Saturday last, in the park of Sir F. M. Wilson, Bart., Old Charlton.

At the recent competition of the Eton College Rifles for the silver challenge medals and marksmen's badges, which came off in Windsor Park, the following were the successful competitors:—Cadet Hall, the challenge medal, Captain R. Pigeon; Mr. Arkwright's challenge medal, Private C. Pigeon; Mr. Arkwright's challenge medal, Private C. Pigeon; marksmen's badges—Lieutenant Wilson, 11; Corporal Thompson, 7; and Lieutenant Hall, 6.

On Saturday an encampment formed by the 1st Norfolk Administrative battalion of Volunteers in Gunton Park, the seat of Colonel Upcher, M.P., commenced. The corps had formed on Wednesday afternoon, so that the volunteers were three days under canvas. The Norfolk Light Horse, under the command of Captain J. Hay Gurney, accompanied the battalion, and the combined force numbered about 700 men. The troops on Wednesday evening. The chief event of the afternoon was the contest for the prize given by the Colonel, which was won by Sergeant Suffield, the troops marched past about four o'clock, and afterwards engaged in manœuvres. On Thursday the manœuvres were continued, and the chief feature in the manœuvres was the manner in which they had conquered the enemy. The enemy was represented by the Norwich corps, under the command of Colonel Lord Suffield, who was "supported" by Lady Suffield and a party of friends. The attack was made by the Norfolk Light Horse, Lord and Lady Suffield and the assembled troops and visitors adjourned to the park, where they were entertained by the band of the 1st Norfolk Light Horse. The concert with performances by the band of the 1st Norfolk Light Horse. The concert with performances by the band of the 1st Norfolk Light Horse. The concert with performances

GOODWOOD RACES.



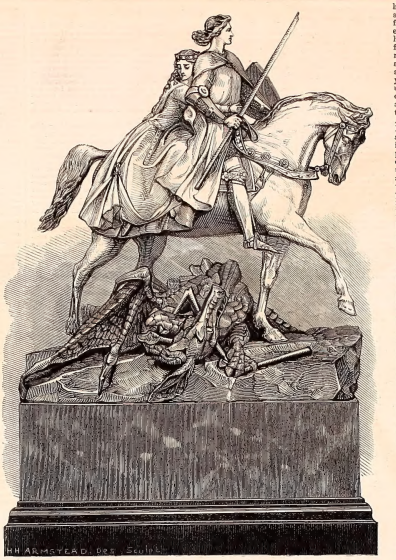
M. LUPIN'S "DOLLAR," WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.—SEE PAGE 149.



THE LADIES' LAWN AT GOODWOOD.—SEE PAGE 149.

THE NEW "TATTERSALL'S" ON KNIGHTSBRIDGE-GREEN.

We have engraved a View of the façade of the new building erected for the use of the subscribers to Tattersall's. It stands on the west side of Knightsbridge-green, near the top of Sloane-street, and, with the spacious yards behind it, occupies nearly two acres of ground. The front displays a central gateway, with pedimental beautifully carved, and two side entrances; the wings consist of two square blocks of yellow brick with Portland stone dressings, pierced with six windows on the two floors, and surmounted by stone parapets with ball terminals. The left-hand block is dedicated to the subscribers; the right to the secretary's offices, business departments, harness-rooms, and the private dwellings of the superintendents. Although the entrance presents a comparatively narrow face, the space within gradually enlarges through a depth of 300 ft. to more than double the width of the façade. The subscription-room is a saloon of elegant proportions, 60 ft. by 30 ft., with a clear height of 26 ft. 6 in. It is lighted by day by two large domes 18 ft. high, covered with lunette lights, each formed of one large piece of glass. A third dome is in the centre of the ceiling, in which an enormous sun burner is placed to illuminate the whole by night. These domes are bordered by a beautiful *guilloche* pattern, and enriched with coloured devices. The walls are decorated in the same pattern. The spacious floor is paved, in a tasteful geometric pattern, with ornamental tiles in harmony with the decorations of the ceiling. A raised dais, about 6 in. in height, surrounds this apartment. It is skirted and edged with marble. Upon this dais commodious seats will be placed. Under each of the two extreme domes a large octagon slab of marble supports the desks used for recording wagers or writing letters. At the south-west corner is an area of about 70 ft. by 40 ft. for open-air betting, with a telegraph office. The grand or central entrance leads through a tall iron gateway, over a truncated for heavy traffic, into the principal public yard, 108 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, appropriated to sales by auction. In the centre of this area will be found the old and familiar temple of the other premises at Hyde Park-corner, covering the aqueduct with its fox and the bust of George IV. when in early life; and in the north-west corner, the well-known pulpit of the auctioneer. The whole yard is covered by a gigantic roof of Hartley's patent glass, 150 ft. in length, 102 ft. in breadth, and 60 ft. high. It is supported by iron girders, and constructed to admit or exclude the external air at pleasure, and thus obtain the greatest amount of ventilation. Surrounding and opening into this inclosure are some of the stables, of which there are in all ninety-eight stalls and twenty loose boxes. Behind the north and west portions of the inner row of stalls is a wide roadway, upon the side of which are some of the loose boxes (intended for entire horses and mares with their foals), the dimensions of which are remarkable, being 12 ft. by 14 ft. in size. These are lighted by a ventilating louvre top, to which all foul air is at once carried, without retardation, by the peculiar construction of the sloping roof. Above the inner square of stables, and equally beneath the protection of the glass roof, is a gallery running the entire length of the oblong area, for the repository of carriages. Under a portion of this gallery the tramway is terminated by a turn-table, upon which the carriages rest and are raised to the upper level by hydraulic machinery, as in the new large hotels. The architect of the whole building is Mr. Charles Freeman, of Lincoln's Inn; the builders are Messrs. Holland and Hannen, of Belvedere-road.



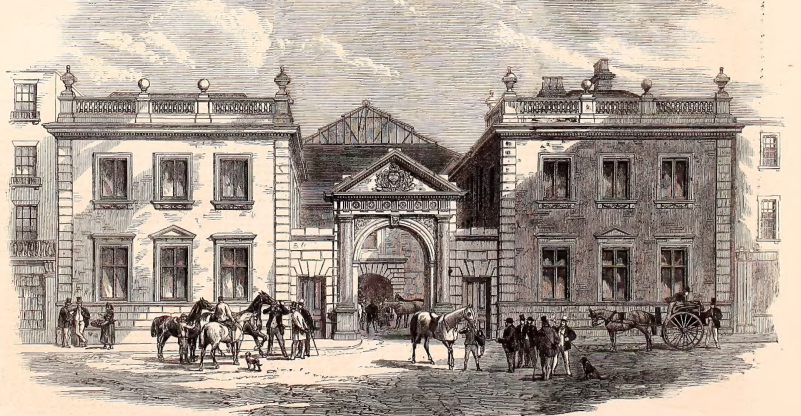
GOODWOOD RACES: THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—SEE PAGE 149.

"HAYMAKERS."

JOHN LINNELL is one of a race of representative painters who are of late being rapidly removed from among us—men many of whom we hardly sufficiently appreciate till they are insensible alike to our esteem or neglect. We know few artists—few, certainly, out of his own family—who, when the elder Linnell lays down his pencil, are likely to take his place. Let us hope, however, the day is still far distant when the painter of such a broad and masterly landscape as we have engraved on page 141 shall be lost to us. Nevertheless, in speaking of an artist who has more than completed threescore years and ten, and who commenced his artistic life under Varley, one of the fathers of English water-colour painting, and with the late William Hunt among other pupils who have gone before, our thoughts naturally take a retrospective tendency. And to what a quantity of noble work by John Linnell can we revert in memory! And, during this artist's lifetime, through what curious fluctuations in public estimation has that department of painting passed in which he is now pre-eminent! At the outset of Linnell's career, landscape-painting was universally despised in England. During the earlier and greater part of his professional life he himself was compelled to gain subsistence by painting chiefly portraits and miniatures, and by engraving. It is recorded that Linnell thought himself fortunate to make £100 a year, even when painting those early landscapes, which are now the gems of rich collections, and which are prized by many even more than those later works, for each of which the artist has received £1000 and upwards. The genius of Turner, and after him a host of landscape-painters in oil and water colours—those who practised in the latter medium perhaps even more than the former—gave, however, a new development to public taste. The rage for travelling which arose after the last great European wars; the poetry of the Lakists, and, lastly, Mr. Ruskin's eloquent descriptions of natural scenery, have contributed to the same result.

We need hardly say that the landscape we have engraved is distinguished by characteristics of mature power which are never found in the works of a very young artist. As with all painters who have risen to eminence, Linnell's early landscapes are remarkable for careful realisation. All the details evince a keen eye and patient hand, informed and directed by an intellect thirsting to accumulate a larger number of distinct objective truths. Gradually there come a more general grasp, a more educated harmony, and with these the firm and confident execution of manhood. And then, as age creeps on and the hand begins to tire, mental and subjective qualities become more and more predominant; the grand generalisations of a large and wise experience, the broad and simple statement of the most artful rather than actual, or, as we should perhaps say, accidental elements of the scene; and yet, with all the real breadth and apparent simplicity, more is indicated than the most painful minuteness can express. Taking, for example, this recently-painted picture of the "Haymakers," we hesitate not to say, unpretending as is the subject, that none of the highest truths of landscape art will be found exemplified in it, if only the student brings that spirit of philosophic appreciativeness—if we may be permitted such expression—the desirability of which we have endeavoured to hint in the preceding remarks. It may interest the reader to hear that the sketch for this picture was made as long back as 1830, only two or three hundred yards north of the house in Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, now occupied by Mr. Silvy, the well-known photographer—a house built by Mr. Linnell in 1829, and where the artist's studio still exists, though somewhat altered.

It has been observed that the placing of this picture "on the line"



THE NEW "TATTERSALL'S" AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE-GREEN.

to the Academy exhibition which has just closed is an almost unique instance of such recognition of this distinguished artist on the part of the Academicians, and is the more remarkable in a year when the landscape-painters seem to have been more than usually slighted. It is well known that Mr. Linnell has not—at all events for the last twenty years—gone out of his way to solicit (for it amounted to this) the Academic place of honour. But that such an artist was any age made an R.A. has been one of the strongest reasons why the rule, now happily set aside, which made such a written application necessary should be abrogated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY HARRIET LODGE-ELLERTON.

Lady Henrietta Barbara, or, as more usually called, Lady Harriet, Lodge-Ellerton, whose premature departure occurred at her town house, 6, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, on the 30th ult., was the third and youngest daughter, and eventual co-heir, of the Right Hon. and Rev. John, seventh Earl of Scarborough and Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, sister of John, eighth Earl, and cousin of Richard George, present and ninth and proud Earl of Scarborough. Her Ladyship was born, July 15, 1796, and was married, June 4, 1818, to the Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton, second son of Captain John Manners Sutton, and great-grandson of John, third Duke of Rutland, K.G. The Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton died Aug. 20, 1839, leaving, by his marriage with her Ladyship, two sons—namely, John Henry Manners Sutton, Esq., of Kelham, Notts, and the Rev. George Manners Sutton, of Haltonthorpe in 1863, and the Rev. William Manners Sutton, and a daughter, Harriet Georgiana, married, in 1842, to the Hon. Arthur Murray Aynsley. Lady Harriet Manners Sutton was married, secondly, Aug. 24, 1847, to John Lodge, Esq., of Bradford, in the county of Carnarvon, and was widowed by Royal license, in 1858, the additional surname of Ellerton. Mr. Lodge-Ellerton is a poet and translator of considerable merit, and author of Adam Lodge, Esq., M.A., the distinguished translator in verse of Schiller's "Ballads and Songs of Many Countries" poetry. By his second marriage, Lady Harriet Lodge-Ellerton leaves no issue.

EDWARD DEVITT, ESQ., M.P.

Edward Devitt, Esq., of Devitt's Court, in the city of Exeter, who died at Ilsomb, Ilsomb, near Exmouth, on the 20th ult., after a long illness, was the elder son of Edward Devitt, Esq., of Stock, by his wife Anne Adams, daughter of John Kensington, Esq., and was brother of John Devitt, Esq., of Exeter and Devonshire. He was born in 1797, and was married, in 1824, to Anne Hall. He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Exeter in December, 1832, and honoured with the confidence and support of the Liberal party in all their numerous to the striking off of their supporters from the register. He was himself a Liberal Churchman, and was a constant supporter of every cause his first election until his death. Mr. Devitt, though of late comparatively quiet in the House of Commons, has been a most energetic, and laborious member. He was frequently selected as Chairman of Committees on private business of the greatest importance, and his valuable services were so much appreciated as they were sought after by all parties. Mr. Devitt was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Devonshire, and Vice-Chairman of the South Australian Banking and Land Company. He married, in 1824, Anne, daughter of George Frederick Hall, Esq., who died in 1854, leaves issue.

MR. SERJEANT MEREWETHER.

Henry Ailworth Merewether, of Castle Field, Wilts, senior Serjeant-at-Law, with a patent of precedence, and Recorder of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, was born in 1790, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, May 21, 1819, and went the Oxford Circuit. He died on Wednesday last, himself by his writings in connection with the law and history of municipal boroughs. He became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1858, by the ordinary mode of Precedence. He was also a Doctor of Civil Law. Serjeant Merewether published, in 1835, the Address to the Electors of Sudbury, entitled "Municipal Assistance Constitution of England," which was much noted at the time. The Inner Temple also held the office of Steward of Manors, and Deputy Steward General to Queen Adelaide. He formerly practised extensively before Parliamentary Committees, but for the last few years had a professional income of about £5000 a year. He was elected Town Clerk of the city of London in June, 1841, when he was in full practice at the Bar, and thus relinquished his practice at the Bar in order to devote himself exclusively to the duties of that office, which he discharged ably and efficiently. He was greatly esteemed and respected by the Corporation. He retired from the town clerkship in 1849, when in his seventy-first year, and, in consideration of the abolition of his valuable services, granted him a pension of £1000 a year. Mr. Serjeant Merewether married, in 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ailworth, an eldest son. Henry Ailworth Merewether, Esq., of Bowden Hill, near Chippenham, Wilts, Q.C., Recorder of Sudbury, and M.P. for that borough. Serjeant Merewether died at his seat, Castle Field, near Calne, Wilts, on the 28th ult.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BRERETON, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, K.C.B., K.H., who died on the 27th ult., at his residence, Albany Villas, near to Hove, in Sussex, was the eldest and only male issue of Brereton, of Brereton Hall, in Cheshire, and was of that branch which has for centuries been of such high military eminence. Sir William Brereton's father, Major Brereton, also was present at the battle of Culloden, and younger brother of the late Accountant-General Brereton, and of Colonel Brereton, of the county of Kildare, whose devoted energy in brave and self-sacrificing conduct gained him the Victoria Cross, and who was severely wounded in the Crimean campaign. Sir William, however, was the only son of Major Brereton who survived infancy, and was educated at the Royal Military College, and obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in May, 1813, a service prior to the Peninsular campaign, and one of the distinguished service from the early part of the Peninsular War up to the termination of hostilities, in 1814. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, on December, 1803, to June, 1815, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and of Isla Majorada, when he was wounded, and was also present at the battle of Tarifa. He acted in the batteries at the siege of San Sebastian, and shared in the actions of Barossa, Vulmar Sea, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the battle of Nivelle, Nivenne, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where he was severely wounded, He became Captain in 1826, and in 1837 was appointed Major, and in 1851 Lieutenant-Colonel in 1843. He had a division as second in command of the expedition to the Baltic under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and at the Baltic Fleets, the Gunten river, those of stakes barriers, and of the city of Cronstadt, when 829 pieces of ordnance fell into the hands of the victors. At the end of the war with Russia, Brereton proceeded to the East and took part in the campaign, having on board the Vulcan steamer, under the command of his relative, Vice-Admiral Sir James W. D. Dundas, during the naval action of the bombardment with the Sebastopol squadron, and the 17th October, 1854, he directed the rockets fired against the forts and city of Sebastopol. He for a time was Commandant of the 4th Division of the Royal Horse Artillery. He was, in 1858, made a C.B., having in the year previously been made a K.H. He was, in 1861, by the late Lord Herbert of Lea, appointed to the responsible post of Inspector of Artillery, and in 1862 was made a K.C.B., in recognition of his services on the improvement of artillery. He had the silver medal, with clasp, for Egypt, and the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol. He was in the enjoyment of a pension for distinguished services, and he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of a brigade of Royal Artillery. He became Major-General on the 16th of December, 1851, and a Lieutenant-General on the 22nd of July, 1864, just five days prior to his decease.

VICE-ADMIRAL BRASIER.

Vice-Admiral James Brasier, R.N., who died at his residence, Bradney, near Bridgwater, on the 24th ult., in the sixty-third year of his age, entered the Royal Navy, in 1799, under the auspices of his maternal relative Lord St. Vincent, with Collingwood on board the Excellent, and was present in the action in which he served at the Battle of Copenhagen, 1801, and also commanded a boat at the capture of an armed brig and two gun-boats on the Texel. He joined the Pique, 36, Captains Cumberland and Hodgson Bloe, and witnessed the capture of the Ceres and Copt Hornby, Dr. Dodgin, and Captain Bloe had unsuccessful attack on Curaçoa. After further service, he was made Acting Sub-Lieutenant, for his conduct as a detachment of boats, in the Basque Roads, with, in the Island of Cuba. Brasier took part in the reduction of Guadaloupe, in 1810. He was at the reduction of Genoa, in 1814. He accompanied command the Vernon, 50, flag-ship of Sir George Cockburn, in the West Indies, from 1834 until his promotion to post rank in 1837, he then Catalonia, 123, bearing the flag of his old officer and friend Sir Josias Rowley, in the Mediterranean, since which he has resided at Bridgwater. Vice-Admiral Brasier married, first, 1828, Catherine, only surviving daughter of the late John Macaskill, Esq., of Bridgwater, Somerset, and, secondly, 1843, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Barrow, Vicar of Atcham, in the county of Salop. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral on the Retired List, 1st May, 1857, and to that of Vice-Admiral on the same list in November last.

In the chapel of the Palazzo del Potesta at Florence there is an old portrait supposed to represent Dante, and to have been painted by Giotto, his contemporary. The Italian Minister of Public Instruction having appointed two distinguished Hersell, M.M. Milanesi and Pinaccini, to select the most genuine portrait of Dante for the purpose of having it executed on the medal which is to be struck in honour of the poet, they, after minute examination, have declared the above-mentioned portrait to be the work of Taddeo Gaddi, Giotto's pupil, and therefore not a contemporary of Dante. They have likewise denied the authenticity of all the other portraits of Dante existing at Florence except two—the outlined in an old MS. of the Riccardi Library and the other in the cathedral of Florence.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEXT TRANSIT OF VENUS (DEC. 6, 1882).—In the last Number of the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* will be found a paper relating to this interesting event by the Astronomer Royal, Mr. G. B. Airy, illustrated by diagrams, pointing out the spots where ingress and egress are observed, and the best methods of effecting them. In the parts of the earth which the duration of transit would be shortest, he shows that the seashore of the United States of America is very favourable, and that the southern coast will have the advantage of a higher sun at egress. Bermuda is also another good position. For this part of the earth it would appear that the duration of transit will be longest the chute is more limited; and a point between Sabrina Land and Upside Bay, Graham Land, in lat. 66° 30' S., long. 63° W., would be the most favourable spot for observation. In conclusion, he expresses his opinion that a reexamination should be made of the points under consideration, and that it should not be long deferred.

HUMAN REMAINS have been again discovered near Abbeville by M. Boucher de Perthes, and specimens forwarded by him to M. De Quatrefages have been submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences. The latter communicated a paper containing his remarks thereon, which he characterises as more than a year; and he now states that he has collected specimens of the flint implements, and of the bones of the animals of the drift period, and other remains of the human race, which fully recognise the great importance of these discoveries, and, while leaving to geologists to determine the age of the strata in which these relics have been found, he thinks that all the circumstances the existence of man anterior to historic times, and that, from the flints now under consideration, we may be compelled. In the *Comptes Rendus*, Vol. lix. No. 3, will be found details of the mode of the discoveries of these bones. In June and July last, given by MM. Degray and Berteux, in letters to M. Quatrefages.

DISLOCATIONS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST of various kinds, such as encrustation or depression, are considered by Mr. Hull in a recent number of the "Elements of Chemical and Physical Geology" (of which a new edition has just been published by Messrs. Longman and Co.). Metamorphism of carbonic acid are of universal occurrence, and originate at great depths, for the layers of rock which contain fossil remains of the lowest formations exist at such great and inaccessible depths are chiefly silicious, like the oldest of the Primary formations, as the Old Red Sandstone and the Coal Measures. These silicates are decomposed by carbonic acid according to the surface, the decomposition being facilitated by the presence of moisture which exists in the interior of the earth. The products are silicate of alumina and certain carbonates, which, with silicate of alumina, form argillaceous and other silicious substances, not only an increase of matter, but also an increase of volume, carbonic acid, diphosphuretted hydrogen, and other gases, are the source of specific gravity. On the other hand, if the latter be decreased, the volume must be increased, and this is the case more than the weight. This is the case when silicates are decomposed by carbonic acid. The specific gravity of the protrusion of volcanic matter from the interior of the earth through fissures of rock masses; adding that, where silicates are absent, as in the south of Sweden, there is no trace of any such progression. In the first portion will be found in No. 73 of the *Journal of the Geological Society*, from which the foregoing notes have been taken.

MOTIONS OF BENZOIC ACID ON WATER.—In the *Chemical News*, Mr. Tomlinson, now so eminent for his researches on the figures formed on the surface of water by the motions of liquids, has a paper on this subject, and gives the following extract. The original is Latin, abstracted from his friend, Dr. Faraday, and is, I think, worthy of translation. He says:—"I had scarcely made up my mind as to the nature of the phenomena when I met bold enough to put a piece of camphor upon water, and, without saying a word, I had the same volatility as camphor, would display similar effects. When this piece of benzoic acid was placed on the water, it commenced, the glittering feathery little crystals of benzoin, when thrown on the surface of water, striking, and then moving with a rotatory motion, like the fragments of camphor. Indeed, this rushing to and fro, and the rotatory motion, are more striking than in the case of camphor, and continue for a much longer period of time." Mr. Tomlinson describes the following new method of performing this experiment:—"Put a piece of benzoic acid, the size of a pea, into a drop of oil of bitter almonds be exposed to the air in a watchglass they will, in the course of about half an hour, be changed into crystals of benzoic acid. One or two of these flakes, placed on the surface of clean water in a clean glass, will exhibit the phenomena described above. The oil of bitter almonds of which produces the motion. In a shallow glass vessel, 4 in. in diameter, the motions will continue for hours and hours, and even days, for then, the adhesion of the surface is satisfied by being completely covered with a very thin film, the motions cease, a removal of the crystals by a drop of water and to a clean vessel of water. The flake should be removed on the end of a clean platinum spatula, and not with the finger; and, on touching the surface of the water with this, the fragment will dart off from it and commence a new series of rotatory movements. The crystals will always set in motion, whether they sink and down the capillary curve of the water, as if seeking to leap out of the vessel. As they approach the edge of the vessel, they dart off in the opposite direction, and at once will suddenly stop, throw off one or two small flakes, which will then commence new movements. In all these eccentric wanderings, until the adhesion of the surface is again satisfied, the fragments of benzoic acid preserve the same rotatory motion as before. Although in these motions there is much that is common to camphor, there is the most striking difference between the two, for the one is agitated, trembling, zigzag motions and rapid rotations, as if upon a fixed vertical axis.

A GRADUAL RISING OF THE COAST OF CHILI has been remarked. The phenomenon has been observed in various parts of the provinces of Arauco and Concepcion, has communicated his observations to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris. France, and Chili, are subject, although not very striking, appear to indicate that a movement is taking place on the coast of the latter country which is not unworthy of notice. In about half a century the depth of the best-known ports has diminished, and the fragments of rock and earth which fall from the cliffs, instead of being de to deposits, during the flow, brought down by the current. The coast is composed of tertiary formations, belonging to the Andes, and consists of great many cavities formed by lithophagous (stone-consuming) mollusks. These are, in a great measure, filled with sea-water, which is left behind at 6 or 10 metres. These which occupy the superior part are of a much more recent origin, and are filled with water at the time of high-tide only. There had been a very much longer time exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and they are filled with fresh water, which is derived from the condensing the work of those still inhabiting these seas, for if the elevation had been more rapid, the animals would have perished before they could construct those still formed under the sea. The elevation of the sands with banks of shells, and the presence of the remains of the Royal Shell-fish, are evidences. They reappear, indeed, in all the little creeks of this coast, and the level of the sea-water, which is constantly rising, has not yet reached the roots of the mollusks once to appear. It is also remarked that the shell-banks do not lie more than 2 or 3 metres above the level of the sea, and that they are of deeper concentric coats. The strata of ancient transport were, on the contrary, of great elevation. The coast-transport extends to the height of above 100 metres, while the quaternary strata have attained to only ten metres. The gradual rising of the continent, which, in a few years, will alter the opening of the volcanic craters of the Andes, to which the sea-water has now free access.

STARS THAT HAVE CHANGED THEIR COLOURS.—Some additions to the catalogue of these stars are given by Mr. Jacob, from the observation of Hencshell, Donati, Herschel, Schmidt, and others. Including the new ones, there are now 41 stars which have undoubtedly undergone this latitude, seven, according to these evidences, have changed their colour since the time of Herschel. Among the six stars of the first magnitude in the northern hemisphere, Sirius, Procyon, and Vega are white; Capella and Arcturus nearly all of these changes have been sudden, transpiring in a few years, or even months, and not by slow degrees, as might have been supposed. Some are white; all are either red, yellow, green, or blue. Why they have changed, and what is the cause of the change, are questions. Any change in the colours of stars could not be accounted for by any prevailing theory of the constitution of the universe, although it is not inconsistent with the constitution to the sun, and the sun has been encircled with a theory which explains the variability of the sun; secondly, a fiery luminous envelope; thirdly, another transparent envelope; fourthly, another fiery luminous envelope; and, fifthly, a transparent envelope surrounding all the others. Among such a number of imaginary things, there seems to be no room to imagine how changes of colour could occur. Hence the invention of a change of colour in a star has been regarded as anomalous, as an inconsistent fact, having no relation to any popular theories and no appropriate place in the ordinary systems. Hence observations on the colours and on the changes of colours have not been stimulated, but rather repressed, by this complex theory of the sun." The progress of what is termed solar and stellar chemistry will, no doubt, revive the attention of philosophers to the above-mentioned phenomena.

REMAINS OF THE CENTRAL PLAIN OF IRELAND.—We select some notes on this subject from the new *Geological Magazine* (edited by Professor T. Rupert Jones and Mr. H. Woodward, from which much good work may be reasonably expected, and which well deserves support, if the first number may be taken as a specimen). An esker is defined as a ridge, or rarely, a mound of sand or gravel, heaped up by the action of water, and derived from masses of the same material in close proximity to it. These masses, though they occur elsewhere, are most abundant in Ireland, where they have received the name of "esker;" they are analogous to the sandbanks, harbour-bars, shoals, &c., now in process of formation through the antagonistic action of tides and currents causing the accumulation of bottom material at particular points. In a paper read at a meeting of the Dublin Geological Society, Mr. G. H. Kinahan follows the example of Mr. Scrby, and attempts to determine the mode of formation of these eskers from certain physical evidence. His paper is important chiefly on account of its containing a proposed nomenclature for the various kinds which we consider to be wrong saying that it is nearly parallel to that of the coral reefs proposed many years ago by Mr. Darwin. We thus have ridge-eskers, barrier-eskers, and shoal-eskers as parallel terms to those of fringing-reefs, barrier-reefs, and atolls; but the distinction of the latter named terms in each series is less evident than that of the others, and partakes more of the nature of antagonism than of isolation. Mr. Kinahan thus describes these classes:—"The fringing-eskers occur fringing high ground; the barrier-eskers stretch from one high ground to another, or run out to sea from the land; the shoal-eskers are those which have been so called as they seem to be similar to shoals and shifting banks of sand."

COAL-TAR COLOURS.—Dr. Hofmann has again reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his researches in this valuable and interesting branch of chemistry. We select a few points. Rosaniline, subjected to the action of iodine, compounds are irregular decomposition. Ammonia is disengaged, and a quantity of basic liquids (46 or 58 per cent) produced by distillation, and a mass of green resin remains in the retort. The liquid product contains aniline-ethyl resemblies (the aniline-violet of commerce), and aniline-methyl, or its isolidine, however, is in the indigenous manner. No difficulty is experienced in separating from the liquid product an appreciable quantity of ethyl-aniline. The green resin left in the retort yields a violet obtained by means of the iodate of ethyl and the red of aniline cannot be doubted. Dr. Hofmann's latest observation, however, indicates an analogous relation between the blue and red of aniline, we have a right to suspect, among the products of the distillation of the green resin, the base of rosaniline; the presence of phenylisolidine (i.e., diphenylaniline), a substance which has hitherto eluded all the efforts of the chemist to obtain. Dr. Hofmann, in his paper in the *Comptes Rendus* (Vol. lviii., No. 25), describes the experiments which he believes have led to the discovery of this base. The new coal-tar purple he describes as possessing a peculiar reaction, to which, while giving rise to its production, he attributes the name of the new coloured matter, proposed, at the same time, the easy recognition of a new base. In contact with concentrated nitric acid, diphenylamine gives a splendid and persistent violet changed by means of the iodate of ethyl and the red of aniline cannot be doubted. Dr. Hofmann, in his paper in the *Comptes Rendus*

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

A FLOWER SHOW has just been held in the "Lamb and Flag Ragged School," in the somewhat dingy purlieus of Clerkenwell, which is just now suffering from sundry demolitions of dwellings. Still, Clerkenwell is an old spot for gardens and greenery; and, though the covering over of the New River breakneck has deprived our eyes of that formal stream, we have green turf in its place. In this and the adjoining parish, Islington, mulberry and fig trees, relics of old gardens, are not rare. But the Lamb and Flag scholars have reared autumn flowers in courts, and alleys which have scarcely breathing-places—a success which reminds us of one of Charles Dickens's most charming pages about flowers grown at a garret-window. The Clerkenwell children, doubtless, like the humanising influence of plants and window-gardens, though they be limited to a single flower-pot. We learn in the *Builder* that among the most curious objects at the late show in Clerkenwell were six bunches of large black grapes, grown without artificial heat in Clerkenwell, by Mr. George Cox. They harvest and feast them as was taken from a vine a century old, formerly growing in a garden in Rosoman-street, which, says the *Clerkenwell News*, was probably a cutting from one of the old vineyards which once abounded in this neighbourhood. By-the-way, Mr. London, who wrote so largely upon gardening, first showed his taste for that art in the little garden which his father had given him when a child. One of his earliest efforts was in recommending the lighter trees, as the Oriental plane, the sycamore, the almond, laburnum, whitebeam, as now generally cultivated, and add greatly to the beauty of the London squares; indeed, Londoners owe more to London than they are commonly aware of.

M. Godard's "Great Fire Balloon" (as it has been improperly termed) appears to be a success by the ascent on Thursday week, when ludicrous it was to hear one of a crowd of gazers describe it as a "giddy balloon," and another stoutly assert that it had a railway-carriage affixed to its car! It is, if we mistake, some six and twenty years since a Montgolfier or Smoke Balloon, of gigantic proportions, succeeded, or rather attempted to ascend, from the Surrey Zoological Gardens, May 24, 1838. This balloon was the height of the York Column, and its circumference nearly half that of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was filled from the same kind of chopped straw, burnt in a furnace which dropped through an aperture in the lower part of the car. It could be fully inflated by the ascending power of the furnace in eight minutes. Experimentally, the balloon had ascended in Essex; but on the night it was announced to ascend from the Surrey Gardens, the furnace becoming red-hot, the car twice took fire. The vexation of the crowd then became uncontrollable, and the balloon was cut and torn to pieces. By-the-way, there is no disappointment which makes King Mob so furious as a balloon failure; the many-headed sentence is very hard upon those who fail of experimental philosophy.

Before we leave the subject of the most wonderful sale of the late Mr. Daniel's library and Shakspeare collection, we point attention to a few lots of more popular anecdotic interest than more money value :—

83. A copy of seventy Black-Letter Ballads, printed between 1559 and 1597; a most marvellous and curtailed collection, in the finest possible condition, and of the highest interest. Some of them being presumed to be unique and hitherto unknown; ending with "Franklin's Farewell to the World, with his Confession and Repentance," dated 1631, "printed and published for Henry Gosson;" this ballad, the last of the series, refers to James Franklin, who was executed for his share in the murder of Thomas Overbury; H. Gosson was a celebrated ballad-printer in the reign of James I.; the whole contained in little volume.—[One of the collection a descriptive catalogue appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. xxix.]

Next is an illustrated copy of one of Mr. Daniel's own works, which he appeared to have illustrated with great care :—

465. "Merrie England in the Olden Time," profusely illustrated by the author himself, comprising among the singularly curious and interesting matters the Christmas-eve carol-singing, caroling customs, and the Yule-log, by R. Cruikshank and others, made for this copy only. Forty-nine drawings by Hartley and other well-known artists, illustrating the quaint old customs of ancient and modern prints from rare works or of singular curiosity. The humour of Rowlandson, Gillray, Cruikshank, Heath, and Phiz, in the Christmas merriments and frolics at the May games; affording interesting reminiscences on the Londoners' holiday customs; loud in the praises and memory of our ancestors, their doings from the time of Chaucer to a period within the recollection of many inhabitants of the present day, morocco extra, by Charles Lewis—£110.

The next lot cleverly illustrates the age of the English Roscius :—

680. "Garrick and his Contemporaries:" a thick quarto volume, bound in russia extra, containing, among other illustrations of high interest, a portrait of David Garrick, an original and highly finished pencil drawing by Zoffany; Henderson, Elrington and Mrs. Mattocks, in the Spanish Friar; drawing of Garrick in the character of Sir Harcourt Rebus; drawing of the theatre in Goodman's-fields, by Capon; original manuscript portraits of Johnstone and Quick, and other celebrated actors; Dodd in the character of Sir Jacob Dredger, a whole-length drawing by J. G., for Edwards' White, and are to be sold at the sign of the Grasshopper, in the little north door of Pauls, 1588. Unique. A very beautiful copy of one of the most curious books in the whole range of old English poetry. Some manuscript notes, which is as fresh as when it first issued from the press, was marked in the "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica" *ad lib.*, whereon it was purchased by Mr. J. M. Hice, at whose sale, in 1834, it passed into the present collection. It was one of the gems of the day's sale.—£40 10s.

More wonderful still, as regards price, is the copy of Shakspeare's Sonnets, one of only two perfect copies known with the same imprint, which only contains Lintrell our shilling, and was bought in by Mr. Daniel, said, to an American for 215 guineas! Separate plays of Shakspeare, original editions produced more than 300 guineas each. The "first folio," bought for Miss Burdett Coutts at 682 guineas, has been already noted. The report of the sale in the *Times* has brought this commendation respecting the British Museum collection of Shakspeare's plays :—"They are for the most part from the collection of David Garrick; and it is generally understood that the collection of manuscript pamphlets—for such they are in form—from the trustees of the Bridwell Library, was received in the *Gentleman's Magazine* about the period, exchanged Alleyne's collection of stage plays for what they thought, no doubt, were church-warden's phrase, sound divinity—viz., some encyclopædias of the period, and a collection of voyages and travels, then modern. This fact gives a threefold value to the British Museum collection, as besides Shakspeare's plays, the collection exchanged comprised several acting copies of older dramatists belonging to Alleyne's time and acted by him in performance."

On Saturday Mr. Daniel's original drawings, engraved portraits, and curious examples of art and virtù, were sold. Among the portraits were Reberdin, Macklin, and Kenrick Smith; the very rare portrait of George Harris as Cardinal Wolsey; Miss Nossa, painted and engraved by Bernard Lens, exceedingly rare; and Garrick, as spoke of in Hayne's epilogue, mounted on an ass. Among the oil-paintings were an old Book of Shakspeare, brought at the sale of Mr. Garrick's effects, at old Canonbury Tower, and a whole-length of Napoleon I., taken from life by Barlow while on board the Bellerophon; but these and some other half-dozen portraits brought only twenty-seven guineas. Among the curiosities was an octagonal casket, with conical lid, surmounted by the bust of Shakspeare, and the lid inscribed "The famed mulberry-tree, with vine-leaves and grapes within ornamented arches, formerly in the possession of Garrick. With this relic was allotted Garrick's cane, snakeskin, gold-mounted, presented by Garrick to King the actor, and which he used as a stage dress cane in Lord Ogleby, &c. King gave this cane to John Bannister, who gave it to John Pritt Harley, at the sale of whose effects, in 1868, it was purchased by Mr. Daniel. A crucifix in hard wood, exquisitely carved, it was said, by Cellini, and the plinth by Gibbons, brought thirty guineas; and the double cup, in silver, from the Strawberry Hill Collection, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Aug. 3, 1861, was sold for £60. One of the most interesting of the drawings was "The Abbotsford Family," by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., sold for £30 10s.

CHESS.

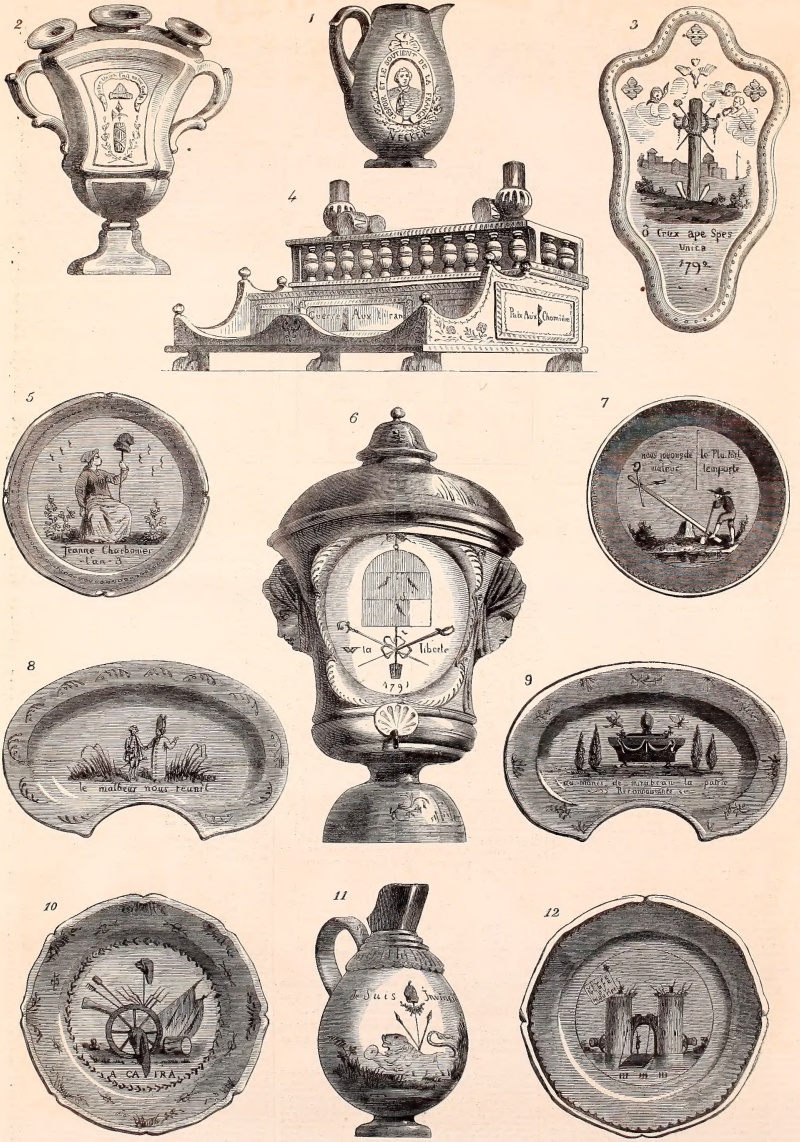
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SPANISH AMATEUR.—Both are clever in design; the second, indeed, is peculiarly happy in the variation of the mates. We shall be glad to receive a few more of the same beginning. 1. *B* to *Q* sq. If that can be selected, the position would be one of the best published for many a day.

NOTICE.—In the position sent to us the Black Queen is described as on K's 4th, which places the White King in check. You, no doubt, intended the Black Queen to stand on Q's 4th, and have corrected the error accordingly. Kt to Q B 3rd, if Black play P to Q 4th, is another move. Mr. Abercrombie, Bath, issues, in this country, a challenge to Mr. W. E. GERA.—The former letter of which you speak never reached us; the present shall be answered immediately.

D. C. L.—The subject requires consideration. Let it stand over for a week or two.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1065.—Correct solutions received from Mr. Bell, Rugby; Rev. J. Abbott, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Rev. C. Pemberton, Leamington; Rev. J. Owen, Aberystwith; Rev. J. Wayte, Cambridge; Rev. J. Hall, Carlisle; Rev. J. Crake, Alnwick; Rev. T. C. Outlaw, Hull; Rev. J. Hunter, Lanark; Rev. J. Mitchell, Aberdeen; Rev. J. Hirst, Huddersfield; Rev. J. Wood, Kirkleatham; Rev. J. Hussey, Bridgnorth; Rev. J. Hobday, Ludlow; Rev. J. Hampden, Norwich; Rev. J. Bloxam, Rugby; Rev. J. Bowie, Glasgow; Rev. J. Bullock, Ramsgate; Rev. J. Bramley, Leeds; Rev. J. Bramley, jun., Leeds; Rev. J. Fussell, Mells



SPECIMENS OF M. CHAMPFLEURY'S COLLECTION OF POTTERY, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1273.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

So far as Denmark is concerned, the vexed Schleswig-Holstein question has received its solution. It is well understood that in the recent diplomatic Conference in London, when the principle of the dismemberment of a kingdom territorially small enough on the map of Europe was accepted even by the representatives of England, the Danish Plenipotentiaries strenuously objected to every proposition having for its object that result. It has been suggested that this course, which partook somewhat of obstinacy, has tended to deprive Denmark of some of the sympathy which had hitherto been largely extended towards her during the unequal struggle which she maintained with the German Powers. At least the representatives of that kingdom learnt one lesson in the Conference which they have faithfully conveyed to their Sovereign, and that he has acted upon it is palpable in the events of the last few days. It was clear that all hope of preserving that which has been almost sarcastically called the integrity of the kingdom of Denmark was hopeless; and that, as even the annexation of that country to Prussia, should M. de Bismarck in his high policy choose to decree it, would not avail to bring about active interference on the part of the Powers signitaries to the Treaty of 1852, a cession of territory by Denmark was inevitable. The mode in which this result was attained was curious. The Ministry of King Christian, which had so bravely asserted the rights of their country, was designated as Liberal in its politics, and, apart from all other considerations, was in its essence offensive to the notions of M. de Bismarck. This body was accordingly replaced by what is called a Conservative Ministry, which, bearing that character with it, was permitted to come between the wind and the nobility of the high and mighty ruler of the King of Prussia. From him, practically—for it is only reasonable to suppose that in these last negotiations Prussia continued to keep the lead which she has taken from Austria in the Dano-German affair—they have accepted terms much worse than might have been gained for Denmark in the Conference but for her own refusal of them; the only consolation in the matter probably being that whatever has now been done has been the direct act of Denmark, and there is no one for whose lukewarm assistance she might be expected hereafter to display a disproportioned gratitude.

We are told that the German Powers take to themselves no little credit for the mildness of the terms which they have conceded to Denmark, that Power having gone into the negotiations at Vienna just concluded merely to hear the dictates of Austria and Prussia. It is absolutely a fact that in the treaty which deprives King Christian of such a portion of his dominions as reduces him territorially to a dwarf amongst the Sovereigns of Europe the word "equivalent" is to be found. Having obtained Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg—"the Duchies," in the full sense of that term—and simplifying (a pretty phrase) the question of boundary which has thus arisen by taking that portion of Jutland which lies "convenient" to Schleswig, the high dispensing Powers consent that for this an equivalent portion of Schleswig—comprising, in addition to the island of Arroe, the territories connecting the district of Ribe with the remainder of Jutland—shall be detached from the duchy of Schleswig and incorporated with the kingdom of Denmark. The advantage of this article of the treaty to Denmark is, that it will enable her to keep up her naval position, and, so far, to preserve one of her national characteristics. It is also to be noted with favour that Denmark Proper is not to be called upon to pay her invaders any of the expenses of the war; but the inhabitants of the duchies, who may be supposed now to have



LADY PALMERSTON CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE EAST AND WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY AT TOWCESTER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

reached the consummation of their wishes in having become German in nationality, will probably be disagreeably surprised to learn that they are to discharge the little bill which has been incurred in the fulfilment of their alleged desires. Besides this, these provinces are to undergo the penalty, call it by whatever other name you may, of a military occupation by the forces of their deliverers for six months, which looks very much as if an actual possession were taken by a mortgagee until payment of the charge due to him is duly remitted. This, however, is not all the contribution which will be levied on the newly-freed duchies, whose situation will be such, for a time, that the citizens who have been such ardent aspirants after a change of rule will scarcely be able to perceive the virtue and the value of the alteration which has been brought about in their destinies. As the public debts contracted upon special account, whether of the kingdom of Denmark or of the duchies, will remain exclusively a charge of each of those countries, and debts contracted on account of the Danish monarchy will be levied on the newly-freed duchies, whose situation will be such, for a time, that the citizens who have been such

the citizens for the defence of Harrisburg, the State capital. All the negroes in Baltimore had, it is stated, been armed by the Federal authorities.

Secretary Fessenden has opened a subscription for a loan of 200,000,000 dols. in Treasury notes, bearing 7 3-tenths per cent interest in "greenbacks," and convertible at the end of three years into bonds bearing six per cent interest, payable in gold.

Gold at New York on 30th was 254½.

A board of naval officers had decided that the men rescued from the Alabama by the Deerhound were prisoners of war, and the Washington Government had approved the decision.

CANADA.

The election for North Ontario closed on the 27th ult., Mr. M'Dougall, the provincial secretary, being defeated by a majority of 100 votes.

INDIA.

On the 15th ult. the Viceroy held a durbar at Simla, at which he addressed the assembled chiefs in their own tongue, "with great fluency and vigour," commending them for their loyalty towards the Imperial Government, and urging upon them the duty of extending to their dependents and ryots the same beneficence of rule which they themselves experienced, and encouraging the spread of education among their families and people.

Cholera was extremely prevalent in the large stations of the central provinces; but, fortunately, at Bombay there was a considerable abatement of the epidemic.

The King of Ava has granted a perpetual concession for railways, telegraphs, and collieries in Burmah.

A desperate engagement took place near Bameean, Cabool, on the 8th of June, between the Ameer's troops and those of his brother, Afzul Khan, in which the latter were utterly defeated, with loss of guns, ammunition, and all their camp equipage.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THIS ecclesiastical assembly is usually convened in the provincial boulevard in order to finish its annual session this week.

On Tuesday week the question of appointing a minister to visit the Sunday schools of the Connexion came up, and a resolution to this effect was agreed to, the Rev. John Unlow being chosen. Another resolution of importance, recommending the setting apart of a second minister as assistant secretary for the Missionary Committee, was then submitted, and a committee appointed to consider the whole question of chapel affairs and to report to the next Conference was carried by a majority. The next question in order was that of changes in circuits, divisions, and additional appointments. The secretary stated that there were applications for fifty-two additional ministers. The applications were discussed in the order of districts and circuits, till the time for adjournment came.

On Friday merely four hours were devoted to a patient hearing of the cases arranged under the above question. The reports of the different districts, the missionary ministers, and many others not to be divided, so that the labours of resident ministers may be concentrated. The session was closed by the Conference to many cases of this sort indicate a growing desire for such a modification of the itinerancy as is consistent with the due maintenance of ministerial efficiency. The stationing committee then retired, and the addresses of condolence and replies to them were read. After reading a letter from the Rev. P. M'Owan moved, and Dr. Rule seconded, a resolution on the subject of the circulation of public documents in the Navy.

The attendance on Saturday was unusually large. After the reading of the journal, the reports of two more district committees were taken up and brought up. A discussion ensued, in which the Revs. Dr. Waddy, Dr. Osborn, C. Prest, J. Lomas, W. Arthur, G. Scott, J. Rattenbury, W. Shaw, and Dr. Jobson took part, and the reports were substantially adopted. The resolutions of the Missionary Committee of Review were read by the Rev. W. Shaw, and were received with unanimity. The annual pastoral address of the Conference to the Methodist societies was read by the Rev. Dr. Jobson. In it the address was understood to have been prepared. It referred to the more salient facts in the history of the year, and went to the extreme verge of the Methodist Church. The success of the jubilee movement, the progress of schools and schools, the spiritual prosperity of the Connexion, the Sabbath schools, with a view to promote their more successful working. These and other facts were gratefully recognised. The Rev. W. Reed, the Rev. Rev. Dr. Rule moved, and Dr. Rule seconded, a resolution on the subject of the circulation of public documents in the Navy.

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The proceedings of Monday were of a purely denominational character. A letter was read from the secretary of the Manchester Auxiliary Bible Society stating that he was now engaged in the preparation of a work on the Bible Society's history, and the Gospels for one penny. He commended these facts to the meeting's consideration. The president then proposed a resolution which was commended it to the best support of ministers. A report was read as to the erection of Long-road Chapel, Ashford. The debt had been considerably lessened securing the freehold of this property. It has been paid over £1278 5s. 3d., and £600 paid off the interest on the debt, leaving a balance of £1032 19s. 6d. towards the renovation of the chapel. It was stated that this renovation will be so effected as to maintain all the old characteristics of this venerable building. The school-room report was then read by the Rev. John Darnell, and commented by the Conference. It was agreed that the educational allowance to minister-students should be raised from £5 5s. to £10 per annum. The report of the education fund was also read, after which the Rev. John Scott urged the Conference to adopt the resolution submitted. The venerable Thomas Jackson urged the regular meeting of children, from eight to twelve years of age, in each congregation. The report of the book committee was then presented by the Rev. John Kirk, after which various votes of thanks were passed.

On Tuesday Dr. Wolsey brought up the resolutions of the Committee of Review of Children's Hymns, which were adopted. The secretary read to the Conference stated that it would be impracticable to meet all the applications for additional ministers, and suggested that in future circuits should not be preferred for a year. Some incidental remarks were made as to the necessity for more liberal support of the theological institutions of the country, and already considerably in advance, and would be much more so when the alterations likely to be made by the action of the Conference should be carried out.

The reports of nearly all the connexional committees relating to the various institutions and funds have been received and adopted. And these are, on the whole, a very prosperous state of things. The report of the Book Committee indicated that the circulation of the various authorised periodicals and standard works of the community had been encouraging during the year. There has been a conversation in reference to the recent attacks upon Methodism—the *Watchman* and *Methodist Recorder* newspapers and the *London Quarterly Review*. The last-named was the Wesleyan Mouthpiece. Resolutions, formed by a number of enterprising ministers and laymen in Methodism, and their circulation had generally increased during the year. The Stationing Committee have finished the revision for the ministerial appointments.

Dr. Livingstone is at present staying at Limefield House, West Calder, the residence of his early friend and associate, Mr. James Young.

Mr. Linnell's picture of "The Haymakers," an Engraving of which we published last week, has been purchased by the Directors of the Fine-Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill.

We have received a beautifully executed view of the volunteer camp at Lulworth Cove, Dorsetshire, printed direct from the photographic negative by Appleton's high-class lake-surfaced process at the Photographic Institute of Dorchester, which was noticed in our Journal some months ago. The advantages of a permanent photographic record of the encampment scenery will be appreciated by those who have found the test of the ordinary photographic paper so fade away in a few days.

The Goodwood Cup and the Chesterfield Cup, won at Goodwood Races, were the subjects of two of the illustrations in our last Number. Mr. Edward Cox, the manufacturer by Messrs. Elkington, of Portsmouth, was a silver-gilt vase, in the Renaissance style, with groups in bas-relief, on the one side representing Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel, in the first set of Shakspeare's "Tempest;" and on the other side Prospero driving the sea-nymphs and Tritons, in the first scene of Act V. The cup has two side handles being adorned with figures from the same play.

James Rogers from British Columbia has had this colony, like other parts of Northern America, was suffering severely from drought. At that time there was a great number of rowdies at the Chinese and Indians. A number of persons both in British Columbia and Vancouver Island had volunteered to be sworn in constables, in order to be enabled to obtain justice.

M. Godard has written a letter in which he gives an account of the catastrophe that happened to his huge Montgolfier balloon on the 3rd inst. He says:—"Nothing happened in the course of my voyage to presage the accident which occurred to me at descent. When about to fall from the earth I consider it a correct of air to whirl that it might be compared to a water-spout in its way. Suddenly I felt the balloon violently agitated by a long experience, my balloon, after running a number of yards with bounding speed, struck against a tree and was torn to pieces. It was a great loss to me; but I console myself by thinking that the English gentleman I had on board with me suffered no personal injury. As for myself, I hope to re-establish my health, so as to make my ascent at Paris at the national fête of the 15th inst. I shall also neglect nothing to resume my aerostat at Cremorne, which will henceforth have a scientific object."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

AMERICA.—New York, Aug. 1.—On the 30th ult. General Grant blew up a Confederate fort at Petersburg. He then assaulted and carried a line of Confederate intrenchments. An entire regiment was destroyed, together with the fort. The battle was still progressing on Saturday at noon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The erection of the granite pedestal for the bronze equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort at Halifax has been begun.

The Queen has approved of Mr. William Watson Harvey as Consul at Cork for the Republic of Liberia.

On Thursday week the foundation-stone of the Masonic Lodge about to be erected in conjunction with Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, for the Apollo University of Freemasons, was laid with the usual Masonic rites.

An explosion occurred at a gunpowder manufactory in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead yesterday week, killing two men and damaging property to a considerable amount.

The spire and portions of the interior of the Church of St. Peter, at Cowley, Oxfordshire, were burned on Tuesday night. The carelessness of some workmen who were repairing the spire was the source of the mischief.

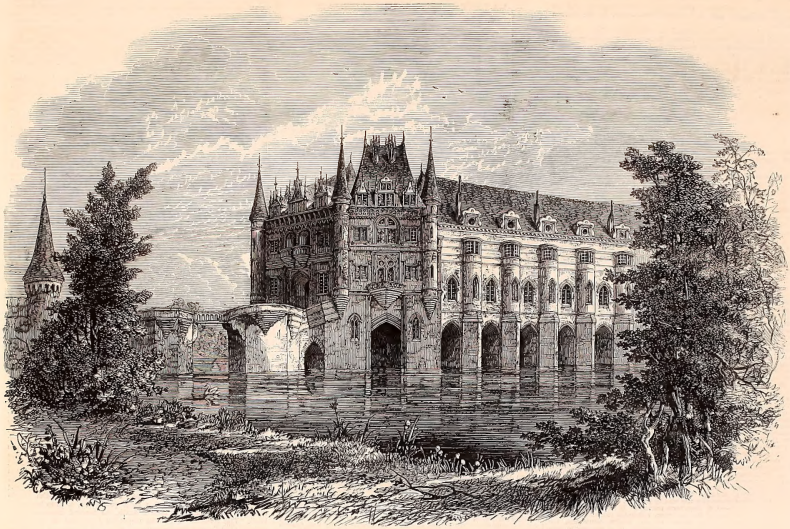
The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been re-fitted for the Scotch trip, and the Wye, have been handed over to the Messrs. Laird, who will complete her for sea with all dispatch. The ships are each to be armed with four 300-pounder guns.

Prince Jerome, Princess Murat, Count Ferra Pisani, and other members of the Imperial family were present on Sunday last, and proceeded in the steamer Vivid to Bowling, whence they intended to proceed to Loch Lomond. From thence through the Caledonian Canal to Inverness.

The Bromsgrove board of guardians have presented their chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, with a portrait of his noble relative, to be placed in the room of his long services as chairman of the union. The portrait, which is a very faithful one, is from the able pencil of the Scotch artist, Mr. Watson Gordon, and is painted at a cost of 400 guineas.

A terrible accident is reported from Bolton, at a manufactory in which a large number of persons are employed. An immense boiler, containing 2000 gallons of this tar, by some choking of the pipes which should have run off the tar, exploded, and scattered the burning contents. Three men in attendance were burnt to death, and several others were severely injured.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Wednesday, the two young men, Brice and Bowen, who made a murderous attack upon Dr. Rowe at Liverpool Exhibition, on the 20th of May, were sentenced to imprisonment, the former two or three months ago, were sentenced to imprisonment, the former two or three months ago, were sentenced to imprisonment, the former two or three months ago



CHATEAU OF CHENONCEAUX, TOURAINE, FORMERLY INHABITED BY CATHERINE DE MEDICIS AND MARY STUART.

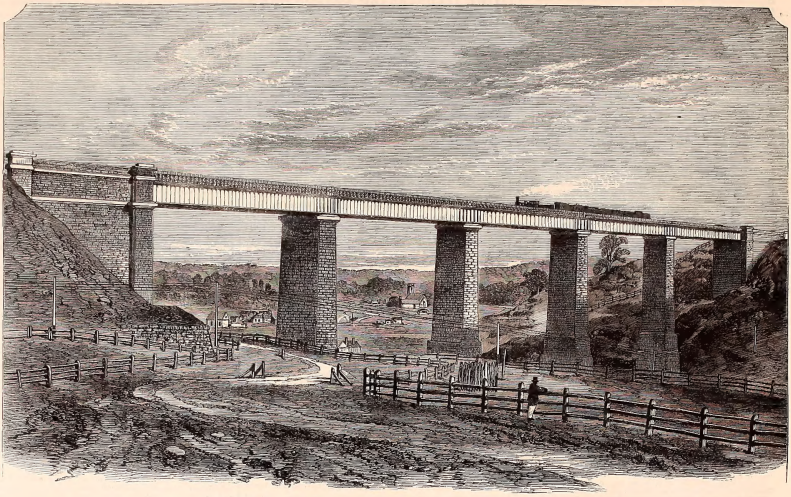
oratory, retains the funereal emblems affixed at her death—the white crosses on a black ground—which are displayed in the chapel also. In the comfortable-looking banqueting-hall, of finely-carved old oak, in the splendid dancing-saloon, and in the armoury, are many curious and interesting objects. The woods, the park, the pleasure-grounds, and gardens are very fine. There is a spacious building dedicated by the late proprietor to the rearing of silkworms. The avenue from the château to the park entrance is about one third of a mile, or half a mile, in length. It leads immediately to the village of Chenonceaux, which is only remarkable for being the birthplace of the late M. de Bretonean, a physician not only of Parisian but of European celebrity. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Campion, of Tenby.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. PETER, ON THE SITE OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



BROMLEY COLLEGE, KENT, ESTABLISHED FOR THE WIDOWS OF CLERGYMEN: THE CHAPEL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



TARRADALE VIADUCT, ON THE MELBOURNE AND SANDHURST RAILWAY, AUSTRALIA.

THE TARRADALE VIADUCT OF THE MELBOURNE AND SANDHURST RAILWAY.

THE province of Victoria, as the richest and most populous of our Australian colonies, has lately shown its determination to be the most completely furnished with means of internal communication. It began some years ago with a short suburban line to the watering-place of St. Kilda, by the seaside; then came a railway from Geelong to Ballarat, and one to connect Melbourne with Geelong, upon the western shore of Port Phillip. These were of much less importance than the great northern line from Melbourne to Sandhurst, by way of Castlemaine, which is eventually to be carried on to the Murrumbidgee River, and to provide for safe and cheap conveyance between Victoria and New South Wales. The town of Castlemaine, at the foot of Mount Alexander, is already a place of great commercial importance. Its site is well chosen for access to the northern and western gold-fields, as well as to the fertile agricultural plains of the Loddon and the Avoca, which lie behind it. Sandhurst, at the entrance of the Bendigo gold-field, is about twenty-six miles further on, through a picturesque country of grassy meadows and well-wooded hills. The Tarradale Viaduct which is



THE POST OFFICE OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND: ARRIVAL OF THE "HOME" MAILS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the subject of our present Illustration, is reached before arriving at Cæticamine from the south. It is in the neighbourhood of some very rich quarts reefs, which have been worked so profitably that the road side station of Tarradale has rapidly grown into a town. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Morris and Co., of Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, who have also supplied us with excellent photographic views of the Jackson's Creek Viaduct, the Harcourt Station, the Woolend Station, and other localities on the same line. The Tarradale Viaduct is about 600 ft. in length and 100 ft. high. Its construction differs in no respect from that of many similar works in Great Britain.

THE POST OFFICE AT AUCKLAND.—ARRIVAL OF THE HOME MAILS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Auckland, New Zealand, from whose sketch our Engraving of this scene is made, writes the following explanation of it:—"The mail-steamer from Sydney comes here once a month, bringing letters and papers from England. She usually arrives about the 18th or 20th, and her coming is the signal for a dense crowd to assemble at the Post Office, in Princes-street. For three days after the mail comes in the Post Office is completely besieged. There is here no post delivery every hour as in London; people have to come and fetch their own letters. Some persons, on receiving their letters, open them and read them on the spot. They cannot read them amidst the crowd, but they stand a little apart, under the verandah, or they sit down on the kerbstone to peruse the eagerly-expected message. Then they meet and see with his back towards you, and with the muslin round his hat, is not, as you might imagine, a postman, for here no such officials exist. He is a gentleman who has ridden into town for his letters, and what looks like a post-bag, suspended from his shoulders, is a haversack, which is a common article of personal equipment in New Zealand. The Post Office, as you may observe, is a long, low building, roofed with shingles or wooden tiles. Two natives, who have got no letters from England, are lounging off to the left."

BIRTHS.

On June 2, at Shanghai, the wife of William Waller, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Bleak House, Kilburn, the wife of Captain J. D. Wake, of a daughter.
On the 15th ult., at Bayrout, the wife of George Jackson Eldridge, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Syria, of a son.
At Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Frances Baillie, of a son.
At Chalvedbury, Herts, the wife of Sir C. L. Young, Bart., of a son.
At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, Lady John Manners, of a son.
At Lossiemouth-lodge, Mrs. Gordon Lennox, of a daughter.
At Queenstown, Lady Swinburne, of a daughter.
At Kemp Town, Brighton, the wife of Sir Charles Jackson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Herne Bay, Kent, by the Rev. W. L. Rich-Sight and the Rev. R. Gray, Incumbent, Richard Gray, Esq., Surgeon of Hong-Kong, China, son of the late James E. Rooney, Esq., of Dumcrara, to Helen Isabella, youngest daughter of George Hogarth, Esq.
On Wednesday, the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart Early, Thomas Aston Frost Hughes, second son of Thomas Hughes, of Bilston, Staffordshire, to Mary Emma, youngest daughter of Wells Hudson, Esq., Liverpool, and formerly, New York.
On the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, by the Rev. Canon Champneys, John D. Allcroft, Esq., of Dunkeswell, to Mary Jewell, elder daughter of the late John Blundell, Esq., of Timsbury Manor, Hants.
At Brompton, Herts, the Rev. A. Brocking, Vicar of Ingatestone, Alfred Frances, daughter of the Hon. F. D. Ryder.
At Shenstone, Herts, on the 4th inst., Edward Esq., of Weldon, Cornwall, to Blanche Lucy, daughter of the late General A. Bacon and Lady C. Bacon.
On June 18, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of T. J. Knight, Esq., Q.C., late her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Tasmania, to Lieut. William Henry Lyon, second son of Francis Hartwell Renshaw, Esq., agent and manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and formerly of her Majesty's Corps of the Bombay Rifles, Chairman of the Land Board, in the Island of Tasmania.
On the 4th inst., at Bishopwearmouth, by the Rev. F. Porter, Vicar of Teddington, Yorkshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Gordon, M.A., Rector of Bishopwearmouth, Alexander Gordon, Esq., of 29, St. James's-terrace, Fall-mall, London, to Annie Blenkinsop, eldest daughter of Ludwig Esq., of High Barnes, in the county of Durham.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Dovedale-villas, Essex, Edward Charleton, the infant son of Richard Mennea, Esq.
On Sunday last, the 7th inst., at Teddington-grove, Kent, the Rev. Henry Jon-Scolington, aged 66.
On the 15th inst., at 12, Lyndhurst Villas, Peckham, Surrey, Miss Ellis Gerald, the beloved and only daughter of Richard and Sarah Ghuster, aged 24 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 2rd inst., at Hornsey, dearly beloved and deeply regretted, Rosa, the only surviving daughter of Robert Longbottom, Adam Meadow Hall, of Wardsor-street, St. James's, aged 10 years and 8 months.
At Pinley Manor, Salop, Mary Ann Hughes, wife of Mr. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle, Salop, and sister of Viscount Hill.
At Kensington, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
On the 9th inst., at Stanley Hall, Stonehouse, Gloucester shire, the residence of his friend, Captain Curryglenane, John Charles Campbell, Esq., M.D., late 4th Bengal, youngest son of the late Dr. Campbell, of Ballochyle, N.B., aged 31 years.
On the 7th inst., at Abbey Lands, near Stafford, George William Moore, Esq., only son of William Moore, Esq., of Wychnin Lodge, near Stafford, in the 35th year of his age.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20.

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Incorporation of King's College, London, by Charter, 1829.
MONDAY.—Napoleon I. born, 1769. Flashing taken (in the unfortunate Walcheren Expedition), 1809.
TUESDAY.—Battle of Camden. Lord Cornwallis defeats the Americans under Gates, 1780. Commencement of the trial of Queen Caroline, 1820. Victory of the French and Sardinians over the Austrians at the Tchernaya, 1855.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Death of the poet John Gower, 1408. Cromwell defeats the Royalists under Langdale, at Preston, 1648. Full moon, 1h. 36m. p.m.
THURSDAY.—The French entered in Lucerne by capitulation, 1798. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
FRIDAY, 19.—Death of the Emperor Augustus, at Nola, 14; of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, philosopher, 1814; of Robert Bloomfield, rural poet, 1823.
SATURDAY, 20.—St Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, died, 1153. Peter the Great takes Azoff, 1704. The Emperor Charles Albert accepts the crown, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
10 41	11 22	0 12	0 56	1 42	2 31	3 24
11 0	11 42	0 32	1 16	2 2	2 51	3 44

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE LAW OBSERVATORY OF THE RECTORY, GOLDSWORTH.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

JULY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in the Shade.	Minimum in the Shade.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion in Miles.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°			°	°		Miles.	Inches
5	29·099	62·6	60·5	·86	2	82·2	73·7	NE. NNW.	114	·040
6	29·075	60·1	54·1	·74	2	82·3	70·3	NW. NNW.	194	·000
7	30·101	74·5	69·5	·75	2	84·9	64·3	S. SW.	208	·000
8	29·949	68·8	62·3	·69	3	88·9	77·8	SW. S. WNW.	144	·040
9	...	...	...	...	...	89·8	77·7	...	199	·000
10	29·761	67·9	55·1	·57	1	69·6	77·0	W. WSW.	...	·000
11	29·803	61·7	58·7	·93	10	64·6	60·9	ENE.WSW. W.	...	·215

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·231	30·046	30·141	30·058	29·958	29·835	29·879			
Temperature of Air	62·6°	60·8°	71·5°	62·6°	65·6°	75·7°	59·8°			
Temperature of Evaporation	52·9°	52·8°	62·2°	59·9°	56·1°	61·1°	55·1°			
Direction of Wind	S.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	W.	W.	W.			

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

PLATO held that no law should be without a preamble setting forth the reasons for the enactment. Bacon considered that no law should contain anything of the kind. Where two such minds have been busy we are sure that strong reasoning has been used on each side. But, as Lord St. Albans had the advantage of the experience of many centuries of civilisation, and had a far wider sphere open to him than had the Greek, it is reasonable to assume that the balance of argument was in favour of the later writer. Against this commonplace and self-evident view of the case we may, however, fairly set a plea derived from our estimate of the wonderful knowledge which Plato had of human nature; and, if we do not feel disposed to sweep by the board of even such a master, we should be presumptuous and unthankful to neglect his suggestions. There is a subject in connection with which the doctrine of Plato may afford matter for consideration, not of an unpractical character.

The occurrence of the periods at which the Judges of the land go out into the provinces to deliver the gaols brings strange revelations to light. We do not mean in regard to mere crime and fraud. It is, indeed, remarked by those who are compelled to pay close attention to Assize proceedings that they present but little novelty, and when they attract much general attention, this is due rather to the peculiar skill of the advocates or to the brilliant writing of journalists who, in time of political dearth, work up criminal details with so much adroitness. We do not find, and we rejoice not to find, that the increased complication of social interests has produced any proportionate increase in the variety of offences. Human nature, of course, has still its frantic outbreaks, and will have to the end of time. Revenge, hatred, jealousy, will always prompt the darkest crimes; sheer brutality will cause those deeds which are most revolting; while greed of gain will scarcely fail to number its thousand victims. The despairing creature brings his miserable existence to a violent end; and there are—we fear there will always be—many cases in which mere folly leads unbalanced intellects to hurry, foolish, out of the world. We need not touch upon the acts of irresponsibility, as they are beside the argument. The records of our criminal trials present few new offences whose source we should seek in the intensified struggle for life; and the fact is, to a certain extent, consoling to those who have to read what is sad, that increased civilisation, in accelerating all effort, and certainly making harder the life it adorns, is not the corrupting agent which certain moralists would make us believe. We do not think that two or three special offences which have been much noticed of late years are traceable to this cause, though we cannot see reason for regarding their prevalence as accidental rather than as the result of any new impulses. They demand sharp and instant remedy, but are not in the system.

The stranger revelations to which we refer arise not in regard to the mere crimes which come before the Courts, but in regard to the state of society upon which the sudden and piercing light of a judicial investigation is thrown. If you can withdraw your attention for a time from the chances of a deeply interesting game which is being played out in an Assize Court, the stake being the life and liberty of a man or woman in the dock—and the players being the subtlest intellects that can be brought by love of reward and of reputation to exert themselves to the utmost, and over whom a calm, conscientious umpire is watching, keen and passionless—look at the witnesses, irrespective of the prisoner. Listen to their words, note their feelings and beliefs, and regard them as the representatives of myriads. You will find yourself in a new field of thought, which may not be so exciting as the intellectual game before you, but which assuredly involves far more important questions than the fate of the one or two pale, nervous, eager creatures beside the gaoler in that pew. These witnesses (we speak especially of the lower class of the population, which, of course, supplies eighteen-twentieths of the subjects of judicial investigation) are unconsciously betraying other witness than the true or false story which they have come to utter upon oath. They, all unaware, are testifying to you that a vast class of the people have no morals at all; that the morals of another large class are conventions and prejudices; and, in fact, that the most abject ignorance is the characteristic of tens of thousands of your fellow-subjects. Sometimes their avowals are so brutal as to excite indignation, and even the Judge himself will thunder down a stern rebuke. But, as a rule, it is not anger but pity that will predominate in your heart after an assize week. You will silently heap together such a mass of evidence that the masses are utterly untaught as regards all but superficial and mechanical matters (in which you will learn that great excellence is often obtained) as will teach you a lesson, and it will be one of compassion. Did space permit, we could enumerate a hundred proofs, afforded during any assize, that a huge mass of English people live and die without having ever had the practical morals of life forced home upon their minds in a way calculated to produce result in action. We do not speak of theological instruction. It is given, thank God, very largely, and to glorious purpose; but there are myriads by whom it passes like the idle wind, and myriads whom it never reaches at all, and these two classes, especially the second, are chiefly represented in the crowd around the legal gladiators.

Now, is there nothing in Plato's creed to convey a suggestion that may bring forth good fruit? We do not say that the laws should be prefaced by arguments to show their reasonableness. But is it beyond belief that, when the sentence of the law is pronounced, something in the way of sermon, preached from that text, might avail? We do not for a moment desire to hear the Judges making exhortations. But when we consider an almost superstitious awe of a Judge is one of the few reverences that exist in the heart of the uncultivated man, and when we know that hard, bad men, who scoff at the priest and mock the schoolmaster, receive the admonition or maxim from the Judge with a singular submissiveness, and treasure it (as an attendee of rough character knows) as a household word, we cannot but think that good might be done did the Judges make a practice, when occasion served, of giving our benighted subjects a few words of "moral" from the case they have heard. There is no fear of contempt and men of the world, like the English Judges, should be betrayed into garrulity or sentimentality. They would hit hard, and hit home; and we must respectfully tender them our counsel to consider whether much after-labour might not be spared to the British Bench if it occasionally condescended to teach as well as to judge. For the pedant who will object that teaching is not the business of such men we have no civil answer, and the Bench will have nothing but contempt.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continue at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, until Wednesday next.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louis of Hesse, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, drove out from Osborne to Cowes. Earl Granville arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Prince Leopold, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and Earl Granville, and attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Mr. Ruff, and Captain von Westerweller, went to Bishop's Waltham, and laid the foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic church. His Royal Highness crossed in the Fairy to Southampton, and proceeded by the 1.30 train to Bishop's Waltham. The Prince was received at the station by the Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of Winchester, Father Ryder, Mayor of the Manors of Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton, and the chairman and principal officers of the infirmary, who conducted his Royal Highness to the ceremonial platform. After the usual ceremony the Prince drove to the Clay Works and thence, through the town, to the grounds of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester, where his Royal Highness partook of luncheon, and afterwards returned by special train to Southampton. The Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse embarked in the Fairy for Cowes, and rejoined members of the Royal family on board the Elfin, and witnessed the regatta.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out in an open carriage and four and visited the Princess of Leiningen at Cowes. Upon her Majesty's return, the carriage was conveyed across the Medina by the steamferry. The Princess of Leiningen dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess of Leiningen, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour, Baroness Dobeneck, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and cruised towards Spithead. Her Majesty returned to Osborne at eight o'clock. Princess Helena took a drive. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P., had the honour of an audience of the Queen. This was the twentieth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Alfred. The day was celebrated at Windsor with the customary honours.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse attended Divine service performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. Princess Helena drove out twice.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Mr. A. Helps arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen takes daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne and occasionally enjoys a cruise in the Fairy in the Solent. The Court will leave Osborne on the 28th or 29th inst. en route for the Highlands. The Queen has graciously expressed her intention of visiting Balmoral on the memorial occasion of the Prince Consort's birth. Inch, Perth, on her route to Balmoral. The Court is expected to reside in Scotland about two months.

The Queen has graciously forwarded to Captain Cowper P. Coles, R.N., through Captain Prince of Leiningen, R.N., a beautifully executed sketch of the Captain's new turret ship, Prince Consort, accompanying the statuette Prince Leiningen says the Queen desires him to express her Majesty's warmest pleasure at having received as her visit to the Royal Sovereign, fitted on Captain Coles's principle, in which the Prince Consort felt a deep interest. Her Majesty wished Captain Coles to accept the statuette of the Prince as a souvenir of her visit to the Royal Sovereign.

Mr. Edward Engelheart has had the honour of sittings for miniature portraits from the Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Alberta of Leiningen.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess (Dowager) of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Florence Seymour has arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince William of Prussia, embarked from Osborne in the Elfin and had a cruise in the Solent to witness the Cowes Regatta.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by Major Teesdale and Captain von Westerweller, embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and proceeded to Torbay. His Royal Highness arrived in Torbay at four o'clock, and landed at the Victoria Parade, Torquay. The Prince proceeded immediately in a carriage to the residence of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. In the evening his Royal Highness drove to Mendfoot Beach, whence a boat took the Prince to the yacht.

On Saturday morning the Victoria and Albert weighed anchor and steamed off towards Dartmouth. The yacht afterwards returned to Torbay and anchored near the Great Rock, off Meadfoot, where some lines had been laid down the night before, at the request of the Prince, in order that he might witness the deep-sea fishing of Torbay. The boats were hoisted out, and the Prince in his barge watched the operation of hauling in the fish. Several conger were taken, amongst them a monster. The fish were then taken on board, and, the Prince having returned to the yacht, the Victoria and Albert steamed away to the eastward. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louis of

Heese, cruised in the Bisa, and met the Prince upon his return from Torquay in her Victoria and Albert.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Osborne House.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Major Teesdale, left Osborne Cottage for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses left Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, at two o'clock, in the Fairy, and steamed off to the Southampton Docks. The Prince and Princess travelled, via the South-Western Railway, in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train leaving Southampton at three o'clock, and arrived at the Waterloo Station shortly after six, proceeding at once to Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, went to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, near the Old Kent-road, and inaugurated the statue of the Prince Consort recently erected in the grounds of the asylum, of which his Royal Highness was patron. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, left Marlborough House, en route for Abergeldie Castle, N.B., where their Royal Highnesses are expected to remain about two months, and thence proceed to Sandringham House.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Alary returned to Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Saturday last, from Cobham, near Southampton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House on Thursday on a Continental tour.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours, Count d'Eu, and Princesses Marguerite and Blanche d'Orleans have returned to Claremont from a short tour in Ireland.

His Excellency the Spanish Minister and Mdme. Comyn have left the Spanish Legation for Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived at Carlogie, his shooting-box in the Highlands.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Trentham and Lilleshall for Dunrobin Castle, N.B.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have left the Admiralty for Bowood Park, Bath.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived at his seat in Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor have left Grosvenor House for Holcombe House, Dorset.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left their residence in Charles-street, St. James's, for Curraghmore Park, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at the family estates in Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have arrived at Newcastle Abbey from Mentmore, near Tring.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town en route for Homburg.

Earl and Countess Russell have left Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, for Woburn Abbey, Beds.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Ladies Victoria and Constance Ashley have left for Continental tours.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left Grosvenor-street for Bretby Park, near Burton-on-Trent.

Earl and Countess Cawdor and Ladies Craven left town on Wednesday for Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Cowes in the noble Earl's yacht, Zara, for Weymouth.

The Earl and Countess of Caithness have arrived at their seat, Barrogill Castle, county of Caithness, for the season.

Viscount Palmerston left town on Monday for Bradford.

Sir George Grey has left London for Falloden.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., has left town for Switzerland, to join his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Lord Schomberg Kerr, next brother of the Marquis of Lothian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The proceeds of the bazaar, held at the Horticultural Gardens in June last, for the Female School of Art, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, amount, together with donations received since Jan. 1, to £2413. ☐

On Wednesday morning Mr. John W. Pender, of Broad-street, was elected a Common Councilman for the Ward of Broad-street, in the room of Sir Thomas Abraham, deceased.

The first statue to the memory of John Hunter, the greatest physiologist England has produced, to whom and the council of the Royal College of Surgeons the medical profession is indebted for the museum, which is collection in Europe, has just been placed in the Hunterian Museum. It is executed in marble, and is from the studio of Henry Pegram, R.A.

A mule and donkey show was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, and attracted numerous visitors. The prize for foreign asses was carried off by a splendid animal exhibited by the Prince of Wales. The show of the British animals proves that all the mules and donkeys in the country are not ill treated.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, Mr. Budgett, the engineer, read a detailed report on the present state of the sewage works, from which it appeared that fair progress had been made. Some conversation took place on the report of the Thames Embankment, and it was stated that the progress of the work is somewhat impeded from the want of proper material to make the bank.

The pictures selected by the prizeholders of the London Art Union for the year 1864 were exhibited at the Gallery, at the Gallery, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. The total number of works on view is 1,428, and 428 are oil paintings and water-colour drawings, the remaining eight being bronzes, vases, bas-reliefs in ivory, and engravings and lithographs.

The anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Wednesday at the Botanic Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park. Professor Bentley presided over the meeting. Mr. Reverly, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the present number of Fellows was 3,350, of whom 117 had been elected during the past year. The receipts from all sources had been satisfactory, and those from the exhibitions of flowers resulted successfully. As many as 20,972 tickets had been sold for the exhibitions. The income had been £10,781, and the expenditure £9039. The number of students was 841. The lectures had been well attended.

The first packet of Kent hops, growth 1864, consigned by Mr. Alfred White, of Nettlestead and Yalding, to Messrs. Wigg, Wells, and Co., Borough, was on Tuesday sold, at 67 per cwt., to Messrs. E. Bewley and Co., Leeds, on behalf of Messrs. Jones and Co., pale-ale brewers, Alliton Brewery, Leeds. The quality is very superior to the general run of first packets.—The second packet of hops of this year's growth arrived at market early on Wednesday morning, consigned by the grower, Mr. Thomas Weichman, jun., of Goudhurst, to Messrs. J. T. and H. Smithson, Borough, where it was sold to Messrs. Baker, White, and Morgan, Borough, at 67 per cwt. The quality is excellent for such early hops.

Last week the births of 1906 children—974 boys and 932 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was 1,852. The deaths registered in London were 1,099 in the last week of July, and the same rate of mortality continued to prevail in the week which ended on the 6th inst., when the number was 1,096. The average number of deaths for the thirty-first week of the ten years 1854-63 is 1,107. The excess of deaths over births in the week is the result of the increase in the summer diarrhœa, which carried off 286 persons, of whom 209 were infants under a year old. Besides these, 28 deaths were caused by cholera. The deaths from measles rose to 102.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have made the following alterations in the names of public thoroughfares:—The thirty-six subsidiary names of places in the East India-road, in the parishes of St. Ann, Limehouse, St. Leonard, Bromley; and all Saints, Poplar, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare called East India-road; Camden-road to be extended, so that the whole line of thoroughfare from the Holloway, Camden Town to the Camden-road, opposite Tollington-road, to be called Camden-road. The subsidiary names are to be abolished and the houses re-numbered in the following thoroughfares:—Abbey-street, Bermondsey; Seymour-road, Euston-square; Victoria-road, Kentish Town; and Mornington-crescent, in the parish of St. George-in-the-East, Cornwall-street, Spencer-street, Munro-street, Trafalgar-street, and Jubilee-street, to be called Shernden-street.

A general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society was held on Tuesday at Hayes, Hartington, Cranford, and Hounslow, for which places visits were paid by a goodly number of members and their friends. The company first inspected Hayes Church, where the Rev. Mr. Hall, the rector, explained out by Mr. Charles Alfred White, F.S.A., did the same for Hartington, to which the archæologists next bent their steps. At Cranford, Hounslow, and Isleworth the celebrated Mr. Pulley, they met with a most cordial welcome from the worthy Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hall, who read a paper on Cranford in History, where Mr. Hall, F.S.A., and Mr. Alfred Heales, F.S.A., read descriptions of this church and the interesting monuments in it. The Rev. Henry Addington, followed with an elaborate history and description of Moor Hall, at Harefield, a grange of the English Benedictines of St. John of Jerusalem, one of the most interesting places in Middlesex, and all but unknown even to professed archæologists. The visitors then proceeded to the new and handsome schoolroom, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. R. Spooner, the Vicar, and, after partaking of refreshments, which were provided due to the good things provided, Mr. Tyson, a neighbouring landowner, was in the chair, and read a paper on Isleworth Manor, and the privileges of those who had taken a part in the business of the meeting, closed the proceedings of a very full and interesting day.

Mr. Alfred Mellon's Concerts, which were resumed for the present term on Saturday afternoon last at St. James's Hall, were the grand promenade into which Covent Garden has been converted for the purpose we remember, and the band, also, is the same, with the exception of the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera and the Musical Society of London, which with the addition of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lazarus, and violoncellist, and displayed her wonderful powers of voice. Of Mr. Carrodus, who has also been retained, we have had certain evenings to speak in the highest terms the first master, and on other occasions unaccompanied airs are to be expected from Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Howell, and other masters of musical taste and intelligence.

The Commissioners recently appointed on the Wall Paintings in the Westminster Palace have issued their report. They have to state that, in consideration of the sum of £3,000 paid by the Earl of Dudley for Mr. Herbert's picture of "Moses Bringing Down the Second Tables of the Law," and of the sum of £1,000 paid by the Corporation of London for Mr. Dyce's picture of "Religious Devotion," whereby the artist had to cancel a quantity of his work, they had retired the Commissioners' debt to the amount of £4,000, and that further the £3000 he has already received, should be paid to him on account of that picture. They also report that they have accepted the remaining eight works should be cancelled, and that if those works are to be completed at the public charge, they should be done by competition. Mr. Herbert's great picture, they in nowise urge (!)—it ought to be under a room better adapted to show the artist's work. Mr. Macculloch, the Commissioners recognise the painter's great diligence and energy, and the fact that he has already had no larger employment. They have received from private commissions, and therefore recommend that he should be paid £18,000 instead of £12,000 as agreed to should receive for the two Arthurian frescoes pictures in the Royal Gallery."—The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher" and "The Duke of Wellington Entering Brussels." The Commissioners think Maclise's contract for the remaining pictures should be cancelled, and it expressed their opinion that the commissions should be given to Commissioners that Messrs. Cope and Ward shall be requested to complete their several series of pictures in the same manner, and that each should receive £3,000 for the present satisfaction to be present, by your wish, at the inauguration of the statue which you have raised to the memory of my lamented father. It is an occasion on which I feel a sincere gratification at thus being called on to assist in paying honour to a distinguished parent, as well as to express my thanks for the generosity and liberality of the licensed victuallers in providing this asylum for the reception and comforts of their less fortunate brethren. Appreciating your charitable exertions and their object, the Prince Consort took a deep interest in the welfare of this institution, and was pleased to accept of which he held the foundation-stone of additional wings to the building. In the Prince Consort I have lost a father, and it is a consolation to me to be thought to have inherited his feelings in your behalf. I thank you sincerely for the kind manner you have received my brother and his consort, the Prince of Wales, and my sister, the Princess Alice, and myself. This meeting here, with your loyal cheers, the cheers of the Queen and the "Hallelujah" chorus—"Hallelujah" for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." In the name of all the world I proclaim the reign of God and of His Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Mr. Sims Reeves, who was received with loud cheers the whole company remained standing, and on the conclusion the procession was performed, and the Royal Highness withdrew amidst cheers.

LAW AND POLICE.—On Wednesday the long vacation began, and there will be no more sittings until the 22nd of the present month. Action can be commenced under the Bills of Exchange Act, and judgment obtained, unless leave is given by a judge. The judges sitting in the Queen's Bench will only sit two days a week; and as Mr. Justice Shee is the last-appointed judge, he is entitled to the privilege of not sitting. The judges sitting in chambers since the summer circuits.

Last Saturday an inquest was held in the Westminster County Court, by Mr. M'Lean, against a shopkeeper in High Holborn, named Hall, to recover possession of the premises, which were held by the defendant in exchange for selling a print of the "Prisoner's Widow." The damages were laid at £41. The plaintiff stated that he had served the defendant with a writ for the sale of this picture, and £150 to the artist for the copyright, making £850. The print had since been withdrawn, and the pixalated truths had been carried on to such an extent as to do incalculable injury to the publishers, who spent their best energies to secure. The Judge ordered that the plaintiff be rendered himself liable under the Act, and accordingly made an order for the amount of damages claimed, with the proportionate costs of the action.

The case of Mr. Stiff, the former proprietor and originator of the London Scottish Regimental Association, before the Bankruptcy Court, commenced on Monday. Mr. Stiff had made application that the official assignee of his property should be discharged, and that he should receive his certificate to do the best advantage. The Commissioner refused the application.

The Coroner's Court, Middlesex Hospital, on Monday was resumed on Monday, and the effect of the evidence given was to strengthen the case against Millier. The case was again adjourned.

THE GALAGO IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

The little animal represented by our Engraving is the only living specimen in this country of the Galagos found in various parts of South Africa. It was brought to England about three weeks ago by Dr. Wagstaffe, the physician who accompanied Dr. Livingstone in his last sojourn on the Zambesi River. A stuffed specimen, belonging to Mr. J. E. Gray, has been in the British Museum, and in the Zoological Society, and is described in page 231 of the volume of their *Proceedings* for 1863, by Mr. A. Bartlett, the superintendent of the Society's Gardens. The Galago is a lively animal, including the tail, which has a length of 16in. Its colour is a dull yellowish grey; but the eyes are very large and full, and quick and black. It has the power of turning its ears back and folding them up, which in their usual position when the animal is at rest; but when it moves about in search of food the ears are opened and spread out. Its disposition is very gentle; it sleeps much during the day, and feeds upon fruit and bread and milk, but likes sweet things, and particularly bananas. The society's collection has just received a valuable addition in both children and other rare birds which Mr. Thompson, the land keeper, has brought from Assam. The young mooruks which were hatched and reared by their male parent in the manner shown by an Engraving lately published in this Journal are both dead, having fallen victims to the late change in the weather.

"CITY OF CHIUSI, ETRURIA."

The fine drawing by Mr. T. M. Richardson, engraved on page 164, is distinguished by the very skilful, picturesque, and effective qualities which characterise all the works of this deservedly popular painter. The artistic merits of this drawing is, however, not its only claim upon attention. To the archæologist and antiquary, to the historian and the ethnologist, as well as to the artist, the scene represented is one of the most interesting anywhere to be found. Away from the high road between Rome and Siena, and therefore seldom visited by the modern traveller, the city of Chiusi stands on the site of the ancient Clusium, one of the twelve cities of the Etrurian League, once the most important political capital in Etruria, and famous in history for—among many other circumstances—the King Porsena, whose conquest of Rome (expressly stated by Tacitus and confirmed by other writers) the vanity of the Romans tried to conceal by their stories of the superhuman prowess of the single-handed Roman who encountered him on the Janiculum; of his keeping the whole Etruscan army at bay while his comrades broke down the bridge behind him; and of the equally superhuman fortitude of C. Mucius, the would-be assassin of Porsena, who burnt off his right hand for the Etruscan monarch, to pretended to have thrust his hand into the fire upon the altar, and there let it burn. Clusium is also memorable for the marvellous ornaments in the shape of Plinth and Vases of the mausoleum and labyrinth of Porsena. The town is now literally undermined by subterranean passages of which although some of them were possibly connected with the sewerage of the ancient city, there can be no doubt that the greater part of which are still a mystery. Four principal tunnels, which have been explored, and which are celebrated throughout Europe for their contents, have each been claimed as the work of the emperors of Rome; nevertheless, it is now generally believed that the tomb of Porsena has yet to be discovered. The sepulchral monuments, however, the vases, and the treasure so profusely scattered about, with their paintings, or bas-reliefs, the bronzes, fossilum, or bones; the mirrors, or burnished mirrors; and the re-mains of jewellery which have been discovered in the numerous tombs in the neighbourhood of Chiusi, form a most important contribution to our knowledge of that wonderful people, the Etrurians, and, more materially to supply the connecting links between the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. The paintings, for instance, indeed, unique as representations of national manners. From Chiusi being in Tuscan territory, the principal objects of those tombs have not found their way into the British Museum or the Etrurian antiquities of the Museum formed by Pope Gregory XVI., or elsewhere, but are preserved for the most part in the local museum. The most important part of the Etruscan remains preserved in these museums are examples of a description of pottery peculiar to the country and known as the coarse, black, vulgared ware, of rude archaic form, decorated with caricatured grotesque figures of animals and monsters, the style and execution decidedly a drawn and manufactured one anterior that influence of Greek art which at a later period so extensively prevailed in Etruria. It is to be hoped by our Engraving that Chiusi is most picturesquely situated on an acropolis-like eminences (the road to which is a feat in itself for every ascent), and that it is reached by a beautiful lake, to which the city gives its name of Lago di Chiusi. The much larger lake of Trasimeno is situated at some little distance between Chiusi, and Perugia, and is the neighbourhood of Cortona, celebrated throughout Italy for its wines—"d'ogni vino il Re"—and for the Fiera, or Country of Perugia, dear to all admirers of the early works of Raphael and the saintly Umbrian school.

"THE ESCAPE."

We remarked in May last, when we engraved Mr. F. Woolen's "John Gilpin," that the "Ballads and adventures of Mr. Jorkins" and Mr. Border—as described, for instance, in Scott's "Minstrelsy"—offer endless subjects for the artist, but have hitherto been neglected, except by the painter of that picture. We should, however, have excepted another very promising painter, Mr. Beavis. But we had not then seen the clever and sound-looking picture of Mr. Jorkins which we now engrave. In the present picture, by Mr. Beavis, we have the Border, as a matter of course, the marauder, notorious for lifting cattle, evidently a more chivalric and important personage—a Border chieftain, or at least a man who has only been obliged to go for his life, leave fighting even more than plundering. Our impression is confirmed by the quotation which follows the title in the catalogue of the recently-opened Exhibition of the Royal Academy, where the picture was exhibited :—

The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

This is a quotation from the fourth canto of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and describes the exploits of Lord of Harden. We may even suppose that the picture represents this very marauding chief in his younger days :—

Not even the Flower of Yarrow's charms,
In youth, might scare his rage for arms.

After all, the exploits of these border raids and reprisals were generally very similar, whether English or Scotch were the depredators. There was the evening, the moonlight, the signal, and firing of stronghold or village; then, the muster of defenders, the consequent fight, and, sooner or later, the flight before superior numbers. Our artist has caught the stern feeling a fresh and thrilling interest in the Border-stories of daring exploit and hairbreadth escape. And in saying that the picture is full of spirit, so vividly placed before us by Mr. Beavis, and that, too, threatening a Border fere, who, indeed, is having nothing his own way, the horse, mounted, has evidently had to have done mischief enough for many, and who even now seems half disposed to turn upon his persuers—can we say more in praise of the picture? We cannot wrongfully, in concluding a wish that the carbine-bullet will miss, so that, on his powerful horse, he may soon leave his pursuers, and, as the title seems to promise, may safely effect his "escape"?

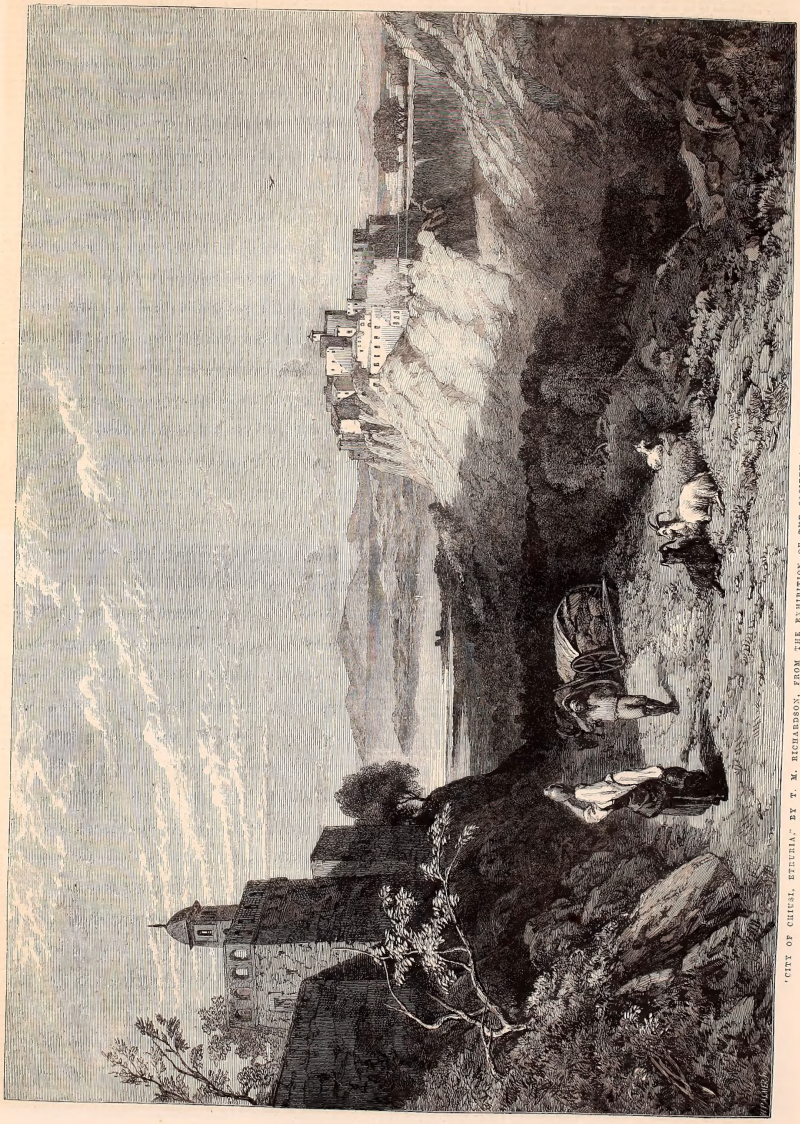
"THE REVERSE OF FORTUNE."

In our late notice of the Paris Exhibition of Fine Arts for the present year we alluded to this picture. The subject is sufficiently expressive to render a detailed description unnecessary; but how beautiful the artist expresses in her work what noblemen call expression we perceive in the face and attitude of this bereaved woman as she offers her jewels for sale to the calculating Jew! Her child, who is constantly old enough to comprehend the extent of the misfortune, appears to sympathise with the mother's grief. The whole picture, which manifestly deprecates the value of the offered jewels, is drawn with remarkable power, and painted in a manner which strongly reminds us of the excellence of the late Mr. Hemsley, Shepherd. The exhibition of "The Reverse of Fortune," Mdlle. Amanda Foughere has displayed the same high order of excellence which she has so often shown, and the same depth of sentiment which have characterised her previous contributions to the Salons of the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, where her works always attract much of the public admiration.

An elegantly-bound album, containing a set of entirely new photographs of the Royal Family, has been issued by Messrs. A. Marion, Son, and Co., of Soho-square.

The new instrument of Mr. Rowsell, called the Graphoscope, by which photographs of any singer description may be subjected to a powerful magnifying lens, is calculated to be of great advantage to view those who are short-sighted, and clearly discerned by the naked eye.

The new Act to extend the Factory Acts has been printed, and contains several important provisions. The object of the statute is twofold—to provide for the effectual cleansing and ventilation of factories and to regulate the labour of children, young persons, and women employed therein. The factories to which the Act applies are those used for the manufacture of earthenware (except bricks and tiles), the manufacture of lucifer matches, of percussion-caps, of cartridges, paper-staining, and the finishing of lace, and of fustian cutting, and any process incidental to such fustian cutting. An occupier of a factory may not employ more than 6d. With the view of the possibility of receiving £10 per hour, and to ensure cleanliness and ventilation, which rules are to be approved of by the Secretary of State; and if a child, which rules are to be approved of by the Secretary of State; and if a person employed in the factory should make default not to be taken in factories penalty of £1. The Act provides that medical certificates of fitness for employment for the purposes mentioned, and also prescribes the age of children to be employed—not under eleven years of age.



'CITY OF CHIUSI, ETRURIA.' BY T. M. RICHARDSON, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE ESCAPE," BY R. BEAVIS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 163.



"THE REVERSE OF FORTUNE," BY MADEMOISELLE AMANDA FOUGÈRE, FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—SEE PAGE 163.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE "extra-parliamentary utterances" and the "silly season" have set in severely with the newspapers. Letters upon all subjects, from the successive dotters to the little gaps of large or regius- cide, as practised amongst bees, at once amuse and astonish us; and, finally, have been all through the Session uncivilly cast neglected, dare to peep out in the public press, and to show their coy little noses in the columns of a review. The last subject involved in what is styled "a storm in a tea-cup" is the sweet and ready resource of moral men, and bankrupts of bigamy mere beggarly shambles, finds a magician, and the author—alas, for the touch, and artistic feeling. Such are the plums which make our literary pudding, and which we anti-industrial Jack Horners pick out while lying on the beach at Scarborough, or walking the bright, dry streets of London-super-Mare. The next books—shall course, murder, conspiracy that eternal thing, the Napoleon, or a concluding volume of volumes conclude? When will the Napier family shut up? We put Revelations, and with due deference, we ask, When does not one correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon I. be brought to a conpublished?

Luckily, as we have nothing to talk about, the weather has put in its claim, and the great drought, which is, or has been, the greatest we have had for some seven years or more, has kindly filled up the important space in the Echoes of our dinner tables. Sad stories of paper mills, and all mills worked by water power, being stopped have been told; and, in addition to the evil of the poor losing their work, we have had a paund, and of sheep dying for want of water. When does not one the accounts of the drought have been exaggerated, and in the north and south eastern parts of England it may be said to be at an end. The Lawes will be an average good one. The drought, we find from letters and advices, has extended itself not only through Europe but to India and also to America, except, perhaps, to that celebrated Valley, the producer of which the Confederates have so kindly reaped for the Federals. But if the crop of wheat, barley, and oats is to be one of total troubles springs up finely. Mr. Fessenden appeals from the bankers to the people himself, for a loan to pay the arrears of the army. Mr. Vallandigham, "with several thousand others," is in prison; and, which touches us more nearly, a North-Western confederation, Northern ladies, have, by the deliberation, decided that Captain Semmes and the crew rescued by the Deerhound are worthy with all of war, United States. Here, then, is a very pretty little bone for John Bull, and Uncle Sam to amuse themselves in picking.

A number of gentlemen who have sympathies with Mrs. Longworth-Yelverton have already commenced collecting a subscription for the purpose of that gentlemanly lady. We cannot help approving their generous enthusiasm, even while we ask them a leading question. One calls to mind the proud and grand saying of Cato, that "while the good cause warpa shad," and feels that it is a duty to support the cause of the who are in such distress, or in any kind of misery or oppression. The law has not been kind to Mrs. Yelverton; it has been very fair; very few of its quirks, and has a double sense; it is so obscure that it Judges four will confuse it, and so intricate that four another; it really our many thousand lawyers, is done not one to devote his energies and his life to the purification and simplification of the law, for the benefit of their fatal act like the charmed shirt of Nessus? will it cling around us till our death?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not so acute a statesman as we and many others believe him to be if he cannot be give notice next Session of a very sweeping alteration in the Income-tax. Complaints, and a present dozens of letters attest that it is absolutely of the utmost danger for any one to become a member of Parliament. Even Cobbett and all else wonderful clerks of Mr. Disraeli's sketching, at cruquet, comes down upon the Income-tax. Rather than fight the Crown, and having a very wholesome dread of that "pot ask, no virtue extant? The indignation of The, there, is this state of things is natural enough, and Mr. Gladstone will do well to attend to it. The Jupiter of the dark lane of Downing Chancellor to Empson and Dudgeon, who in Henry VIII.'s time revived such names as Crafty and Sly unanimously applied to people who rudely touch his pocket. The fact seems to be that this unfortunate Income-demand man has gone on long enough. No doubt there is much to be said on the other side; but, nevertheless, it is a most unfortunate thing for property that Parliament is so anxious to open to further claim. The assessment ought to be considered settled after the lapse of two, or at the most three, years. The idea of a man's son coming now for part of a legacy which was distributed in the year 1824 is something preposterous.

Denmark is divided and Germany is—not content. Schleswig-Holstein, and Lauenburg and many adjacent islands, will pass over to Germany, and own the mild reign and light government of the Prussian Monarchs no longer. At the extreme point of Jutland, too, the lodgings of the troops and officials connected with the signalling will be changed, if there is grim sarcasm in the assurance that, after these expenses are paid, the "surplus of the ordinary revenue" is to be considered settled but cold comfort. The half friends of the dismembered kingdom, or rather the Shrubite, friends of Job, when they tell her, "Denmark," they say, "must look Pope laid down, which of his possessions and he vowed to play his part game with the rest. There is hardly any reason to be Englishman who does not feel humiliated and ashamed at this news. Nay, only ourselves are disturbed that he absolutely refuses to do so. The gentleman is so indeed, the poor Danes have already, it would seem, had enough of prophetical cheer's "Great Tribulation." So far back as 1859, it be a tripartite division of Europe, and the division to take place is into the Pan-Sclavonic, Pan-Teutonic, and Pan-Latin Governments, and pieces of, and arrangements, Mackay and Whitworth: Coles and Reed defend us! Where are we to go? Will they divide us? Will kingdoms and names belonged to Russia, Ireland to its beloved France, and England to its more than ancient friendship with Germany, that admirable race, and less than kind? Does Garibaldi share in the depression caused by these threatening prospects? From private advices we hear that his health does not improve, and that he is obliged to take to bed often down with disappointment, and that he fears that, after all, his dream of an Italy united and free from the Alps to the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Genoa to the Adriatic, will never be a reality, at least while he lives.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem "Enoch Arden"—the name has been changed from "Hyde of the Sea Cliff"—has been partly seen by reviewers, although, as we write, the book is actually published. The poem, or short story, gives the title; the remainder is made of very remarkable one. The Laureate treads the same ground, but in a different step, as Robert Browning in his "Caliban on Setebos," that is, he gives a vivid picture of a low, brutal instinct reasoning on the power of the Almighty. In Tennyson's poem the farmer is about to meet his God, and the picture of the moment, obstinate, dying soul is remarkable. Contrast it with the last part of the "May Queen," another deathbed, and read it with all its rough, north-country dialect, and the reader will find one of the most vivid and remarkable dialect, the language. The dialect is as well preserved as in those charming pieces written by a poet too little known, Edwin Waugh.

THE THEATRES.

A new farce, written by the author of "Toi on parle Français," and entitled "My Wife's Maid," was produced at the Adelphi on Monday. It is very amusing and full of bustle, but depends on account of either the nature or the number of its incidents. For these the author substitutes his skill in producing confusion by means of disguises and affairs. Mr. Lysimachus Tooter (Mr. J. L. Toole), a young man with romantic tendencies, who pretends to be a member of Parliament to his inamorata (Miss Oliver), whom he meets in Battersea-fields, on the other part too, assumes the character of a lady's maid, and The romantic youth is betrothed to Miss Amanda Whiffleton (Mrs. A. Swanborough), but manifests a strange shyness in the course of his courtship, owing to his mind having been filled with notions of female attire. But he has to dine with Mrs. Whiffleton, who has also invited Captain Whiffleton (Mr. R. Phillips), a man of mysterious and disposed to jealousy. Somehow suspicion, and in the object of Tooter's regard has excited his ands an affray with his wife. Acting upon the apprehension that more than one violent scene will follow, the latter, harassed with the discovery that his supposed lady is Mr. Tooter, his servant. Several complications ensue, and then take place until the statement that he has married the maid is made the case. Barbara Perkins, the sentimental maid-servant, disgusted at finding that Tooter is a man, and not a lady, as after all, exactly explains the circumstances and the mysterious conduct of Tooter, and by her grace her the dress which she Barbara, and Mr. Toole begs all to favour into the sentimentalities of the romantic youth. Mr. Paul Bedford was at home in the character of Mr. Whiffleton, whose grandlicence was unbounded, and pointed as a model housewife should be. Mr. Phillips, in the Captain, was the cause of much fun, and the new farce may be considered successful.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

RESPIRATION OF FLOWERS.—The following is a resumé of the researches on this subject lately made by the Academy of Sciences by M. Garreau:—1. Flowers, in a limited atmosphere of common air, absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid in proportions which vary. 2. The cases in which these flowers absorb more oxygen than they exhale are those phenomena become identical, the proportion of carbonic acid to that of oxygen with the plant and whose weight is equal. 3. Generally, for flowers cut from the stem, the absorption of oxygen is greater than the quantity of carbonic acid, but there are some cases in which the experiments is made under a greater or less degree of light than when in extreme darkness. 4. The ordinary air is richer in oxygen than it is become more marked. 5. The flower is not developed in proportion to its this may be due to a more energetic assimilation, which has attained its complete development, or else to a more energetic respiration. 6. The flower, in fact, is not an inert statute the flower (the pistil and the stamens) exhale carbonic acid. 7. The elements which enter into the composition of flowers contain the largest quantity of oxygen and give off the largest proportion of carbonic acid.

A NEW HYDRO-CARBON was discovered by M. Belchamp when experimenting on petroleum some years ago, at a temperature between 150 deg. and 180 deg. He found that the most volatile portion of petroleum, which he called "petrolene," was the best point of xylene and cumene. After some time and labour, he succeeded in obtaining a quantity of a liquid to which he gave the name of "benzoline," and which he subjected to various purifying processes. This substance he now describes (in a communication to the Academy of Sciences) as being perfectly colourless, and as possessing, in some cases, a density or rather of that of toluene, but more frequently, with an odour reminding him of that of boiling peas. It is very volatile, and possesses other properties which will distinguish it from the other homologues of benzole. Further researches are promised when more complete data on the subject, and promises to communicate any new results obtained.

THE GAUT OF NEW CALEDONIA.—In the *Annals of Natural History* we find a few additional particulars concerning the animal in a letter from Dr. Macgillivray of Sydney, read to the Zoological Society. The animals are rather plentiful in the forests of New Caledonia, and are hunted by means of a slip-knot on a strong stretch of ground that certain there are two species, the one very different from the other. The smaller species is the one described by Dr. Segot is a female of the other. The smaller and much handsomer one is described by Dr. Macgillivray as having a "dark brown fur, with a white throat and generally of darker plumage. These two kinds do not interbreed with dark stripes together. These two kinds do not interbreed with each other. The smaller kind, as Dr. Macgillivray himself had them, they were always fighting; and, although always getting the worst of the battle, they would not desist. The larger kind is said to be very destructive to the molecules of ordinary oxygen as an excited condition. The molecules of ordinary oxygen as an excited condition. The molecules of ordinary oxygen as an excited condition. The

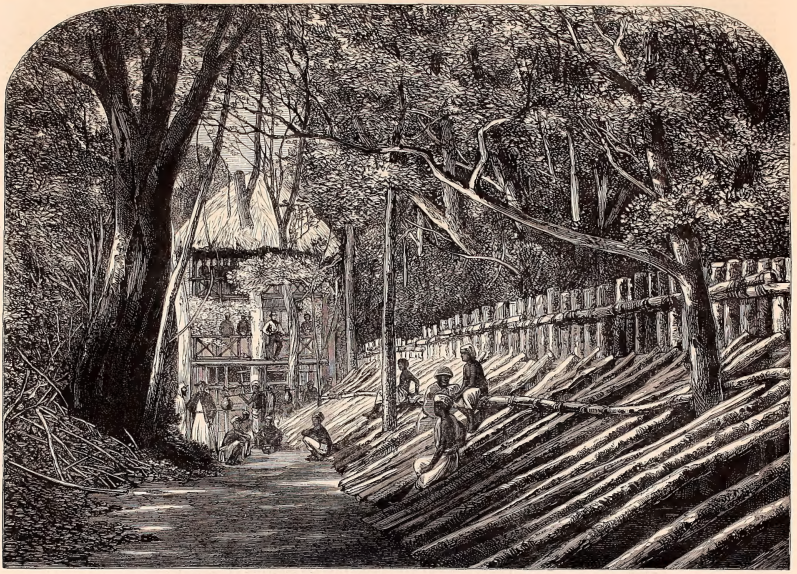
NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE "Queen of Watering-places" was never more numerously visited upon, not even "when George the Third was King" and the future Fourth Regent, than during the late Brighton meeting. The standard of hotel and other charges during race-time is at all places a source of approbation to intending visitors, and Brighton was always allowed to take high rank in that line. But extortion will sooner or later prove its own avenger; and while the direct and quick communication with London has been eagerly embraced by the metropolitan, who return London has been eagerly embraced by the metropolitan, who return home to rail in England—with its luxurious comforts and moderate fares, to dwell at length upon the miseries of Brighton—a Sussex "Tom Tiddler's ground" where "everything is nothing" and "nothing is everything"—the Grand Hotel—the "Escurial" of such day to their friends, which exacted an enormous tribute for bread, service, &c., "Strange, but he can get better winners in France than he could in England!" We are not surprised to hear on Wednesday that Earl Poulett was elected a member of the worth noting, except that Earl Poulett was elected a member of the Brighton Race Club. A Plate of 100 sovs. on Thursday was the occasion of a "scene." The rider, T. Adams, on Anti-Macassar, who run second, was so very glaring that on returning into the inclosure he was assailed with the choicest epithets of the turf vocabulary; indeed, had the jockey any sensibility left after his exertions to play the part of Captain Armstrong, he must have wished himself anywhere but in Brighton.

The Lewes meeting has of late years brought up the rear of the series of horse gatherings. This, of the least pretentious of our ventures of the enterprising and popular lessee and clerk of the course, may be safely pronounced his best, both as regards the advantage accruing to himself and the character of the sport afforded to the public. The meeting, as a whole, was everything that could be wished: but there was one slight hitch on the second day (Saturday), which may not pose "the Admiral" himself, should he be appealed to. Hope, entered for the Railway Nursery Handicap, was handed in the weights appeared, on the first day of Brighton races. Messrs. Weatherby properly considered that, her owning colours having been altered, she was out of the hands of the handicapper, who, therefore, did not include her name in the handicap, and they consequently returned her as "drawn" in the next issue of the *Racing Calendar*. The owner of the second horse, Mr. James Smith, than whom a more straightforward and genuine sportsman does not exist in England, was somewhat sore on the point; but he scorns the idea of a petty or frivolous "objection," and he will most likely leave it to the sense of justice and fairness of the Jockey Club in dealing with the question.

Of turf gossip, generally, there is a dearth, almost as much so there has been of rain. Bloodless may pronounce us, but the Derby under a new ownership; he is announced for sale, his price being 1000 gs. Lord Bateman has by no means made up his mind to abandon it, however, just now, more especially after having given the turf pursuit of a popular sport, more especially after having given the turf pursuit of a popular sport, more especially after having given the turf pursuit of a popular sport

MODE OF CAPTURING WILD ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.

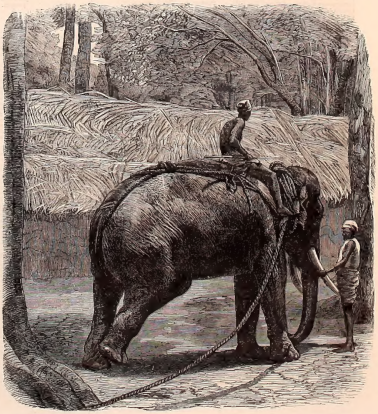


AN ELEPHANT KRAAL, WITH THE "GRAND STAND" FOR ENGLISH VISITORS.

"Mr. Jayatelike, of Kornegalle, and Conburewattewelle Kattenahatmeya." The former of these gentlemen, especially, is much praised by the Colombo newspapers for the consummate generalship which he displayed. The first elephant which got into the kraal, having drunk too greedily of the pool after being deprived of water for so many days, fell down and died. About twenty more elephants came in that night. On the next morning, Tuesday, the 25th, the interior of the kraal presented a curious scene. The thirsty and famished animals were pacing restlessly to and fro in the tank, or pond, which their feet had churned into a fetid mass of black mud, with the dead elephant lying in the midst. They looked a complete picture of woe and despair. Sometimes one would stop to heap the mud over his head and back in a manner expressive of hopeless misery. Sometimes one would stroke with his trunk the body of his prostrate comrade. An elephant, bolder than the rest, would head a feeble attempt to charge through the barriers, but would be frightened back by a few shouts from the people who were perched on the palisade. There were several calves, with their dams, in this herd; and one little fellow, not much bigger than a pig, walking between its mother's fore legs, and protected by her trunk, as it pitifully floundered about in the mud, and at last fell fast asleep, in spite of the commotion around it, won the sympathy and commiseration of the ladies. They had a large space of the inclosure cleared for them, in front of the grand stand, to give them a good view of the proceedings. This was done, in a very summary fashion, by the aid of two tame elephants belonging to the roads department. Crash went tree after tree, as the mighty beasts pressed their foreheads against them and broke them down with the facile but resistless power of a hydraulic ram. When the trees were prostrated, the branches were crushed to the ground by the feet and trunks of these untiring and sagacious levellers. A few of the larger trees were left standing, to which the wild elephants might be securely bound. The first elephant noosed was a fine young animal of two years of age. He was singled out of the herd by a couple of tame tuskers, and driven by them from the tank. As he was stepping over the trunk of a prostrate tree a noose was adroitly slipped round one of his hind legs. Finding

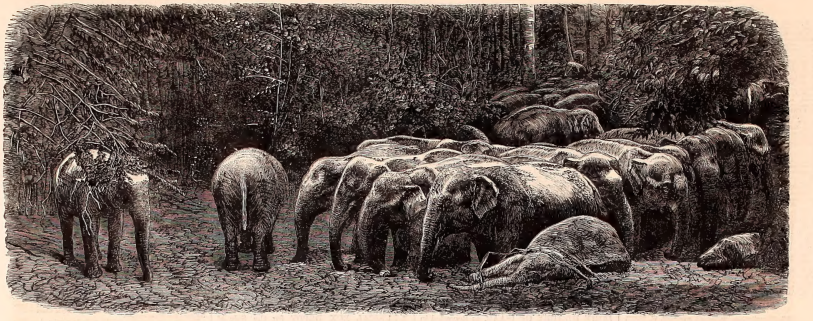


THE ALARM.



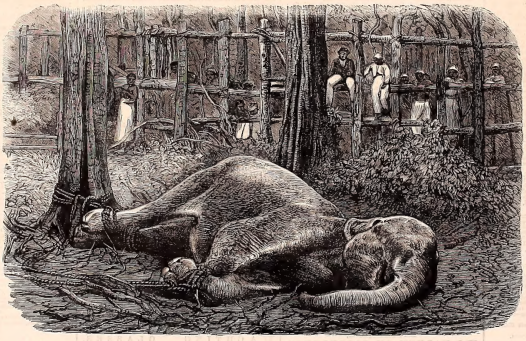
TESTING THE ROPE.

MODE OF CAPTURING WILD ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON.



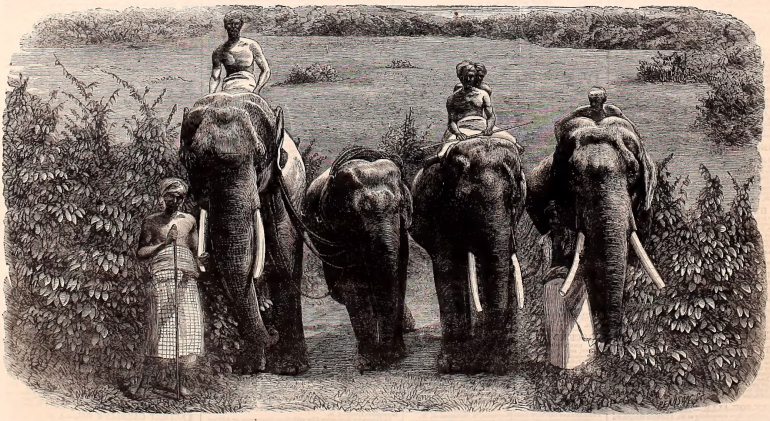
HERD OF WILD ELEPHANTS.

himself a captive, after a few efforts to break the cord, he threw himself on the ground with a loud cry, and was dragged off by the leg, by one of the tuskers, like a sack of potatoes, into the open space in front of the grand stand. The two tuskers then placed themselves on each side of him, and after a vigorous resistance he was bound by three of his legs to a tree and firmly secured. Often the unfortunate beast made frantic efforts to regain his liberty; sometimes trying to tear away the cords with his trunk, sometimes pulling with all his might against the relentless fetters; occasionally, in utter despair, he would dash himself upon the ground, uttering piteous cries to his dam, who stood close by looking on in sulky silence and expressing her maternal sorrow by heaping dust upon her head. To describe the noosing of one elephant is to describe the noosing of all. In every case there was the same unavailing resistance, the same ultimate exhaustion. Nothing was more remarkable than the contrast between the kind consideration shown by the tame elephants in their treatment of the young wild ones and the severity with which they reduced the older and more refractory ones to submission. During the process of noosing a young one they would try and coax him into obedience by stroking him with their trunks,



AN ELEPHANT NOOSED.

and even putting choice pieces of cocoanut into his mouth; while they did not hesitate to plunge their trunks into the flesh of an old one, but not before all other means of quieting his resistance had been tried and failed. When the noosed elephant had remained tied for a few hours, and his spirit was somewhat broken, he was led down to the river between two of the tame ones, being firmly secured by ropes which were passed round his neck and the necks of his conductors. In one case an elephant more refractory than the rest required an escort of five tame ones to lead him to the river. Here the poor animals were able at last to slake their burning thirst and lave their heated bodies in the fresh, cool water of the river, which they drank and drank again with ever-renewed avidity. After that they were led back and secured to different trees in the neighbourhood of the kraal. We must not forget the ceremony of naming the elephant; this takes place when the animal is first mounted by a rider. A young elephant, which was assigned to Jayatilake Modliar, was formally bestridden within a few minutes of its noosing, and received from him the name of Horetella, or "Darling." The number of elephants captured was forty-five, three of which died. The rest of the herd were allowed to escape.



TAMING A WILD ELEPHANT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

BANKRUPTS.

R. PEGG, London-road, Surrey, dairyman.—T. MAUGHAM, London, Wood-street.—J. HEYTON, West Ham, Essex.—A. BARLOW, Old Bromford, Ingrebuilder.—M. KILLINGLEY, Agnes-street, Southwark, corn-chandler.—E. HACK, Wood's-buildings, Curtain-road, chair manufacturer.—E. CAY, Stafford-square, Pentonville, cabinet-maker.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, tailor.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bristol, sempster.—E. FRANK, Wem, ironmonger.—E. EDWARDS, Ivychurch, Great Quarter-street and Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, builder.—J. E. GILL, Sheffield, Blackbank-road, millwright.—W. H. BAYNON, Pentlebury-street and Richmond, innkeeper, grocer.—J. WARD, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.—J. WARD, Spring-gate-mews, Spring-gardens.—J. WRIGHT, jun., Millbray-park, Stoke Newington.—J. R. ALLAN, Hampton-road, East Ham, Essex, surveyor.—J. PAGE, Cornbrook, Lancaster, brewer, coachmaker.—A. G. JARVIS, Peppercorn, Southwark, wharfinger.—J. PARKER, Bedford, Bedfordshire, draper.—W. PAGE, Bedford, Bedfordshire, draper.—J. SELLWOOD, Salisbury, saddler.—T. WELLS, Broadstairs, Kent, tailor.—H. M. ELDERTON, Long Buckby, Northampton, M.R.C.S.—J. MORGAN, Bridgwater, Somerset, Post Chaise, merchant.—H. and F. MAGNUS, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, merchants.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Manchester, commission agent.—W. HALL, Birmingham, engraver.—J. BARRETT, Birmingham, electro-plate manufacturer.—C. T. and E. KENNETT, Birmingham, jewellers.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Manchester, commission agent.—J. HALL, Bedford, Bedfordshire, draper.—W. HALL, Bedford, Bedfordshire, draper.—W. WAGSTAFF, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, innkeeper.—A. JONES, Chester, draper.—H. H. UDALL, Brecon, Notts, plumber.—E. JOHNSON, Nottingham, commission agent.—J. and J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—E. SAMUEL, Whitechapel, jun., Preston, hatter.—E. W. O'HAY, Dudley, Worcester, draper.—S. WARREN, Dudley, Worcester, draper.—W. TAYLOR, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, draper.—T. BRADBURN, Keeley, Lancaster, carrier.—J. LEWIS Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, draper.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Manchester.—E. C. WOOD, Manchester.—J. WELLS, York, butcher.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

BANKRUPTCY.

G. BONE, Edward's-place, Battersea, grocer.—T. W. SCOTT, Bishopsgate-street Without, draper.—C. S. WILLIAMS, Mansion-house-chambers, Queen-street, Cheapside, solicitor.—J. and W. Lister and Co., Manchester, cotton-spinners.—J. and W. DRESSER, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant.—T. J. HOLLIS, Parliament-street, North Town, general dealer.—J. and W. RULLEN Dover, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—W. G. LEWIS, Bristol, tailor.—J. and W. DRESSER, Great St. Helen's, City, merchants.—J. CHAPMAN, Bristol, tailor.—J. HOLLIS, Bristol, tailor.—J. HOLLIS, Bristol, tailor.—J. HOLLIS

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS for ONE MONTH are now issued from PADDINGTON, Victoria, Hammersmith, Kensington, Notting-hill, Chelsea, Battersea, Farringdon-street, Pimlico, and Clapham-junction, and from Metropolitan Railway, to CHALFONT, and CHESHAM; and from Hammersmith, Richmond, Linden, Ilfracombe, &c., Teignmouth, Torquay, Totnes, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, &c. Also Weymouth and the Channel Islands. North Wales—Aberystwith, Dolgelly, Barmouth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, Carnarvon, Llanberis, Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, &c. Also to the Isle of Man, Bath, Bristol, South Wales—Swansea, Carmarthen, New Milford, Tenby, &c.
Tickets are issued for Circular Tours in North and South Wales by the Irish Sea.
Tickets for the Tour of the Valley of the Wye, &c.
Tickets to Bath, Bristol—Windermere, Ilfracombe, Clevedon, Furness Abbey, Penrith, &c.
Yorkshire—Scarborough, Harrogate, &c.
Ireland—Killarney, Limerick, Lisdoonvarna, &c.
Tickets are also issued from most of the principal stations, may be obtained at the Town Receiving Offices, and at Receiving Offices at Kensington, Shepherd's Bush, and Hammersmith.
J. GRUNDY, General Manager.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, Regent-street (corner of Argyll-place), and 55, Cornhill, London, and Brighton. SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS up to life-size taken daily. Specimen on view. List of prices per post.

BENSON, JAMES WILLIAM, Watch and Clock Maker, by special warrant of appointment, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition of 1862, and of the Westminster Clock, and Watches used in the Arctic Expedition, 1861. Medals for time, social, and horological merits. Class 33 and 15. Established 1749—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

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BENSON'S WATCHES.—Adapted for every clime, climate, and country. Wholesale and retail from 200 guineas to 5 guineas.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, vertical, repeating, centre hands, keyless, seconds, keyless, centre seconds, chronographs, centre hands, presentation, and railway, in suit all climates.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—London-made full jewelled, in hunting cases from £10 10s.; silver from £6 6s.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Swiss watches of the highest quality, from £2 2s.; silver from £1 15s. 6d. 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S PATENT WATCH—gold, £30 and £35; silver, £10 and £20.
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BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH—Gold, £23; silver, £11 10s.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

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3 Gravy Spoons 10 — 3 13 4 3 Gravy Spoons 12 — 4 0 0
6 Salt Spoons (gilt) 6 — 1 16 0 6 Salt Spoons (gilt) 8 — 2 4 0
1 Soup Ditto 12 — 3 12 0 1 Soup Ditto 16 — 4 16 0
6 Sauce Spoons (gilt) 10 — 3 0 0 6 Sauce Spoons (gilt) 12 — 3 12 0
1 Fish Slice 12 — 3 12 0 1 Fish Slice 16 — 4 16 0
12 Tea Spoons 20 — 3 18 4 12 Tea Spoons 24 — 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 4 — 1 6 8 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 5 — 1 13 4
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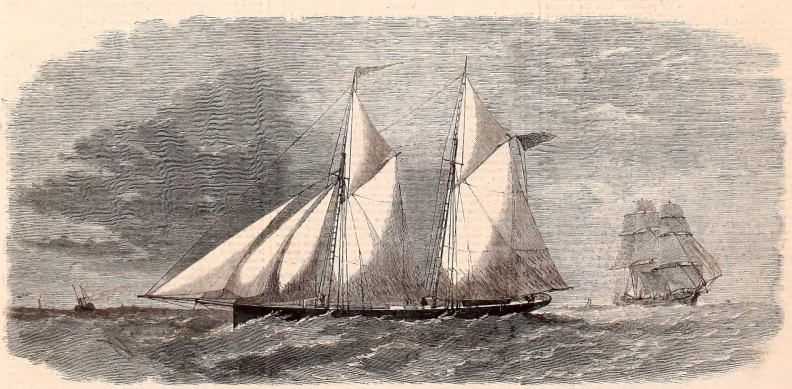
THE LAST-ELECTED MEMBER AND ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SINCE our biographical notices of Messrs. Boxall, Weekes, Goodall, and Lejeune, upon the promotion of the three first-named from the rank of Associate of the Royal Academy to that of full membership, and the election of the last to be an Associate, the artists whose portraits are engraved have also been elected. Mr. Cooke has passed from among the Associates into the higher grade, and Messrs. Stephens, Leighton, and Calderon have attained the preliminary degree of A.R.A. Besides these changes and additions, Mr. Millais has been elevated among the "first forty;" but, as a portrait and biographical notice of that distinguished and popular artist have already appeared in our columns, we need not repeat them on this occasion. The four Portraits are engraved from photographs taken by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

E. W. COOKE, R.A., F.R.S.

Mr. Cooke, the eminent marine and landscape painter, is the son of a distinguished engraver, and was born in London, in 1811. His first effort in art consisted in drawing the plants illustrating the "Botanical Cabinet" and "London's Encyclopedia." He afterwards turned his attention to views of shipping of which he etched and published a large collection. In 1833 he commenced painting in oil, and has frequently visited Italy, France, Spain, Africa, and Holland in the prosecution of his art. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1851. It would be impossible within our limits to enumerate a tithe of the large pictures by this artist, and the number of small studies and pocket-book memoranda he has executed is very great. Suffice it to say, that the great majority of Mr. Cooke's larger pictures are views off Holland and Venice, with shipping, varied in recent years by some views off the coast of Spain and the opposite seaboard of Morocco, Barbary, and Tangiers. The painter's many versions of Venetian subjects are generally, when compared to the illusory idealisations, more or less, of Prout, Turner, Holland, and some others, very remarkable for their matter-of-fact truthfulness and serviceable for their corrective reality. Perhaps the most noteworthy exception to Mr. Cooke's favourite subjects was the representation of "H.M.S. Terror in the Ice of a Frozen Strait," exhibited in 1860. The scientific attainments of the artist, frequently evinced in his accurate depiction of natural phenomena, was not long since recognised by the Royal Society in their election of him as a Fellow. Mr. Cooke has displayed a great deal of benevolent feeling in regard to the establishment of life-boat stations along the coast. As we stated recently, on the occasion of engraving a picture by him of "The Ramsgate Life-boat," he has not only given the production of his pencil in furtherance of this excellent object, but he has contributed at one time a donation of £200 for the same purpose.

The prime characteristic of Mr. Cooke's art is literal fidelity to nature. He is probably the most scientifically accurate painter we possess. His pictures not merely gratify the lovers of realism in art by their exact reproduction of the outward aspects of the natural world, but they satisfy the geologist, botanist, meteorologist, architect, and shipbuilder. Thus his works have a kind of documentary as well as art value: they are in the highest degree instructive as well as pleasing. While the artist admires in them extreme skill and truth of imitation and great technical finish and completeness, the man of science draws from them trustworthy data for his conclusions, and the traveller or cosmical student finds in them abundant materials to refresh his memory or enlarge his knowledge.



THE WEST HARTLEY NO. 1, A NEW FLAT-BOTTOMED SCHOONER FOR THE COAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Mr. Cooke's conscientious and scrupulous respect for the facts which he sets himself to record has led to his being sometimes described as a "topographical" painter; or, with Stanfield, Creswick, and David Roberts (especially in their earlier and more careful styles), as a "prosaic" painter. But, except for the purpose of compendious characterisation, and so implying much more than they literally mean, these terms would be very unjust as applied to this painter. True it is that his works are unusually descriptive of the topography of a scene, and hence they have the simple directness and comparative want of suggestiveness of prose in them; but they have many indications of artistic feeling in the choice of subject and point of view, but, above all, in the selection of effect. What "topographical" painter could paint the "terror of tempest" as Mr. Cooke has done? Is there, to muscular Christianity, a poetry in this painter's presentation of the wild, wet disaster of the German Ocean, with its black storm-cloud pinions driving through maddening waves the dancing life-boat, the drifting galiot, or wounded Indiaman beyond? Is there not a touch of sheer art in there no sweet sentiment of Nature's loveliness and glory in some of this painter's later versions of the glowing sky and golden sea, where the sun sinks beneath the glittering domes and campanili which fringe the Venetian lagune? We have the utmost reverence for the higher manifestations of imaginative power in art, but rather than anything short of this—rather than that pretentious mediocrity which is so numerous here as in poetry—give us the honest, manly, truthful, if any so like to term it, of such a "topographical" painter as Mr. Cooke.

EDWARD BOWRING STEPHENS, A.R.A.

Mr. Edward Stephens, one of the best and most promising of our younger sculptors, is a native of Bodmin, Cornwall, which has been connected with some of the artist's most important works. At a comparatively early age he became articled pupil for five years to one of the very eminent sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, now on the list of voluntarily-retired Royal Academicians. In 1843 the young student gained the silver medal of the Royal Academy, for a bas-relief entitled "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." Subsequently, he studied for three years in that great school of design for sculptors—even as than painters—Rome. Since Mr. Stephens commenced his independent professional career he has produced and exhibited, principally at the Royal Academy, numerous works, of which the following may be instanced as amongst the most remarkable—viz., a lifesize marble statue of the late Lord Rollo, sculptured for Pitcairnfield, Perthshire; a large group of "Satan Tempting Eve;" another large group of "Satan Vanquished" (both in the Great Exhibition of 1851); a lifesize figure of "A Decrstalker;" "Eve Contemplating Death" (1853); "Group of Ecphocryne and Cupid" (1856); "Mercy on the Battle-field" (1858); and "The Angel of the Resurrection" (1861). In 1862 Mr. Stephens contributed to the Academy Exhibition the model for a colossal statue of Peace, or "Sir Thomas Dyke Acland," afterwards executed in marble and erected at Exeter. Last year the sculptor exhibited a model for another large statue for his native city—that of the late "Earl Fortescue," in his Peer's robes, which has been executed in marble and lately erected by public subscription; also, a marble statue of the "Earl of Lonsdale," seated, which was placed in the centre of the sculpture-gallery, and, although quite a recent production, the artist was very generally admired; and a third larger work in marble—a statue of "Alfred the Great," commissioned by the Corporation of the city of London, and placed as one of the series of statues on the new colonnade of the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. This current year Mr. Stephens has exhibited a model for a bronze statue of the late Duke of Bedford, in peer's robes, now about to be erected in Tavistock, besides these noteworthy poetical and memorial sculptures—the variety and merits of which prove the range of the artist's powers and the advantages he has derived from his early and thoroughly professional education—Mr. Stephens has executed many busts of eminent and illustrious men. Mention should also be made of two small marble figures in bas-relief, commissioned by the late Prince Consort as part of the "Comus" decorations of the summer-house of the gardens of Buckingham Palace. We think it due to the sculptor, A.R.A., to add that he should not be confounded with another sculptor of the same surname. We ourselves inadvertently attributed the satisfactory statue of the late Sir Isaac Goldsmid to St. Pauls's to Mr. "Edward" instead of Mr. Alfred Stevens—the latter being the sculptor who, as we rightly observed (then, as since, unknown in the country gained the first premium for one of the two colossal figures for the Pediment of the Royal Exchange, but who failed on the first interment in a competition from which several of the most able English sculptors abstained to enter), was selected some few years back, by Lord John Manners to execute his model for a Wellington monument to be placed in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, and is comprising a dome, and canopy, and horse on the top! But of this model we have not since heard.

FREDERICK LEIGHTON, A.R.A.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to inspecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in a greater or perhaps equal degree by the attribute of *style*—that is to say, as pursued on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially, perhaps, in this instance, that of Venice. It will interest the reader to find, from the following particulars of Mr. Leighton's earlier life, that this great advantage (as it unquestionably is, rightly used) has been attained by a longer course of foreign study and practice than perhaps any other English painter has pursued.

The artist was born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. His parents generously encouraged inasmuch as they gave him every opportunity for gratifying it. They could not, however, for some years his desire to study art with a view to making it a profession. His first systematic instruction in drawing were received at Rome in the winter of 1842-3, from a painter since dead, named Filippo Gigli. In 1843-4 he was allowed to enter as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a companion and childhood friend for art's sake, with whom this embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, spare moments only being afforded for drawing. The winter of 1845-6 was passed in Florence, and here it was the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Some directions by the young student were then submitted to the celebrated American sculptor, Hiram Powers (for many years a resident at Florence), and the father promised that his decision should depend on the sentiments of his interviewed friend. The estimate of the drawings formed by Powers being highly favourable, the youthful Leighton was permitted to study (in Florence) to devote the whole of his time to painting. Part of the time from 1846 to 1848 he studied in the Academy of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The winter of 1848-9 was passed in Brussels, painting his first finished picture, which represented the story of Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. The succeeding year or so was spent in Paris, copying in the Louvre and attending a life-school. Thence he returned to Frankfort, where he became, and continued till the early part of 1853, a pupil of Edouard Steinle, of Vienna (one of the followers of Overbeck), professor of historical painting at the Academy of this town. Following a custom very common abroad, but, though well deserving imitation, almost unknown in this country, the young English pupil often worked in the professor's studio and helped to execute his (Steinle's) works. And this period several pictures were painted by Mr. Leighton, amongst others a large one of "The Death of Brunelleschi." Here also the artist's winter seasons were next passed at Rome in diligent study and in painting the "picture of Cimabue," represented during the procession (consisting in the picture of Cimabue, his scholars, and admiring Florentine contemporaries) which is said to have accompanied, with great honour and rejoicing, through the streets of Florence to the church of Santa Maria Novella, Cimabue's picture of the Madonna. The exhibition of this work by Mr. Leighton at the Royal Academy, in 1855, was a great surprise to the British public, coming as it did from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it has been re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. Every succeeding appearance of the painter has been regarded with great interest; but it seems to be the general opinion that he has produced no work to compare with the Cimabue picture in importance till the "Dante in Exile" of the recently closed Academy exhibition. During four years after this early and great success the artist resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters; subsequently he has lived in London. In 1856 Mr. Leighton contributed a picture to the Academy exhibition entitled "The Triumph of Music," the subject being Orpheus by the power of his art redeeming his wife from Hades. The Greek fable of Orpheus and Eurydice, it should be remembered, was the subject for a picture in the last exhibition. The following are the titles of the principal pictures exhibited subsequently:—"The Fisherman and the Syren," from a ballad, by Goethe; and "Scene from Romeo and Juliet" (1858); "Looking at the Happy Autumn Fields," &c. (1859); "Cymon—Iphigenia" (1860); "Paolo and Francesca" (1861); "Lesbia and "Leeher ohne Worte" (1861); "Odaliaque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Studying his Dying Servant" (1862); "Abdallah and Zerebel," "A Girl feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Pomegranates," and "Greek Cantharus-vase" (1863). The pictures in the last Academy exhibition have already been mentioned, with the exception of "Golden Hours." The artist has been long engaged upon an elaborate composition painted over the arch opposite the Royal Chantry, which we intend to review at an early opportunity. Mr. Leighton has also exercised many pleasing and successful designs, among which may be named the illustrations to George Eliot's "Romola" and "Dr. Dunsbe."

The great danger of such academic and Continental art-training as Mr. Leighton has enjoyed, and of such technical mastery as that to which he has attained, is mannerism, and a slipshod or artistically too far removed from nature. If Mr. Leighton's works have been criticised in this and other journals for their tendency in those directions, it is, however, but fair that the artist himself, and those who do not feel with the critic, should conclude that the intention has only been to counsel Mr. Leighton to aim at accuracy and truth in minute directness and reality which we firmly believe are alone needed to place him among the very foremost artists of the day.

PHILIP H. CALDERON, A.R.A.

Mr. Calderon, as might be inferred by his patronyme (which, we need not say, is that of one of the greatest dramatists in the age of Spanish extraction. He is the son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, Professor of Spanish literature at King's College, and who was, we believe, the first to introduce the study of that tongue into this country. The subject of this notice was born at Poitiers, in France, May, 1833, and is consequently now only thirty-one years of age. He came over to England with his family in 1846, and began, in 1849, to paint pictures in fair girl, which, Leigh, in the school of Art, Newman-street. In the following year he went to Paris to study in the *atelier* of M. Picot (Membre de l'Institut), a celebrated French artists of the pure Academic style. In 1857 (after producing several minor pictures, remarkable chiefly for their careful drawing) Mr. Calderon exhibited (at Suffolk-street Gallery) his first picture (a "Procession") at the Royal Academy the pathetic picture, since engraved, entitled "Broken Vows," illustrative of one of Longfellow's most popular and supremely touching poems. The grouping and faltering limb, bearing through a garden fence her faithless lover during his return to fair girl, wedding ring overhand. Thenceforward Mr. Calderon has been a regular and prominent exhibitor. In 1858 appeared "The Gaoler's Daughter," a touching incident from the French Revolution; in 1859 "Philip Melancthon pleading Peace between Edward" in 1859 another touching picture of "French Refugees on the Revocation of Nantes Edict;" in 1860 a party of salmagundas or strolling players, by whom it had been arranged and rehearsed, are seen in a barn, regaling with the motto, "Man goeth forth to his work and his labour." Mr. Calderon continued to show a predilection for subjects of pathetic or mournful interest—which may be traced to the artist's strickenhood by the recent and frequently characteristic of the Spanish temperament—in "Never more," 1861; "Elaine," 1862; "Griselda," 1863; "Griselda Reading the Letter," a soldier finding his sweetheart immured in a convent. "The Young Heir's Birthday" in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the last-mentioned year, 1863, was a picture of considerable and delightful nature in the scene. "La Demande en Mariage," displays a command of landscape-painting unusual with the early works of this painter, and, in particular, was precise and somewhat hard from too-obvious carefulness; in this picture the artist has overcome the objectionable minuteness charm of practical skill. A further step was taken the following year in "After the Battle," a party of English peasants finding a little French peasant child in a cottage deserted by the rest of the family, and one wall battered down by cannon; and "Katherine of Aragon," of course, and "Queen" in 1864, the subject of the two pictures, "The British Embassy in Paris on the Day of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," and "Mary Queen only with fame (as she will have engraved); and "The Burial of Hampden," it is not necessary to speak, they being too well known, and having been recently reviewed.

Mr. Calderon's rise in popular estimation has been unusually rapid; the glorious as they were unquestionably possessed many elements of sympathies, contributing, probably, in some measure to this result. In the Academy Exhibition of the present year the artist has a picture of the artist's more recent painting justify the anticipation that Mr. Calderon will rank as one of our most distinguished painters in those branches of historical and "sentiment-genre" painting in which his chief successes have already been won.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter. (2 vols. Saunders, Otley, and Co.) The name of Captain Semmes, first of the Sumter, afterwards of the Alabama, has gone forth into all lands wherever printed news can penetrate or the trumpet-tongue of fame is heard. Henceforth the name of Semmes is historic, and "290" is a charmed number. Sympathisers with Confederates and sympathisers with Federals were equally on the watch and wonder and admiration as they read first how the Sumter, and then how the Alabama, defying and eluding pursuit, suddenly pounced upon their prey. It seemed that a second Paul Jones had arisen in the person of the Phantom Ship' second to be realised. The Federal cruisers were as much at a loss "as if they dodged a water-spirit," and their conversations must often have crossed in their hearts the laws relating to "the marine league" and to "the twenty-four hours' start," which gave their active and audacious foe so many chances of escape. Whether or destruction of another Sumter nor Alabama was to go on for ever causing joy to friends and despair to foes, it was clear that when the Sumter was "laid up," and a fatal Sunday morning dawned upon which Captain Semmes, in the opinion of some people, lost his head and fought the Kearsarge, and the Alabama shared the same fate of wrecks of Cherbourg. The adventures of the two far-famed vessels are now recounted in two volumes which are records of which every man of the private journals and other papers of Commander R. Semmes, C.S.N., and other officers." The account, no doubt, will be eagerly perused; but the lovers of excitement, the revellers in naval battles, and the admirers of "fire-eating" will find very little to entertain them. The only fight (except that with the land one off Cherbourg) in which Captain Semmes was engaged was one off the coast of Texas, when he, with a superior weight of metal, sunk the U.S. gun-boat Hatteras. For the rest, it is a story of eluding stronger vessels, of weathering storms, of capturing and destroying defenceless ships, of disputing about the laws of neutrality, and of coaling neutral ports. What there should have been nothing is not surprising when Captain Semmes, as one of the Alabama's crew—"Many of my fellows," he says, "thought they were shipping in a sort of privateer, where they would have a jolly good time, and get plenty of prize money. They have been woefully disappointed, for I have jerked them down with a strong hand, and now have a well-disciplined ship-of-war. Punishment invariably follows close upon the heels of the offence. It has taken me three or four months to accomplish this; but when I look back at what my little ship's company consisted of one hundred and ten of the most reckless from the gregarines of Liverpool, this is not much," Joining the list few words with Captain Semmes's remarks on the modern sailor has greatly changed in character; he now sticks for pay like a shaper, and seems to have lost his characteristic virtues of adventure" (vol. i. p. 296); and with the notorious fact that the majority of the Alabama's crew were Englishmen. It is inclined to think that "hatred to the flag of the old Union" (vol. ii. p. 293) was not likely to have been amongst "their chief active passions," and that the only reason they were punctually paid was to keep out of it that which is synonymous with workhouse. That they were attached to their captain there is no doubt, and he was evidently popular with every certain; but their attachment makes it more probable that they fought for "Every brush of the Wyndi's" principle than on any other; and, though "one who was hailed from Kearsarge with the offer of a rescue declined it civilly and made his way for the neutral flag" (vol. ii. p. 293), the reason of this kindness was presumed by fear of being made a prisoner than by a chivalrous "detestation of the Yankee." Of course, all allowance must be made for the defeat of the Alabama; for even at billiards the defeated player discovers something in his cue, or the table, or the pockets which was peculiarly unfavourable to him. So fully recognise his failure; but it is clear that if Captain Semmes was aware that the Kearsarge was unfit to be hailed as a foe, he must have known most of them—he ought to have declined the engagement. Besides, it is not very magnanimous to quote Captain Winslow's statement (vol. ii. p. 294) when they are favourable to the Alabama and to doubt them (p. 279 *et seq.*) when they are not. We think, too, that the statement concerning the Kearsarge had laid (*sic*) at anchor close under the critical eye of Captain Semmes. He had no idea of invasion seen that his enemy was not artificially defended." It appears, then, that the Kearsarge was quite willing under these circumstances to fight the Alabama; and as she had been "constructed for fighting purposes," it seems very unlikely that Captain Winslow should have had either inclination or time for getting "iron-clad." It is, nevertheless to read paltry excuses for the misfortune of a gallant gentleman. Captain Semmes fought and lost, and there is an end of it. Insinuations against the truthfulness, fairness, and humanity of his enemy cannot undo the defeat; a dignified silence would have been more becoming. Captain Semmes has done wonderful deeds, and his country has been of wonderful assistance to his cause; it is only to be regretted that his exploits were not as glorious as they were numerous. His presence was to cripple his enemy's commerce, and he did it to a wonder; and it is also the philosopher almost weep to think that so much prudence of human labour—so much expenditure of human beings—should have been ruthlessly sunk in the barren sea, Captain Semmes is ready to publish a second.

Atherstone Priory. By L. N. Comyn. (2 vols. Longmans.) We are introduced at the commencement of this story to a family whose domestic arrangements are a little complicated. Paterfamilias has married a second time, and has two batches of children, towards one set of whom matrimonial ideas and proposals are directed by one mother and towards the other of stepmother. Moreover, a nephew and a niece of hers, themselves only cousins, are living in the house. Now the old song says,

Sixteen we're all by the dozen, Tom;
Fifteen we're all by the dozen, Tom;

and it is astonishing that materfamilias should have forgotten the songster's wise saying (if she ever heard it), and have had no suspicion that attachments would spring between cousins of different sexes. However, her eyes were eventually opened, and the render will learn both how that matrimonial plan was positions a pretty, wilful, but affectionate girl was wooed and won at last by an ugly, but brave and kindhearted, soldier; how deception on the part of others and misunderstandings on the other parts nearly made them forget for a moment his manliness, blighted their married life, and hurried the former to the battle-field, where, by misfortune, the unfortunate learned charity; how, by devotion, a sister regained a brother's love; and how, by trials and troubles, men and women are chastened and improved. The characters is excellently drawn; there is several exquisite scenes—some amusing, some particularly affecting; and the tone throughout is unexceptionable. As our judgment, however, the tale would have been much better had it been shorter, for the incidents tend to spin out, and there is an occasional heaping up of words which is wearisome.

Rare Years in the Ionian Islands. Edited by Viscount Kirkwall. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) Viscount Kirkwall was Private Secretary in the Ionian Islands, and his position upon the Staff of Sir Henry Ward, several Lord High Commissioners, give him the activities of an authority upon the subject about which he writes. He appears to have written it for his own amusement, and so can be expected if he is not blind to the faults of the British rulers, he does not, on the other hand, hide the difficulties with which they had to contend in consequence of the ignorance of the Ionians and the corruption of government. His first volume is full of information and his second of entertainment. In the former he gives a sketch of the Venetians and other Governments which preceded the British Protectorate, together with a review of the personal character of the administration of the British Governors from Sir Thomas Maitland, popularly known as "King Tom," the first Lord High Commissioner, down to Sir Henry Storks, the tenth and last; and in the latter he has gathered together an interesting collection of remarks upon the physical features of the Seven Islands, upon the habits, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, and upon kindred matters, interspersed with personal and other anecdotes. With respect to the destruction of the fortifications at Corfu, he says: "The English of both sexes were eager spectators, approaching as near as they ventured or were permitted. The Greeks looked on the ruins of Fort Abraham from a greater distance, and at those of Vido from the Line Wall of the town near the sea. Whatever they felt, I myself

never saw or heard them express any anger or disgust. One man, however, was overheard by some one exclaiming, just before a rampart was blown up, 'I wish that Lord *Russel* were on the top of it.' He is, no doubt, correct in saying that "the loss of Corfu, as a naval and military station and as a pleasant winter abode for civilians, will always be deeply and generally regretted." It is well known how highly esteemed as a military station Corfu was by so good a judge as the late Emperor Napoleon I.; but if it were right that it should be given up, and if right should be done though the heavens fall, we cannot regret its cession even though certain civilians thereby lose "a pleasant winter abode."

Wine? The Autobiography of Samuel Basil Carlingford. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The old saying about "a well in sheep's clothing" may be applied to this novel. It is taken up under the impression that it contains a romantic biography, and it turns out to be essentially an advocacy of Hahnemann and homœopathy. Indeed, there is a long chapter dedicated entirely to a biography of Hahnemann and to the praise of homœopathy. It is represented, so far as we can understand, that Samuel Basil Carlingford lost all his children because they were not homœopathically treated; that he was educated as a doctor of the old school, but by personal experience was convinced that there is nothing like homœopathy; that through homœopathy he won a blooming bride; and that by reason of homœopathy he has now three healthy children. Let all who are anxious to learn the secret be affected by "the little chest" read the autobiography of Dr. Carlingford.

Selections from the Letters of Caroline Fremont Carnwallis, the author of "Small Books on Great Subjects," &c. (Thidmer and Co.) A few years ago there appeared a series of essays entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects." The series, which extended to twenty-two numbers and was published anonymously, created a sensation at the time of its issue, both in this country and America. It embraced a number of subjects, classic, scientific, and religious; and all were treated with philosophic force and spirit, in an elegant and graceful style. The authorship was not revealed till after the death of the writer, who proved to be a lady of family and position, Miss Caroline Frances Cornwallis, the last representative of a branch of the old Baronial line which has borne the titles of Baron, Earl, and Marquis successively—names now extinct. Miss Cornwallis was a lady of wonderful acquirements and ability; and, with a courage and energy that resisted a state of almost constant ill-health, produced her life in study and composition: that she did so successfully her "Small Books on Great Subjects" are a lasting testimonial. She died in 1858, leaving to her dear lady friend Miss Brown the secret of her authorship and the story of her praiseworthy literary career. That lady does not, most gracefully and effectively in the volume before us. Her own preface to the book is charmingly written, and the selections from the letters of Miss Cornwallis are full of wit, and of the most critic outpourings, at leisure, of a mind imbued with deep thought, ready wit, and also of gentle and kindly nature. Particularly interesting are the letters Miss Cornwallis addresses to her friend David Power, Esq., a leading Queen's Counsel of the Dublin Circuit, whose prominent and lamented demise occurred in 1862. The poetic address, and one (the first) of the essays on Great Subjects, and some letters that Cornwallis addressed to Mr. Power, hopefully form an appropriate and attractive portion of the volume, and the whole has a charm about it that will recall the brilliant letters and remains of Eugénie de Guérin, and continually reminds one of them, despite the difference of country and of religious opinion. Miss Cornwallis is very English in her domestic and social feelings, and a stanch supporter of the Established Church; but her philosophy takes the widest range, and may be well and beneficially studied by all classes of readers.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Staff Assist. Surg. J. Griffin to be Assistant Surgeon.

8th Regiment—Surgn. R. J. Lyons to be Surgeon.

11th Hussars—Vet. Surg. D. Pelley to be Veterinary Surgeon. 14th (Garrison Sergeant-Major J. Farrow to be Cornet; Cornet T. A. Russell to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery—Lieuts. Symes C. Birkette, H. W. Devlin, M. Lowndes Whitty, J. B. Sabine, and Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas Hamilton, to be Capts. Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Edward Wyndham Tennant to be Captain. Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Tweedie to be Brigadier-General. Capt. Charles Pasley, C.B., to be Inspector of Musketry, 2nd Class. Capt. Cyrus to be Knight. 65th Regiment—Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Quartermaster. 74th—Cadet G. A. Godbold to be Ensign. 97th—Capt. A. C. Tidball to be Knight. 76th Regiment—Lieut. Edward Hamilton Bruce to be Captain without purchase. 84th—Lieut. Thomas Wright to be Captain. 86th—Lieut. Edward Roberts to be Captain. Lieut. Thomas Lee to be Lieutenant. T. J. Bailey to be Knight. 89th Staff Assist. Surg. R. W. Fernandes to be Assistant Surgeon. 90th—Cadet R. Bowen to be Captain. Lieut. C. Stevenson to be Captain. Knight. Ensign A. H. A. Gordon to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. S. M'Bride to be Knight. 91st—Lieut. Alexander Cameron to be Captain.

2nd West India Regiment—H. J. Lee to be Ensign, vice Cadet A. P. Urquhart, who has obtained a Lieutenancy, and has been permitted to retire by sale of his commission.

Infantry—Brigadier-Gens. N. R. Campbell, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and Colonel Augustus Fraser to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Colonel; Major-Gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-General; Major-General Sir Alexander Cobbe, K.C.B., to be Knight Commander of the Bath; Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Cobbe, K.C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Gen. Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-Gen. Sir W. Wyndham

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON AT COWES.

THE race for the Queen's Cup, on Thursday week, had been looked for with more interest than any other business of the meeting. Eight yachts were entered, and seven actually started. They were of different sizes, from seventy-four to 216 tons burden; and all of them were schooners, except the Ursuline yawl. To equalise their differences of power, the club had made a handicap arrangement, by which the vessels of greater capacity were to allow so many minutes to their lighter competitors. They took their places thus, when ranged for starting:—The Ursuline, 112 tons, belonging to Mr. Villebois; the Titania, 184 tons, belonging to the Earl of Rosse; the Aline, 216 tons, belonging to Captain Thellusson; the Vestal, 74 tons, belonging to Sir Bruce Chichester; the Albertine, 156 tons, belonging to Lord Londesborough; the Viking, 142 tons, belonging to Mr. J. Jones; and the Intrepid, 75 tons, belonging to the Count du Monceau. The course was from Cowes round the Warner Light, thence to the north round Calshot Light, thence round a mark-boat off "Egypt," and thence to pass between the clubhouse and a mark-boat in the roads. The yachts were to go twice round the course and to keep outside all the buoys and shoal-marks, except the middle buoy and Stuchridge. It was not till half-past ten o'clock that the vessels were placed, and ten minutes later the gun for starting was fired. There was a light south-west wind; the tide had been running easterly, but was nearly done; the sun was brightly shining. All the yachts, at starting, cast a little towards the north. The Albertine and Titania got their sails up well and took a good start, but the Aline obtained the lead off Osborne, by which time the tide was running strong to the west. Near the Quarantine-ground the Albertine, which had set her squaresail, went ahead, and she rounded the Warner six minutes before the Aline. In rounding Calshot Light the Albertine was still first. The Aline had now set her big topsail, which seemed enough to drag along a seventy-four, and she had also a main top-mast staysail; but still she could not catch the Albertine, which only carried ordinary sails. The Viking and Vestal had no fore-gymasts, but set topmast staysails, the Viking's very large. All this canvas (and a breeze now beyond a gaff-topsail breeze) dragged them fast over the tide; in fact, they seemed to despise it, keeping a straight course instead of trying to avail themselves of the back-water, which now began to run under the shore. No further changes took place, and, as they rounded the Warner, the Albertine was still first. The Ursuline gave up off Ryde, at which point the Intrepid, being only fourteen minutes behind, and having twenty to receive from the Albertine, looked very like a winner. They had again to jibe round, and the Aline sent down her huge topsail for a more moderate piece of canvas, as they had to haul their sheets aft in order to fetch Calshot. On the way down the Intrepid seemed to stop altogether, the wind coming on stronger. The Albertine held her reach towards Calshot, after getting round the Light; but the Aline made one or two short tacks, and in the best down, either by skill in manœuvring or by superior speed to windward, she managed to get ahead, whilst the Viking came unpleasantly close to both, and the Aline rounded the Lepe boat at 5.21, about half a minute ahead of the Albertine. These three vessels had saved the slack tide down, but the unlucky Intrepid and Titania had a hard fight for it against tide, and once, if not twice, the Titania was ahead. From the mark-boat there was a fair run up with wind and tide, and they passed the winning flag:—

H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Aline ..	5 36 5	Viking ..	5 41 28	Titania .. 6 11 30
Albertine	5 36 44	Intrepid ..	6 9 50	

It will be seen that the Viking, having 3 min. to receive from the Albertine, lost by 1 min. 23 sec., and until the last the result was doubtful, as a little more or less wind might easily have made the difference. As it was, however, Lord Londesborough came in the winner of the Queen's Cup for 1864, after a very hard and good fight.

This was an almost perfect day for yacht-sailing—a bright sun, with a fresh wind, and very little sea; the tide also suited as well as it ever can suit a Cowes course. The appearance of Cowes Harbour and Roads when the yachts came in was as confused as in no old picture of a sea fight, the sailing yachts flying in through a fleet of near eighty yachts at anchor, and some scores of rowing boats, all crammed with people. The Prince of Wales, in the Royal steam-yacht Elfin, was a spectator of the race. When the competitors returned to Cowes the prize cup, the gift of her Majesty, was presented to Lord Londesborough. It was manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, and was designed and modelled by Mr. Archibald J. Barrett. The vase is rich in ornamentation, decorated with starfish, seaweed, and shells. It has two panels, one adorned with a group illustrating the poem by Longfellow—

> And Alfred, King of the Saxons,
> Had a book upon his knees;
> And he wrote down the wondrous tale
> Of him who was the first to sail
> Into the Arctic Seas.
> And to the King of the Saxons,
> In witness of the truth,
> Raising his noble head
> He stretched his tawny hand and said,
> "Behold this walrus tooth!"

The other panel is composed of a group of sea-nymphs, on the cover a figure of Navigation, seagulls being introduced on the ornamented handles. On the base are silver panels, with Royal cypher inscription. The vase is placed on a stand covered with crimson velvet. Our Engraving gives a representation of the principal design.

The East Cowes town regatta took place on the same afternoon. There were rowing-matches, sailing-matches, and duck-hunts, affording great amusement to the people who crowded the beach. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and their suites, remained on board the Royal yacht, in Cowes Roads, till nearly seven o'clock. At nightfall there was a grand display of fireworks, both on shore and afloat. The final piece, with the initials of the squadron, "R. Y. S.," as a centre-piece, surmounted by an Imperial crown, and surrounded by a brilliant display of fire, was very beautiful. A signal rocket was then fired from the Squadron Battery; in five minutes this was followed by the discharge of a gun, when, as if by magic, the entire fleet of yachts, steamers, and other vessels, including the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and H.M.S. Irresistible, were brilliantly illuminated, while there was a flight of rockets from the grounds of Mr. Sheddon, at East Cowes, under the superintendence of the officers of the Victoria and Albert.

The business of Friday week was to renew the contest, which was undecided on the Wednesday, for the prize given by the Royal Yacht Squadron of 100 guineas, and 20 guineas to the second vessel, for cutters belonging to a yacht club. It was won by the Arrow, 94 tons, belonging to Mr. T. Chamberlayne; the Surf, 54 tons, Mr. G. Harrison, taking the second prize. The Queen and the Princess of Wales visited Cowes on Friday evening, and passed in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle on their return to Osborne.

On Saturday the regatta was brought to a close with a match for a prize to be sailed for by yachts under 200 tons belonging to any yacht club. It was won by the Vinder, 45 tons, belonging to Mr. A. Duncan. The meeting was altogether most successful.

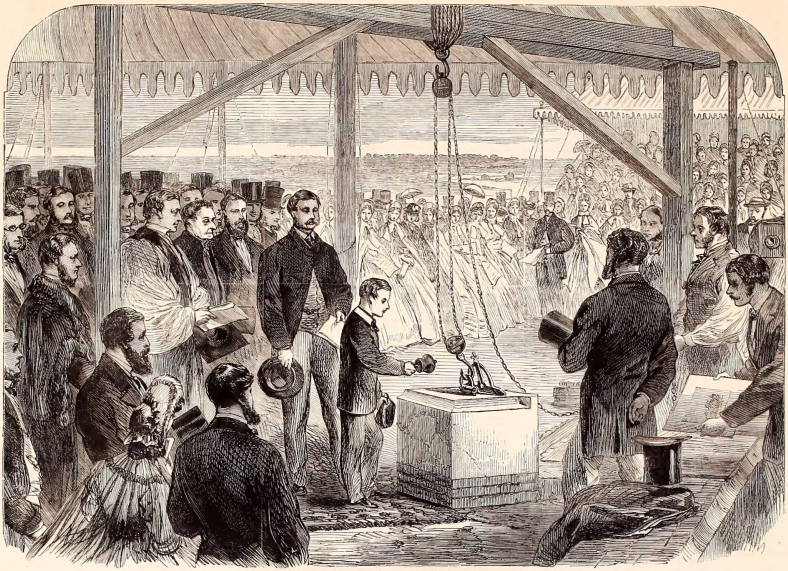
We may pass from the Royal Yacht Club to the new pleasure-ground on Prince's-green, where, thanks to the liberality of Mr. G. R. Stephenson, who resides at Cowes, a band of music is now heard for two hours every Monday evening, in the elegant pavilion which he has built. Our Engraving, from a photograph by Messrs. Symonds and Wheeler, represents this structure, as well as the drinking-fountain, which Mr. Stephenson has also provided.



THE QUEEN'S PRIZE CUP, SAILED FOR BY THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.



THE GREEN AT EAST COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, WITH THE PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AND MUSIC PAVILION, PRESENTED BY MR. G. R. STEPHENSON.



PRINCE LEOPOLD LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW INFIRMARY AT BISHOP'S WALTHAM, HANTS.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AND THE ROYAL ALBERT INFIRMARY AT BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

THE little town of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire, was enlivened on Thursday week by the presence of a youthful member of the Royal family, who came, with the gracious permission of her Majesty, to lay the foundation-stone of the Royal Albert Infirmary. This institution is designed to provide for the poor of the district those comforts in times of illness, and that constant medical attendance, which can only be secured for them by an organised establishment. Bishop's Waltham is situated at the extremity of the area which is practically included in the operations of the Winchester and Southampton Hospitals, and beyond that of the Portsmouth Hospital; at any rate, for the treatment of either urgent or chronic cases. It is not contemplated to act in rivalry with, much less in opposition to, the large and beneficent institutions in operation at Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton. On the contrary, the infirmary at Bishop's Waltham, in addition to its own



THE GALEGO, BROUGHT BY DR. LIVINGSTONE FROM SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 163.

work, will probably aid those great hospitals, by relieving them of patients who are almost beyond the sphere of their operations. The large manufacturing works which are established at Bishop's Waltham afford an additional reason why an infirmary should be judiciously placed in close vicinity to this town. Her Majesty has been pleased to take the kindest interest in this institution; she has permitted it to take the name of the "Royal Albert Infirmary," and she seems to have authorised the editor of the Prince Consort's speeches and addresses—Mr. Arthur Helps, Clerk to the Privy Council, and the author of "Friends in Council"—to express her good wishes on this occasion.

About half-past one o'clock a loud cheer from the spectators announced the arrival of their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Earl Granville, General Seymour, and Baron Westerweller. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by the chairman, the provisional committee, the treasurer, and the honorary secretary of the Royal Albert Infirmary, the steward of the festival committee, the Bishop of Winchester, the dean of Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton. Then, headed by the band and escorted by the 1st Hampshire (Bishop's Waltham) Rifle Volunteers, they proceeded to the place appointed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Having arrived at this spot, the procession was saluted by the guard of honour, the 3rd Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, and the National Anthem was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band. During the performance of the National Anthem the Prince stood facing the stone, with Earl Granville on his right and Prince Louis of Hesse on his left. He appeared to be in remarkably good health, but, as was very natural, seemed to feel this was the first public ceremony in which he took part, a little nervous and excited. The anthem having been sung, the Bishop of Winchester, as the steward of the festival committee, the Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of Winchester, the Rector of Bishop's Waltham, the Dean of Portsmouth, and Southampton, then, headed by the band and escorted by the 1st Hampshire (Bishop's Waltham) Rifle Volunteers, directly to the place appointed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Having arrived at this spot, the procession was saluted by the guard of honour, the 3rd Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, and the National Anthem was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band. During the performance of the National Anthem the Prince stood facing the stone, with Earl Granville on his right and Prince Louis of Hesse on his left. He appeared to be in remarkably good health, but, as was very natural, seemed to feel this was the first public ceremony in which he took part, a little nervous and excited. The anthem having been sung, the Bishop of Winchester, as the steward of the festival committee, the Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of Winchester, Portsmouth, and Southampton.

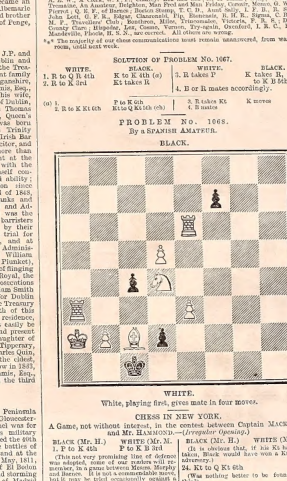
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL CATOR.

Admiral Bertie Cornelius Cator, a highly meritorious naval officer, who died on the 23rd ult., at the Palace Hotel, Bucklersham-gate, was the fourth son of Joseph Cator, Esq., an eminent merchant, by his wife Diana, sister of Admiral Sir Alexander Bertie, Bart. He entered the Royal Navy, early in life, in the spring of 1809, and obtained his lieutenancy in 1807. He acted at first under his gallant uncle, then Captain Alexander Bertie, and was employed during the capture of privateers in the Mediterranean in the Glory, Malta, and Carysfort frigates. After commanding the Goat of damp he was captured by two French frigates while in charge of the Ranger transport, on its way from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius, but exchanged shortly afterwards, and was then placed in command of the Bombay Anna, the Hon. East India Company's ship, in which ship he assisted at the capture of the Isle of Bourbon in 1810. Cator commanded the Acteon on the coast of America in an attack on the enemy's barracks. He was also in Lynx Haven Bay in 1813, and participated in various other services afloat. He gained his post rank in 1814; was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815, a Vice-Admiral in 1858, and an Admiral, April 12,1862. Admiral Cator's nephew is the present Admiralty Cator, Esq., of Woodstock-dale, Berkshire, and Beckenham, Kent, and his heir is the present distinguished Lieutenant-General William Cator, C.B., of Fenge, Kent, Colonel-Commandant 11th Battalion, R.A.

MR. KEMMIS.

William Kemmis, Esq., of Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, J.P. and D.L., formerly Crown Solicitor for Dublin and Queen's Counties Circuit, and Solicitor to the Treasury in Ireland, died at the advanced family age of seventy-six years, at Kevan Mulloy, Glamorganshire, and was the last son of Thomas Kemmis, Esq., of Castle Coote, Queen's County, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Henry White, Esq., of Dublin. Mr. Kemmis was a cousin-uncle of the present Thomas Kemmis, Esq., of Shrule Castle, and Strasbourg, Queen's County, Justice of Peace of Rosenallis. He was born in 1788, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; he was called to the Irish Bar in 1811, and was appointed Crown Solicitor, and most efficiently filled the office for more than half a century. He sustained as agent at the memorable trials of 1798, connected with the Irish Rebellion, and those, in fact, himself connected, with great discretion, skill, and ability; every remainder Crown prosecution since till the ending of the disturbed period of 1848, and he received universally the thanks and approbation of each Attorney-General and Administration under which he acted. Mr. Kemmis was the



WHITE.
White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

ON DRAUGHTS.

A Game, not without interest, in the contest between Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. HAMMOND.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. 11 to 15	1. 23 to 19	16. 6 to 9	16. 14 to 18

(This not very promising line of defence was adopted, some of our readers doubtless remember, in a game between Messrs. Morphy and Löwenthal, in which the former succeeded in a brilliant manner against a positive player with advantage.)

2. 7 to 9	2. 27 to 23	17. 9 to 13	17. 18 to 22
3. 12 to 16	3. 19 to 15	18. 13 to 17	18. 22 to 25
4. 9 to 14	4. 10 to 19	19. 17 to 21	19. 25 to 29
5. 16 to 23	5. 26 to 19	20. 21 to 25	20. 29 to 32
6. 14 to 18	6. 24 to 15	21. 25 to 30	21. 32 to 27
7. 18 to 22	7. 15 to 8	22. 30 to 26	22. 27 to 24
8. 22 to 25	8. 8 to 3	23. 26 to 23	23. 24 to 19
9. 25 to 29	9. 3 to 7	24. 23 to 18	24. 19 to 16
10. 29 to 32	10. 7 to 10	25. 18 to 14	25. 16 to 11
11. 32 to 27	11. 10 to 14	26. 14 to 9	26. 11 to 7
12. 27 to 24	12. 14 to 18	27. 9 to 6	27. 7 to 2
13. 24 to 19	13. 18 to 22	28. 6 to 1	28. 2 to 6
14. 19 to 16	14. 22 to 25	29. 1 to 5	29. 6 to 9
15. 16 to 11	15. 25 to 29	30. 5 to 1	30. 9 to 13

(Notwithstanding the valuenble point on No. 6 by 9, we think Mr. Hammond has the advance. Such, are dissipated in the course of the game, and, indeed, it was his own fault that something more was not made of it.)

14.	P to K Kt 5th	31. R takes R	R takes R
15. K to K Kt 2nd	P takes P	32. B to K 2nd	K to K 2nd
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Castles	33. K to Q 3rd	K to Q 3rd
17. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	34. K to Q 4th	K to K 4th
18. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	35. K to Q 5th	K to Q 3rd
19. B to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	36. B to K 4th	K to K 4th
20. Q to Q B 5th	Q to K sq	37. B to K 5th	K to Q 3rd
21. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd	38. B to K 4th	K to K 4th
22. Q to Q B 6th	K R to Q Kt 2nd	39. B to K 5th	K to Q 3rd
23. Q to Q 3rd		40. B to K 4th	K to K 4th

(Well played. A few more moves and Mr. Hammond would have made short work of the present game.)

24.	P to K B 2nd
25.	and the game was resigned in a drawn battle.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Another Game illustrative of the Gambit in the Allgaier Gambit, of which we gave an example in our last. The present Parte was played between Mr. DUCLOUX and another Amateur of the Parisian Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B takes Q Kt P	P takes Kt B P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. K to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	21. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	(Instead of this move, Black would have won the game by taking the Kt with his B.)	
6. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th	22. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q Kt
7. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	(Q takes Q would have been much more to his purpose.)	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	23. Q takes Q	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)
9. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. K to Q sq	Kt takes Q P
(It is plain enough that Black could not take the Q P with his pawn, on account of the pin by Q to B 3rd.		25. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 6th
10. Castles	P to K 5th	26. Kt to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
(Decisive.)		27. Kt to K 3rd	B to K R 3rd
		28. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		29. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
		30. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to K 3rd (ch)
		31. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
		32. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
		33. B to K 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
		34. K to B 4th	B to K Kt sq
		35. B to K Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
		36. K to Q 3rd	P to K B 5th
		37. B to Q B sq	P to K B 6th
		and Black resigns.	

The International Congress for the Promotion of Social Science, which held its session at Ghent in 1863, has decided to meet at Amsterdam this year in September. The King has placed the Royal Palace at that city at the disposal of the congress for its sittings.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STRATAGEM.—The question has been answered in the negative a thousand times.
MATRO DE ZAMORA.—Your solution of Problem No. 1068 is the true one.
A SPANISH AMATEUR.—We shall be truly glad to receive some more specimens of equal excellence.

The Chess Assemblies less nearly, in all essential particulars, the following position, by Mr. Staunton, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of Feb. 8, 1851:—White: K on K B 5th; Q on Q 3rd; Rs on Q B 4th and K 5th; Bs on K 4th and Q Kt 3rd; Kts on K 6th and Q 5th; Ps on Q B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, K 3rd, K B 2nd, K Kt 2nd, and K R 2nd. *Black*: K on K R 5th; Q on K 2nd; Rs on K Kt 4th and Q B 8th; Bs on Q 4th and K B 3rd; Kts on K 2nd and Q Kt 8th; Ps on Q B 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, K 4th, K B 4th, K Kt 3rd, and K R 3rd. White to play, and mate in four moves.

The Chess Assemblies, by Messrs. Staunton, Kling, Horwitz, Mayet, Marsden, Saalbach, Medley, Hanham, Hooper, Brien, Wayte, Boyd, Ranken, Oxford, Cambridge, Purcell, Cox, and A Bath Amateur, Messrs. Von Der Lasa, Worrall, Dr. C. L. Lare, Mr. Jaffe, R. N. F. C., Dr. M. K., Hopper, F. of Lynn, R. J. S. Ridley, Dr. Pearson, Forgus, Chalmers, Percy C. H., H. W. W. H. C. M. G. W. R., The Trio, Lana, Vernant, Quidnunc, S. I., Mrs. Pope, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall, Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Jun., Dr. Hall, Jun.,

SCENES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



VIEW OF OSACA, NEAR JEDDO.



JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT DRILL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

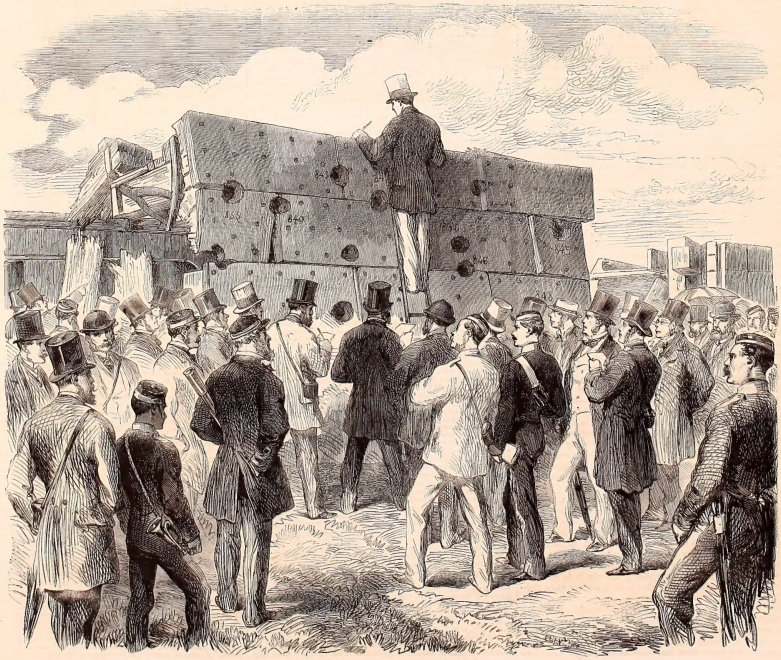


No. 1274.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

AMERICA—NORTH AND SOUTH.

INTO that spirit of partisanship which has characterised individual feeling in this country in reference to the contest waging between the hostile States of America we have never been able to enter. In the reasons given for warmly espousing either cause we have not found enough to justify their entire adoption. It has always seemed to us a fallacy to assert that the North is contending purely for the abolition of slavery, or that the South is battling merely for liberty. It would be much nearer the truth if it were laid down that both are struggling for political ascendancy, while the South is, besides, fighting for what has always been held to be property. Something may be set down, also, for difference of race, always an important element of animosity between belligerents. But what we have ever contended for, in dealing with the American question as it exists, has been a strict impartiality, not only of action but of opinion, on the part of this country; a rigid non-interference, moral as well as physical, and a public feeling expressive only of earnest hope of a speedy cessation of a civil war unparalleled in its magnitude and terrible in its accessories. Holding these views, we conceive that we are entitled to review the position of both parties as it stood when the latest intelligence left America, and to draw deductions from that examination, without laying ourselves open to any suspicion of partiality or bias. Our first, indeed our only, wish is that the war was over; and it is mainly with reference to the realisation of that wish that we from time to time consider the relative situation of the armies opposed to each other and dwell on the details of those battles which are periodically fought with a curious similarity of circumstance and result.

Although operations are being conducted in several outlying districts, principally in the South, and we hear of movements of army corps here and there, since the siege of Charleston has practically ceased the chief interest has been concentrated on that small space which lies between Washington and Richmond. The country between the Potomac and the Rappahannock has become as familiar to the mind's eye of the English public as the space between St. Paul's and South Kensington is to the real vision of the general metropolitan population. Under whatever General—M'Clellan, Hooker, Burnside, Meade, or Grant—the ground traversed by the Federals has been nearly the same, and the object



THE ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS: INSPECTION OF LA GLOIRE TARGET AFTER THE FIRING.—SEE PAGE 185.

identical—the capture of the Southern capital; and the issue of each campaign, up to the last accounts, almost identical also. There has been a continuous series of assaults by the Federals on the Confederates, more or less in force, which have been, as a rule, repulsed, with a loss to the assailants of hecatombs of men, and with serious inroads on the comparatively small numerical strength of the defenders; and each army has occupied nearly its original position, although, in the earlier periods of the present operations under Grant he did manage to fight his way onwards for a distance which cost him a thousand men a mile. Now, although the general description of the condition of the opposing forces may not appear very seriously modified from that which was given weeks or even months ago, a careful examination of the state of affairs will show that a radical alteration has taken place in the position of the Southerners, and that they stand in an attitude of marked advantage. It is probably well known that there are at this moment three points towards which, as the scenes of operations, observation is especially directed—namely, Petersburg, Atlanta, and Martinsburg—on the frontier of Pennsylvania. As everyone knows, the recent attempt of Grant on Petersburg, which he has chosen to consider as an outwork of Richmond which cannot be turned but must be reduced from its importance as an obstacle to a march on the capital, has signally failed; that he has been repulsed with severe loss, confessedly severe; and that it is supposed that he will have to retire and throw himself into Washington, unable to arrest the threatened advance of the Confederates. Hitherto the Federals have obtained advantages at Atlanta, and the object of the operations at that point were believed to be close upon being attained. But here, too, the Confederates have recovered themselves, and hold the Northern General in check. From Martinsburg the Confederates have come to another raid into Maryland. It is asserted that the movements at each of these places are founded on a concerted plan; that they are based on a certain combination; and that the strategy on which they were founded is now bringing forth its legitimate fruits. No one has ever seriously questioned the bravery or the resolution of the North; but the gigantic efforts which that party has made, the steady draught which has been made on the resources that it possesses—which have been proved to be so vast, and which are used as if they were actually illimitable, and the obstinacy it has displayed, a quality of which General Grant is now the type and the personification—have in this, the fourth year of the war, left the Federals in a situation not only far from successful, but of positive disadvantage, to say no more. When the South undertook what they conceived to be the duty of defending by arms their right to secession, they were conscious of all the hardships and dangers which awaited them; they accepted all the troubles and responsibilities incident to the enterprise, and they have held their own and worked their way with a firmness and persistency undaunted by past losses or future perils. The Federals, not without reason, assumed that they must win by mere force of numbers and amplitude of resources; they took their success for granted; and in some self-complacent way or other they have declined to recognise the fact that they have not been engaged in a series of triumphal marches through the country of a flying enemy. Indeed, just now the probability of a change in the character of the war, by which the Confederates will cease to be on the defensive and become the aggressors, is much discussed. For our own parts, we believe that, independently of military reasons, the advantages of such a change upon Washington will be considered as a question of policy. The raids into some of the Federal States are purely military operations, having for their objects the distraction of the enemy and the obtaining of supplies, and are, in fact, temporary in their character. But an advance by three or four into the territory of the North, with the ostensible purpose of a march upon the capital of that which was the Union, would be productive, as we think, of exactly opposite results to those which persons who look at the question from a Southern point of view would anticipate. It would create such a panic in the North as to bring about a popular demand for the abrupt closing of the war on any terms, but it would be much more likely to bring about a really national concentration of the Federal strength; it would tend to change the character of the armies of the North, which would no more enrol in its ranks men like those who constitute the military strength of the South—men of the country, ready to fight for the country—instead of the Irishmen, Germans, and negroes, who are thought good enough for food for powder in a crusade against Lee in Virginia. In short, the quarrel would have a new point of departure and would become more intensified, more real, more actually a quarrel between the populations of North and South than now, when it is hardly more than one between a party in the North, of which Mr. Lincoln is the representative, and the people proper of the South.

The situation, we conceive, is one which, if for a moment good sense and good feeling could come into play between the contending parties, might be turned to advantage. If the Federals could be brought to admit that the Confederate position is impregnable, that all has been done which military and national honour require for victory, they might, without derogation, consent to a compromise in the interests of humanity and peace. It is quite clear that if the war is to go on it cannot be conducted by the Federals on a smaller scale than hitherto; for, vast as have been the forces employed, owing to the peculiar nature of the country which has to be invaded they have never been sufficient to carry out the only strategy which could have been successful. If hostilities continue, the war must resolve itself into one of extermination. A time must come when men must be wanting to carry on so sanguinary a contest—nay, a time must come when the means of obtaining men and matériel must fail; and the moment of exhaustion is not that when negotiation can be carried on upon terms consistent either with mutual fairness or mutual dignity. As we have said, we think the present juncture one when the voice of reason, of humanity, and of peace might be raised effectually with the object of putting an end to a struggle such as the world never yet saw, and which, whatever may be its issue, generations yet to come will have to deplore.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon fête was celebrated by the Parisians on Monday with great rejoicings. The presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial contributed materially to the interest of the scene. Wherever they appeared they were cordially, if not enthusiastically, cheered. At night the illuminations were splendid, and the concourse was numerous.

According to despatches and letters received from the departments, the national fête was celebrated throughout the whole of France with the greatest enthusiasm.

The King Consort of Spain arrived at St. Cloud on Tuesday evening. The Emperor awaited his Majesty at the entrance of the park. A great reception afterwards took place. In consequence of his visit the public rejoicings will be continued throughout the week.

On the occasion of the fête, their Majesties received at the Tuileries the respects of the Princess Mathilde, of the princes and princesses of the family of the Emperor having rank at Court, and of those not having this rank; the ministers and members of Privy Councils, the marshals and admirals, the senators, the Paris, the grand officers of the Crown, and other officials also presented their respects to their Majesties. A mass was, followed by a "Te Deum," was celebrated at the chapel of the Tuileries in presence of their Majesties, the members of the Imperial family, the superior officers of State, and the Court.

An Imperial decree published on Monday adds 50f. (£2) to the salaries of all employés who are unmarried and of sixty years old.

M. Behic, the Minister of Finance; M. Stourm; M. Forcade de la Roquette, Councillor of State; M. Voitry, the President of the Bank, and Count Daru, have been appointed Officers of the Legion of Honour; and M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction; MM. Emile Perrin and Thalès to be Commanders of the same order.

His Majesty, on the occasion of the fête, has granted pardons, commutations, or reductions of punishment to 1517 condemned prisoners of different categories. Most of them are released in the prisons, and in the penitentiary colonies of Guiana, and other places of confinement. A few commutations are to be transported. Only a small number of those establishments as having acquired claims to obtain by their submission and repentance. Sixty-three national guards of the department of the Seine, who had been condemned for breach of discipline, have been relieved from their punishment.

The distribution of prizes accorded by the Fine Art Jury took place last Saturday afternoon in the Salon Carré of the Louvre. Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household, and the Chief of the Ministers, in the persons of Fine-art Academician Inspectors, mustered numerously around him. Count de Nieuwerkerke, the Superintendent of Fine Arts, M. Perrin, Director, his secretary, Baron Taylor, prominent part in the proceedings. Marshal Vaillant, Art-Minister, read a long discourse. In it the Emperor's intention to grant, every five years, the cross of the civil list, a grand prize for what a jury of thirty—ten of whom shall be nominated by the Fine-Art Academy—shall adjudicate the best work, either in painting, sculpture, or architecture. The first prize will be worth 100,000f. (£4000).

The Emperor and the Empress have contributed 10,000f. (£400) towards the erection of a work on Assyrian antiquities.

SPAIN.

The Northern of Spain Railway was opened on Monday by King Francisco de Assisi. A handsome station, at which his Majesty presided, supported by some of the great officers of State. San Sebastian welcomed his royal visitor with enthusiasm.

The King Consort then left for Bordeaux, where he was received with due ceremony by the city authorities. Next morning he started for Paris.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

King Christian has issued a proclamation to his army explaining the causes which forced him to conclude a peace. He admits the heavy sacrifices imposed on the country to secure that peace. He declares himself well aware that the army was ready for the struggle, but the final result did not depend on Denmark; and during the contest a considerable part of the country which is in the power of the enemy would have had to support an oppression which would have led to its ruin. Therefore, he felt obliged to put an end to the war even by the cession of a part of the territory which from time immemorial had belonged to Denmark. All his hopes of assistance, he declares, have been deceived, and he has nothing left but to submit, therefore, given them the victory. The proclamation, which concludes with a promise from the King to the bravery and devotion of the army, is not countersigned by any Minister.

The question respecting the future position and government of the Duchies under the Danish monarch is likely to give rise to controversy. The sudden occupation of Lauenburg by the Federal troops is only one indication of the feeling which prevails among the minor German States at the supposed ambitious designs of Prussia. The Hanoverian Government, having been questioned by Prussia on this matter, has proclaimed its previous hostility to the movement, and declared itself equally supressed with Prussia at the news that such a step had been taken. Even the Saxon Government, it would appear, has instructions which led to the occupation.

The Nordd. Allg. Zeitung official paper confirmed a statement already made that Saxony is about to propose in the Diet that an explanation should be demanded of Austria and Prussia as to the future revision of the Treaty of Vienna, accession of rights (over the duchies) to which he himself had no title; and this intended proposal to the Prussian deputies has an insult to the victors.

The Prussians during the armistice still exercise the rights of masters of Jutland. They have seized a fleet preventing the exportation of horses, horned cattle, pigs, bacon, and grain.

The King of Prussia has, it is stated, ordered the erection of a column to commemorate the campaign of Schleswig. It will be formed of the cannon and muskets taken from the Danes, which will be re-cast for the purpose. The place fixed on for the column is the large court of the Hôtel des Invalides at Berlin.

A division of the Prussian flotilla, under the command of Captain Jachmann, is making a trial-trip in the Schleswig waters of the Baltic. It will touch at Eckernförde and Flensburg.

The Prussians are not slow in availing themselves of the magnificent harbour of Kiel to convert it into a station for what at present may be termed their cruising navy. Two corvettes and a division of gunboats have been ordered there, and two officers of high rank in the Ministry of Marine have been engaged in an inspection of the port.

AMERICA.

General Grant has sustained a severe repulse at Petersburg. The North estimate their entire losses in the nearly 6000 in killed, wounded, and captured.

Grant had conceived the idea of undermining a fort which was considered the key of the Confederate intrenchments. The works were begun on the 28th of June, under the direction of Colonel Pleasants, a Pennsylvanian engineer of repute; and on the 28th of July all was ready. A tunnel 500 ft. in length, 5½ ft. in height, and 4 ft. in width at the bottom, had been driven. The end of the tunnel was charged with six tons of gunpowder. When the work was finished, Grant, in order to distract the attention of the enemy, transferred a portion of his army (as stated in our last Number) to the north side of the James River, but on the 29th of July they returned. Early in the morning of Saturday, the 30th, the mine was exploded, and the fort, shattered into fragments, rose high into the air and came down in a shower of ruins. Simultaneously with the blowing up of a body of South Carolina troops, in the wreck. Hereupon a strong body of Federal troops advanced, carried over a tremendous fire from their own artillery, and captured the mined earthwork and part of the first line of the intrenchments. To support this force and to seize the inner lines, two columns of negro troops, under General Burnside, were pushed on. But the attempt was vain. The inner line of works commanded the outer, and the assailants were crushed with a storm of shot and shell. Presently the Confederates, having taken shelter of their intrenchments, charged down upon the enemy, and the negro troops broke and fled, a demoralised mob, to the rear: their officers, who strove in vain to rally them, being nearly all cut off. The Confederates were with irresistible fury and charged the white troops as successfully as they had charged the black. The loss inflicted was terrible. General Bartlett, with his whole Staff, and about 1500 Federal soldiers, were made prisoners. At last the Federals succeeded in rallying their own defences. It is stated that the Federals, in their first rush, after the explosion of the mine, took four hundred prisoners. Excepting this and the men killed in the fort, the South does not seem to have suffered any serious loss. On the 31st ult. President Lincoln went to Fort Monroe, and had an interview with Grant. On the 2nd inst. the Federal dead were buried, a short truce having been made for that purpose. Rumours are rife that Grant is about to be transferred to Washington: there is no sort of evidence that he is about to relinquish the command of the army of the South side of the James River.

The Confederates have now come into Maryland in force, and occupied Hagerstown. There is no definite information, however, as to their movements. A small body of their cavalry, under General Bartlett, with his whole Staff, and about 1500 Federal soldiers, were made prisoners. At last the Federals have

The normal tranquillity has been disturbed by two unexpected events—the death of a man not great, but good, and in his generation most useful; and an attempted outrage, sensational enough for the most sensational of our popular novelists. On Sunday last died the President of the Board of Land and Works, Richard Hoales, a man who, about twenty years ago, came out as a journeyman coachmaker, and rose, by sheer hard work, sobriety, and honesty, to about as high a position as any man can aspire to out here, where the highest is but a few steps above the mass. He was sensible, while scarcely clever, and honest among a population with whom honesty in successful men is by no means an invariable characteristic. He popped somehow into much, and the immense cortège which followed his remains on Thursday last, and the very proper observance of the many honours who crowded the line of the procession, would have been a credit to any country. The attempted crime was something more out of the way than the premature decease of an old and respectable man. In broad daylight, at half-past ten a.m., four men, armed with pistols and daggers, sauntered into the banking-establishment of the Oriental and Scottish Chartered Bank at Ekrorey, one of our most crowded suburbs, and were proceeding to plunder the counters. The astonished officials—three in number, there happening to be no customers within—sprang upon them. Three of the lot decamped, section the better part of valour; and the fourth, who remained, got a fourth sword, fought, stabbed, and shot, but yielded, after a protracted struggle, to the joint eloquence of three pairs of commercial fists and the scientific and vigorous application of a brass candlestick to his occiput. His mates were captured the same day; and the generally exceeding orderly city has already begun to forget the affair. Meantime the incident has by no means abated the wrath of the colonists against the transportation question. Here is the first interesting captives being all of that virtuous class of criminals—expirees or ticket-of-leave men—whom, as you cannot manage in England, it is wished that we should receive from you. The chief comfort we feel is, that the adventurers were so rapidly disposed of; and we crow not a little at the contrast with the case of the people of New South Wales, towards whom the Victorians—who, by-the-by, except the boys and the girls, are nearly all Scotch, and Edinburgh at the last the most—feel about as amicable as the Dutch to the Flemings or the Spanish to the Portuguese, disliking them most because they are so abominably alike.

A flood of light has been let in on the working of the convict-system in Western Australia through the columns of the local newspaper, the proprietors of which sent a special correspondent to the colony to report upon the system. His letters have appeared in the *Argus*, and to-day they are republished in a pamphlet for circulation in England.

About eighteen months ago a well-educated scoundrel, named Crouch—glorying in both Rev. and M.A., attached to his name—arrived here, and, after various failures, took a house. A certain friendship he secured through forged letters of introduction, was finally caught forging an acceptance, and tried and convicted of the crime. A few days ago he was let loose upon us with a ticket of exemption, and resumed his old practices. Plausible to a degree, highly educated, and anything but repulsive, by the use of means well known to the world of literature, art, and fashion, he has again succeeded in imposing upon some of our citizens. He was tried and convicted as Crouch, but he recommenced his career as Cursiter, representing himself as a member of the city of London Gurgoyle. He exhibited testimonials signed by Tennyson, Dickens, Layard, and a host of lesser celebrities—and by other names great in art and theology. As it appears the man is not unknown in London, either as Crouch, Gurney, or Merton, I mention the matter.

The saloon even have developed themselves into strong, healthy, active young fishes, apparently quite at home in their element in their artificial home as if they were in their native rivers. The question now naturally occurs—Is it not possible that the success of the fish in Gipps's Land which have their rise in regions of perpetual snow, and whose temperature, even in summer, never rises above 50 deg. or 52 deg. To one of these probably the most interesting letters will be shortly consigned. Mr. Wilson and the other gentlemen who so much interested themselves in this fishing experiment are, of course, highly delighted at the complete success of their efforts.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

By command of her Majesty, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society have directed that their gardens at South Kensington shall be opened freely to the public on the 25th inst., the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the founder of the gardens.

By an Act of Parliament just printed the Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to construct, and the Admiralty Commissioners to advance, the sums authorised to be borrowed for the embankment of the Thames and the improvement of the metropolis. The total sum expended by two Acts is £2,000,000 and £800,000.

A drinking-fountain has been presented by Mr. Alderman Salomons to the parish of St. Marylebone. It stands in Oxford-street, at the corner of Marylebone-lane. It has a bas-relief in Sicilian marble, and a marble pedestal, and is surmounted by an antique urn of Jesse Fleuri marble, executed by Messrs. Purves and Norton, sculptors, from Mr. H. Burton's design.

On Tuesday nearly 500 children of the northern schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the Rev. R. S. Barker, M.A., and day school teachers, and other friends, started by the Charing-cross Railway for Hawsker Park, Scarborough, for their annual treat. A substantial dinner was provided by the liberality of the parishioners, and the children were amused by swings, swings, and various amusements during the day. In the evening they were further amused by the ascent of a fire-balloon and a display of fireworks. About 150 adults, friends of the children, were also to be taken into the country, received a treat suitable to their age in the school-room.

As the "City express" from Camden Town station, on the North London Railway, was about to start on Saturday morning, the driver of the engine burst. The engine was lifted off the rails, swung against the parapet of the bridge spanning Camden-street, upon which it was partly arrested, and thrown into the street below. Fortunately for the passengers the carriages remained hanging, and on the carriages being detached from the driver, Ellis, was found on the down line, severely, though not dangerously, hurt. The stoker, Franklin, was thrown from the line, and he was very seriously injured and scalded. He has since died.

The week ending with the 1862 children—1014 boys and 948 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1856-62 the average number (corrected) was 1932. The weekly return shows a manifest improvement in the state of London in this respect as compared with the two previous weeks. The deaths, which were 1607 and 1597 registered last Saturday, rose to 1676 on Saturday, the 6th inst., after which number they declined. The average number of deaths in the thirty-one weeks of the present quarter was 1,000. The deaths registered in the 8 registration districts of London, in comparison with the 10 previous weeks, show a decrease in the number of deaths in the 10 weeks of 1,000. In these 10 weeks, in these 8 districts from 266 to 225. Besides the 226 from diarrhœa last week there were 2 registered from cholera, which occurred to adults.

A prospectus of the rules and regulations affecting the Smithfield Club Cattle show for 1864 has just been issued from the offices of the hon. secretary to the Smithfield Club, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, this year in the Agricultural Hall, Islington-green, on Monday, the 5th of December next, and will continue open to the public for the following three days, closing at ten o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 9th of that month. There will be thirty-four classes of cattle, comprising Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Herefords, shorthorns, Norfolk and Suffolk polled, long horned, Scotch horned, Scotch polled, Irish, Welsh, and cross-breeds. The prizes among the cattle will amount to £1400; and there are to be thirty separate silver medals, besides two silver cups, one for the best pen of fat cattle of the value of £20 each for sheep. There are seventeen classes appropriated to the latter, comprising the following varieties, viz.:—Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Kentish, Southdowns, Hampshire and Wiltshire, Shropshires, Oxfordshires, Mountain and Moorland, Cross-breeds. Money prizes amounting to £520 will be awarded to the successful exhibitors of samples in the pens, besides a silver medal to the breeder of the best pen of three sheep in each class under the respective seventeen classes. The pigs will be disposed in four classes, and three separate prizes of £15, £10, and £5 will be adjudged to the owner of the three best pens of the above animals shown in each class, besides a gold medal will be awarded to the individual who shall produce the best pen of pigs in the whole show. In extra stock, two prizes of £5 each will be given to the exhibitors of the best steer or ox, heifer or ox, in the above departments; and a silver medal will be adjudged to the proprietor of the best animal of the kind that has been entered in this department of live stock. A silver cup, valued at £10, will be presented to the butcher who shall by out the largest sum of money in the purchase of animals out of the showyard.

LAW AND POLICE.—On Tuesday the Lord Chief Baron concluded his sittings at the Judges' Chambers, and is succeeded by Mr. Justice Shee, who will sit on Tuesdays and Fridays during the long vacation.

The first case under the new Street Music Act was heard in the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday week. A gentleman residing in Gloucester-street, Queen's-gate, complained that an Italian, who was brought up in custody, persisted in playing his organ when he was required to go away. The complainant said that he had given the man into custody in consequence of a letter he was writing to his landlord, and, although he waved his hand to the person to go, he would not leave until he had descended into the street and spoken to him. Mr. Yardley was of opinion that the delay was occasioned by the defendant's ignorance of the English grammar mood, and dismissed the summons.

A distressing death from eating phosphorus, placed as a poison for rats, has taken place in Bermondsey. The victim was a boy of four years, son of a warehouseman. The father put phosphorus into a breakfast-butter, and had it capable taken to place in the children's bed-room on a shelf from which they were accustomed to take bread-and-butter. In the night he heard loud screams proceeding from the children. He found his two children—George, aged five years, and Thomas, aged four years—in bed. They were in a great state of fright, and the mouth of George was coming from the mouth of Thomas, who seemed in dreadful agony. Dr. Dyer was sent for, and he found that Thomas had vomited, but without avail. All the poisoned bread-and-butter left on the shelf was gone. The matter left in the stomach of Thomas had covered his night-clothes, and he was standing in the middle of a mass of blue fire. The whole of the bed was also a mass of blue fire. Dr. Lankester's verdict was "Accidental death," several censured the parents of the child for their gross carelessness.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A Cork contemporary states that the emigration from Ireland to the United States has almost ceased.

Lord Ebrington has been making extensive experiments with the Alnothus silkworm at her seat, near Petersfield.

The Dartmouth and Torbay Railway, which has just been constructed from Brixham to Paignton, was opened on Monday.

Prince Napoleon returned to Greenock from Kilmun on Monday morning, and left next day for the east of Scotland.

Mr. T. B. Western, of Rivenhall, Essex, father of the member for Maldon, has been created a Baronet.

The Volunteer Rifle Conference at Bradford closed its proceedings yesterday week. The next meeting is to be held at Birmingham.

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have been entertaining a great number of distinguished visitors on their estate in Scotland, in honour of their eldest son, Viscount Glenorchy.

The workmen employed in sinking a well on one of the allotments of the Bradford Workhouse, Yorkshire, struck on a rock which is found to be strongly impregnated with copper ore of good quality.

Lord Wensleydale will open the Leeds Assizes this week, at the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates at the University examination, held in December last, at the Norwich Castle.

Mr. Lindsay addressed a meeting of his constituents, at Sunderland, on Monday, and, after expounding his views on the American War and other questions, received a unanimous vote of confidence.

Lord Palmerston intends paying a visit to his constituents on the occasion of the Volunteer Review, which are appointed to take place on the 20th and 20th of the present month.

Mr. Henry T. J. Macnamara, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership of Bristol, vice Mr. Justice Keane, deceased Serjeant Merewether.

The license and lease, from the east of Baron Marochetti, to the nursery of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., has arrived in Hereford. The 3rd of September has been fixed for its inauguration, on which occasion Lord Somers intends to be present, and to preside at dinner.

On Thursday week Mr. Joseph Gledhill, of the Stream Farm, near Dunfermline, Fife, was found dead in a field, with a scythe from him in the throat; and in about three-quarters of an hour, before medical aid could be procured, he died.

The eighth show of the Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society was held at Southport on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of visitors. The principal exhibitors were Mr. Hesketh, of Tarnbuk, Lord Stanley, the president, occupied the chair.

Messrs. Hall and Martin, the members for Rochester, were entertained by their constituents on Wednesday night at a banquet. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Martin made an allusion to the Confederate Session of Parliament, and congratulated Rochester on the liberal character of its representatives.

Blockade-runners (says the *Greenock Advertiser*) are now as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa." In the river, and scarcely a day passes but one or more of these vessels arrives or departs. At night it is a trial of speed between the lights, or crossing to Gareloch for the adjustment of their compasses. Some of the steamers are remarkably handsome, and are nice and modest to our finest river-steamers, which they outrival in swiftness.

An aboriginal British encampment has been discovered on the collection of wild beasts is in that town, and last Saturday evening the place of exhibition was visited by thousands of the inhabitants and visitors to the engine. One of them amused himself by leaping about among the visitors with a tame monkey on his back. The animal, seeing its opportunity, bit the man's buttock a bone in which were some ladies. Both the animals were secured, having done no further mischief beyond causing intense alarm.

Samuel Warren, a seaman belonging to the H.M.S. St. George, met his death at his work, yesterday week, in Falmouth harbour. Having been down some days before, he complained that he felt unwell, and was but two minutes in pulling him up; when he got to the surface his face, ears, nostrils, and the bulbous part of the eyes bled profusely. He was taken to the inclusive strangle, and died just before he was got on board. The diving-dress was a new one, and the air-pump was worked by convicts from the hulks, and that the valve for the outlet of the foul air was fastened.

The prisoners in the county gaol at Bedford, present in possession of his dinkoom for fifteen years, and during that period he has expended on his Northumbrian estate alone one million and a half sterling—that is to say, one fifteen years, and during that period he has expended on his property for ten years—namely, £100,000 per annum; and a small portion of this sum has been employed in the construction of railways, docks, and other public works, bridges, hospitals. He has expended on cottages alone £500,000.

The packet of the Cork, Queenstown, and Holyhead, for the Prince Consort, having been approved of by her Majesty, is now on view at the Victoria Docks, Cork. She is a fine vessel of 1,000 tons, with handsome saloons, wearing the colour and the badge of the order of the Garter. In the after-hold is a large and handsome apartment for the use of her Majesty, placed across the right leg, which is thrown forward. The left hand rests on the table. The luxuriously-fitted up with every convenience for the Queen and her suite, besides which she will be 12 ft. and the stern 8 ft. 6 in.

A dinner was given on Tuesday by the Admiralty and the officers of the Channel Fleet, by the Mayor and citizens of Cork, on Tuesday last, in honour of the Channel squadron's visit to that port. We are glad to extract a promise from the Duke of Somerset on the subject of a Government vote to be proposed next session for the purchase of a piece of ground for a wall, and remained the meeting that the harbours which had no Government dock, Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, were more prosperous than Portsmouth and Plymouth that possessed them, and urged the people to rely on their own exertions rather than Government aid.

Mr. Hyde Clarke, who has taken a very active part in promoting the cultivation of cotton in Turkey, was entertained at dinner in Manchester, by the Cotton Supply Association. Yesterday week Mr. Clarke gave a very encouraging account of the progress of the work to which he has devoted so much attention. He said that the cultivation of the cotton grown in Turkey was still, he said, of an inferior character; but the Smyrna Commission had done much to improve it, and the more skilful cultivation in Turkey was placed on a permanent footing, and enabled to compete successfully with the cotton produced in other countries.

The *Edinburgh Courant* gives the following particulars of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Mr. Stuart's estate, Tarradale, in the north, last week. She lived for many years in a large house above, without a servant, having scarcely any intercourse with those around her. A few days ago, however, she was found to be unwell. Some of the neigh bours visited her, and, seeing her condition, they sent for a doctor. He found her ill of the parish. She continued to sink fast. A search being made for her will, two copies of equal validity were found, executed, amounting to the following seventeen sovereigns; and with these a cheque for £500. Other documents turned up that raised £600 more to the above. Besides the £1700 in cash, she had property of considerable value, which will show her to have been worth more than £3000. A quantity of good clothing was found carefully laid up beside her. The whole has been left to a first cousin. The deceased was seventy-two years of age.

At the monthly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee for the cotton districts, held on Monday, a large amount of valuable information was given by Mr. Maclure respecting the condition of the cotton-manufacturing districts. During the past month there has been a considerable fall in the number of persons relieved, which has been going since the commencement of the year has been close upon 180,000. The average pressure of pauperism has now fallen to 29 per cent, and, this being the case, it has been decided that, in all unions in which the pauperism does not exceed 5 per cent, the grants of the committee shall be confined to the relief of persons who are not in receipt of aid from the rates. The committee holds a balance of £119,000.—An Act was passed on the 29th ult. to extend the time for which the Public Works Act of last year in the manufacturing districts. By the Act £2,000,000 were authorised to be advanced, and a further sum of £250,000 is now authorised to be advanced to complete the public works commenced.

Sixty children were, on Thursday week, seized with dangerous symptoms consequent on eating some poisonous beans which had been thrown by way among some rubbish discharged from a vessel just arrived in Liverpool from Africa. One has died.

A fire, involving the destruction of a large amount of property, broke out at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, in premises of Mr. May, and Co., Carver and Co., and Faulkner and Co., railway carriers, and the carriers' shed and warehouse, and an adjoining range of buildings in the North-Eastern Company, situated in Kingston-street, were destroyed, with their contents, including a large quantity of cotton, fifty tons of wool, consignments of flax, hemp, foreign fruit, beans, and tobacco, with nearly forty trucks, mostly loaded with general merchandise, machinery, &c. The block Company's large warehouse and the North-Eastern goods-station narrowly escaped. The loss is estimated at from £70,000 to £80,000.—On Sunday, nine houses were burnt at Winborne, Dorset.—On Tuesday morning, a fire broke out at the Bridge Mills, Stockport, and destroyed nearly two bales from Sir Lordship's machine-shop. Cygnets, in Staffordshire, out damage to the amount of £5000 was done.—On Monday, a mill belonging to Messrs. Mousseux and Co., Coton, near Shrewsbury, was nearly burnt to the ground.

A superb testimonial has been presented to Mr. W. Clement, surgeon, of Shrewsbury, by a subscription among a large number of the inhabitants of Shropshire and adjoining counties, where Mr. Clement is highly esteemed, not only for his professional skill, but for his zealous furtherance of many of the most valuable institutions of the city. It consisted of a large table ornament, in silver gilt, made by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It contains a fountain, worked by some newly-patented machinery, to play for two hours and a half. At the top is a figure of Esculapius, and one of the sons in a group representing Benevolence holding a sick child in her lap, with Dr. Clement attending to the child on the other side of her. The ceremony attended by several boys, who bear the emblems of the majoralty of Shrewsbury—namely, the mace, sword, and cap of state. The whole rests upon a massive oval plateau, silvered with four smaller figures and with various devices of local scenery, and having the shields for devices or flowers attached to its margin.

A numerously-attended meeting of county magistrates was held at the Shirehall, Warwick, on Saturday, convened by the Lord-lieutenant, Lord Leigh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal for making Hampton-in-Arden a county town. Lord Leigh said he had convened the meeting in pursuance of a request from Sir G. Grey that he should lay the matter before the county for the purpose of forward their views to the Government. After the hon. secretary, Mr. Bickley, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, setting forth that the population of Hampton-in-Arden was 4,000, that it was fifteen miles, and consequently 1000 days' journey from Warwick. The police force more than one half of the civil and criminal cases from Hampton-in-Arden had to be tried at Warwick, where was now every accommodation required for Bar, witnesses, and solicitors. The expense to the county would be no increase expense to the county, as the business of twenty miles to a county town. The petition also stated that the Corporation of Warwick would provide handsome and convenient lodgings for the Judges and maintain the same in an appropriate manner. After a long discussion it was resolved to forward a copy of the petition to Sir G. Grey unfavourable to the proposal.

During the last few days (says the *Manchester Guardian*) there have been, under somewhat singular circumstances, a succession of "finds," at the corner of Hanging Ditch, in the old part of the town, principally of the reign of Henry III. The extent of the deposit may be gathered from the fact that the workmen employed in the new coins found upwards of 200 pieces, having an aggregate weight of about 21 lb. avoirdupois. A new junction road is being made from Victoria-street to Cross-street. The whole was open as the new side of the ancient residence known as Manks' Hall, where it is supposed the mint of Archbishop Gray, who was founder of the hall, and the greater part of Eccles, Monton, and Swinton, had a grange, or farm residence, with offices, &c., and where the tithes were stored by the tenants and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Here the discovery was made by the workmen, Thomas Bricks, who, as soon as he saw one picked up a few coins at the wall, and thought so little of the discovery that he gave some away to his companions. He afterwards, however, and was brought into communication with Mr. Allen Gibb, a local antiquary, under whose direction the workmen have since proceeded. The discovery, however, was disinterred on Friday morning last.

The thirty-fourth meeting of the British Association will commence at Bath on Wednesday, Sept. 14, under the presidency of C. Lyell, Bart. The local arrangements are in the hands of a body that have every reason to expect a large attendance. Numerous invitations have been issued to non-resident members and distinguished foreign savans. The chief railways have consented to convey members and associates at a single fare for the double journey. The sections are arranged as follows:—Mathematical and physical science, at the Blue Coat School. B. Chemical science, at the Guildhall. Geology, at the Mineral Water Hospital. Zoology, at the Guildhall. D. Zoology and botany, in the west wing of the General Hospital, and in the Pump-room. F. Geography and ethnology, in the same building. G. Economic science and statistics, in the Mineral Water Hospital. H. Mechanical science and engineering, and the Graminar School. After Sept. 9 personal applications for tickets must be made at the Mayor's Office, Guildhall, Bath, which will be open daily after Monday, Sept. 12. On Friday, Sept. 16, at 8.30, Professor Rosse will deliver a lecture at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. On the following Saturday, Sept. 19, at the same place, Dr. Livingstone will give some account of his explorations of the Zambesi and its tributaries, and will exhibit a few curiosities at the rooms on Thursday, Sept. 15; and a microscopical soirée on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at 8.30. Other scientific interest will take place on Saturday, Sept. 17, and Thursday, Sept. 22.

During the excavations in Hot Bath-street for the new wing of the Bath United Hospital, the foundations of a large Roman building were discovered. These foundations (says the *Bath Chronicle*) are of massive strength, and the whole building to which they belonged must have been one of some importance. The base of a pillar, turned upside down, and used as a foundation formation, was found, and appears to have formed part of even an older structure. Last week a further discovery was made in the north-east corner of the site of the house inside the old line of circumvallation of Mr. William Foote, Lower Borough-walls. This discovery consists of a large portion of a tessellated pavement. The pavement is in compartments, and have formed the flooring of a room about 12 ft. square, and rests upon pillars and hollow tiles. The pavement has been used for heating purposes. The design of the pavement differs from any found in Bath before, in the centre is a rose, which is surrounded by a wreath, and other ornamental devices. Enough of the pavement remains to enable an accurate sketch of its design to be made. The foundations of the walls of the room in question was built upon this hollow Roman floor, and the pavement is in consequence much crushed and broken. It is the first time that a pavement has been found larger *in situ*, adjoins this first one, and appears to have been the floor of a room of the same size as the one first discovered. Tracings of the pavement are being taken, and the interesting remains will be preserved with jealous care. Some fragments of pottery and coins have also been found in the course of the excavations.

LAW.—At the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday last two merchants and ship-store dealers, named Jones and Highatt, were tried before the Lord Chief Justice on a charge of having stolen a quantity of rope on board the Confederate steamer Georgia, which, when in this country, was named the Japan. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and although it is a point of law was raised to the effect that the enlistment took place at Brest, and is not within the jurisdiction of this country. The Lord Chief Justice overruled the objection, but consented to reserve it for appeal. The prisoners were found guilty, an sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the house of correction.

A case of some interest to the classes who get up and invest in public commercial undertakings was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, during last week. The plaintiff, Mr. Bale, a gentleman living at Newcastle, county Dublin, sued the defendant for the non-delivery of shares. Company (Limited) to recover a sum of upwards of £2000, which he had invested in shares of the above-named undertaking. The defendant set up pleas of the false and fraudulent representations to the effect that the company was prosperous, whereas it was wholly unsuccessful. A great deal of evidence was taken, and the result was that an arrangement was come to by which the damages of £2000 were reduced to £1000, and the plaintiff to retain the amount paid and claimed by him.

Clark, the murderer of the man killed at the Chester Assizes on Tuesday for the robbery of a mailbag from Chetford station, near Macclesfield. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Richard Thomas Parker, condemned at the Nottinghamshire Assizes for the murder of his wife, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, was hanged in front of the county gaol, Nottingham, on Wednesday week.

A California journal thus states the two great wants under which that State suffers:—"What she needs most to-day is rain: what she wants to-morrow is 75,000 women to mate of the white persuasion."

The Liverpool papers contain a narrative of fearful sufferings endured by the passengers and crew of a Liverpool vessel, the All Serene, that was captured in a gale on her voyage from the Seashell Islands to Sydney. Most of those on board took refuge in the chains, where they managed to make a raft or punt, to which they committed themselves, and for eight days endured terrible sufferings on the open ocean, men dying every day from want and disease. The survivors landed at the Seashell Islands on the 30th of June.

Leaves from a Sketch-book.

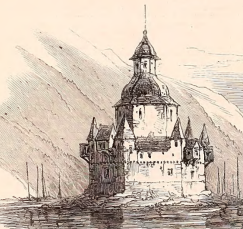
THE RHINE.

THE very name of "the Rhine" has a magic sound, expressive of all that is lovely and romantic. It is, *par excellence*, the river of Europe, along whose banks are gathered the most cherished traditions of the



THE KATZ.

past and no little of our apprehensions for the future. Like a monarch among waters, it speeds on its way to the ocean through a proud line of feudal towers and vine-clad mountains, enriched by its



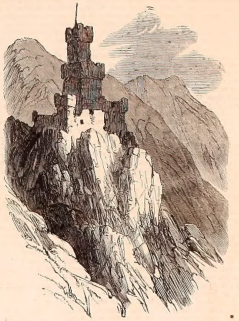
THE PFALZ.

multitude of tributary streams. Rising in the Grisons, in the midst of the Alpine barrier that separates Italy from the colder skies and hardier civilisation of the Swiss and German lands, the Rhine, small at first and struggling in a few feeble rills from rock and glacier, proceeds as if unconscious of its coming destiny, till, at Coire, it is received into the family of rivers, and fairly sets forth to make a way and a name for itself in the world. From this point it seems to become aware of its importance, and thrusts its way into the fair company of the Lake of Constance, whence it emerges and passes on with undiminished strength till it meets with its first great fall at Schaffhausen. But, nothing daunted by such obstacles, it pursues its course to Bâle, and soon leaves its native Switzerland to tantalize with its waters the adjacent empire of France. The left shore of the Rhine is still called Frankenland by the bostmen. It is, however, and must still be, a German river. The most phlegmatic German is warmed into enthusiasm by its name, which has ere now been the watchword that has nerved the patriot heart to do or die. Witness that glorious New-Year's night of 1814, when the army which had just effected the liberation of their country came in sight of this, the ancient landmark of their race, and knelt down and shouted "The Rhine! the Rhine!"

But for tourists, who come to enjoy the beauties of its scenery, the Rhine practically means that part of the river which lies between Cologne and Mayence. Not only is it here most picturesque, but every ruined tower, island, and rock has its history and legend, and every mile of either shore had a name and importance in the days of old. The simple peasant still believes that the shades of unquiet emperors, faithless knights, and lovelorn maidens flit through the ruined corridors of the deserted castles, or glide noiselessly across the river at nightfall to visit the scenes of their sorrows or their crimes. It may be that the rude influx of English, French, and Americans, which each summer and autumn brings to these enchanted regions, will disturb the spirits from their haunts and send them to some other spots of earth. For the utilitarianism of the present age has invaded the Rhine, and rattles through its enchanted scenery, as though it had no time for beauty. The steam-boat, hardly less a foe to the picturesque than the railroad, is even now waiting at Cologne to convey us up the Rhine. And we are nothing loth to depart; for not all the waters of all the Farinas (and they abound like Smiths in England) can neutralise "the two-and-seventy well-defined "stenches of Cologne, which owe nothing to the imagination of Coleridge.

At first the country is very flat, and presents nothing more picturesque than a few windmills, which hardly relieve the monotony of the view. Our feeling is one of profound disappointment, and we are tempted to murmur, and to ask whether the Thames at the Isle of Dogs is not, after all, as interesting as the much-vaunted Rhine. This dulness, however, is not an unfitting prelude to the coming glories of the river. A few miles above Bonn we see on our right, as we pass up the stream, the wild crag and ruin of the Drachenfels, conspicuous among the Siebengebirge (Seven Mountains), and standing, with its opposite neighbour, Rolandseck, like two giant sentinels to guard the entrance into fairyland. If we could rein in our impatience and pause awhile at Bonn before exploring the beauties of the Rhine, we should find much to interest, though little to charm the eye. Not to mention that Bonn is the seat of a world-renowned University, in which the late Prince Consort was once a diligent student, it is either the birth-place or burial-place of many of the most illustrious men of Germany. Here, amid so many remains of Roman art and arms, Niebuhr occupied a professor's chair, and here he and Schlegel are buried. Here, too, Beethoven first saw the light, in a house which is still shown, and which towers high above all the others in the dingy street, like one of his own notes above the ledger-line.

We are now again upon the river, looking up at the Drachenfels and thinking that it is weird-like enough for the story of Siegfried and the Dragon to be true after all. Dragon stories are all alike, from that of Apollo and the Python to that of our own St. George. More tragical and tender is the legend connected with the opposite crag of Rolandseck, with its one ruined arch on its summit. Doubtless it is but the remains of one of the castles belonging to the free-booters of the Rhine, who levied black mail on all the unlucky merchant-craft that passed that way. *Ecke* is German for an angle or corner, and is applied to several of the castles which were built at the bends of the river to enable their owners to keep a good look out for travellers. This was Roland's *Ecke*, and here, doubtless, like a vulture, he perched himself, ready to swoop down upon his prey. But time, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and throws a halo of romance around many things which, seen according to modern lights, would bear very ugly names. Roland the robber-chief has been toned down under the softening touches of the past into the chivalrous lover of the beauteous Hildegunde, daughter of the Lord of Drachenburg. Called as a paladin of Charlemagne to do battle in Spain, he was reported to have fallen at Roncesvalles. Hildegunde, disconsolate at his



THE FALKENBURG.

loss, retired to a convent in the island of Nonnenwerth, which lies in the midst of the Rhine. But, like a true sensation hero, Roland was "not dead yet." He had only been wounded and left for dead. He recovered, and returned to find his fair one the bride of the Church and dead to the world. He at once built the castle, of which only a solitary fragment remains, on the top of the rock that

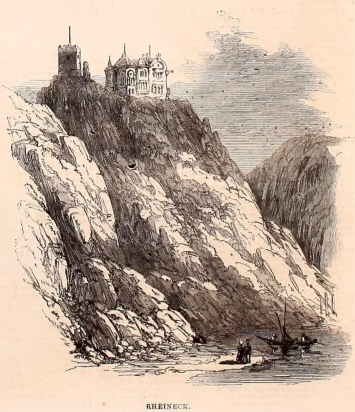


THE LURLEIBERG.

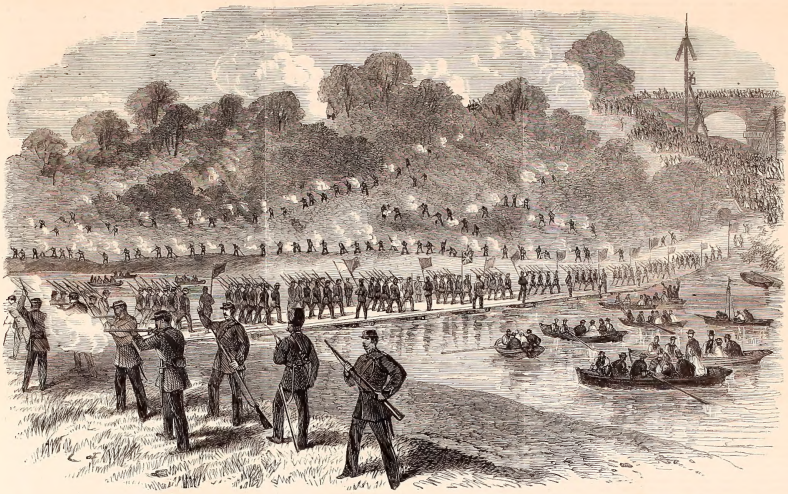
looks down upon Nonnenwerth, that he might thence catch an occasional glimpse of his beloved Hildegunde. Loving, watching, and praying, this faithful knight continued, and, with his eyes still fixed



RHEINSTEIN.



RHEINECK.



REVIEW OF THE CHESHIRE VOLUNTEER CORPS ON THE ROODEE: THE TROOPS CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE DEE.—SEE PAGE 193.

upon the spot that contained all that was dear to him on earth, he died upon his knees.

Passing up the river, we come to another of these rocks jutting out into an angle, and surmounted by a ruin and a modern building, called Rheineck, of which we give an Engraving. The square tower is all that remains of the ancient castle, which was destroyed by fire in 1785. The new Schloss was built, in 1837, after the designs of Lassaulx for Professor Bethman-Hollweg, of Bonn. The view from the gardens is said to be very beautiful and extensive, and proves the wisdom of the robber-baron of Rheineck in selecting this spot whence to watch for the approach of a foe or a victim along the Rhine. Passing on for a few miles, we arrive at the ancient and interesting town of Andernach, whose old watch tower and church with four turrets are conspicuous objects from the river, which winds at this point, and is full of picturesque beauty. Opposite to Neuwied is an obelisk in honour of the French General Hoche, who here threw a military bridge across the Rhine, in 1798, over which he led his army in the face of the Austrians. It is not a little singular that Cæsar, in his war with the Sicambri, crossed at the same spot. His description of the singular bridge he constructed for this purpose is well known to scholars as the "tough bit" of Cæsar, from the technical words which he uses. Neuwied, at the confluence of the Wied and the Rhine, appears to be peopled by a happy family of all religions, amongst whom the odium theologicum is unknown. Here Jews and Christians, Catholics and Protestants, Moravians, Quakers, and Anabaptists are said to live in "great harmony." The principal products of this place, Neuwied, are chicory, tinware, starch, and boarding-schools. Neuwied may owe its primitive innocence to the fact that the Rhine scenery is here comparatively flat, and that the neighbourhood has, therefore, not been contaminated either by lawless



THE WAR IN AMERICA: VIEW OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.—SEE PAGE 191

chieftain or uncanny sprite. From this point to Coblenz there is nothing of especial interest, until the heights of Ehrenbreitstein rise upon our left hand as a fit opening to the second canto of Nature's Rhine-poem. We stop at Coblenz to see the view from Ehrenbreitstein. Crossing the bridge of boats about an hour before sunset, we obtain our tickets at the entrance of the fortress and proceed up the broad carriage-way to gain the height upon which this Gibraltar of the Rhine is situated. We pass over bridge and through portal, meeting on the way many a group of Prussian infantry, armed with the heavy-looking needle-gun, and wearing helmets surmounted with a sharp spike—a hideous but rare system had been introduced among the infantry, and they were expected to bait at, ten, and pass the sentries on guard. Yet in spite of all they seem, and perhaps are; but art has supplied any deficiency in this respect by furnishing them with a weapon which gives them an immense advantage over the heaviest and most active troops in the world. But whilst thinking of these things we are at the summit and gazing over the panorama upon the scene beneath. Most people have seen Turner's view of Ehrenbreitstein, and as they have looked upon the magnificent scene have imagined that the poet-artist has seen it as no other men see, and has raised from the commonplace accidents of river, city, and landscape an enchanted scene of more than earthly beauty. Yet it is not so. Nature is here more lovely than the most perfect art. There may be, and are, grander and more majestic scenes; yet we may search the world through, and even more delight upon the Swiss or Italian lake, or upon the Alpine valleys flashing with the light or whispering with the sound of many waterfalls; but the view at the city of Coblenz, posed as it purposely for the best artistic effect where the Rhine is most beautiful, and the blue Moselle joins with equal majesty to swell this scene, as it may be, bathed in a glorious sunset and softened into distance by the thin haze arising from the exhalations of the river and the fading light, forms a panorama that lingers on the memory like a thing of beauty—a joy for ever!

To the left of Coblenz, as we look down from Ehrenbreitstein, is the Hill of the Chartreuse. On this are built Forts Alexander and Constantine, which form part of the system of fortifications connected with Ehrenbreitstein. A few miles beyond is the magnificent Castle of Stolzenfels, where the late King of Prussia entertained Queen Victoria in 1845. It is a noble mediæval structure, in keeping, combining and picturesque position, and conspicuous for its grandeur where all is grand. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of Braubach, above which, on a high rock, stands the huge Castle of Marksburg, which, unlike the other castles on the Rhine, has escaped the ravages of time and the French, who left the ruinhes of all that picturesque ruins in Europe. It still stands a perfect specimen of the feudal fortresses of the Middle Ages; and its deep dungeons, secret passages, and mysterious staircases could doubtless tell many a tale of the paternal government that existed in the good old times. Marksburg was used as a prison some years ago, and in 1848 it was in possession of a difference with his Parliament, adopted the highly-constitutional plan of shutting them up in this dreary stronghold until they changed their opinions.

At this point the river makes a considerable curve, and, as in several other parts, becomes continually inclosed in mountains like a series of beautiful lakes—the smallest and most pleasing of which is just before arriving at the old Roman town of Bingen. The remarkable object at the back of this town is the water-cure establishment of Marienberg—a mode of therapeutics, invented and successfully practised by the Germans. Some distance further up, and on the opposite side to Salzig, rise the ruined castles of Sternberg and Liebeneck, called the Brothers, from a legend which relates that Conrad and Heinrich, the two sons of the Knight of Liebenstein, fell in love with the same lady, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich generously or prudently resigned her to Conrad, and went to the Crusades. The father directed Sternberg to be built for the reception of Conrad and his bride. But the death of the Emperor, however, caused the marriage to be postponed for a year, during which Conrad changed his mind, and went off, like his brother, to the Crusades. Hildegarde, far from rejoicing at her lucky escape, still fretted for Conrad and believed that he would return. This is the time he did, but married to "another." Hildegarde then inconsolable. Heinrich returns, hears of his brother's perfidy, and challenges him to mortal combat. At the critical moment Hildegarde interposes, the brothers are reconciled; she retires to a convent; the faithless Conrad is punished by the desertion of his wife—he survives the shock—he is himself again—the brothers swear eternal friendship, and live and die in peace at Liebeneich; though why Heinrich did not marry Hildegarde the legend does not say.

Before reaching the well-known town of St. Goar the eye is attracted by the enormous ruins of Rheinfels, which was once the strongest fortress on the Rhine, and even in its decay tells eloquently of the greatness that "perished long ago." It was, of course, blown up by the French in 1794. If Fatherland keeps up this fine amount, there is a tolerable debt for ruined castles and general destructiveness outstanding against the French Nation. Immediately in front of St. Goar, and forming a triangle with Rheinfels, are the two ruins called "The Mouse" and "The Cat," of the latter of which we give no fingerings. These singular titles originated in the fact that the castle of the Count of Katzenellenbogen (cats' elbow) deriving its denomination from the family name of the owners, the castle of Thurnberg was called "The Mouse," in contradistinction to it. Near these ruins rises the dark and precipitous rock of Lurlei (see the Engraving), celebrated for its echo and for the fanciful legends that are connected with it. A railway tunnel through the rock has rudely disturbed the poetry of this enchanting spot. There is something singularly incongruous in the sight of a 12.20 train thundering through the Lurlei tunnel. Not that it seems to have affrighted the shocking siren who dwells there, for still the pursuit of the grotto winds his horn, and still the gun is fired and the echo still gives back the sound fifteen times repeated with as much power as when it could grow old or tired. All tongues are familiar to her echoes. Is it German in the far-off past to hear the playful inquiry, "Who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel?" to which she answers "Esel" (an ass). A small joke that still stirs the choler of that insulted dignitary, and still raises a laugh of laughter from the shades of Karl and Hermann. At the feet of Lurlei eddies the Gewirre, or rapid, over the "bank" formed by seven rocks, which overcome the river, as the name says, seven fair sisters condemned by the Rhine-god to this hard fate for their fickle and heartless conduct to their admirers.

On an island in the middle of the river, opposite to Caub, is seen the Castle of Pfalz, an exceedingly picturesque object, of which an Engraving is given. It is as old as the thirteenth century, when it was built as a means of enabling the Emperor to exact toll from all the vessels that passed by. Further on, we pass Bacharach (Bacca Bar), so named from the earliest instance of honour of Bacchus, who is here most propitious to the vine. At Lorch commences the district of the Rheingau, where the richest wine is produced, from excessive and minute labour bestowed upon the cultivation of the vine in these parts is almost incredible, and justifies the high price which is set upon the first growths of Steinberg and Johannisberg, not to mention the humbler vintages of Markobrunner, Assmannshausen, and Rüdesheim.

From Lorch to Bingen the view of the Rhine is magnificent in the extreme. On the one side, the lofty vineyard slopes rise to a great height—in some places nearly a thousand feet above the river—that the marvel is how it is possible either to cultivate or gather in the vintage. On the other side, a series of ruined castles crown the rocky heights, of which we give an Engraving of Falkenburg, destroyed, as usual, by the French, in 1689. It is a wild place, and, when we remember that it was built for purposes of plunder and bloodshed, we cease to feel that its innocence was deeply injured by fate which at length overtook it. The noble castle of Rheinstein (see Engraving), after long being in ruins, was completely restored, in 1823, by Prince Frederick of Prussia, who caused the interior to be fitted up in the ancient style, so that amongst the dismantled fortresses of the Rhine there might be at least one which should recall in every detail their former magnificence. It is used as the summer residence of our Princess Royal and her husband; and as we pass its lordly towers and see it throned upon the rock, like the monarch of all that fair region, we feel that England's eldest daughter is housed in no unworthy home. Farsing by the rapids of the Binger Loch and Bingen, we arrive at Rüdesheim, where we can land to see the glorious panorama of the Niederwald, and learn that behind the hills and rocks that inclose the river there are scenes of the most surpassing beauty, and that the Rheinland is not less interesting than the Rhine itself.

If we do not stay here, we may hasten on, past green islands and a gradually subsiding shore, till we come within sight of the red towers of Mainz or Mayence, and there bid farewell to the picturesque scenery and the romantic legends of the Rhine.

BIRTHS.

At Stains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, of a son.
At Oaklene, Tockington, Lady Cuyler, of a daughter.
At Butterrast, Thurlow, Lady Colebrooke, of a son.
At Branton Rectory, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at 28, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Keith, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at the residence of her father, Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bouverie Hutchinson, of a daughter.
On the 4th ult., at Kurrachee, in Scinde, the wife of Captain and Adjutant Hamilton, Royal Artillery, of a son.
At Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Milford, wife of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of a daughter.
At Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Herbert, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Tangier, the wife of Mr. Kirby Green, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Captain the Hon. J. H. Fraser, H.M. Bengal Army, son of the late Hon. W. Fraser, to Marian Stirling, daughter of John Dundas, Esq., of Arniston.
On the 16th inst., at St. Leonards Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. H. Bonham, M.A., Rector of Bexley, C.L., to Fanny Wright, widow of the late R. G. Knight, Esq., C.E. No cards.
On the 6th inst., at Mansegh, in Westmorland, by the Rev. Fletcher Fleming, of Ingrill, Windermere, and the Rev. G. Stanley Pinhorne, Incumbent of Mansegh, Lieut. Ralph Dixon, 3rd Regt., son of St. John's College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, only son of Henry Hill, Esq., of Mansegh, Burlington, to Katharine Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Myles Pennoyer, Esq., of Hale Hall, Cumberland, and niece of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Rathbone-place.
At St. Bartholomew's, Richmond, the Rev. C. F. Routledge, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, to Dorothy Mercer, third daughter of the late Ralph Mercer, Esq., of Ripley, Lord Bishop of London.
On the 4th inst., at St. Peter's, Vere-street, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, Rector of Sandringham, Norfolk, brother of the 5th Earl of Dartmouth, to Mary, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, K.C.B., Bart.
At St. James's Piccadilly, Arthur Annesley, Esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Matilda Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General and Lady Alice Peel.

DEATHS.

At the Banqueting House, Downing-street Court Palace, General Sir J. H. Reynett, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 48th Regiment, aged 80.
In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Right Hon. Lord Ferrycarrig, of Ferrycarrig, in the county of Wexford, aged 44 years.
At Wrangaton, Devonshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Pearse of the late T. Bolton, Esq., and niece of Admiral Viscount Nelson, in her 83rd year.
At Aberdeen-terrace, Blackheath, Lady F. E. Coningsby, aged 70, sister to the Earl of Dysart.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

SUNDAY, Aug. 21.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. The Take fore, China, bakers, Hen., Parliament assembled.
MONDAY, 22.—King Charles I. erects his standard at Nottingham, the beginning of the Civil War, 1642. Falcon nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1725.
TUESDAY, 23.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton, 1628.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr. Pennsell and Admiral Goodson, Parliamentary Fleet, defeat the Fleet of Venetian, and Duke of Tuscany, off Leghorn, 1650. Battle of Worcester, 1651. Fire of London began in Pudding-lane, 1666. The Pretender landed at Peterhead, 1715.
THURSDAY, 25.—Death of St. Louis, King of France, 1270.
FRIDAY, 26.—Sir Thomas Maitland made an end of the Cingalese, Ceylon, taken by the British, 1795.
SATURDAY, 27.—Mr. Robert Cadman and Charles ascend in a balloon filled with hydrogen gas, 1785. West India Docks, London, opened, 1802. Albert, the late lamented Prince Consort, born, 1819. The "Impregnable" Chinese "Amoy forts" taken, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
21 9 30	22 10 0	23 10 30	24 11 0	25 11 30	26 0 0	27 0 30
P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.
21 9 50	22 10 20	23 10 50	24 11 20	25 11 50	26 0 20	27 0 50

Mins. faster on the 24 hours.
10A.M.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 18″ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10A.M.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity. Amount of Cloud.		Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	
	Inches.	°	%		°	°		Miles	Inch.
10	29·963	55·7	38·1	·53	7	47·2	64·4	W. WSW. WNW.	363	·163
11	29·921	57·1	50·4	·70	8	48·7	65·9	S. SSW. SW.	179	·000
12	30·321	65·2	42·8	·47	8	42·5	70·4	SW.	83	·000
13	30·327	61·7	49·0	·61	8	45·3	70·4	W.	164	·000
14					9	49·6	75·2		164	·000
15	30·385	64·9	51·7	·47	9	52·7	74·0	NE. NNE. N.	103	·000
16	30·228	64·0	60·5	·78	9	51·5	75·3	SSE. S.	103	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 10 A.M., and past mean of 15 years:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected and reduced to 32°.	30·046	30·307	30·361	30·346	30·418	30·417	30·417	30·262
Temperature of Evaporation	49·2°	47·4°	49·4°	45·8°	50·6°	50·6°	47·5°	49·3°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·7°	49·9°	55·8°	57·2°	60·9°	57·5°	57·5°	55·6°
Direction of Wind	N. E.	N.	S. W.	CALM.	S.	S.	S. E.	S. E.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

"THE kettle began it" (to borrow the opening of one of Mr. Dickens's most charming little books), but the pot immediately became quite as black and rather more noisy. We allude, of course, to the disgraceful proceedings in a city which the other day belonged to her Majesty Queen Victoria, but which, while we write, is, and for anything the authorities seem to care, is likely to be, in the hands of a double mob of the most awfully kind. While Englishmen are dwelling with regret and tenderness upon the frightful condition of America, and are silently thankful that peace is given us in our time, they are suddenly shamed and scandalised by the news that, in the second city in Ireland, and in a flourishing and famous mart of commerce, society is resolving itself into its original elements of barbarism. To dignify the brutal fray with the name of religious discord is to misuse words, and in those of the Laureate, to abuse Heaven's best gift of speech. There may be nominal Protestantism on the one side and nominal Roman Catholicism on the other, but the riots in Belfast are simply an illustration of savage nature broken loose and availing itself of any pell that can stimulate to increased ferocity.

Daniel O'Connell having been dead seventeen years, it has occurred to the Irish mind that ingratitude to his memory is no longer tolerable. England has no right to sneer at the procrastination while her own metropolitan monument to her greatest naval hero remains unfinished half a century after the day that saw him destroy the nautical power of her enemies at a blow. It were idle and unjust to pretend that Ireland did not owe a great debt to O'Connell, and it is not because he had many faults, and because the latter part of his life was spent in insincere advocacy of a sham, that Irishmen have a right to forget the good service he did for her in earlier days. If Englishmen, from whom he won the Emancipation Act, can acknowledge this, it is not his own countrymen, for whom he won it, that should forget it. A statue to O'Connell was assuredly due from the Irish, and we shall not be surprised to learn that English gold has also been cast into the treasury. But it is the unhappy fortune of Ireland that her best and most just demonstrations shall arouse the spirit of factious hate among her own children. The news that thousands had assembled in Dublin to pay homage to the memory of the Liberator instantly excited rage among the lower order of Orangemen in Belfast, and they prepared a mock counter-ceremonial which was in itself contemptible and despicable, but which assumed a serious character as soon as the ruffianism which prompted it discovered that it might revel without check from the authorities. We discard, at all events until further proof, the idea that the riots which ensued in Belfast were not altogether displeased at the anti-O'Connell outbreak and that the police have not been permitted to act with full vigour. We hesitate to attribute to men, whose position is a *prima facie* argument that they are good citizens, the crime of having afforded the slightest encouragement to riot which has led to murder. It is easy to make such charges, and they are usually made in presence of similar circumstances. But it will, we fear, be very difficult for the Belfast authorities to show that they acted with energy and promptitude when the first symptoms of the rabble whose passions were being inflamed; they knew, also, the character of the hostile rabble that would rise to revenge the insult to O'Connell's memory. An easy case the original demonstration should have been checked, the effigy of O'Connell should have been seized, the Riot Act should have been enforced without hesitation or compunction. It will be useless to plead that the magistrates had not sufficient force. An armed and fearless police, like that of Belfast, could have dealt with any mob; and there were troops at hand, and others within a short call. A single procession, of course, followed, the lesson of impunity having been learned; and a vile parody of the most solemn ceremony of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Church was presented. Then the other mob rose, and thence-forth it was difficult to say whether it was to edify or to being most atrociously wanton; unoffending passengers arriving by rail were assailed, and discharges of firearms on both sides completed the scene, which converted a peaceful commercial city into the semblance of a place given up to the horrors of war. But, up to the dispatch of the last mails, the magistrates had been afraid to take the only step that could put an end to a murderous and brutal conflict. They had soldiers enough to sweep Belfast from end to end and to drive the two bodies of ruffians into their dens. But martial law had not been proclaimed, and though the police had at length been allowed to fire, it is clear, from the list of the wounded, that it was not upon the rioters that their shots told. What was needed was a stern example, by which the fiercest leaders of the affrays should have suffered in the interest of society and humanity. It may be that we shall hear that at last the authorities have done what should have been done at first, and have made an example of a few for the future, and we are more likely to hear that the rioters have exhausted themselves, and retired until they see an opportunity for fresh outrage.

The whole affair is so shameful and so scandalous to a nation which boasts its power of uniting perfect freedom with perfect order, that Belfast riots and the conduct of some of the magistrates must be a subject for either Parliamentary or Government inquiry. It is not to be endured that the Continent should point the finger of scorn at an Executive which permits a week of civil war in the second city of the sister kingdom. We have no desire that British magistrates should imitate those of countries in which the soldier is instantly summoned to suppress popular disturbance. We know, of course, that had such brutalities as those of Belfast been perpetrated for three hours in any great city in France, the fourth hour would have seen the streets swept with grape, and the ruffians dead in hundreds along the streets whose peace they had violated. We wish to hear of nothing of this kind. But there are times when the full strength of society must be put forth to preserve that for which alone society is constituted; and one of those occasions was presented in Belfast when these riots began. The magistrates do not

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THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis, drove out twice. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with the Queen. The Right Hon. R. Cardwell arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, drove out in an open carriage and four. Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Louis took leave of her Majesty, and, attended by Baroness von Dobeneck and Major von Schwenitz, left Osborne en route for Berlin.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, drove to Cowes and visited the Prince and Princess of Leiningen.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess of Leiningen, and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, and Captain the Hon. Edward Bligh, crossed to Fairy and proceeded to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. Earl Russell, on his route from London to Osborne, arrived at Netley and had the honour of accompanying her Majesty. The Queen was received at the hospital by Colonel Willcoxham and the principal officers of the establishment. Her Majesty inspected the new wards and visited the wounded men lately returned from New Zealand. The Queen returned to Osborne at half-past one. Earl Russell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louis, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove to Whippingham.

On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Louis of Hesse walked and drove in the grounds. Lord and Lady Portman arrived at Osborne, and dined with her Majesty and the Royal family. Her Ladyship has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, is expected to leave Osborne on Thursday next for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will remain for a few days, after which the Court will proceed to Balmoral for the season.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, left Marlborough House on Wednesday evening and reached Euston Station at half-past eight. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure from the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway by the 8.40 "limited mail" train, and the usual state arrangements being attached to the train. The Prince and Princess were received at the station by Mr. Hunt (superintendent of the company) and some of the directors, by whom they were conducted to their carriage, and the train proceeded on its route to Stirling, whither their Royal Highnesses arrived shortly after eight o'clock the next morning (Thursday), and were received by Provost Murrie and other official dignitaries and a large concourse of spectators. On alighting the Prince and Princess were greeted with truly loyal acclamations. Provost Murrie had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses. Prince Albert Victor was received at the station direct to Caldander. The Prince and Princess drove to Campbell's Royal Hotel, where they partook of breakfast; after which their Royal Highnesses proceeded in a carriage and pair to Stirling Castle, and visited the ramparts, the Douglas-room, the armoury, the palace, &c. The Prince and Princess purchased various articles from the table of the Douglas-room, formed of the wood of that celebrated apartment and also of Bannockburn and Abbotsford oak. The Prince wrote in the visitors-book, "The Prince and Princess of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to the hotel, and thence drove to the railway station. The Prince and Princess were received at the Stirling station by the Duke of Montrose, Lord and Lady Abercrombie, and Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the 10.45 train upon the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway to Balloch. The Duke of Montrose (one of the directors) and Major Erskine had the honour of accompanying the Prince and Princess. At Stirling and at the various stations along the route their Royal Highnesses were enthusiastically cheered by those assembled to greet them. At the Drymen station the Princess was presented with a bouquet of flowers. Upon their arrival at Balloch the Prince and Princess were received by Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart., Lieutenant Yule of Leny, and other tenor corps, represented by about 120 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, were also up the line at Balloch station, and upon the arrival of the train the volunteers presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. The line being formed from the pier to the carriage, along the ranks and the plaudits of a numerous assemblage of spectators. During the inspection the commissioners of the pier had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness. Upon arriving at Balloch pier the Prince and Princess remained in their carriage until the departure of the ordinary passenger by the steamer for Inverkilnbonnond. At one o'clock their Royal Highnesses proceeded along the pier to the Prince Consort steamer, where several of the directors of the Forth and Clyde Railway and of the Lochlomond Steam Shipping Company were in waiting to receive the Prince and Princess on board. The pier was gaily decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a number of small boats were ranged in the loch, filled with spectators, from whom, as well as from the pier, the steamer was loudly cheered. Their Royal Highnesses received a warm greeting. At a few minutes past one the Princess Consort steamer cast off up the loch, and proceeded to Benlomond; and, in order to enable the Prince and Princess to see the whole of the fine mountain scenery, she again returned down the loch to Tarbet, thus affording a fine view of Ben-Arthur and the whole of the beautiful scenery of Arrochar in passing. The steamer made no stoppages, and reached Inversnaid, where their Royal Highnesses landed. Upon disembarking, they were received by a guard of honour of the Inland and Arrochar Highland Volunteer Corps. The Prince and Princess thence drove to Stronachlahar, and thence sailed over Loch Katrine to the entrance of the Trossachs, and afterwards proceeded to the Bridge of Turk, about ten miles from Callander, to Sinclair's Hotel, where they remained for the night, and left the following morning (Friday) for Callander, travelling by special train to Dunblane. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor, resumed their route to Perth, which was reached at ten minutes to twelve, and were received at the station by the Lord Provost and other civic authorities. The Lord Provost and Bailie Fleming had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess by Lieutenant-General Knollys. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the refreshment-rooms and partook of refreshments. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, afterwards drove round the South Inch and along the Edinburgh road. The Prince took a stroll through the city, and visited the cookeworks of Mr. William Thomson, returning by Marshall-place to the general station. Thence their Royal Highnesses continued their route northwards by the 12.40 train, arriving at the Ferryhill Junction at ten minutes past four, and proceeded at once to Aboyne, posting thence to Abergeldie, whither their Royal Highnesses arrived at half-past seven in the evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will, at the beginning of next month, proceed to Copenhagen on a visit to King Christian and his Royal Consort, father and mother of the Princess of Wales. The Prince and Princess will also visit Stockholm and other ports in the Baltic.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary left town yesterday week on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has arrived at Maurice's Hotel from Ireland.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Auckland and Hon. Miss Eden arrived at Norwood Cottage, Lyndhurst, on Friday, from a tour in Germany.

His Excellency the Danish Minister M. de Billo has left town for Denmark.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have arrived at Bolton Abbey from Holker Hall.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk have left Frances-gate for North Berwick.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has left town for Scotland, on a tour of visits.

The Marquis of Bowmont has left Floors Castle for the Duke of Buccleuch's residence, Bowhill.

The Marquis of Huntly has arrived at Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, from Inverlochy, near Fortwilliam.

The Countess of Listowel has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Londesborough arrived in town last Saturday from the Isle of Wight, en route for Scotland.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Stephen's Church, Kirkstall, was reopened for Divine service on Wednesday week, after extensive alterations.

The Archbishop of York has graciously intimated his intention of holding the primary visitation of the clergy of his diocese early in October.

Mr. John Lloyd, of Bronppry, proprietor of the Fovyn Brick and Tilney Works, has offered to give 100,000 bricks for the erection of a university for Wales, provided it is built at Towyn.

The Temple Church, which has been thoroughly cleansed during the vacation, will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 2.

The canonry in York Cathedral vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Richard Harrison has been conferred on the Rev. Henry Hey, Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, Prebendary of the cathedral, and Rector of Wigginton, near York.

The Bishop of Salisbury commenced his fourth triennial visitation in the cathedral on Thursday week. He was attended by his Chaplains, the Rev. H. Moule, Vicar of Fordington, Dorset, and the Rev. C. Phillimore, the Chancellor of the diocese. There was a large gathering of the cathedral clergy.

Mr. Gilbert Scott has just made a report to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield on the works coming on for the restoration of the cathedral. The report is long, and is accompanied by plans and drawings now exhibited in the Chapter-house at Lichfield. The probable cost, including new screens, grilles for side arches, &c., is £20,000. The works coming on for the restoration and decoration of the Lady Chapel, is estimated at between £12,000 and £15,000.

The Bishop of London on Tuesday consecrated the massive brass eagle lectern which has been presented to the cathedral by Mr. Thompson, Surrey. The manuscript immediately adjoins the parish church of Lyne, and is supposed to have belonged to it. To this building, we believe, will be restored the remains of the late Mr. Lyne Stephens, which were temporarily deposited in Brompton Cemetery some months ago; and the grief of whom, buried in the mausoleum is, we are informed by the sentence of consecration, reserved for the Resurrection Day.

Tewkesbury Abbey Church, erected in the thirteenth century, is about undergoing a thorough repair under the care of Gilbert Scott, who attended a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Tewkesbury, held a few days ago, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of explaining his views. He has been filled with stained glass, at the cost of Mrs. Stevenson, of Hampstead, as a memorial to her husband, who died a few months ago. *Bell's Messenger* says: The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that a stained-glass window has been fixed in the east end of Kirkstall Abbey Church, consisting of three lancet-shaped windows in that portion of the sacred edifice. It has been presented by a friend and client of the late Mr. Walter Hawksworth.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Ripon had engaged to consecrate a burial-ground at Thorpe, near Wakefield; but, on arriving at the Leeds station about ten o'clock, he was informed that the train to Leeds for Wakefield for some considerable time. He, however, heard that there was a train leaving Leeds for Wakefield at 10.30, and he went on to Leeds by another train expected; for it was found that there was no carriage which could be obtained at Leeds. The Bishop, however, by no small exertion, the Lordship volunteered to go on the engine with the driver and stoker, if allowed to do so. Permission was granted, and his Lordship actually performed the journey on the engine; and so agreeable (says the *Manchester Guardian*) did he make himself to the engine-driver and stoker, that, on parting with the worthy Bishop, he shouldn't mind having one on his engine with him every day.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Lacey, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, York. Rev. W. G. Ingram, Vicar of Kirk Michael, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Sodor and Man. Rev. Charles Bayford, Rector of Sandringham, to Norburgh-with-Norford; Rev. W. K. Bevan, to be Chaplain to the Forces. Rev. Thomas Bird, Vicar of Norfolk, to be Chaplain to the Forces. Rev. Thomas Bird, Vicar of Norfolk, to be Chaplain to the Forces. Rev. T. D. C. Morse to Stretford; Rev. C. E. Cullen to Ashton Pancras; Rev. C. M. S. Mules to Corry Rivell, Taunton; Rev. Thomas Bird, Vicar of Norfolk, Norwich; Rev. H. Hey, Prebendary of Marden, to West Pile with Beddingham. *Incumbencies*: Rev. T. Chambers to Ingleby Greenhow; Rev. G. Wilkinson to Ellerton-upon-Swale; Rev. J. Cullen to Ashfield with Thorpe, Norfolk. *Curacies*: Rev. W. Allen to Kebber Stowey; Rev. J. Baines to Bardsley, Rev. R. A. Jupp to Ascot with Weed-chester; Rev. A. H. Lutman to Yeovil; Rev. M. B. Rowlandson to Bridge-water; Rev. A. Stewart to Clitheon Cantell.—*Supervisor*.

An important modification in the rules affecting the transmission of pictures and samples is about to be adopted by the officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The number of articles permitted to be sent will be reduced by one third at each step in the scale of charges; thus, packets not exceeding four ounces in weight will be forwarded for 3d.; those exceeding four but not exceeding eight ounces, for 4d.; exceeding eight but not exceeding sixteen ounces, for 6d.; exceeding sixteen, but not exceeding twenty-four ounces, for 1s. The latter weight is the largest allowed to be transmitted; and there are several restrictions as to the articles sent, which have for their object to guard against any improper use of the privileges now granted. On the other hand, numerous articles hitherto prohibited from being sent by this means are allowed—the core being observed that they shall be so packed as not to injure any other contents of the mail-bags. The sample-post, which was established in October last, has already been found extremely beneficial in the workings by a large class of men of business; and there can be no doubt that the additional facilities now afforded will tend as much to increase the revenue of the department as to promote the public convenience.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is well when the event of the week is the publication of a new poem, just as it is well when a nation has no history, no great battles, successful generals, or plotting ministers to write and talk about. This week has that white stone wherewith to be marked; and even the literary reviewer of the *Inquirer* has stepped out of his way to review the poem two days after it has been published. It is said that we have "no poetry in us" in these prosaic times; but a sale of 16,000 copies of one of the small works of the Laureate in subscription only, and the fact of a second edition being demanded before a first was issued, says something to the contrary. Truly, this nation always loved poetry; and even in troublous time, when England was divided between Puritanism and a re-nascent libertinism—between fears of the Plague and hopes of the Restoration, Milton sold "Paradise Lost" to a generous and speculative bookseller, Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of £5 and a prospective other £5 when 1300 copies should have been sold. Well, the 1300 copies of that magnificent work were sold in two years, and in April, 1668, John Milton exclaimed and took his extra £5. This edition consisted of 1500 copies; but, the nature of the work being considered, the sparse population of this country, the limited reading, the want of magazines, reviews, and advertisements—all these being taken into account, the sale is wonderfully rapid as that of "Enoch Arden." Milton's widow sold all her claims on that *Paradise*, which was indeed lost to her, for £8; so that the generous Simmons gave just £18 (or, as others calculate, £20) for the finest epic in the English language.

The above being remembered, readers who are not behind the curtain may see what a leading journal means when, with one of those curious outbreaks which distinguish its genius, it insists that authors have positively little or no right to the invention which they put forward, and that the patent laws, for the good of the public, had better be abolished. That would be a splendid morsel for a man of no memory to swallow with his breakfast-roll. Being very fairly tackled upon this point by a correspondent, the *Times* forswears itself in a declaration to it that authors have very little right to their own works, and that the laws of copyright could be as little defended as the patent laws. "Whether the whole argument in favour of copyright can be sound may, perhaps, be doubted. The best works of literature, and those which possess most permanent value, are written without the slightest copyright." The conclu hes spoken, and we, like Captain Cuttle, have made a note of it. If there be any property in the world which a man has a right to, it is surely that coined in his brain and made valuable by his scholarship and thought. The doctrine of seizing the parks, mansions, and dwelling-houses of the rich, because whether the arguments in favour of their possession were sound, would be received with a shout of laughter and execration; the hint that lawyers, authors, and artists have no right to their own brains, and ought to employ them for the benefit of the public, is a little distortion of MM. Charles Fourier and Robert Owen which excites no remark. Indeed, what possible right can the Laureate have to his two thousand pounds? "Let him write," or he may not write? In what right has Mr. Dickens to the ten thousand which, it is whispered, he has made French? Or Lord Lyndhurst with this aristocrat of the pen! knock his copy-money out of the greedy author's fist; let his wife and children starve, so that King Public may own the nothing it

A valuable hint has been thrown out by a writer in the *Spectator*. Every one who has travelled knows how much there is to learn, as Jean Jacques Rousseau has the credit of remarking, the most puzzling thing in the world. What would be to with our criminals? The mail brings to us from Australia a wail about the criminal population thereto transported. Now it would seem that, it being an ill wind that blows nobody good, the loss of the Germanic in the war may get us out of a difficulty. Iceland is for sale; at least, it is not, but it may be, for the Danish Government has offered it to us cheap at £4000. The island is larger than Ireland; extremely salubrious, if very cold; and would do excellently as a penal settlement. Why not buy it? The Arctic Circle would make some valuable ice, and by being more closely packed, and our criminals have a dread of the cold. The suggestion is tenable; the only other localities to compare with it as a penal settlement being West Africa and the Caucasus Mountains, which have lately proved so fatal to us in Captain R. F. Burton. The prospect of Iceland to a soft and voluptuous Italian would be a limited punishment, but terrible. A change of that cold country we involuntarily recall a sentence of Sydney Smith, when a young reviewer in Edinburgh — after reading M. Cuvier's account, says he, of the mammoth and blighted Lapplanders, we were struck with the infinite delight they must have in dying, the only circumstance under which they can enjoy a temperature to the heat of mankind." Perhaps our *forcés*, unwilling emigrants to Iceland, would prove to be Lapplanders.

The name of Captain Burton recalls the fact that that great linguist and traveller is at present not in his consulship at Fernan fo Po, but in a recess now past its middle at Trieste. When we remember the little difference between him and Captain Speke—who formerly, in an exploration in Africa, separated under fire—and how Captain Speke puts forward to having discovered the source of the Nile, we prick up our ears and make ready for a literary duello. Speke is about to bring forward a book entitled "Discovery of the Source of the Nile," or with some such title: Burton will follow with another book, entitled "Not the Source of the Nile," or "Speke and Nonsense." Who shall decide when Captains disagree? Has the source of the Nile been discovered? Mr. *Punch* assumed that. It is said that Father Nilus Fluvius, who, it would appear from the artist, who was on the spot, accorded an interview to that artist, is not the Nile at all.

Amongst the curiosities of literature, a reference has been made during the past week to some juvenile poems which Tennyson thought fit to suppress, but which have republished in America. This was called forward by the announcement of "an original poem" written by the Queen in the Highlands. The announcement was a mistake, the original being merely a parody on "Mariana," which is suspiciously like one which was done about a year ago in *Punch*. Parody, however, is a capital republished; would call it forth as never. Lord Wodehouse, a very clever and useful diplomatist, has been talked of as Lord Carlisle's successor. Why can we not rather send thither his Royal Highness Prince Alfred? He would king it right royally; the Irish, a loyal, gallant nation, would jump for joy; and her Majesty the Queen would follow the idea laid down by Prince Albert of utilising our Princes. Moreover, the Royal forgetfulness or neglect of Ireland would thereby be avoided.

Crinoline, which slays our women as war slays our men, has, of course, claimed a fresh victim during the past week to death by fire. Talk about Juggernaut or Suttee, what are they to the idol Fashion? And yet it is not quite certain as that an announcement that the ladies of Vienna have, in deference to the *enhancement* that the ladies of Vienna have, in deference to the announcement that the ladies of Vienna have, in deference to the Empress of Austria, finally abandoned crinoline, "was received by a shout of defiance!" So one sees that, in defence of a silly fashion, the ladies of Paris can rival the wild behaviour of the Dames de la Halle.

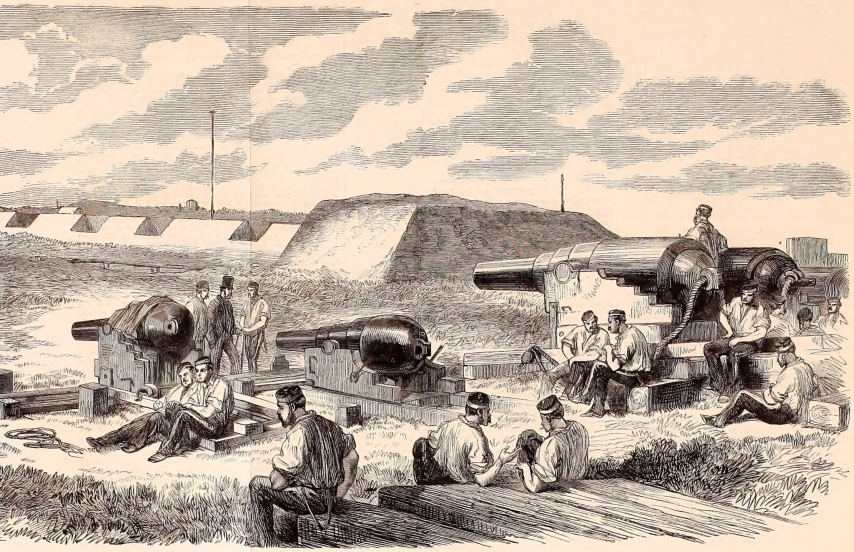
The infant Hercules of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a farmer named Rolfe, is, we are told by the newspapers, still alive. Probably Sir Joshua's model was then one model: a fine old man, a picture-dealer in King-street, Covent-garden, we know to be proud of the reputation of having sat to Sir Joshua both as Pack and the Hercules.



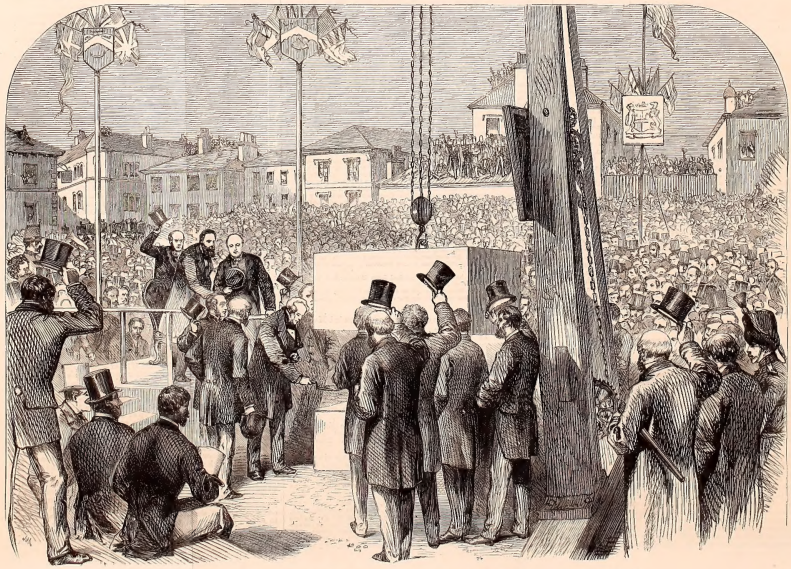
THE ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT S



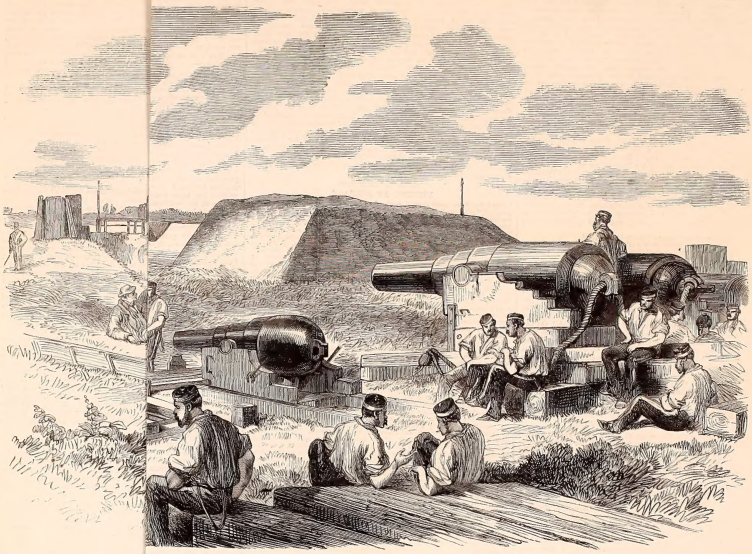
THE PRINCE OF WALES UNCOVERING THE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT AT THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—SEE PAGE 190.

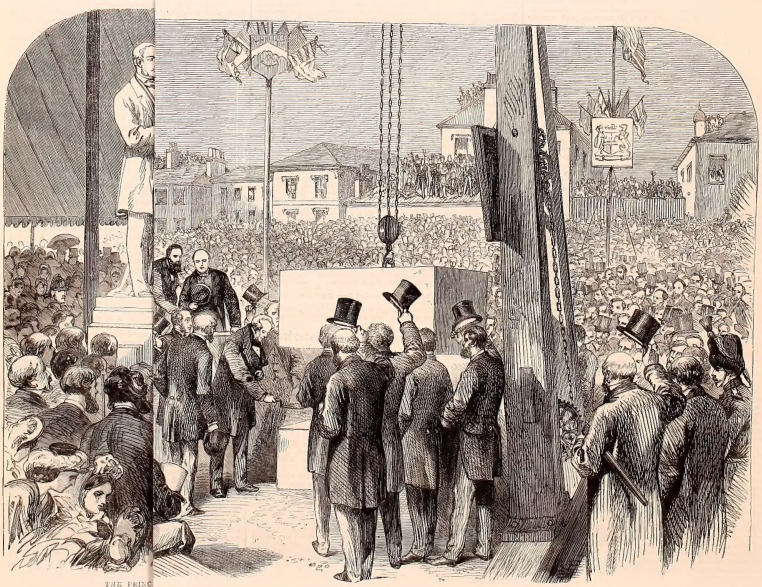


EBURYNESS: GENERAL VIEW.—SEE PAGE 196.



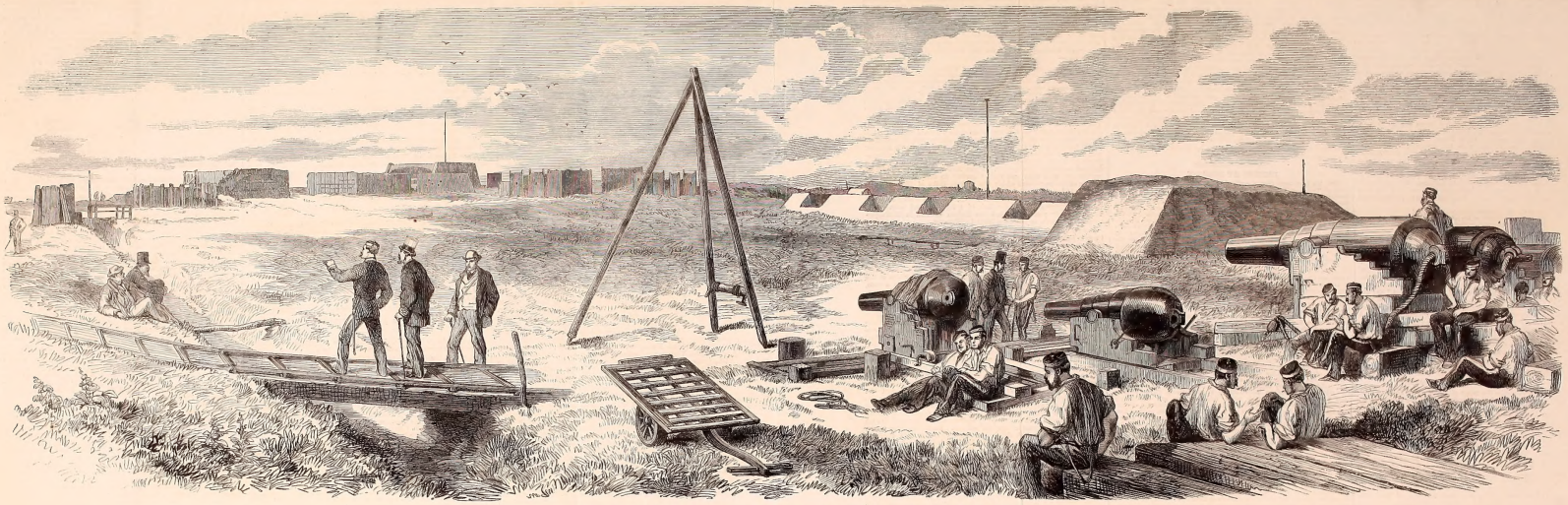
LORD PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BRADFORD.—SEE PAGE 190.





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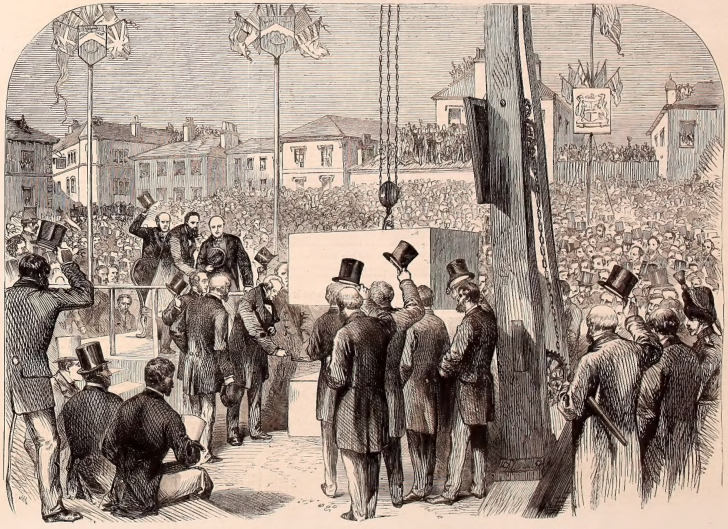
PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BRADFORD.—SEE PAGE 190.



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LORD PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BRADFORD.—SEE PAGE 196.

STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT UNCOVERED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.

A BRIEF report of the proceedings of Tuesday week at the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum in the Old Kent-road appeared in our last Number. Our present Illustration gives a view of that interesting scene. The Prince of Wales arrived at noon in a state carriage, accompanied by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, General Knollys, and Major Teesdale. The Household Cavalry, the Coldstream Guards, led by Mr. D. Godfrey, played "God save the Queen," and a guard of honour was formed by the Hon. Artillery Company in the portico, where his Royal Highness was received by the chairman, trustees, and governors of the asylum, the chaplain, the secretary, and the medical officer. He was then conducted to the chapel, whence he was escorted by a procession, thanked on one side by the inmates of the asylum and on the other by the children of the schools, to visit the "Waterloo Wing," and to inspect the stone laid by his lamented father but a short time before the late Prince Consort's death. The hand played the national anthem, after which his Royal Highness was escorted to the foundation-stone of the "Albert Wing," laid by the Prince Consort June 2, 1849, and thence through the chapel to the open space in front of the main entrance to the building, where a large marquee had been erected, covering a platform which faced the statue of the late Prince Consort. The secretary, Mr. T. Jones, read an address, which referred to the interest shown by the late Prince in the charitable institutions of the licensed victuallers, and begged that the Prince of Wales would be pleased to favour them with his patronage likewise. His Royal Highness then said, "I consider the statue now before me now uncovered," which was immediately done. As the statue became visible the Prince looked steadily at the features, and the members of the Licensed Victuallers' Choral Association then sang the following hymn, which had been set to some music composed by the late Prince Consort:—

> Swell the full chorus to Albert's high praise!
> Record him, ye bards, in the song of the days!
> Flow sweetly the numbers that dwell on his name,
> And rouse the wide nation to sing to the theme.

Mr. Earl, the sculptor, has represented the Prince Consort in modern attire. One hand grasps a scroll, the other lies on the capital of a column, over which is draped a cloak. The figure, which is eight feet high, stands upon a pedestal of white marble, which, with the statue, measures more than twenty feet in height, so that the full height of the monument is rather over fifteen feet. On the west tablet of the pedestal there is the following inscription:—"In memory of A. D. 1863. A lasting tribute of respect to the memory of Albert the Good." On the other tablets are various records, one of which states that Mr. Earl was the statue was inaugurated on Aug. 9, 1864, by the Prince of Wales. During the ceremony of uncovering the statue, a chorus, adapted from Handel's oratorio of "Solomon," was sung. The children, led by Mr. Cairn, then approached the dais and delivered an address thanking his Royal Highness for the honour done to the institution by the visit now graciously replied. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was then sung, after which his Royal Highness and suite retired.

LORD PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW EXCHANGE AT BRADFORD.

OUR Engraving represents the scene at Bradford on Tuesday week, when the foundation-stone of the new building of the Exchange was laid by the Prince Minister, whose speech on this occasion was fully reported in last. The earnest spirit of the promoters of the erection of this Illustration. Lord Palmerston had reached Lightcliffe, five miles from Bradford, on the Monday evening, and was for that night the guest of Mr. Ripley, of Hollins House, where he and his party dined at dinner, and where, on the Tuesday morning, the directors of the New Exchange breakfasted with him. At two o'clock the Mayor and friends accompanied his noble guest to the beautiful pleasure-ground, Peel Park, munificently presented to the people of Bradford, by the wedding-day of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Thompson, formerly Mayor of the town. His Lordship was received at the park with a salute of artillery by the Bradford and Bingley Rifle Volunteers, and the cheers of a numerous assembly. A procession was organised to escort the noble visitor to Bowling Green, accompanied by the Bradford and Bowling Volunteers, headed by their band; the Chamber of Commerce, the guardians and overseers of the poor, the Bradford Corporation, comprising the mayor, aldermen, and councillors; the magistrates; the Mayor, with Lord Palmerston, and another detachment of rifle volunteers marching in front. The line of route was through Otley-road, East-parade, Leeds-road, Bridge-street, Market-street, Lower Cheapside, a part of Market-street, Charles-street, Bank-street, and the Old Market. The people thronged the streets, masses along the whole line of route, and at the Old Market a dense crowd had assembled to witness the ceremony of the interesting topic, which were covered with people. Nearly the whole of the site of the proposed building were surrounded by flags, banners, and mural scrolls, which were occupied by spectators provided with tickets. On the arrival of the cortège the bands played "See the conquering hero comes." His Lordship, the Mayor, the Town Clerk, Corporation, and the other dignitaries having alighted, and taken up their position around the suspended stone, a fine bass voice belonging to Mayor briefly welcomed Lord Palmerston to Bradford. A handsome silver trowel was then presented to his Lordship, who proceeded, seconded arm, to spread the mortar on the bed of the stone with the usual formalities. A bottle, containing newspapers and photographs of Lord Palmerston, the Mayor, and Bradford, was deposited in the cavity of the lower stone. Alderman Wright, one of the directors of the Exchange Company, then, on behalf of the directors, presented to his Lordship an address, which was read by Mr. John Hawson. After thanking the noble Viscount for the honour of his presence on that day, the address gave detailed some statistical particulars of the growth of the town, which therefore required the erection of a new Exchange. The building now used as an Exchange was opened in 1828. Three years after the population of the borough was 43,527; in 1861 it was upwards of 106,000. In 1828 there were not more than two dozen persons trading as stuff-merchants in the borough; in 1861 there were 151. In 1841 the annual rental of property assessed to the poor-rate amounted to £137,578; this year it amounted to £315,740. In 1841 the number of houses was 8193; now it is about 24,800. In 1830 the number of registered voters was 1347; now it is 4564. The tables of bulls and machinery; of imports, as to wool; and exports, as to worsted fabrics, would show a similar increase. It was not, therefore, surprising that the accommodation of 1828 was inadequate to the requirements of 1864. The directors trusted that the French treaty of commerce was but the first fruits of that enlightened policy of peace on which they congratulated his Lordship. They welcomed Lord Palmerston, and were glad to see him amongst them, after so many honoured years of public service, not

> An old man broken with the storms of State,

but still

> A man of sovereign parts,
> Whose age has done no hurt.

Lord Palmerston, on receiving the address, expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome given to him. The foundation-stone of the new Exchange, he said, had been laid long since by the people of Bradford themselves, by their own industry and successful exertions. He trusted that Bradford was destined to equal some of the larger seats of industry, and that he might see its progress continued even more rapidly than during the period spoken of in the address. He considered his work that day as the foundation of a temple of peace. He particularly referred to the good effects of the commercial treaty with France. After a prayer and benediction from the Vicar of Bradford, the National Anthem was played and sung; the proceedings then terminated. In the evening, as reported in our last, Lord Palmerston was entertained by the Mayor and citizens of Bradford in St. George's Hall.

In his plan for building the new Exchange, the object of the architect has been to avoid any sacrifice of the expensive and valuable ground on which it has to be erected; and yet, at the same time, to prevent the extreme irregularity of the site from being internally visible. The lines of the intended new and improved streets have also been kept in view. The principal entrance to the Exchange will be under the tower, and combined with an open arcade, giving a picturesque effect to the approach, and affording also the advantage of a covered outer area during the hours of change. The Exchange itself will be a large and handsome room, 72 ft. by 60 ft., and capable of containing 600 persons seated. The inner parallelogram will be surrounded by banded shafts of red polished granite, from the capitals of which spring arches filled in with tracery of mediæval design, the gable ends being also filled with spandril windows of appropriate character. The roof will be of open timber-work, with curved hammer-beams and wrought-iron spandrils, the design throughout having a strong constructive character, to which principle all decoration has been made subservient. The news-room floor, on the same level as that of the Exchange, will have a width of upwards of 200 feet. The entrance will be from Bank-street, and the Exchange can also be approached from the same vestibule. The valuable frontage to Market-street has been divided into shops and shops, each having a cellar under and show-room over. On the upper floor a room for the Chamber of Commerce, 42 ft. by 20 ft., is provided, with a library and secretary's room attached. The remainder of the first floor and the whole of the second floor are divided into suites of first-class offices, with the most desirable frontages to the streets. The roofs are fireproof throughout, and will be let off as wine or other storage vaults. From this investment considerable revenue will be derived, as anticipated. Careful arrangements are proposed throughout for lighting, ventilating, and heating the building. The contract price is, we believe, about £27,000. The design of the building was selected from six sets, submitted in a limited competition, and is by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford and London.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

THERE has been more than one of these disgraceful riots at Belfast. The mine of "religious" madness was set fire to by a number of boys and girls producing, on Monday week, an effigy of Guiccioli, with a placard on it bearing the inscription, "Pope and Wiseman." This effigy was carried about in a flaming cart, and was finally burned in front of the Roman Catholic chapel in Donegall-street. Ultimately the effigy was set on fire on Boyne Bridge amid much laughter. The mere act of burning Guiccioli in effigy would not have caused the riot that night. Accordingly a coffin was purchased, large numbers of the militia-men were treated to drink, and the procession, with the coffin in front, playing a Dead March, varied with lively airs, followed by the effigy, the cart, and the crowd. The lights or flambeaux were carried aloft, and in the rear a dense mass of millworkers—boys and girls, in their working dresses, from the York Street flax-mill, &c., with sticks, bludgeons, loose jackets, short petticoats, and for the most part unshod. The procession, which was to have been Sunday's look, was kept about a mile and a half, but admittance was refused. The coffin was then carried to the Roman Catholic burial-ground, where, after the usual ceremony, it was taken down into the Blackstaff. Hitherto no damage had been done, and the police were not interfered with. Now, however, the Protestants there were made aware of what was going on, and at once set off to break their opponents' heads. The police, on the other hand, came down from the station in which the "Liberator's" memory had been dishonoured. The first stones were thrown at the Roman Catholic chapel, which is situated between the Wesleyan Methodist place of worship in Davis street—nearly all the glass in the chapel windows was broken—and the chapel in which the Free Presbyterians lived in the Pound district were served in the same way, and a number of persons were injured, some of whom they were obliged to take home in acting upon. Mr. Montgomery, living in Eagle-street, and owner of a large number of houses, was driven out of his house by the mob, and the furniture taken out and broken in the street.

On Wednesday night the millworkers of both sides going to work between five and six o'clock made several attacks on individuals, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who were passing to and from their work. An attack was made on Brown-square by the Roman Catholic party, who, on being repulsed, threw stones into the windows of the houses, who sallied forth to protect their houses, and who successfully repelled the assault. The Roman Catholics then came down with their forces, and whence they emerged again in a short time armed with brickbats and paving-stones, which they threw with unerring precision, and which caused nearly five or six severely. The remainder of the night was anxiously spent in expectation of a renewal of the attack, which, however, was not made. But in about an hour after, the scouts from the Pound (Roman Catholics) having reported that the Protestants were in force in Sandy-row, they made for that street, smashing the windows on both sides as they proceeded. In a few minutes the police were on the spot, but the rioters fled at their approach. The police, but not before the constabulary arrived and captured one or two of them, who were lodged in the police office, where they were severely reprimanded. The same party made another attack in a different direction, but were driven back by the police. The police remained on duty during the night, and the remainder of the morning; and in one of the subsequent personal encounters between the police and the rioters, Mr. Shaw, a publican in Mr. Shaw's, and a respectable man, was struck on the head by a bludgeon, and severely injured. Mr. Malachy's chapel in M'Allan's fields, and in the route smashed several windows. The police were on duty during the night, and the Protestant boys in Donegal-square, Dr. Cooke's meeting-house, and the Rev. Mr. Shaw's, and in the neighbourhood of Sandy-row, were under arms, and in readiness to act. The Sandy-row party in retaliation breaking the windows of several Roman Catholics' houses. The police are reported to have been in most instances, some into collision with the police, who made several captures. The disturbances continued on Thursday night, and on Saturday night it was to have been in some measure regained.

On Tuesday night the disturbances were renewed. According to the dispatch the aggressors this time were the Roman Catholics, in the persons of the Pound millworkers, who made a violent attack upon the Protestant boys in Protestant houses in Brown-street, and also the National School. They came down in force, and commenced the attack by throwing stones at the windows, the remainder of the morning; and in one of the subsequent personal encounters between the police and the rioters, Mr. Shaw, a publican in Mr. Shaw's, and a respectable man, was struck on the head by a bludgeon, and severely injured. Mr. Malachy's chapel in M'Allan's fields, and in the route smashed several windows. The police were on duty during the night, and the Protestant boys in Donegal-square, Dr. Cooke's meeting-house, and the Rev. Mr. Shaw's, and in the neighbourhood of Sandy-row, were under arms, and in readiness to act. The Sandy-row party in retaliation breaking the windows of several Roman Catholics' houses. The police are reported to have been in most instances, some into collision with the police, who made several captures. The disturbances continued on Thursday night, and on Saturday night it was to have been in some measure regained.

On Tuesday the rioting was worse than ever. The police and military were called out, and were under arms. The Roman Catholics were joined by the police, and one by a rioter—and between fifty and sixty more or less injured. Several persons have been committed to prison, and there is every serious fracas at five a.m., when a man was killed in the mêlée. During the night the Protestants were reinforced by numbers from the country and from two gunsmiths' shops, carrying away all the firearms and powder they could find. The Roman Catholics were also reinforced in the same manner by the gunpowder stores, and took possession of the stock, to save it from the mob. The carnage, however, was frightful, and vengeance seems the watchword, mostly Roman Catholics, who worked such havoc on Monday.

The rioting at Belfast has been attended with fatal and lamentable consequences; great numbers were maimed, and five men were taken to the Belfast Infirmary dangerously wounded. Two of the five have since died. The collision took place between ship carpenters and navvies. The latter were employed in constructing a railway-bridge over the river Lagan, near the river by the Orange party. Nine or ten received gun-shot wounds, and one is reported dead.

Large reinforcements have been dispatched from Dublin, and there are now upwards of 2000 troops in Belfast.

The Roman Catholic Bishop has issued an address to his flock urging them to peace and quietness, but both sides appear to be beyond remonstrance.

The fees taken in public offices in the year ended March 31 last amounted to £1,467,046 2s. 8d.

The result of the elections for the Chamber of Representatives throughout Belgium gives a majority of twelve in favour of the Liberal party.

Both the City of Manchester and the Africa, in which were the contributions for the Lancashire distress, left Boston on the intimation, however, of the arrival of the Victoria, in which he was a passenger.

Mr. W. J. O'Doherty, of whose sculptures we have had occasion to speak with high commendation both in regard to their merits and to the promise they afford, has returned to Rome, where he will reside in the studio of his fine group of The Martyrs.

At a public meeting held at Antwerp a few days since, one of the speakers, M. Van Rysewyk, was received with such clamour by some of the persons that he could not obtain a hearing. He accordingly sat down, produced a pack of cards, and asked one of his neighbours to join him in a game of piquet till the noise should cease. The humorous expedient had the effect of instantaneously silencing his opponents.

At Warsaw, on Wednesday, Krasicki, who had been convicted of attempts on the life of General de Berg, when Governor of the city, suffered death at the hands of the hangman. Two of his accomplices appeared on the scaffold to receive the same punishment, but, at the last moment, the sentence was commuted to twenty years' hard labour. Six others concerned in these attempts have also been doomed to various terms of hard labour at the mines, which means a certain though lingering death.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

RESTING, the other day, upon one of the seats beneath the arcaneers of the Tower Green, and reflecting upon the spoliation of the historic features of the old fortress, we missed the statue of the Duke of Wellington, which, in 1848, was appropriately erected facing the Wellington Barracks. This statue was presented by the sculptor, T. Milnes, and its removal is, at least, unpleasantly startling more than one way. What could have become of the memorial next crossed our mind, when the inquiry was answered by the following apropos paragraph, which appeared on the last anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo:—

A fine Portland stone statue of the Duke of Wellington, 6 ft. 6 in. in height, which has lain *for some years* in the Tower among the old stores, was yesterday raised on a pedestal in the principal Wellington barrack square, facing the Horse Department offices to the pier in Woolwich Arsenal. The site selected, by Captain Collis, C.B., Royal Navy, Director-General of Stores, is highly appropriate. The statue, which is a work of some merit, has been somewhat damaged, and the nose and one of the fingers have been broken off, which will be of course repaired.

This memorial is no other than Mr. Milnes's statue, which was set up sixteen years since; when it was taken down we could hear, but surely its consignment to the old stores depository was ill treatment of the memory of our great commander and disrespect to the sculptor who sought to do honour to the hero. Woolwich may not be an inappropriate site for the statue; but why should it be removed from its original location? By-the-way, we see that the forty-foot block of granite has been conveyed from Cornwall to Strathfieldsaye for a portion of the monument which the present Duke of Wellington is erecting to his illustrious father. But where is the national memorial voted twelve years since to the hero? Such neglect is only exceeded by the indifference shown to a few thousands of pounds, which has left for twenty years unfinished the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square! Dilemma the first. Cui bono, Commissioners?

Not far from this spot the "restoration," as it is termed, of Charing Cross is being proceeded with. One account, by-the-way, states "the old cross at Charing Cross" is being, in course of restoration; and this report adds, "Charing Cross was one of the twelve crosses erected in each stage of the Queen's progress from Lincoln to London to be a restoration, for there is no authority to follow. We believe Mr. Peter Cunningham to state correctly "there are several views of the cross, but one or two are inaccurate." Mr. Larwood, in a note, "the drawing described by Pennant is now in the Crowle Collection, in the British Museum." Mr. Larwood, in his "History of Signs," says that Charing-cross Railway station. 2. The *chère Reine* is mere fancy, the village of Charing, as we understand, being so named before Edward I. erected the cross to his *chère Reine*. 3. The crosses erected were nine in number, not twelve. 4. It is a sort of non *sequitur* for a writer upon the railway station to call it "Venetian," perhaps, to provoke a New Zealander in *Notes and Queries*. The sentiment of the whole article is somewhat out of place. As to the authority, neither Pennant nor the Crowle Pennant will satisfy archæologists.

The restoration of the Dutch Church, Austinfriars, to which we have so often referred, is being proceeded with. The cost is estimated at about £12,000 in addition to the sum subscribed by Mr. Edward Lucas and Mr. William Lightly. Mr. Spaul, of Norwich, holds the contract for the screenwork and pewing, all of which will be of oak. The open timber roof, in place of the present plaster ceiling, is supported on wreathed graceful columns, with arches springing from each pillar, and toward the end are six pillars in the form of a cross. The new vestry-rooms will have windows with flamboyant tracery, restored in Portland stone; the large west window, which is English Decorated, is next in line to that of Westminster Abbey. Every atom of ecclesiastical antiquities must rejoice at this efficient restoration of what Mr. Gilbert terms "a noble relic of a preaching-nave."

Seasonable appeals are now made—side by side with letters on the drought—in aid of the Metropolitan Free Drinking-Fountains Association. One of these eighty-seven fountains, between cattle-troughs, and more than fifty dog-troughs; yet mighty London is still almost without a drop of water for man or beast. Strange, the fountains must be increased fivefold. However, some liberal contributions have been made to the fund of the association, including £50 from a lady in Brompton and £100 from a gentleman in Pimlico for the two fountains just opened by the society outside the Kensington Museum and the Great Western Railway to Battersea. A gentleman in Fitzheim has offered to pay the cost of a fountain near the Kensington Potteries, provided the gutters of the roads be watered; and a lady at St. John's-wood has sent to the society a donation for the new cattle-trough just fixed in Finsbury-square. How Edmund Martin would have laughed at the act of misdirected benevolence!

Finsbury-circus is saved from the blatant iron coarser—or, in other words, the Metropolitan Railway—by Lower-hall Estate. Moorfields, with its associations of Bedlam and brokers' shops, have little to be cared for; but to sweep away the Finsbury garden, with its 700 shrubs, besides trees, and more than half a century of growth, by a railway raid would be downright desecration. The Hesperides did not more vigilantly protect the golden fruit than the Finsbury-circus gardeners chase their refreshing oasis. The railway engineers, by act of Parliament, are bound to this subject the property to partial spoliation, but it will be protected during the operations, and restored wherever injured; and, the railway being carried through the arena in a manner to cut off no convention the space now used by their Act to restore the surface of the garden and to lay out the ornamental beds as before. Nor have been interfered with to the satisfaction of some person to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Sir Joseph Paxton would be a first-rate arbiter of this *Hortus Finsburyensis*. The railway company, we are told, are to contribute nearly £100 to keep up the ornamental character of the grounds; and the contractors are to employ the gardeners from other parts of the line the sweepers may rise their heads with joy at the Collective Wisdom of St. Stephen's.

"Gigantic Mushrooms" have just cropped up with a vengeance. Dr. Le Bocédic states that on a soil of gypsum, manured with nitrate of potash, he has found the most enormous mushrooms, weighing "somewhat more than 1½ lb. avoirdupoise." This beats the growing of oysters in a wash-hand basin.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting note upon some curious specimens of the early ware of Wedgwood, which have very recently been contributed to Burslem, through at a century distance from his first success. It may be unknown to many of our readers that Wedgwood was born in a cottage at Yeaveley, adjoining Shirley Park, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. Upon the very spot where Sir George Wombwell now has his library, Old Wedgwood had his shop. These were preserved upon by his son; hence the well-known couplet of that district:—

> At Yeveley there were parchens made
> By Willis Wedgwood, and young Shadrach.

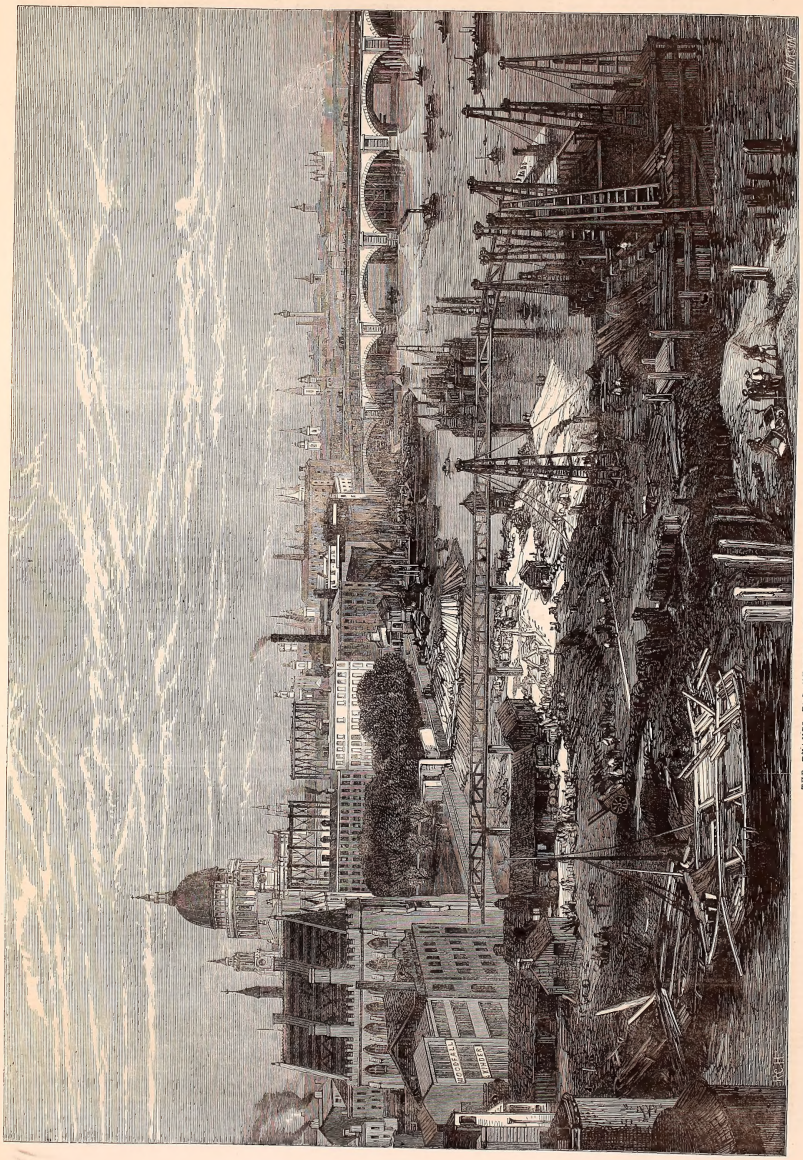
A piece of this pottery, bearing date 1712, of nondescript shape, called in the catalogue "a cream-ewer," and another in the shape of a water-jar, fell under the hammer of Mr. Acton, auctioneer, a month since, at York. They were lately the property of Mr. Bainbridge, and were purchased by him at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Scott, agent to the Wombwell family. Both specimens have been pronounced "early Wedgwood," and were duly sold as Yeaveley, with another piece of the same ware, either a tile or the broken neck of a large puncheon, was dug up at Upsall Castle, near Thirsk, about ten miles from Yeaveley.

We read in a letter from Mr. Frank Buckland to the *Times* that a large sturgeon was caught last week stranded in the river Severn at Tewkesbury; with much difficulty it was brought alive to Paddington; to be consigned to the pond at the garden of the Zoological Society; but at Paddington the sturgeon died. Its weight was 72½ lb., and it measured 8 ft. 9 in. in length. Mr. Buckland found it to contain an enormous mass of roe (such as is manufactured into caviare by the Russians), which weighed 42 lb., and which, as a calculation showed, contained no less than 1,881,600 eggs. This "royal fish," according to an old law, belonged to the Sovereign; because, as Mr. Kirwan tells us in "Rod and Gun," "by a statute of Edward II. it is said, 'the King shall have sturgeon taken in the sea or elsewhere within the realm.'"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing of last week passed off without any startling incidents or any of those sensational episodes in the Ring that lead to angry discussions, threaten something worse, and then subside into nothing. The Railway Nursery Handicap at Lewes question has led to nothing, the owner of the second, Sympathy, having determined to let it go, as he himself expressed it, lest he might be considered as actuated by a litigious and querulous spirit, a motive which, however, all who know him would never attribute to him. Runnymede never prescribed a more brilliant spectacle than on Tuesday and Wednesday, the two days of the Egham meeting. The racing on the opening day was interesting in one or two points. Collier Cup was a twenty-fifth Epsom Plate, beating her co-age, Bally Edmund, in such hollow style that the wonder was she was not transferred at 4 to 1 for the Chester Handicap. Nevertheless the old and hackneyed cry of being "forestalled" will have a fresh airing, and the public, being accustomed to believe that the old mare will not be brought out for the event, will discontinue the rush to get on, and thus offset the stable an opportunity of making their investments profitably. Last Lancashire Handicap, too, made a somewhat retrograde movement; but that the like motives actuated those interested in the Sussex horse was not so broadly hinted at. The King John Stakes let in some fresh light upon the recent handling of Anti-Maccassar at Brighton and Lewes, where, it will be remembered, he ran a very moderate horse. He was second in the £100 Plate for two-year-olds, on the Brighton Club day, to Nukuhiwa, who gave him 6 lb. and beat him a length. Mr. Wheeler was not content to ride his jockey, dreading a chance in the "Domesday Book" of the Jockey Club, gave the horse his head, and came out after the race; but one thing is certain, that Anti-Maccassar won so easily, defeating a field of some quality, that he was pronounced to be a good outsider for the Derby. The King John Handicap is looked forward to with unwonted interest in consequence of the reported meeting of Blair Athol and General Peel in the Goodwood Stakes. The latter is supposed to have to carry a 7 lb. penalty, which will make his weight 9 st. 3 lb. Many experienced judges, so called, aver that the Blair Athol and the favourites "together;" while those who affect the belief that the General was not ridden at the finish at Epsom declare that Lord Glasgow's colt will have a glorious revenge, as not only here but in the Leger as well.

The grouse shootings were never taken so readily, or at better prices, than they have been this year; but the deer forests have hung on hand most steadfastly. We hear of only one lot of the best, including a portion of the Forest of Mar, still lack tenants. Some years ago it was calculated that every deer which a tenant killed cost him £50, more according to the number and size of the stags, so that at least a five-pound note may be added. The weather has been most lovely and although we heard sad complaints of the mildness and from parts of Ross-shire as to the effects of two very severe days upon the young birds, there seems a pretty plentiful supply on the great majority of moors. The season makes a heavy work both for dogs and horses. The Duke of Richmond, who has 16½ couple of his Goodwood pack out steadily, has killed upwards of 100 brace of birds



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT WORKS, VIEWED FROM KING'S COLLEGE—SEE NEXT PAGE.

1781, and marched into the city. The British, on that occasion, destroyed quantities of tobacco and burned down all the fences and many wooden buildings for fuel. While General Phillips lay ill of a bilious fever at Bolingbroke House, a private mansion which he had made his head-quarters, the Americans, under General La Fayette, cannonaded the town from Archer's-hill, on the side which is shown in our Engraving, directing their fire particularly against Bolingbroke House, in order to avenge the depredations of the "invaders," so that poor General Phillips—of whom Jefferson said, "he is the proudest man of the proudest nation upon earth"—was conveyed to the cellar for safety, where he exclaimed, "Won't they let me *die* in peace?" However, not the cannon-ball but the fever terminated his existence, and he was buried in Blandford churchyard. One week later Lord Cornwallis entered the town from Wilmington, on the south, by the same line on which the Federals are now threatening the town; and his Lordship fixed his head-quarters at Bolingbroke House. A great part of Petersburg stands on high ground, much exposed to the fire from neighbouring hills.

General Winfield Scott is a native of Petersburg.

THE CHESHIRE VOLUNTEER REVIEW
AND SHAM FIGHT.

THE volunteers of the county of Cheshire had a grand field-day on Saturday week, on a piece of ground which is called the Roodee, close to the town of Chester. The local artillery and engineer corps took part in this affair, and its interest was much heightened by the novelty of the programme, which included the throwing of a pontoon bridge across the River Dee by a party of the Birkenhead engineers. Many thousands of spectators watched the proceedings throughout the day. About eighty pontoniers had come from Birkenhead, under the command of Major Hornblower, Captain Campbell (the Adjutant), Captain Thorburn, and Captain Walker, who led the working party. Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell was the reviewing officer, Captain and Adjutant Costain being his Aide-de-Camp. The spot selected for throwing the pontoon bridge was a few yards below the railway bridge of the Chester and Holyhead line. On the opposite heights, in Curzon Park, among the trees, four heavy guns were planted, commanding the Roodee, and intended to protect the engineers in their retreat. The pontoon bridge was 240 ft. long. It rested upon eleven piers, each pier being formed of seven barrels, the whole lashed to lengths of timber, with a covering of thick planking for the roadway. The piers were constructed in two hours; they were launched in two hours more; and at half-past two o'clock (the operation having waited half an hour for the tide) the Dee was spanned with a pontoon bridge of sufficient strength and width for an army to pass. The structure reflected great credit on both officers and men. At five o'clock 2500 volunteers, besides the artillery and engineers, were on the ground. The 1st Macclesfield Rifles wore a laurel-leaf in their caps, in token of Sergeant Sudlus, of their corps, having won the Lord Lieutenant's cup, value £50, at the prize-meeting at Stetwick. Earl Grosvenor was Brigadier; and the Staff was composed of Lord Feilding, Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, Major Bousfield, and Captain Wrench. The troops having been put through a number of evolutions, the sham fight commenced, the plan of the operations being as follows:—The artillery and the engineers formed an army for the purpose of attacking Chester; and to accomplish this object they had seized upon the key of the position, which was supposed to be the heights near the railway bridge, where they had planted their heavy guns. The artillery spread along the heights as far as the Grosvenor Bridge, but the defending army (the Rifles) succeeded in turning their flank and driving them back to their original position near the railway bridge. The defending army attempted to cut off the right of the enemy, and for this purpose advanced their skirmishers; but they were stopped by the engineers, who all the time had been concealed behind the river bank, close to the pontoon bridge. An incessant firing was kept up, together with cannonading from the heights. The engineers made an advance, but were gradually driven back to the water's edge, and ultimately crossed the pontoon bridge, hotly pursued by the Rifles, who succeeded in taking the heights. The invading army then marched across the pontoon bridge, as shown in our Illustration, and the party once more reached the Roodee. We are happy to state that not a single accident marred the day's success. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. W. Woods, of Liverpool.



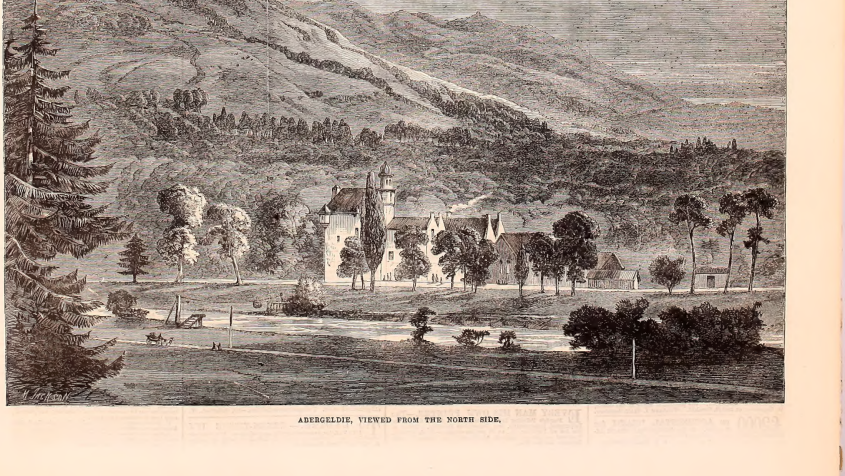
ABERGELDIE, THE HIGHLAND RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, VIEWED FROM THE GARDENS.

WORKS OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

WE have engraved a View, taken from the roof of King's College, adjoining Somerset House, over that portion of the bed of the river and its Middlesex shore which is now occupied by the works of the Thames embankment as far down as Blackfriars Bridge. The principal architectural features in this view—consisting of the bridge, the dome of St. Paul's, the Temple Gardens and Middle Temple Library, the Whitefriars Gasworks, and the Essex-street steam-boat pier—will at once be recognised, even by our most distant readers; but those who have not lately visited London may be surprised to see, in the foreground, what an extensive piece of terra firma has already been artificially added to the site of this great city. The sunken caissons and scaffolding erected in the water, towards the right-hand side of our Engraving, mark the outer line of the intended embankment, along which the low-level sewer will proceed. Below the Temple Gardens and in front of the wharves at Whitefriars it is now proposed to carry the terrace-road upon arches to the abutment of new Blackfriars Bridge, instead of filling up the bed of the river, as in the other portions of the embankment. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Dawson.

THE HIGHLAND RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE are indebted to Dr. Stevcking, one of the Court physicians, for the two Views of Abergeldie Castle which are here engraved. This mansion, which formerly belonged to the Duchess of Kent, and is now the Highland residence of her grandson, the Prince of Wales, stands on the banks of the river Dee, about four miles from Balmoral, from which it may be seen, half-buried in the foliage of the intervening woods. The massive building itself has a rough and simple grandeur, with its overhanging clock-tower, its turrets, and deep-set windows, which give it a lordly and baronial aspect. The noble birch-trees, which abound in this part of Deeside, are celebrated in an old Scotch Song, "The Birks o' Abergeldie," which has been converted by Burns into "The Birks o' Aberfeldie." The name of the place is derived from a *burn*, or brook, called the Geldie, which here falls into the Dee. The river is now crossed by a neat suspension-bridge, a mile above Abergeldie Castle, as well as by the curious rope-and-cradle bridge which appears in our second Illustration.



ABERGELDIE, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

BANKRUPTS.

R. CATCHPOLE, Maria-terrace, Barnsbury—J. ELLIS, Penshurst, Kent, builder—J. ROBINSON, Bow, Middlesex, cheesemonger—J. ROSE, Bow-road, Middlesex, City, commission agent.—C. and J. O. COSTROVE, Whitechapel-road, rope manufacturer.—W. ROBERTSON, Patient-street, Hackney, and elsewhere, cheesemonger—T. RUNDLE, Pierrepoint-row, Islington, ironmonger—W. BAYLIS, Bridgwater, Somerset, builder—J. BOWEN, Bridgwater, Somerset, builder—J. TURNER, High-street, Upper Tooting, corn-dealer—W. H. WELLS, Stoke-row, near Henley, Oxford, baker—G. W. CULLEN, Harrogate, licensed victualler—S. SEAR, Friday Thorpe-row, Chelsea, commercial traveller—W. A. STOCKWELL, Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, tailor—J. WOOLLEY, Radford-place, Canterbury, flax merchant.—T. and J. THOROLD, Redbourbon, Essex, millers—R. WEBSTER, Pancake-street, Finsbury, sawyer—A. SOMERS, Uttoxeter, Stafford, maltster—A. STEVENSON Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder—G. LIBRIDGE, Hereford, builder—J. and J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyers—J. BRIERLEY, Rochdale, corn-dealer—D. HARRISON, Cornwall-buildings, former—R. WHITE, Cheltenham and Bristol, coal merchant—J. HARTLEY and J. HOLLANDS, Liverpool, general merchants—H. CHARLES, Accrington, Lancashire, silk manufacturer—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—W. RICHARDSON, Liverpool, grocer.—C. BRADSHAW, Sheffield, auctioneer—E. NORMAN, Sheffield, spring-knife manufacturer—J. W. SMITH, Sheffield, grocer—J. GRUBB, Burton, Hampshire, builder—J. and J. BOWEN, Bridgwater, builders—J. and J. SEARLE, Wadebridge, Cornwall, tanners—J. and J. HOLDEN, Fairsden, near Coventry, watch-lever-tips—J. ALLISON, Oxhoe, Durham, milkman—M. A. RIPPINGTON, Scarborough, baker—W. RICHARDS, Pembroke, publican.—P. HOGLES, Sutton, Surrey, builder—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Yorkshire, cotton spinner—T. HESLOP, Richmond, Yorkshire, butcher—J. R. CARTWRIGHT, Leicester, lace-dyer—G. CRAMP, Lincoln, licensed victualler—T. GRACE, Oxford, veterinary surgeon.—H. WADE, Ogley Hay, Staffordshire, potter—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners—J. MARSHALL, Stockport, and Reddish, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—S. FIELDEN and J. GREENWOOD, Todmorden in Lancashire, manufacturers.—H. BURGESS, Bromley, Norfolk, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'ARTHY, Kirkcaldy, lace dealer, cordwainer—A. M'DOUGALL, Dalkeith, bench manufacturer—E. WEBSTER Kinellan-road, Partner to the above—J. M'LEAN, Glasgow, Master of Canopie, former.—S. A. R. DUNSMORE, Glasgow, bookseller.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SIMMINS, Tredegarville, Hampton, butcher.—T. PRICE, Wapping-street, Ratcliffe-highway, glass manufacturer.—J. HEARD, Wheatsheaf, High-street, Poplar, draper.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. HAWKEY, Edenham-place, Edenham-road, and Lisle Grove-street, Limehouse, builder.—J. WATSON, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Portsmouth, dealer.—J. PENNIOTT, Dulwich.—J. BURRELL, Low Moor, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. STEVENS, High-street, Poplar, Cheesemonger.—J. G. WRANGLER, Oxford, watchmaker.—T. OGAN, Barker's-row, Shoreditch, baker.—W. PENDRILL, Penzance, City, the merchant.—B. WALKER, Ernest-street, Regent's Park, and Commercial-road East, builder.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. HEAVEN Berners-street, Somers Town, boot manufacturer.—W. ROACH, Maiden-road, Bermondsey, dealer.—J. HAWKEY, Edenham-place, Edenham-road, Kensington, builder.—R. HAWKEY, Brooksby-street, Islington, builder.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—H. LEAN, Great Warwick-street, Haymarket, Middlesex, printer.—J. BROWN, Oystermouth, Glamorganshire, carpenter.—E. BALDWIN, Cranford, Middlesex, farmer.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—W. BINGHAM, Bear Retail, Bear-lane, Borough, Cheesemonger.—J. G. WRANGLER, Oxford, watchmaker.—T. OGAN, Barker's-row, Shoreditch, baker.—W. PENDRILL, Penzance, City, the merchant.—B. WALKER, Ernest-street, Regent's Park, and Commercial-road East, builder.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. HEAVEN Berners-street, Somers Town, boot manufacturer.—W. ROACH, Maiden-road, Bermondsey, dealer.—J. HAWKEY, Edenham-place, Edenham-road, Kensington, builder.—R. HAWKEY, Brooksby-street, Islington, builder.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—H. LEAN, Great Warwick-street, Haymarket, Middlesex, printer.—J. BROWN, Oystermouth, Glamorganshire, carpenter.—E. BALDWIN, Cranford, Middlesex, farmer.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—W. BINGHAM, Bear Retail, Bear-lane, Borough, Cheesemonger.—J. PRONEYLEY Crewe, Cheshire, saddler.—R. LIVESEY, Preston, Lancashire, draper.—J. HOWARD, Liverpool, grocer.—J. PALMER, Ivy-court, Poultry, hardware merchant.—F. BOTHWELL, Rochdale, draper.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. DARNELL, Manchester, auctioneer.—W. TANNER, Potton, Bedfordshire.—H. ROGERS, Titchfield, Hants, baker.—J. DATLEY, Crayford, Hampshire, shopkeeper.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—W. RAYNE, Broadway, Fenchurch-street.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—T. WEBSTER, Carlisle, butcher.—W. J. THOMAS, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, draper.—S. PARSON, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—M. ANSCOMB, King William-street, London Bridge, auctioneer.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, cotton spinners

THE PLANET JUPITER, when magnified 250 times with the new £5 TELESCOPE, appears seven times as large as the moon is to the naked eye; and the other planetary bodies proportionately. It will also distinguish the face of a sheep at a distance of a mile, and the time by a church clock at two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed, in writing, to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £20. It has a 3-in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand, and packed in mahogany case, 18 in. long. Also a portable metal stand, with other eyepieces, and eight sheets of testimonials from scientific and other gentlemen, including Lord Rosse. Sent free by book-post, 5s.—R. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Powerful small pocket Telescopes, opera, race, field, and general optical glasses.

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POCKET BAROMETER, COMPASS, and THERMOMETER, all in one, the size of a watch, which tells the weather, the heights of mountains, and the points of the compass, with a Thermometer attached to the same. Price £3 15s., sent free.—R. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

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"RECONNOITRER" Field Glass. This TOURISTS' FAVOURITE shows landscape distinctly at thirty miles; small sidereal objects with the utmost definition. The unequalled excellence and cheapness result from extraordinary demand. Price 42s. Every instrument is very good."—Morgan's of Carmarthen. "Most useful."—Lord Lovat. "Perfection."—Lord Ducie. "Excellent."—Lord Elcho. "Most complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Sir Digby Mackworth. "Extraordinary, as that for which I paid five guineas."—Major Shakes, Waterbury Hall, Nantwich. "I never before met with one so completely answering the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I have used glasses by all the best makers, with one so satisfactory in point of much clearness."—Mr. Lynn, Penylan, Cardiff. "We have carefully tried it, and found it fully equal to others which had cost more than four times the money."—Field. "What intending tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion?"—Sportsman. "Invaluable."—Bell's Life. "Unsurpassed."—Observer. Inlaid maple case, with rack and pinion, 2s. 6d. extra. The above glasses are only to be had direct from RALPH and CO., 98, Prince-street, Edinburgh. By Appointment.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S two-guinea BINOCULAR FIELD or OPERA GLASS, greatly improved by the addition of an extra glasses. This celebrated instrument is now constructed with twelve lenses, at the same price, giving to it additional power, light, and field of view. Also, a large assortment of Telescopes suitable for use or distant observation, with or without compass or volume as one tube, ordinary objects distinctly at twenty miles; for the theatre, racecourse, marine, military, and tourist's use. May be had of opticians and jewellers throughout the United Kingdom. Wholesale Depôt, 98, High Holborn, London, and Burdon, Wholesale Opticians, 98, High Holborn, London.

YACHTING GLASSES, Binocular (Malvern) are the best.

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M. F. DENT, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and to the principal Courts of Europe.

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The superiority of J. S. Fry and Sons' articles has been attested by public approbation during a century.

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MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. The healthful and most delicious aliment for breakfast. Unadulterated; highly nutritious. Annual consumption exceeds 3,000,000 lbs. Sold in Packets—Vanilla-street, Covent-garden; and sold retail by all respectable houses.

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It is the original preparation from the farina or maize, established that, compared with the numerous imitations, it is found to be of real value to the consumer.

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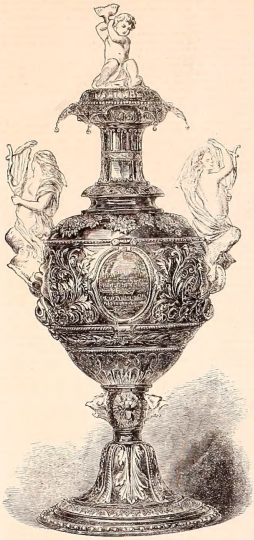
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STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD AT TAVISTOCK.

THE memorial statue of the late Duke of Bedford, in the Abbey-yard, Tavistock, was uncovered on Wednesday week in the presence of Sir J. Trelawney, M.P., and a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to that part of the county of Devon. It is a fine work of art, executed by Mr. E. B. Stephens, whose portrait, as one of the four recently-elected associates of the Royal Academy, we engraved last week. The figure, which is of bronze, is 7 ft. in height, and is placed on a granite pedestal 8 ft. in height, both pedestal and statue being composed of materials produced on the Bedford estate. The late Duke is represented in his robes as a Peer, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The likeness is a faithful one, and the whole representation is very striking. The work has given great satisfaction to the members of the Bedford family and to the large number of subscribers by whom it was ordered. The pedestal bears the following



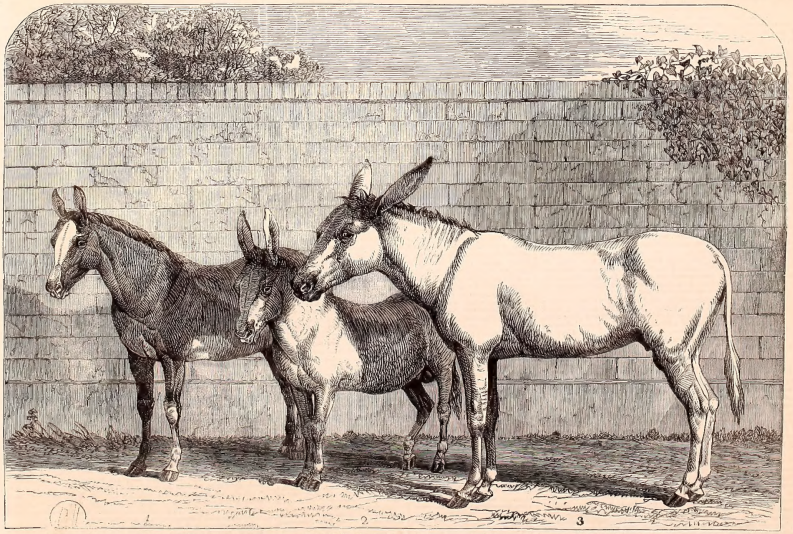
ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT-CLUB REGATTA: THE COMMODORE'S CUP.—SEE PAGE 191.



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD, AT TAVISTOCK. BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.



TESTIMONIAL TO VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, FROM BERMUDA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MR. D. SYKES' MULE "THE STAG." LADY V. CECIL'S DONKEY "SNOWBALL." EGYPTIAN DONKEY BELONGING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE DONKEYS AND MULE AT THE SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

inscription :—"In honour of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford." Before uncovering the statue, Mr. Carpenter Garnier made a few remarks on behalf of the people of Tavistock. He said they had erected this memorial in acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude which they owed to the late respected Duke. His Grace succeeded to the dukedom and his vast estates in 1839, and soon became known not only as an able administrator, but as a liberal landlord and a kind friend. He set the example of improving the dwellings of the labourer, and thus greatly advanced the social and moral improvement of the working classes. The continual acts of kindness done for the benefit of that town and neighbourhood—the building of schools, the restoration of the parish church, the new streets, and the new market-place, which has been named still more appropriately after what a friend and benefactor they had lost; but they were now about to inaugurate this statue in the hope that it might keep alive the feelings of love and respect due to him, and hand down the name of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, to a remote posterity.

The statue was then uncovered, the 22nd Devon (Tavistock) Rifle Volunteers presented arms and fired, and the band played the National Anthem. Mr. Daw, the portreeve of Tavistock, formally received the statue on behalf of the town. He said their best thanks were also due to Mr. Stephens for the able manner in which the work which he had carried out the wishes of the committee. Mr. E. Straker, as one of the inhabitants of Tavistock, also expressed the feeling of the town on the occasion, and dwelt upon the personal worth of the late Duke, as well as upon the various benefits which he had conferred on that unglorious borough.

The assembly then dispersed, but the day was kept as a holiday in Tavistock, which was crowded with visitors. The 22nd Devon Rifle Volunteers band played at intervals, and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks in the abbey-yard.

TESTIMONIAL TO ADMIRAL SIR A. MILNE.

OUR Engraving represents a handsome piece of plate, which has been manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, for presentation to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., as a farewell gift from the inhabitants of Bermuda upon the occasion of his retirement from the naval command of that station. The three figures standing around the stem of the candelabrum are British sailors, in the costume of the period following is the inscription on its base :—"Presented to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station, by the inhabitants of Bermuda, on the date of his command on that station, in testimony of their appreciation of his public services and personal character. 1864."

THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW.

WE present an illustration of the mule and donkey show, which commenced on Tuesday week and terminated on the following day, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The object of its promoters was avowedly to encourage an improvement in the breed and treatment and condition of that much-abused best of burden, which is so commonly found in the possession of cruel or careless owners among a portion of the working classes in town or country. The movement has met with the patronage of the Prince of Wales, Earl Clarendon (both of whom were exhibitors of animals), Baron Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Alderman Gurney, M.P., and other distinguished noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen. There were 126 animals exhibited, each of which occupied a separate well-littered stall and was supplied with abundance of pure water. Altogether, this collection of sleek-coated, carefully-groomed, and well-conditioned animals was a pleasant sight for the forsery, Lady V. Cecil's Snowball and Miss C. Garton's Sir Tatton Sykes were awarded the first and second prize for stallions; the latter, however, was withheld. The successful exhibitors of mares were—Mr. Quemby, first; Mr. Robert White, second; and Mr. Dry, third. In the division of the aristocratic ass only two stalls were occupied. The "donkey-ninety-six were "used by the owners in their business," and belonged to that special class for whose improvement the show was instituted. They included a foal three weeks old and a veteran of forty years. The prizes in these classes were awarded much as usual, there being four prizes of £5, £3, £2, and £1 each, and six highly-commended certificates of 5s., to which the Rev. T. Jackson, Rector of Stock Newington, added 10s. to each. The mule class was also divided among the owners of animals that had been kindly treated. The afternoon of each day was devoted to the delivery of prizes and highly amusing. On the Friday the Earl of Harrowby presided over the distribution of the prizes to the costermongers. His Lordship was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, M.P., Mr. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. S. Gurney, Rev. T. Jackson, and Miss Burdett Coutts. After some appropriate remarks from the noble Earl, the prizes were distributed by the Rev. T. Jackson, who briefly addressed the recipients on the subject of cruelty to animals. The twenty-six-year-old donkey, which comes from St. Giles's, brought his owner an extra prize of a sovereign from the noble president. Cheers were given for Miss Burdett Coutts and the gentlemen who had interested themselves in the show, and for Messrs. Douglas and Sillice, the managers. Some very spirited and laughable trials followed, and concluded the first show of mules and donkeys. We are sorry to state that all the silver cups intended to have been awarded as prizes were stolen on Friday by a man named Thomas Fry, employed by Messrs. Maggin to take charge of them. He removed the plate as he was instructed to do; but instead of taking it to the owner, he sold it to a pawnbroker, absconded, and has not been heard of since.

The class animals represented in our Engraving, which is from a sketch by Mr. B. Hering, are as follow : No. 1, "The Stag," a mule aged five years, belonging to Daniel Sykes, Esq., of Pinner Park farm, Middlesex. No. 2, "Snowball," a donkey, aged five years, belonging to Lady V. Cecil, Burghley House, Stamford. No. 3, An Egyptian donkey, presented by the Pacha of Egypt to the Prince of Wales, for the use of the infant Prince.

THE ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

WE have engraved a general view of the ground at Shoeburyness, where the series of experiments conducted by the Iron-plate Committee of the War Office in order to test the resisting powers of different forms of ship armour was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, the 4th inst. Our front page displays another illustration of the proceedings of that day, when a target built under the superintendence of Professor William Fole, to represent the ordinary construction of the French iron-clad ships of war, or under-water armour, as it was by Sir William Armstrong's large shunt guns, at 200 yards distance, that the small plates of which it was composed were everywhere pierced full of holes, and its timber framework was entirely shattered. The subsequent inspection of this target by the members of the Iron-plate Committee and of the Select Committee on Ordnance, who witnessed these experiments, is the subject of our smaller Engraving. The "La Gloire target," as it has been called, from the French vessel of that name, must here be more exactly described. The object with which it was constructed was to obtain information as to the actual strength of a wooden ship with a plain armour-plate covering, and without any extra strengthening devices, such as the longitudinal stringers, which were lately tried in the Lord Warden and other targets. At the same time, to render the experiment as useful as possible, the committee had taken advantage of it to try the value of some inventions, which, though approved by other nations, and especially by the French, had not hitherto been tested in this country. These were—the use of plates of small size, and a peculiar mode of fastening them to the ship with large "wood screws," holding by coarse threads in the timber, instead of bolts passing entirely through, with nuts on the inside, which is the usual English plan. The target represented a portion of a ship's side, 17 ft. long and 10 ft. high, covered with four rows of plates, each plate being about 3 ft. 9 in. long and 2 ft. 6 in. wide. The two upper rows were 4½ in. thick, the two lower rows 4 in.—that is to say, 9 3/4 in. in all. Each plate was screwed to the ship by about fifteen screws, each 1¼ in. in diameter, and penetrating well into the ship's timbers to the depth of 16 in. The hull was composed of vertical-frame timbers of 16 by 14 in. Within the outside planking of teak, 14 in.; and inside planking of oak again, 6 in., all strongly fastened together. Behind this were portions of decks and deck beams, strengthened in the usual way. Behind the armour-plates, which strengthenings consisted of massive oak brackets, which filled up the angle between the beams and the planks, and, moreover, at intervals of about 3 ft. apart, answering much the same purpose as the iron frames used in our own men-of-war. These, however, appeared to be stronger, were certainly placed closer together, and were, instead of their own strong 2 in. iron bolts, six in number, secured to the deck and the side by two powerful screw-bolts, passing through the frames, though on each side. Every part of the target, in fact, was constructed on the principle in use on the Continent, especially on the French. The whole target—that is to say, its 6 in. plates on the water-line, and 4½ in. plates above—may be said to have represented the last and the best of the French iron-clad frigates, the Heroines; while the upper 4½ in. plates alone—were in most particulars a general copy of La Gloire, the most powerful vessel afloat, except La Gloire and the Flandres. How 6 in. and 4½ in. plates will stand under fire of heavy guns was, of course, well known before the experiment commenced as at its close. The trial, therefore, was particularly undertaken to test the Continental system of small plates fastened with a large number of small screws, and also to test the value of the system of the French, Petin, Gaudet, and Co., of St. Etienne, France. They were of very rich, tough, fine iron. The screws were the screw of the Fowler pattern, is not cut into the substance of the metal, but projects upon the back of the plate, and apparently the whole has been forged in one piece, without employing any separate bolt. The screws were 1¼ in. long and 1½ in. in diameter, so that, as the thickness of the armour-plate was 4½ in., they had a pair of inches of solid iron to screw would go through the outside planking, and enter the frame timbers about 3 in. inches. The screws were said to be numerously about the plates, that at no part could a shot strike without injuring its circumference within two inches of no less than four of them As either system or the other might be preferred by the respective sources of weakness, it was believed that the plates would soon crack under the fire of the guns. The inventor of the screw-fastening, factor of the iron, made by the Millwall Company, disappointed this expectation, for, though the target was penetrated and destroyed to an absolutely extent any target had ever yet been, not one Shoebury, not a single crack was visible in the iron from first to last. There was, however, considerable bulging of the plates between two shots struck within two or three inches of the same spot, and left in many cases in a somewhat quite condition.

The attack upon this target began with the usual preliminary salute of cast-iron shot from the old 68-pounder and the Armstrong 40-pounder. The latter, with a charge of 6 lb. of powder, and a 9 2/2 lb. bore and 12 ins weight, the proper charge of which is 44 lb. But this charge, according to the rules of the experiment, was in this case to be reduced to 30 lb., in order to give, as it is supposed, the same effect at 200 yards range that would be produced at 1500 yards with the full charge and projectile. The 68-pounder, of 95 cwt., weighed down for right-hand corner of the upper middle plate, passed clean through it, splintering the back of the plate, and left a pair of holes. The splinters and the pieces of plate would have done very serious execution against men, but no one was stationed behind the armour of the ship. The next round was to try the effect of Captain Palliser's conical cast-iron shot, which, weighing 68 lb., and of the calibre of 41 lb., the shot being hollow and 258 lb. weight. This struck the smaller plate at the right-hand corner of the target; but when it was aimed at the strongest part of the ship, the left-hand corner of the centre of the massive oak knee, and hurled it some yards behind, scattering the dangerous splinters around. The English shunt gun, of 68-pounder shunt-gun, of 10·5 bore, with a spherical steel shot and a 22½ lb. charge; it struck the centre of the large thick plates, and passed clean through, making a hole of 13 in. by 11 in.

fired from the 68-pounder, with steel spherical shot of 70 lb. against steel thick plates, 4½ in. thick, backed by timber 16 in. thick, and buckling the plate a little. The breech-loader Armstrong 40-pounder, with a 9 2/2 lb. steel shot, was next fired with a charge of 2·6 inches. The smaller shunt-gun (9·22 bore) was now fired at the thicker plates, with precisely the same conditions of shot and charge as before. It struck the centre of the left-hand upper one of the 4½ in. plates. The larger shunt-gun (10·5), fired with a 22½ lb. charge and a spherical steel shot of 95 lb., struck the centre of the plate, and passed through it, smashing the timbers into large splinters, then, after striking the back of the plate, it fell to the ground. The smaller shunt-gun (9·2) was towered to a great height, fell with a tremendous crash about forty yards from the target, and struck the plate at the top. The projectile which was fired at this target was from the large shunt-gun (10·5), with a 25 lb. charge and a spherical steel shot of 95 lb. This struck the corner of one of the thick plates, drove the piece before it, and passed through everything. The target was now in a state of wreck, and through the timbers the daylight could be seen as shot might be planted with any test of its power. The lowest range of plates was left intact, and the upper ones were in such a bursting charge of 11 lb., fired from the 9·22 shunt-gun with a charge of 30 lb. It passed through the plates cleanly in the backing, driving large pieces of the shell and splinters on every side behind the target. To any men who had been there, this would have done more in blowing to pieces the targets already so much shattered. It was, perhaps, having forced its way through so easily, the effect of the shell was not so great as might be. The shot of Palliser's conical cast-iron shots were afterwards fired from the 9·22 in. gun, one of which passed clean through the thinner plate, and, after tearing away the knee, while the other struck the thick plate at its upper left-hand corner, and, breaking the plate, tearing the timber and demolishing one of the large bolts of deal supporting the target.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Autumn Rambles in North Africa. By John Ormsby. (1 vol. Longmans.) The very title of this lively book is a history to the thoughtful. It tells a story of the progress of civilisation, of European energy, and of the wonders wrought by inventive man. For language is used for many purposes besides the original one of conveying our thoughts; its variations mark variations of social condition, and the use of a particular word under particular circumstances is often significant of the rise or decline of nations. Many a holiday excursion of the present day would have been dignified not so very long since by the high-sounding name of "a grand tour." But now familiar terms are applied to journeyings in the most distant countries; men simply ramble in North Africa, stroll in the Sahara, saunter amongst the Arabs, go to "*Shiraz* in the virgin forest," and to smoke a pipe with the King of Ashantee. Mr. Ormsby speaks of autumn rambles in North Africa as one but a few years ago would have considered autumn rambles in Kent. It is to him but a common vacation-trip to run from Landon to Marseilles to Philippeville to Constantine, from Philippeville to Constantina, from Constantina to Batna, and so on, until he comes to the Atlas, or, literally, according to the blundering schoolboy, crossed the Alps, "on the top of a dilligence," passes his pipe beneath the palm-trees, and with his rifle in his hand has a vision of lions—which he describes subsequently for "lion" throughout the night. But he has yet to earn the title of lion-killer. His fortune was not equal to his patience: he heard the roar, indeed, but his eye was not blest with a glimpse of the king of beasts. Hyænas and jackals were not his chief desire. He sought a knowledge of cities and countries and men and manners, and on all these subjects he has somewhat to say, which he says very well, and which he has illustrated by what appear to us very creditable sketches for an amateur. His descriptions are minute and occasionally very picturesque, and if he is sometimes a little dry when he disputes with Herodotus certain questions of geography, he has decidedly not laid himself open to a general charge of heaviness. His tendency is rather to flippancy, levity, and pertness; but this is great ass his efforts in that direction that many a quaint comparison and many a merry conceit are the result of a process of violent collision. Nevertheless, there is good store of spontaneous humour; and, though we had rather that every man should be funny and pathetic which could be said had already been said upon the subject, we sometimes like the other torments about which travellers or "ramblers" are always eloquent. Mr. Ormsby evidently has a keen sense of humour. He has the merit of having handled that hackneyed theme in a peculiarly happy manner of his own. To the amateur traveller and to the general reader, Mr. Ormsby has an interesting tale to tell; and to those who are neither mountaineers or sportsmen he has facts to relate which they will like to read of. He speaks out candidly the result of his own observation, and does not hesitate to expose what he considers time-honoured errors. For instance, he says that the statement in Father of History, that the horse cannot bear the *longest de elements*; and, as to the camel, heretofore believed to be a model of patience and content, he says, "Esthen speaks of 'the gentle, womanish ways' of the camel; and there is one trait in its character to which he does not allude, and which is certainly not womanish—namely, ill-nature. I may feel inclined to call it womanish. The camel is about the most unreasonable animal in existence. He is not satisfying if, by complaining just as loudly against lying down as against rising up—just as bitterly against being relieved of its burden as against being loaded; and when, passing a camel, you hear it making these sad hideous with its pevish nose, you may be sure its master is doing all he can to make it comfortable." Mr. Ormsby has undoubtedly a fair claim to be considered a man of observation and acuteness, and he has evidently a keen sense of humour; and, though we do not hesitate to avow that we consider his time-honoured errors. For instance, he says that the camel is no Father of History; that the horse cannot bear the *longest de elements*; and, as to the camel, heretofore believed to be a model of patience and content, he says, "Esthen speaks of 'the gentle, womanish ways' of the camel; and there is one trait in its character to which he does not allude, and which is certainly not womanish—namely, ill-nature. I may feel inclined to call it womanish. 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his book to be read, not so much on account of its literary merits as for the interest felt in, and the cordiality always displayed towards the author. Its style bears traces of the author's profession and of his peculiar place in the profession; it is of the rollicking description; it abounds in anecdotes more or less funny; and it will fulfil the wish he expresses—that it "may be the medium of passing a weary half hour agreeably, either by rail or boat."

Society of Engineers: Transactions for 1863. (1 vol. E. and F. Spon.) Well-wishers to this society, established in May, 1854, have here an opportunity of reading seven papers on highly important subjects, by competent writers. The value of the papers is enhanced by numerous diagrams, and the discussions to which the papers led are appended, so that the volume gives the reader the means of observing opinion with opinion, and of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion by balancing conflicting sentiments in the scales of his own judgment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Surg. W. H. Jephson, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. 4th: Cornet R. Bell, supernumerary, to be Lieutenant. 5th: Lieut. J. W. Griffiths to be Captain, without purchase. 11th: Lieut. F. L. Brandreth to be Lieutenant. 11th: G. W. Swift to be Cornet. 18th: Lieut. E. Hogan to be Lieutenant.

8th Lancers: Lieut. R. S. Cleland to be Captain; Cornet G. Stirling to be Lieutenant; Cornet H. Wilson to be Lieutenant.

9th Lancers: Lieut. and Adjt. J. Cumming to be Captain, without purchase. 13th: Staff-Surgeon-Major H. P. Newton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. L. Jones to be Captain.

Royal Engineers: Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel Murray H. Campbell to be Captain; Lieut. T. Murray to be Second Captain; Cadet C. James to be Lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Capt. H. Hamilton Norman to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lieut. and Capt. H. Whitmore to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd Foot: Ensign W. A. Wilmot to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. Hackett to be Ensign. 5th: Lieut. A. Montgomery to be Captain; Ensign H. W. Bunbury to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. H. Sheffield to be Ensign. 11th: Ensign F. F. Gibbons to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. Hall to be Ensign. 14th: Lieut. and Capt. C. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. W. Hall to be Captain; A. Scarlett to be Captain; Ensign T. H. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. Vernon, W. Klingender, C. N. Rivett, and E. Tatlow to be Ensigns. 19th: Lieut. T. Montgomery to be Captain; Ensign W. Roberts to be Lieutenant. 20th: Ensign H. G. Wells to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. W. Gordon to be Ensign. 21st: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. J. Matheson to be Ensign. 26th: Cadet G. Anderson to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. O. H. John and G. C. Napier to be Lieutenants; Ensign A. W. Norris and R. B. Armitage to be Lieutenants. 34th: Lieut. C. F. Hopwood to be Captain; Ensign D. S. H. Johnstone to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. H. Stone to be Ensign.

Memorandum.—The Christian name of Lieut. Hall, 14th Foot, is Charles.

Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Smith, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Colonel.

Hospital DEPARTMENT.—A. T. Wright, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

War Department.—Lieut.-Col. S. A. Wynyard, 2nd Foot, to be Assistant Adjutant-General. H. Fitzgerald, A. Mulvaly, and W. F. Foster to be Acting Assistant Surgeons.

Memorandum.—The Christian name of Lieutenant Hall, Royal Artillery, is Edward.

Capt. J. F. Sargent to be Colonel; Major F. L. Whitmore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. E. H. Hall to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. C. F. Bridges to be Captain; Lieut. and Captain; Colt. E. B. Barnaby and W. F. Hoskyns to be Major-Generals.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Second Lieuts. T. D. Broughton and J. E. M'Neile to be First Lieutenants.

The Channel Fleet arrived at Portland from Queenstown on Saturday last.

Captain Andrew Clarke, R.E., has been appointed Director of Engineering and Architecture in the place of Colonel Greene.

The intention of the Horse Guards to make the Military Train a non-purchase corps has been officially announced to the Commandant. The vested interests of the present officers will be preserved.

The Lords of the Admiralty last week visited Cork, where a banquet was given in their honour. Subsequently they visited the governmental establishments in Devonport Arsenal. This week their Lordships meet the annual examination of Portsmouth Dockyard.

Earl De Grey, the Minister of War, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday in order to make an inspection of the new fortifications of that harbour. The Earl Russell was accompanied over the works by the officers of the various royal departments connected with the defences.

On Tuesday the most important of all the many important experiments at Shoeburyness took place. The 600-pounder gun was first mounted. Nothing larger made of iron has ever been fired in England. It is intended to fire at a range of 2000 yards, but, with a view to secure accuracy, the firing took place at 600 yards. The shell that was fired was intended to be demolished it, and would have made any ship afloat it might take effect upon. It was the universal opinion that the experiment would be a fatal one to the iron-clad ship that could be built.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Rowland Dunster, K.B., a vacancy for distinguished or meritorious services is placed in the gift of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.—The death of Captain the Hon. Arthur Annesley, R.N., leaves the Earldom of Mountnorris to his younger brother, Colonel the Hon. E. Gordon Douglas Pennant, in Halkin-street, Belgrave-square. He was born Jan. 12, 1819, and entered the commission as Lieutenant in February, 1843, and as Commander, Nov. 20, 1852, since which he has not been employed. His present gunboat service is limited to a month in the retired list April 1, 1856.

The Board of Naval Architecture, under the control of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, in conjunction with the Admiralty, will be opened, at South Kensington, on the 1st proximo. The school is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of naval architects and shipbuilders in wood and iron, marine engineers, foremen of works, draftsmen, &c., in public practice. Mr. W. J. Macquorn Rankine, LL.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Principal of the School of Naval Architecture, has returned to the country after a visit to the establishments of the Admiralty, Inspector-General and Director of Studies; and Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal of the School.

Her Majesty has conferred the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant-Colonel James Cornelius M'Neill, on account of distinguished service in New Zealand. When proceeding to the assistance of a party of the 65th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill, who was accompanied by two privates—who suddenly came upon an unexpected body of the enemy, the latter officer had his sword broken by being struck on the hilt, and, at the other soldier, was recommitting, when they were attacked, and the latter officer was severely wounded in the face, each receiving a bayonet thrust. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill, having his rifle at the mercy of the advancing soldier, caught the bayonet, and, having both returned to the ordinary position of a soldier, caught the horse, seized the man in mount, and by this courageous act saved his life, and succeeded in capturing his man.

On Monday afternoon the sappers and miners of the Royal Engineers at Chatham were engaged in siege operations, having for their object the destruction of a block of chalk and earth on the banks of the Medway, at Cuxton, near Rochester. Four shafts were sunk in the rock, varying in depth from 45 ft. to 52 ft., and were communicated with by the use of galleries, in which the powder was deposited. The charges were contained in the mass, each holding 1000lb., and the total weight of the charges of powder was nearly 4000lb. weight. The necessary operations of "tamping," &c., having been completed, the wires of the galvanic apparatus communicated fired by means of the voltaic battery. The surface of the cliff bulged outward, the whole resting on the chalk formation—a fallure here of such and chalk being thus displaced. The operations were highly successful.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The inquest on the body of the Guardsman Cooper, who was shot at Wimbledon while acting as marker at the meeting of the National Rifle Association, was brought to a close on Saturday last, when the verdict of "Homicide by misadventure," accompanying it with an opinion that Sergeant-Major Sheffield was free from all blame.

Among the new regulations issued to the volunteer force was one authorising all "officials" to wear a distinguishing mark on the left arm. Lord Hartington has issued the following circular on the subject to each volunteer commanding officer:—"Sir,—Inquiry having been frequently having observed a deviation, in many cases, from the form of badge authorised to be worn by volunteers as a mark of their official position, I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to call your attention to article 67 of the Volunteer Regulations, and to state that the badge which alone should consist of a ring of silver lace round the sleeve of the right arm, above the cuff, pointing any other lace or ornament whatever, and that the ring should be plain, and should not be made in the form of a chevron." The badge has been worn in this form for many corps, and it is desirable that it should be so made to a ring.

The annual prize competitions of the St. George's corps took place on Saturday last at the butts on Wormwood-scrubs. The shooting was distinguished by several novel features. A prize of £15, given by Lord Vernon, was competed for by the men of the corps at 400 yards, with the eight of concentric circles. The target was divided into increasing circles, described from the centre, the innermost being the bull's-eye, and the outermost, or outer, being the value, the former to count five, the latter one. The lowest score was to take the prize, to which five others were added for the next lowest scores. The prize-winners were Mr. Thomas Bull, 4; Crooke, Mr. Pouncey, Mr. Henery, Mr. M'Kenzie, and Mr. Hodgkinson, 5 each. Another challenge plate was competed for at the Wimbledon (Infield) range and targets, as the St. George's challenge cup, value 100 gs., carrying with it the regimental gold medal; the ladies' challenge plate, value 100 gs., carrying with it the regimental silver medal; and Messrs. Ortner and Meade's silver challenge shield, carrying with it-an electrotype facsimile. These were competitively won by Ensign A. Crooke, Private Andrews, Lieutenant Hall, Captain Peel (after shooting a tie with several others). The regimental prizes, twenty-six in number, comprising silver cups and flasks to the value of £150, were competed for, and the topmost scores were made by Private Blaise, Private W. Smith, Private Pitts, and Private W. L. Hind, who had their choice of the prizes. No. 3 company won the volley-firing prize. The last prizes were contained in a very large packing-case, and were termed "unknown prizes," as they were to be kept secret until won. These were competed for as "consolation prizes" by those who had won nothing. When the case was opened it was found to contain articles of value, such as framed pictures, mouse-trap pipes, boxes of cigars, a very valuable portable chair, shaving-glasses, and other numerous prizes, being a box of everything which was to be consumed on the ground. All the prizes were at once distributed, and the proceedings terminated to the great satisfaction of all.

The prize-shooting of the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) was brought to a close at Wimbledon on Saturday last. The challenge cup, value 100 guineas, was won by Private Harrison, with the extraordinary score of 75 points, Private Harries; and the first battalion prize of £10 for marksmanship by the best shot in each company was won by Private Cornish, of the Hendon company, on Tuesday and Thursday last week. In the first series of prizes Sergeant-Major Chatham, the Duke of Cambridge's challenge cup was won by Ensign Gripper in shooting off the tie. Mr. Gripper, who won the second prize, is a frequent competitor in rifle matches, another prize, and last year won the Queen's prize at Wimbledon. Private Trifford Jones (263), and Private D. Cowan (1), were the only challenge cup winners who shot for the second time. Since, this winner to have final possession of it. Two more shots at each succeeding meeting of the prize, which was won by Ensign Gripper, who has consequently presented the cup to the company, will again put it up for competition. The second series included prizes of £4 and £2, were carried off by Corporal B. Humphrey, and Private J. J. Eckstein. Captain Willis's prize, a silver cup, was also won in this competition by Corporal Humphrey, who made the best score at 500 yards and six consecutive bull's-eyes. Ensign Gripper was ultimately the winner.

At the annual battalion and company prize-firing of the 26th Middlesex (Cripplegate) the shooting took place on two days on Harrow Hill. The regimental prizes of £9 and £6 were won by Private Hillary and Sergeant Hutchinson, the shooting-ties having been won by Private Hillary. A silver watch, value 10 guineas, presented by Sir Minto Townend Farquhar, M.P., was won by Private Hillary, who made the best score at 500 yards. Mr. J. Curtis, to be competed for by the twenty best attendants at drill, was won by Private Hillary.

The 7th Surrey, which is commanded by Major Beresford, was inspected last week by the Colonel Commandant, Lord Lieutenant Evelyn, ton-lane. The number present and absent with leave made up an effective strength of about 300 men. The inspection took place in the presence of the usual light infantry movements, and the inspecting officer, in addressing the corps, expressed his satisfaction at finding it in so high a state of order. He warned the members not to imagine that volley and file firing was better for being quicker, and that the Queen's prize at Wimbledon was not to be won by shoot themselves to be well drilled, and he should make a favourable report to the War Office. At the conclusion of the movements the men fell in in lines and the privates of the regiment, presented Major Beresford with a splendid testimonial of respect, and in recognition of the gallant gentleman's services to the regiment.

The annual carbine prize-contest of the 9th Kent (Plumstead) Volunteers took place on Saturday, at the range, the Common, Plumstead common. The first prize, a subscription silver cup, was won by Gunner Brown, and the second prize by Sergeant Bayley. The other prizes and the other prizes was postponed.—The third competition for the new challenge cup of the 5th Lancashire Volunteers took place on Monday, at the Fleetwood rifle-meeting, after a close contest, in a tie between Private F. Dean and Private Dean taking the second prize.

The first annual prize-meeting of the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, comprising the corps of Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, Walmer, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsea, and Margate, at Shorncliffe Palisperton, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is president, took place on Tuesday week, and was attended by a large number of the corps and visitors. The prizes were presented by Colonel Harcourt, who was in command. The first prize was the Lord Warden's prize of £20 and a bronze medal; the Sandwich Artillery; the second prize (£20 and a bronze medal) by No. 2 detachment, Deal Artillery; the third prize (£10 and a silver medal) by the second detachment, No. 2 B, Dover. Lady Harcourt presented the prizes.

The 1st Hants Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, M.P., and which is formed of the companies commanded by Captain Hall, Southampton; Captain Hall, Alresford, were officially inspected last week by Colonel Lnard, the Assistant Adjutant-General for the district, and Colonel Lord Bury, C.B., at Andover, the seat of their commanding officer. The drill lasted two hours, during which time the men were put through the usual battalion and light infantry movements. At the conclusion of the review the battalion marched past the inspecting officer, and Colonel Lnard expressed himself as he had been very much gratified by the manner in which they had regulated they had done. He should report to the commander-in-chief and to the War Office. He also congratulated them on the efficiency of their Colonel. The battalion then marched to the regimental quarters, and were dismissed for the day. Lord Bury subsequently observing that it was the only assembler-like thing they had done. The battalion, which numbers about 500 men, assembled on Monday week for battalion, officers and men, at a sumptuous dinner, which was served under a marquee in the grounds of the commanding officer.

The council of the Wilts County Rifle Association have arranged to hold a prize-meeting at Devizes, in connection with the annual county meeting, to be held in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, on the 13th of September, under the presidency of Lord Heytesbury, K.C.B., the Wadsen Taylor, £24 in; Lord Charlotte Watson Taylor, £10 10s.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hussey, M.P., £10 10s.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Bt., £10 10s.; Lord H. Thynne, M.P., £10 10s.; Mr. W. Long, M.P., £10 10s.; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., £10 10s.; Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., £10 10s.; Mr. R. Hamilton, £10 10s.; Major Ward, £10 10s.; Mr. G. Loder, £10 10s.; Mr. T. F. Grove, £10 10s.; Mr. Hussey Vivian, £10 10s. The meeting will be a termination of the county contest, to be open to all comers.

The annual prize-meeting of the Lincoln corps was given by officers of the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol) Volunteer Artillery Corps took place on Monday week, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Prizes were awarded to one sergeant and nine gunners, the shooting being confined to the members of the corps. The following were the successful competitors: Battery Sergeant-Major Smith, 1st; Battery Sergeant-Major Hall, 2nd; Battery Sergeant-Major Wyatt, 3rd; Gunner W. Ivey, R. S. Bark, A. E. Harris, C. Wood, and J. Hooper. Captain C. Wathen Taylor, £24 in; Lord Charlotte Watson Taylor, £10 10s.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hussey, M.P., £10 10s.; Major Ward, £10 10s.; Mr. G. Loder, £10 10s.; Mr. T. F. Grove, £10 10s.; Mr. Hussey Vivian, £10 10s. The meeting will be a termination of the county contest, to be open to all comers.

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On Thursday week a competition for some prizes, given by Mr. J. Middleton, of Hainford, were shot for on the Mousehold range by volunteers of Norwich and Norfolk. The sum presented by Mr. Middleton was £50, and this was divided into eight prizes—viz., for the highest totals of the three ranges selected (200, 500, and 600 yards), £15, £10, £7, £5, £4; and for the best score at each of the ranges, £3 each. There were upwards of a hundred entries. Private Brunton, of East Dereham, won the chief prize, and Major Holtzey secured the second. The 200 yards' range prize was won by Private Dowhurst, of Norwich; and the 600 yards' prize by Sergeant Hodgson, of Norwich.—The Norwich battalion will be inspected by Colonel Brereton on the 22nd inst.—A contest has taken place on the Fakenham range for a silver cup, value £4, and a belt for the best shot, a second shot, presented by Sir W. Jones. There were eight competitors, and the prizes fell to Sergeant Mitchell, Corporal Mitchell, Private Pitt, and Private Martin the second.—Some prizes presented by the Mayor of Great Yarmouth, and competed for by the members of the battalion, have been shot for by the 1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteers. Battery Sergeant-Major Mann won £2 for the best score; Battery Sergeant Cole £1 10s. and a cup; Sergeant-Major Sidsworthy, £1 5s.; Gunner stranger, £1 1s.; Sergeant Cocks and Gunner Bowles, 10s. each. The shooting took place at a range of 200 yards, with a 4 ft. bull's-eye, placed 1500 yards from the firing line, with a separate target for each firing point. The size of the target was struck eleven times.—The 2nd Norfolk Administrative battalion assembled at Aylsham and at Wymondham by Colonel Dilnorth, who expressed his satisfaction with the movements exercised.

Some competitions for prizes have taken place in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. A valuable silver cup, given by Captain Cubitt, has been shot for by the Ely Volunteers. Seven men were selected to represent the corps, and the first class prizes it was determined by the donor to handicap them as follows:—Those who were to fire two rounds at a distance of 400, five at 500, and six at 600. Non-prizemen to fire six round at 200, five at 300, four at 400, three at 500, and two at 600 yards. The cup was won by Sergeant Josephs, one of the prizeholders.—The twenty-second monthly competition for the Ely Volunteer Artillery has resulted in favour of Private Smith, who now holds it for the second time.—A return match between the 3rd Cambridgeshire Volunteer Engineers and the 11th Essex (Saffron Walden) has taken place at the Cambridge University range. The shooting was at 200, 400, and 600 yards, and the aggregate made were as follows:—3rd Cambridgeshire, 713 marks; 17th Essex, 324 marks.

The annual prize-meeting of the Lincoln corps, to the number of 120, have been entertained by Colonel Cowell, commanding the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Swan, commandant of Captain Swan. A new round of recruits is about to be formed in connection with the corps. The Lincoln corps consists of recruits principally from the neighbouring market towns. Prizes given by the Lord Lieutenant of the county and Archdeacon have been shot for by the members of the Driffield Troop. The first prize was won by Mr. Robinson, and the second by Mr. Dunnington. A return match between the third prize was won by a member of the Boston battery.

The annual inspection of the 1st battalions of the Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers took place on Monday, on Pitchcroft, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The men assembled by companies, not the several evolutions of the day were admirably performed.

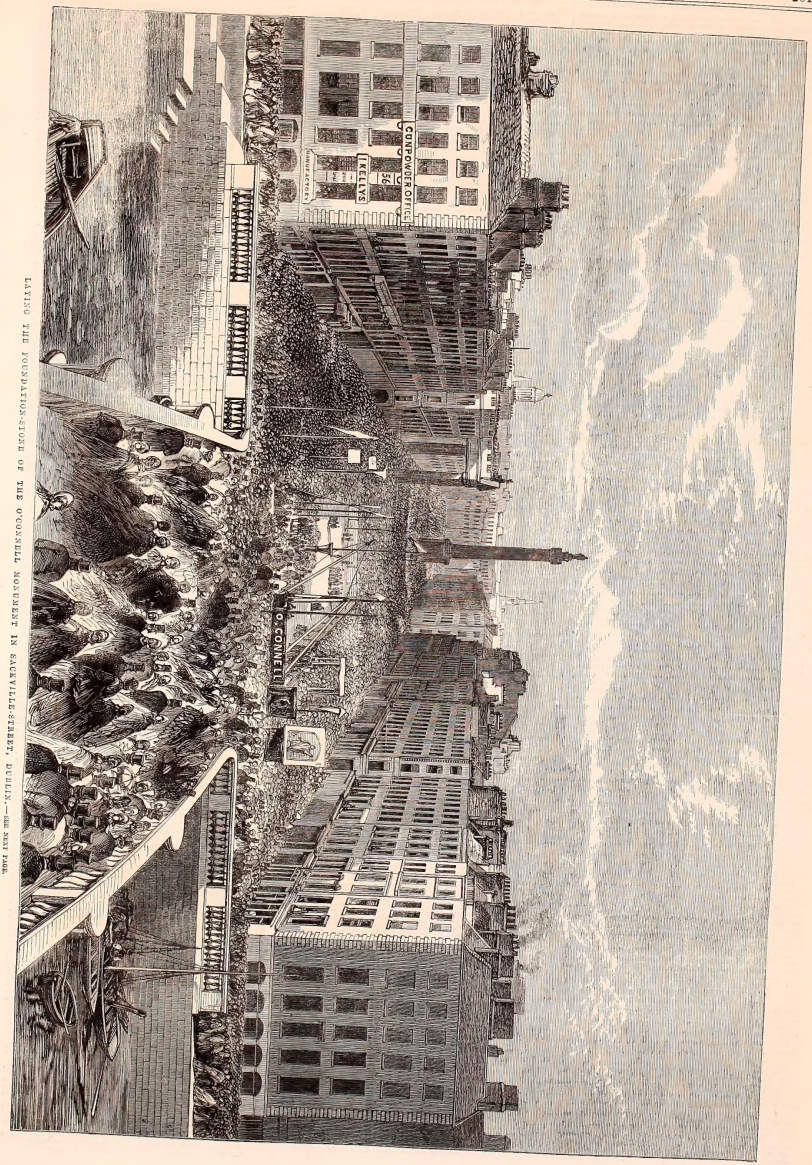
The annual competition of the members of the 1st Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers, No. 8 company, for the prizes given by the officers and friends of the corps, took place on their ordering on Monday, at the rifle range, Bourabrook. There were upwards of 50 competitors. The first prize, competitors took part in the contest for the prizes in their order of merit, and the selection was as follows:—Silver cup, Private Hutchison; silver tea-pot, Corporal Hutchison; silver sugar-basin, Sergeant Smith; silver cup, Mr. Lord; table lamp, Mr. Heath; silver cup, Sergeant Hemming; silver cup, Mr. Hopwood; plated cruet-stand, Sergeant-Major Sharpe, Mr. Smith; silver tea-pot, Mr. Binns; gold ring, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hutchison; silver watch, Mr. Binns; gold ring, Mr. Hutchison. Rays of the sun occasionally flashed forth, but the proceedings, and the corps from neighbouring towns will be entertained.

Last Saturday the 5th (Bury) and 21st (Wigan) were inspected at Standish Common, by Colonel Wilkinson, Assistant-Adjutant-General, by Colonel Feilden, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The inspecting officer was received by Colonel Thicknesse, Major Dary, commanding and directing the movements of the battalion, which consisted mainly of the movements of skirmishers. The men performed them through with remarkable precision, and in such a manner as to call forth the encomiums of the inspecting officer. A handsome challenge cup presented for the volunteers in a large tent erected in the grounds, and Captain and Mrs. Berkeley entertained the officers at a dinner at the Wheatsheaf Inn at Ball. Subsequently, the bands taking up their position near the hall, dancing was commenced on the green sward, and the merry hours of the night were thus arranged and carried out with much vigour.

In Yorkshire last week were occupied with the annual prize-meeting, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Rifle Association. The meeting is a general one, and is held on Skipton-moor, between Addon and York. The prize list showed nineteen distinct contests, for which the aggregate value of the competitions was £1,000. The entries amounted up over 1600 entries, the competitors being from all parts of the county. The first contest was that for the Queen's prize, and were 200 competitors. The officers of the 1st West York Rifles, for artillery and militia, and for all comers, the latter for the Snowden challenge cup. The Whitworth rifle, value £100, presented by Colonel Earl De Grey and Ripon, to be competed for by three shots at unknown ranges, not exceeding 1000 yards. The first shot was carried by blowing a gale; nevertheless, great skill was shown in the shooting. The winner, Lance-Corporal Lowndes, of Leeds, made 29 points out of a possible thereby scoring twelve. The first stage of the Yorkshire volunteer cup, in which seven in many districts of the West Riding, were the competitors. The 146 entries, of whom 105 competitors appeared. The winner was Sergeant Lonsdesbrough, Bradford, with a score of 29. The second prize was Lord Londesbrough's donation of £25, in four prizes, ninety-seven competitors at the Queen's Prize, and Sergeant Lonsdesbrough, of the first, and Leeds, York, second. For the four money prizes, in all £17, given by the city of York, ninety-seven competitors contested. The first prize, a silver cup, value of nineteen, at 600 yards, was made by Sergeant Dobstone, of Guisley, who was the winner of the Queen's Prize. The second prize, a silver cup, value of prize of the meeting, and was confined to the twenty-five best shots for the Lonsdesbrough challenge cup. The first prize, a silver cup, value £60, with the champion's medal, was won by Colour-Sergeant Jove, of Scarborough, Private Bell, Private Hall, and Private Bell. The third day was for the York city prizes, second series, varying from £10 to £3. The first prize, a silver cup, value £10



THE YACHTING SEASON AT RYDE: SCENE ON THE PIER.—SEE PAGE 191.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT IN SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT IN DUBLIN.

THE first stone of the monument intended to be raised to the memory of Daniel O'Connell was laid on Monday week, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in Sackville-street, on the site granted for that purpose by the Dublin Corporation. From the earliest hour in the morning the streets of Dublin were thronged with persons wearing green sashes and rosettes, and every point from which a view of the procession could be obtained was crowded with spectators. Business was, for this and party, suspended during the day. The people were all in holiday dress, and seemed, generally, to be respectable and well-behaved. The railways brought up large numbers of visitors during the morning, and several municipal bodies representing various country towns. In the procession, which started at noon from St. Stephen's-green and passed through the principal streets to Sackville-street, the associated trades took the lead. About one o'clock the City Hall was passed by the first banner, which was green, bearing a "Memory of O'Connell, the Immortal Liberator." The band which followed this banner played a solemn air. Nearly every man in the procession wore a piece of green, sometimes intermingled with white. The sectional banners which appeared all bore the harp and cross. Corrigans and sons, with next heavy various patriotic or party banners, preceded the train of the various trades and handicrafts. It has not yet been decided to whom the execution of the statue should be intrusted, and this fact was alluded to by the words inscribed on the flag, "Home Artists," and "Encourage Native Sculptors," in the three layers that graced a picture of the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament House, with the inscription, "Our Old House at Home," surmounted by a harp. In another flag was, "Stand together, brothers all," and "Oh, for the Swords of former days," with a man bearing a pike, and a round tower in the background. Various Catholic societies and benefit societies, under the patronage of St. Vincent de Paul, next appeared, bearing lapels and gilt batons and crosses, with a great pictorial flag of O'Connell and Pope Pius, one on each side of a harp, and with seven large flags of provincial societies, followed by a picture of the Saviour on the Good Shepherd. The fantastic costumes of the societies of the Oddfellows and the Foresters were set off by the sober appearance of the ecclesiastical body of the procession. The latter, however, preceded by the boys from various Roman Catholic charitable schools, by the children of the Dr. Spratt's Orphanage, and by several of the Catholic religious societies. A person wearing the Irish harper, dressed in antique costume, with a harp mustrung and silent, appeared in a coach, over which waved several pictorial flags with Erin weeping at O'Connell's urn, and some portraits, apparently of bishops, with mitres and crosiers. The Catholic clergy, seminarists and orders, and a double rank of seventy-two priests, followed by fourteen prelates in their robes of office, the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Dixon, and Archbishop Leahy and Leahy were among them. Next came a sort of portable hustings, 30 ft. high, with two large "mail chairs rear it for the speakers. On the top was the "Blessed Virgin Mary" bore a large religious banner. A number of trade societies next appeared, and a remarkable number of them rode upon a sorry horse. The procession was continued by the officers of the Corporation, the mace-bearer and the City Marshal, the Lord Mayor's secretary, and the Lord Mayor himself, in his state coach, drawn by six horses and supported by the beefeaters. The aldermen and town councillors followed in their private carriages. The display of enthusiasm was manifested throughout the procession, and the applause was greatly increased, even when the stone appeared, on a platform some twenty feet from the ground, drawn by eight horses and surmounted by two stalwart masons in green sashes.

At length the four chisels of the Lord Mayor and members of the Dublin Corporation, with other municipal dignitaries, ascended the platform when the architect's plan of the statue was to be laid. There were also present Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Napoleon Cullen (Dublin), and Lesby Cullen; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry (Moriarty), Butler (Limerick), Gilhooley (Elphin), O'Hea (Ross), Conner and Brady, of West Australia. A large number of the Roman Catholic priests were on the platform. Sir John Gray read an address to the Lord Mayor, in the name of the monument committee, which stated that the people of Ireland had met in their thousands, and with matchless genius won emancipation, and whose fearless hand struck off the fetters which for ages had disgraced a nation, was held in bondage in their own land. The Irish people had that day cast off the hopelessness of despair and rejoiced in their return to the active duties of national existence by rendering grateful homage to O'Connell, who had inspired a nation of bondmen with the will, and taught them the way, to be free. The address concluded by saying that the stone "might be laid by the Lord Mayor, one to whom O'Connell had opened the portals of the Corporation, so long closed against every Catholic, and who was related by blood to the Liberator and thoroughly identified with his principles." (The Lord Mayor) had been born a slave. O'Connell had made him free. His position was an exalted one; let him use that position as became the disciple, the admirer, the successor in office of O'Connell. Let him (the Lord Mayor) endeavour to learn wisdom from the past, to lay down their differences at the foot of that monument, actuated by the spirit of Counsell, to unite, in his name, for the regeneration of their elevation, honour, and the glory of his and their fatherland. The Lord Mayor replied in a few brief strain. Some incidents in the life of the wrath of "Ireland's greatest son" he said he was proud of the function assigned to him that day, and he hoped that the first stone of to-day's memorable and truly national demonstration should promote the union of all classes—if the demon of discord should henceforth be exorcised and driven from their island. Mutual confidence, union, and harmony be restored. That result, if attained, would be the most striking as well as the most acceptable tribute that could be paid to the memory, the genius, and the glory of their departed chief, the immortal O'Connell.

The mallet and trowel were then presented to the Lord Mayor for the purpose of laying the stone, which his Lordship did with the usual formalities, and the preceding inscription. The trowel, mallet, and blade—were composed of gold silver, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Committee to the O'Connell Monument Fund, to the Right Hon. Peter Paul M'Swiney, Lord Mayor of Dublin, upon the occasion of his laying the first stone of the monument, on the 8th of August, 1864. Trustees—Sir John Gray, Charles Hamilton; D. J. Corrigan, President of the College of Physicians; Alderman John Reynolds, Alderman Meyler, Alderman Alexander, Alderman Dillon, Alderman Dillon, John Reilly, the Rev. J. O'Hanlon, W. J. Henry, Secretary and Committee—The Rev. Dr. Spratt, the Rev. Dr. Gillespie, the Rev. J. O'Hanlon; Michael Murphy, T.C.; James Hughes; R. J. Devitt, T.C.; James M'Donnell, James Delany, Michael O'Brien, Patrick M'Namee, Secretary to the Committee—Alderman Dillon, John William L. Hackett, Martin Crean." The mallet is of bog-oak, ornamented with shamrocks, round lower, harp, and wolf-dog. It bears the following inscription:—"This mallet, used by the Right Hon. Paul M'Swiney, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in laying the foundation-stone of the national monument to O'Connell, on the 8th of August, 1864, is presented by the ceremonial committee to Sir John Gray, Kt.," to mark their sense of the vast services rendered by him in originating, promoting, and carrying to the advent of its completion this great national monument of Ireland's gratitude to her greatest son—the immortal Liberator."

Our fig. is from a photograph taken by Mr. W. H. Mooney, of 22, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

In the evening of the same day a banquet took place at the Rotundo, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

The duty on foreign salt imported into Russia is fixed at a reduced rate, except at Archangel.

Baron Bentinck and Sir John Bowring exchanged at the Netherlands Legation the ratifications of a reciprocal Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the Dutch and the Hawaiian Governments.

As a landing-place for the Atlantic telegraph cable, Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, has been selected. This is one of the best harbours in Newfoundland, and ships as large as the Great Eastern can anchor within a mile of the station.

An action for damages, stated at £3000, has been brought in Scotland by "Mrs. Theresa Longworth or Yelverton" (the technical nomenclature of Scotch law) against the *Saturday Review*, for an article published in that journal on the 30th of July last.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

DURING last week the Association held its twenty-first annual meeting, this year taking for the first time Ipswich; with excursions to places of antiquarian and historical interest in the county of Suffolk. The president was George Tomline, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. Many of the visitors were accompanied by ladies, who continued with the party throughout the week and proceeded on the several excursions.

The meeting was preceded by Ipswich, the proceedings commencing with the reception of the association by the Mayor and Corporation at the Council Chamber, Tuesday. Lord Henniker, the President of the Association, being unable to be present to resign that office, the duty devolved upon Mr. Pettigrew, the Honorary Secretary of the Institute. Mr. Tomline took the chair. The chairman acknowledged the welcome given to the association on behalf of the town, and spoke briefly on the antiquities. He regretted that the speaking archæologically, to the kingdom of East Anglia, among the descendants of the Icenes.—Upon the motion of Mr. Wodehouse, M.P., Arnold, M.P., seconded by Mr. George Godwin, a vote of thanks to the president for the opening address, and to the Mayor and Corporation before the meeting, was carried. Mr. Pettigrew read the programme of the day, the Mayor directed attention to the old decking which hung from the roof, and the meeting then broke up.

The party first examined the ancient MSS. and illuminated works belonging to the Corporation, which were kept in a glass case, sometimes interchanged with white. The sectional banners which appeared all bore the harp and cross. Corrigans and sons, with next heavy various patriotic or party banners, preceded the train of the various trades and handicrafts. It has not yet been decided to whom the execution of the statue should be intrusted, and this fact was alluded to by the words inscribed on the flag, "Home Artists," and "Encourage Native Sculptors," in the three layers that graced a picture of the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament House, with the inscription, "Our Old House at Home," surmounted by a harp. In another flag was, "Stand together, brothers all," and "Oh, for the Swords of former days," with a man bearing a pike, and a round tower in the background. Various Catholic societies and benefit societies, under the patronage of St. Vincent de Paul, next appeared, bearing lapels and gilt batons and crosses, with a great pictorial flag of O'Connell and Pope Pius, one on each side of a harp, and with seven large flags of provincial societies, followed by a picture of the Saviour as the Good Shepherd. The fantastic costumes of the societies of the Oddfellows and the Foresters were set off by the sober appearance of the ecclesiastical body of the procession. The latter, however, preceded by the boys from various Roman Catholic charitable schools, by the children of Dr. Spratt's Orphanage, and by several of the Catholic religious societies. A person wearing the Irish harper, dressed in antique costume, with a harp mustrung and silent, appeared in a coach, over which waved several pictorial flags with Erin weeping at O'Connell's urn, and some portraits, apparently of bishops, with mitres and crosiers. The Catholic clergy, seminarists and orders, and a double rank of seventy-two priests, followed by fourteen prelates in their robes of office, the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Dixon, and Archbishop Leahy and Leahy were among them. Next came a sort of portable hustings, 30 ft. high, with two large "mail chairs rear it for the speakers. On the top was the "Blessed Virgin Mary" bore a large religious banner. A number of trade societies next appeared, and a remarkable number of them rode upon a sorry horse. The procession was continued by the officers of the Corporation, the mace-bearer and the City Marshal, the Lord Mayor's secretary, and the Lord Mayor himself, in his state coach, drawn by six horses and supported by the beefeaters. The aldermen and town councillors followed in their private carriages. The display of enthusiasm was manifested throughout the procession, and the applause was greatly increased, even when the stone appeared, on a platform some twenty feet from the ground, drawn by eight horses and surmounted by two stalwart masons in green sashes.

At length four chisels of the Lord Mayor and members of the Dublin Corporation, with other municipal dignitaries, ascended the platform when the architect's plan of the statue was to be laid. There were also present Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., M.P.; Napoleon Cullen (Dublin), and Lesby Cullen; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry (Moriarty), Butler (Limerick), Gilhooley (Elphin), O'Hea (Ross), Conner and Brady, of West Australia. A large number of the Roman Catholic priests were on the platform. Sir John Gray read an address to the Lord Mayor, in the name of the monument committee, which stated that the people of Ireland had met in their thousands, and with matchless genius won emancipation, and whose fearless hand struck off the fetters which for ages had disgraced a nation, was held in bondage in their own land. The Irish people had that day cast off the hopelessness of despair and rejoiced in their return to the active duties of national existence by rendering grateful homage to O'Connell, who had inspired a nation of bondmen with the will, and taught them the way, to be free. The address concluded by saying that the stone "might be laid by the Lord Mayor, one to whom O'Connell had opened the portals of the Corporation, so long closed against every Catholic, and who was related by blood to the Liberator and thoroughly identified with his principles." (The Lord Mayor) had been born a slave. O'Connell had made him free. His position was an exalted one; let him use that position as became the disciple, the admirer, the successor in office of O'Connell. Let him (the Lord Mayor) endeavour to learn wisdom from the past, to lay down their differences at the foot of that monument, actuated by the spirit of Counsell, to unite, in his name, for the regeneration and elevation, honour, and the glory of his and their fatherland. The Lord Mayor replied in a few brief strain. Some incidents in the wrath of "Ireland's greatest son" he said he was proud of the function assigned to him that day, and he hoped that the first stone of to-day's memorable and truly national demonstration should promote the union of all classes—if the demon of discord should henceforth be exorcised and driven from their island. Mutual confidence, union, and harmony be restored. That result, if attained, would be the most striking as well as the most acceptable tribute that could be paid to the memory, the genius, and the glory of their departed chief, the immortal O'Connell.

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In the evening of the same day a banquet took place at the Rotundo, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

The party then entered to Ipswich, and started for Orwell Park, Nacton, the seat of the president to Ipswich, and visited Orwell Park, Nacton mansion, with its fine collection of pictures, the visitors enjoyed a ramble in the park, and then partook of luncheon. Afterwards the party proceeded to Woodbridge, company crossing the Deben by Pettigrew, in a graceful address, thanked the president for his splendid hospitality. The party then crossed the bridge, and, having entered, and Woodbridge, and the Ladies." The company then enjoyed themselves for another hour or two, and then returned to Ipswich, and the day's proceedings terminated. On Wednesday the party were received to hold the congress next year at Durham. Mr. Godwin then read a paper on the Architectural Remains of Eastern Counties of England. The form of those of Suffolk and Norfolk he referred to the difficulty of getting stones to them, and the consequent frequent use of brick as a substitute of good building-stone; they had been referred to the Danes; it had been suggested they were Anglo-Saxon; but they were doubtless Danish; but Dr. George Peterborough considered the round towers of Christian origin. Mr. Hills had examined and carefully copied every round tower in the fact of there being no disturbance in the habits of the Irish people caused by a foreign occupation (as in the case of the occupation of Normandy and the conquest by the Danes) Mr. Hills referred the architecture of the early Irish not being marked by any peculiar form as in England.

Votes of thanks were then accorded by acclamation to the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich, to the local archæologists who had assisted at the congress, and to the president.

The programme proposed for Saturday an excursion to Sudbury, thence to Long Melford, Lavenham, and Hadleigh, and a visit to Little Wenham Hall and church. The members of the Association, however, seemed to be exhausted with their five days' work, and so few put down their names for Saturday's excursion that the plan was abandoned, and the archæologists agreed that the antiquities of Ipswich should be further examined. Accordingly, the Museum was revisited, and, under the guidance of Mr. Pulleyn and Mr. Roberts, some of the churches were inspected. On St. Nicholas Church some relics of sculptures were pointed out, on the wall, which Mr. Roberts pronounced to be decidedly of Saxon character.

It was this re-exploration closed the proceedings of the Congress, which in its results has contributed much to the promotion of the objects of the Archæological Association, in cherishing veneration for the past.

Baron Bentinck and Sir John Bowring exchanged at the Netherlands Legation the ratifications of a reciprocal Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the Dutch and the Hawaiian Governments.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY EMILY FRANCES TOLLEMACHE.

Lady Emily Frances Tollemache, who died on the 14th inst., at Ham House, the old and picturesque seat of the Dysart family at Petersham, Surrey, was the third daughter of Sir William Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Francis Grey, Esq., of Lebena, in the county of Cork, and was the granddaughter of Lionel, Countess of Dysart in her own right, and the sister of Sir Lionel William John Tollemache, present Earl of Dysart. Lady Emily Frances was born Dec. 28, 1793, and in her leisure surviving her four brothers, including the Earl of Dysart; and two sisters—Lady Catherine Octavia Tollemache and Lady Louisa Maria Graham, widow of the Right Hon. James Graham, of Tunnichiich, in the county of Wicklow. Her elder sisters—Lady Louisa Burke, of Glinsk, and Lady Catherine Camilla Sinclair, of Ulbster—died before her.

THE HON. MRS. FERGUSON.

The Hon. Elizabeth Jane Ferguson, of Strathy, died on the 12th inst. at her town house, 27, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, was the elder daughter of Captain the Hon. Lord Langford, by Lady Jane Ponsonby, second daughter and heir of the Hon. Chichesterby Rowley, brother of Hercules, last Viscount Langford, and the sister of Hercules Langford Rowley, M.P. for Newport, and of Colonel the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley, M.P., and grandaunt of Hercules Edward Langford Rowley, present Lord Langford. She was married, in 1817, to 1856 (she was his second wife), to Admiral George Ferguson, R.N., of Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, who survives her. Her stepson is Lieutenant-Colonel George Arthur Ferguson, Grenadier Guards.

MISS KATHERINE SOUTHEY.

Miss Katherine Southey, the third and only unmarried daughter of Robert Southey, Laureate, the poet, by his first wife, Miss Fricker, and sister married Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was born at her father's poetic seat, Greta Hall, Cumberland, in 1805. She had latterly resided at Keswick, and died on the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite Cottage, Keswick, where her aunt, Mrs. Lovell, resided from 1839 to 1845, when Miss Katherine Southey had a civil-list pension of £100 from the Crown. The lamented lady was buried, on the 16th inst., in the Crosthwaite churchyard, under the shade of Skiddaw, where repose her father and mother; her brother Herbert, the third brother; and her sisters Bertha and Isabel.

GENERAL SIR JAMES HENRY REYNETT, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B. and K.C.H., a General in the Army and Colonel of the 69th Regiment, whose death occurred at his residence, Hampton House, Hampton Court Palace, was the descendant of a family founded by Henri de Reynett, a gentleman from Languedoc, in France, in 1686, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was the son of the late Joseph Thomas Reynett, Esq. He was born in 1780, and entered the British Army in 1800, and was then with the 52nd Regiment in the expedition against Ferrol, and was present at the action before that place. On the advance into Spain, in 1808, Reynett was appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and shared in the glory of many famous actions and skirmishes in the Peninsula, including the battle of Corunna, the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, and battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onore. He received the war medal, with four clasps. He became in 1809 a General in the Army, having ten years previously been appointed Colonel of the 69th Foot, which command he held at his death. He was knighted in 1820, and was made a K.C.H. in 1831, and a K.C.B. in 1855. He has been Groom of the Bedchamber and Aide-de-Camp to William IV., and Deputy Ranger of Bushey Park, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey from 1842 to 1852. Sir James married, in 1857, Eliza, daughter of James Campbell, Esq.

CHARLES WILLIAM DILKE, ESQ.

This gentleman, the well-known proprietor of the *Athenæum* newspaper, who died on the 19th inst. at his seat, Alice Holt, near Farnham, Surrey, was a scion of the old and still-existing house of Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, in the county of Warwick, and was the only surviving son of Wentworth Dilke, Esq., by his wife, Winifred Street. He was born in 1789, and may be said to have loved his preeminence in the literary world to his purchase of the *Athenæum*, then at a low ebb, though originally founded and established by the famous publisher, Henry Colburn. Under Mr. Dilke the financial and literary condition of the paper rapidly improved, and reached the unparalleled position now occupies. Mr. Dilke conducted the journal, but did not of late write much in it. He was himself chiefly known to the world of letters for his intimate acquaintance with bygone political periods, and especially with the times of Queen Anne. Mr. Dilke married Jane Walker, and leaves an only son and child, the present Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, who was created a Baronet June 22, 1862.

ALEXANDER HASTIE.

Alexander Hastie, Esq., who for ten years represented Glasgow in Parliament, died on the 16th inst., at Lusker House, Dunfermline. Mr. Hastie was the son of Robert Hastie, Esq., a merchant of Glasgow, who died in 1860, and he himself continued the eminent mercantile pursuits of his father, and long occupied a prominent place in the public affairs of the second city of the realm. He was the principal partner of the firm of Robert Hastie and Company, in Jamaica—particularly known and distinguished for the large and important sections with the East Indies. But Mr. Hastie was not a merchant only; he took an active share in all public movements which concerned the welfare and interests of Glasgow. He was, in 1859, one of the Clyde trustees, in which capacity he, along with his colleagues, executed magnificent improvements in the navigation of that noble river. Two years later he became a member of the Town Council. On the union, in 1862, of Hamilton, Rutherglen, and part of the Clyde, Mr. Hastie was elected Lord Provost of, and went the following year to Parliament as one of the representatives for, Glasgow. Mr. Hastie belonged to the liberal school of politics. He was in favour of an extension of the franchise, though his views were not considered sufficiently advanced by many of the electors of Glasgow in 1857, when he ceased to represent that city. He was a warm friend of Lord Palmerston's Government, and in 1859 its nominee of foreign questions. There were, however, some parts of that Government's domestic policy to which he was not entirely favourable, and more than once he objected to the Ministerial conduct on the Reform question, the paper duty, and free investments, etc. Mr. Hastie was a man of religious principle, and took an influential member of the United Presbyterian denomination, and, by the liberality of his contributions, always supported the cause of religion and education. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Napier, Esq., of West Shandon, in the county of Dunbarton.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Christopher Wm. Bethel Codrington, Bart., M.P., of Dodington Park, Gloucestershire, was proved on the 7th instant. It bears date 1861, and a codicil is added, dated June 22, 1864. Sir Christopher has bequeathed to his relict, Lady Georgiana Anne Codrington, daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort, the whole of his property, her own settlement and the universal legacies under the will of her father, the late marquis, in his fourteenth year.

The will of Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., of Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, was proved in London, on the 30th ult., by the executors, the Hon. Charles Scott Forrester, M.P., and Henry Hawkins, Esq. The property was sworn under £60,000. The will bears date Nov. 18, 1863, and was attested by Mr. Benjamin B. C. Hawkins, Henry Bott, and Mr. Thomas Clerk and M. D. of Lessards. The testator died three days after, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, in the age of fifty-seven. Sir Francis married, 1st, Adelaide Anne, daughter of Sir William Hartopp, Bart. It is a singular circumstance that two distinct baronetcies—those of Scott and Hartopp—have both created in 1806, met in the person of the late Baronet, who succeeded to the Hartopp baronetcy 1834, and to that of Scott in 1847. Sir Francis was the eldest son of the late Sir E. Scott, Bart., by Catherine Jullens, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. By the will he bequeathed to his relict an annuity of £300 beyond her marriage under settlement. To his eldest son (a minor) he has devised his real estate and the residue of the personalty. To his younger son and three daughters he leaves legacies of £2000 each. The remainder has bequeathed his collection of books to the Midland Institute, in Birmingham, together with the sum of £50 to purchase any other or volumes that may be required.

The will of Martin Thackeray, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, late general in the London Guards, and Mr. Field, executors, Augusta Thackeray, the relict, and Charles De La Pryme, Esq., the younger. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The testator was for many years Vice-Provost of King's College, University of Cambridge. Upon the decease of his widow the property is bequeathed to his only child, and engravings, in testimony of his grateful remembrance of the obligations received by him from the bounty of King George VI., and his anxious desire to promote the study of social and useful learning amongst the scholars of that college founded by his Majesty. He charges £1000, the sum of £4000, the dividends to be given to the scholar of King's College educated at Eton for foundation at. Eton school, on the foundation at Eton for Bachelor of Arts, have taken the highest degree amongst the Wranglers in the mathematical tripos, the testator bequeaths £500. This bequest, and the legacies to the college, are to be paid free of duty.

A recent report of the Registrar-General shows that 32·7 per cent of the male minors who married in 1861 were obliged to sign the register with marks. This proportion diminished year by year till 1861, when it was 27·7. The progress of education amongst women has been still more gratifying. In 1861 48·8 per cent of minors were unable to write their names; but in 1862 there were only 28·8 per cent in this predicament. The proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births decreased from 7·69 per cent in 1860 to 6·91 per cent in 1861.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. B., Bristol.—The attack in both is carried on with much skill and spirit. Were the defence working hand with hand it would be a difficult matter to win. We have seen examples in which the first player is better matched. 2. Get as much good practice as possible, and, concerning, go, you will be the best person you can control.

R. C., Adelaide, Australia.—The establishment of a chess club in Adelaide will, no doubt, be hailed by the members of your pleasant city as a most desirable addition to its list of institutions. It is quite unusual to receive so many communications, by the same mail, as you have sent before. 2. The matter of the paper you inquire about can be obtained at the ordinary cost from the publisher.

W. S. Kenilworth.—Your letter has been published any game lately illustrative of the variation?

MATCH DE LAZARUS.—The consultation shall be examined and a report of them given very shortly.

A. D. L., Beckenham-on-Mere.—We have again examined the enigma, and find them, as we said before, a most elaborate failure in your first efforts.

J. Q. W. Bristol.—Your solution of No. 1,069 is correct. 2. Q to R 8th, White obviously replies with 2. Q to Q R 5th (ch), &c. If by anticipation on the part of the complainer, the Bishop takes P, Black will play to R 6th, and mate is announced. The Enigma by I. Muller, in the Paper of that date, should have been No. 1,070, instead of 1,068; and the solution of the latter should be Kt to Q 4th. 3. Mr. Bird's Defence to the Queen's Gambit has indeed given much trouble, and has shocked the fact in Mr. Boyce's Enigma that Black can obtain a draw by taking the Pawn.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1067.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq	Q B 2 to Bsq (a)	2. Kt to B 6th	Any move
2. R to Q B 6th	P takes B (best)	3. R to Q 6th, or Q B 6th	Any move
		4. R to Q 6th, or Q B 6th	Any move

(a) 1. Kt to B 6th (best)
(If to move R B Pawn or Q B Pawn, the play of play is obvious.)

PROBLEM No. 1069.

By Mr. W. ENGELHARDT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A well-contested Game, played by correspondence between Mr. P. JONES, Honorary Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, and Dr. A. RAPEY, of London.—(*Ruy Lopez's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. P. J.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	26. P to K B 5th	P to K B 4th
3. Kt takes K P	P to Q 3rd	27. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B sq
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P	28. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q Kt 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Q to K 3rd	R R to Q 8th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	30. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	31. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
8. Castles	P to K R 3rd	32. Q B to Q sq	K R to Q 4th
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	33. Q R to K sq	K R to Q 4th
10. B takes Kt	P takes B	34. P to K Kt 4th	
11. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	(A forlorn resource, but the only one available to save the Pawn.)	
12. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	34. Q to K 4th	Q R to Q 4th
14. P to K R 5th	P to K B 4th	35. Q to K 3rd	K R to Q 4th
(This move turns out to be very much better than it looks.)		36. Q to Q 4th	R takes P
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	37. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
16. Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th	(Here the game ought to have been resigned, but the next Pawn was well worth securing.)	
(Unexpected, and apparently hazardous, but the proper course to break up White's position.)		38. Q takes Q	R takes Q
		39. R to K 7th	R to K R 3rd
17. P to Q R 4th	P to Q B 3rd	(A needless precaution, as the winner from to Q R 4th would have won easily.)	
18. Q Kt takes (ch) P	B takes Kt	40. P to K 6th	P to K R 4th
19. P takes P	P to Q 4th	41. R to K 8th	P takes P
(Better play, perhaps, than taking the Q Pawn at once.)		42. R to K R 7th	P to K Kt 4th
20. Q to K Kt 4th	B takes P (ch)	43. R to K 8th	P takes P
21. K to Q sq	B takes Q (ch)	44. R to K Kt 7th	P to Q R 4th
22. P takes B	Q R to Q 2nd	45. R to K 8th	P to Q R 5th
		and White resigns.	

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following spirited Skirmish was played at Simla by Messrs. LUDLAM and PETERSEN, the former playing White, and the latter Black, on the 7th instant:

BLACK (The Allies)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (The Allies)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	13. Kt takes K P (ch)	B to K 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	14. B takes B	Kt takes B
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	15. P takes P	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(Very well played.)	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	15.	P takes R
8. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd	16. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to K Q B 3rd	17. R to Q sq	K to Q B sq
(Playing B to K Kt 5th is considered preferable.)		(Again well played. White must now lose the Q Pawn, and with it the game.)	
10. P to K 5th	P takes P	17.	Kt to K B 3rd
		18. R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq
		19. R takes Q (ch)	[and the allies won the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1067.—By Mr. WORRALL.

White: K at Kt sq, R at Q 4th, Kts at Q R 6th and K 6th; Pawns at K 2nd, K 3rd, and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at K 4th, Ps at K 5th and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1068.—By I. LAW. M.D., Sheffield.

White: K at K Kt 8th, Q at K R 8th, B at K Kt 7th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Ps at K B 2nd and K B 3rd.
Black: K at K Kt 5th; Ps at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th and K B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1069.—By E. B. COOK.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at K Kt 7th, R at Q Kt 8th, Kt at K B 5th, P at K B 6th.
Black: K at K 6th, Ps at K R 7th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 6th, K 4th, and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1070.—By the same Author.

White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q Kt sq, B at K 6th, Kt at K 3rd, Ps at K R 2nd and K B 4th.
Black: K at K 5th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K R 4th and 5th, K 4th, K B 6th, and Q 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE THEATRES.

A new farce, or rather a sort of extravaganza so called, written by Messrs. W. Brough and Halliday, and entitled "The Actors Retreat," was produced at the Adelphi on Thursday week. It raises, in fact, to the Dramatic College, and is intended for an allegorical advertisement of its benefits and claims. Mr. Toole sustains the principal part, and appears in his own proper person as wearied with rehearsal-work and disgusted with the position he holds on the boards. He dislikes to be called a low comedian, and aspires to tragic honours. Let be talk asleep and has a vision. He is transported to a gipsy encampment, where the members of the gang bear a strange resemblance to those of the Adelphi company, and among these he suffers many difficulties and perils. He is robbed and made to marry Gipsy Jane (Mrs. Mellon), then he himself takes to purloining, and has to be disguised as an old woman to escape the consequences. Awaking, he then becomes his better genius, and gives him a sight of the college as affording a better termination to the actor's career than the one likely to close him on the gipsy encampment. He had, he wishes, but to say he find himself on the green-room sofa, better satisfied with the condition of things than before his fall asleep. All did their best for this dramatic trifle, which was moderately successful.

The last night (Friday week) of the season at St. James's was distinguished by the production of a new piece from the pen of Mr. Arthur Sketchley, with which we believe it is the intention of the management that the theatre shall remain closed. The piece is entitled "How Will They Get Out of It?" and it is very well fitted for Mr. and Mrs. G. Mathews and the other light comedians at this house. Percy Wylding (Mr. G. Mathews) has married Emma his wife as a neighbour of Major and old Mrs. Oldfield (Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews). Mr. Wylding's single blessedness is over, and as such pays a visit to the Oldfields, where she encounters Percy. Both, however, contrive to keep the secret, and he retains his bachelor rooms of Tiverton. There also they meet Harry Egerton (Mr. F. Robinson), who, in the character of a young widower, has made a runaway match with Alice (Mrs. G. Mathews), the Major's daughter. The disappointed couple are forgiven, but a terrible perplexity awaits them from certain inharmonies afforded by the lodgings (their respective bachelor ones). Percy had been the means of saving a lady on board a Mediterranean steamer from drowning, and this lady is supposed for the time to have been Egerton's wife, and the latter, on his part, is supposed to have grown jealous of Mrs. Wylding. Our tricky week these trials were concluded, and the four players, somewhat suddenly separated to his rest. Mr. Robson was originally intended for an engraver, but private theatricals have for a long time given a certain zest to his life, and twenty-three we find him a regular actor at the Grecian (1844), whose he remained five years. He then acted in Dublin for three years, and was a prodigious favourite there. In 1852 he was engaged by him for the Olympic, where, as actor and manager, he continued to the day of his death. His performance of Sam Gerridge and his performance of Jeremiah in "Plot and Passion" will be remembered by all playgoers as having established his reputation, both as a burlesque actor and a high comedian. His method was always excellent—end in all his parts the presence of genius was indispensable. He had numerous tragic parts assigned to him in the Olympic burlesques, among Mr. Robson died in his forty-third year. His funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on Wednesday.

SCENE AT HORNCASTLE HORSE FAIR.

THE small town of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, presents a very lively and busy appearance on the days of the annual fair, which are such as one of the most important held in this country. We have engraved a sketch of the principal street as it appeared for several days last week during the business of the fair. It is a large assemblage of agriculturists and amateur horsedealers and horsebreeders, owners of coaches and omnibuses, and others who have occasion to keep good carriage-horses, and cavalry remount agents, were frequently sent on this occasion. There was a considerable number of horses, both thoroughbred and draught cattle. Superior animals for private carriages sold well, and hunters made high prices. Strong, thick-set, active horses, suitable for town work, were in demand. Cobs, ponies, and light-legged horses for public conveyances, 50 gs. to 40 gs. Well-built horses for the cavalry and military work, and for army contractors at full rates. Many of this class of horses were selected from Irish breeds. Heavy cart horses, for town and agricultural work, realised 60 gs. to 90 gs.; and the prices for roadwork and agricultural purposes were matched at 60 gs. to 70 gs.; aged cart horses, 16 gs. to 22 gs.; and colts and fillies, 30 gs. Good thoroughbred cattle for park riding or ladies' saddle, 90 gs. to 140 gs.; neat cover hacks and clever cobs, 40 gs.; handsome well-matched carriage ditto, 50 gs.; harness cobs and neat ponies, 16 gs. to 30 gs. Hunters, young horses of pedigree, and ditto of Irish blood, 70 gs. to 90 gs.; and hunters of exceptional power and pedigree and performance would and staying qualities, 110 to 200 gs. and upwards; while some horses were privately purchased at prices ranging from 300 gs. upwards, recorded among breeders in brood mares, yearlings, and young blood stock.

A Royal decree has confirmed the nomination of the Royal Society of Naples of Professor Sylvester, of Woolwich, to one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY ON THE CONSTANTINOPLE WALLS.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Constantinople:—"An accidental fire which took place in the Turkish quarter has led to a most interesting and significant discovery, by clearing away a mass of houses which had concealed an important ancient gate. The gate is situated in the Valley of Lycus, between the Coronation Hall of the Emperors from the time of Heraclius downward. It stands at the extremity of the valley, and near the south-east angle of the city, and on the spot where the wall of Heraclius (with which this building was plainly contemporary) joins the Theodosian wall. The gate is built of the finest open the inner of the two walls of Theodosius, and the other masonry of Theodosius's wall is of inferior quality. The later structure has destroyed the pillars and, indeed, all the marble and ornamental work of the lower structure have been carried away by fire; but the fine, solid masonry is still recognised in the elegance of its proportions, and in that indefinable impression which belongs to many of the fragments of ancient art, even in the last stages of their decay. Dr. Dethier has just brought to me a book which I have never seen before, and which is the once famous but long-lost library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. For more than a century this royal library had completely disappeared, but a few years since a hope was confidently suggested that a considerable portion of it would be found in the Seraglio at Constantinople. The expectation, which was believed to contain spoils of more than one library of the West. Dr. Dethier then the book and MSS. which I have seen, and which he found in the library to be ninety-six. Of these, only sixteen can with certainty be pronounced to have belonged to Corvinus's collection. The remainder, though of some (although without any external marks of the Corvinian Library) may possibly have been the property of that library prepared expressly and ordered to be Corvinian, and may fairly be believed to have come from the hand of Bonfinius. Of the sixteen, all but one are MSS. on vellum, and richly illustrated. One MS., fears the same date as the Corvinian MSS., and contains the Epistles of Phalaris, in Greek. The other MSS. are one contains mythical historic—and all are of the highest interest. It is quite impossible, copies of them and other similar works made at that period by the scholars whom Corvinus drew to his court, to overestimate their extraordinarily critical value, and may possibly deserve for critical purposes a minute examination. Among the non-Corvinian codices there are a few which appear to be, at least in part, unpublished, especially some ancient Scholiasts of Aristotle, but in default of the opportunity here of referring to any considerable library it is impossible to speak with certainty. One work of more modern interest is certainly unpublished, and will form a most welcome supplement of the series of Byzantine writers, being an account by an eyewitness of the events of the reign of Mahomed the Great, of the capture of Constantinople, and, in a word, of all the exciting scenes of the last seventeen years of that long and eventful history. The MS. is a beautiful one. Dr. Dethier kindly permitted me to look through his transcript of it. The language is singularly pure, and correct for the time, and the narrative accurate with current details."

THE ANNUAL HORSE FAIR AT HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1275.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LAW AND ORDER IN IRELAND.

MORE than once an Irish member in the House of Commons has indignantly demanded to know why the great national institution of volunteers is not extended to Ireland. The reply, though suggestive rather than direct, was well understood, and it implied that the arming of the Irish population, or even such part of it as might be expected to be enrolled in the ranks of volunteers, was a step which no responsible Government could entertain. Recent occurrences have proved that there is a just basis for this policy. In Great Britain no class of the community is excluded from serving as a volunteer, and every man so serving is intrusted with the custody of his rifle, if he chooses to keep it; and therefore in every district there may be, and probably is, a large body of more or less trained men with excellent firearms in their possession. Imagine Belfast to have been such a district for the last ten days. There would have been no need to resort to the limited supply of the gunmakers' shops, which has been the resource of the rioters, and the result would have been in proportion to the ready means of mischief in every man's hand. If the question is again asked why there are no volunteers in Ireland, the answer will be prompt, that, owing to religious and political hatred, and in the face of a large force of most efficient constabulary and of regular troops, an Irish city has been given up for days together to bloodshed and plunder, although its inhabitants did not possess what, for this purpose, may be called the negative advantages of the organisation and weapons, which are the necessary accessories of a volunteer system. Happily for the rest of the United Kingdom, the elements necessary to produce such a contest as has been going on in Belfast do not exist in any town out of Ireland.

It is only those who know the state of religious hatred in the north to whom this state of things can be intelligible; and it is only Irishmen themselves who thoroughly comprehend the feeling which exists in that part of the country. In all other parts of Ireland antagonism between the two sects is now a question of degree; in many parts it has taken much the same tone as that which characterises religious differences in England—that is, it does not rise to such a height of personal enmity and social separation as has been evidenced by the riots in Belfast. But what may be designated the physical results of these riots is nothing compared to the moral effect which will be produced in the district. They will be the occasion of widening still further the breach which divides the Protestants from the Roman Catholics of Ulster. Such an active revival of religious animosity is deeply to be deplored. All sections of political economists in Ireland are now agreed that the only hope of real progress in that country lies in the cessation of those hatreds which have especially flourished in the north—the chosen seat of the Orange faction. In that locality there is still a certain power and a great deal of will to assert the principle of Protestant ascendancy; and, by consequence, there, ever and anon, the Roman Catholics are prone to avail themselves of any opportunity to vindicate their independence and to claim equality. In vain, it appears, does the tide of civilisation roll on in that garden of Ireland; it is powerless to sweep away that sectarian disunion the influence of which seems to be so potent in eliciting the worse qualities of the Irish character. When this feeling culminates in personal collision, the only resource is in the strong hand of power to put down disturbances which cannot be composed by any other means, and this leads naturally to the consideration of the means which were adopted to re-establish law and order in Belfast in a conjuncture so perilous as that to which we are referring.

On the face of the affair, the local authorities appear to have been amply provided with means for putting down the disturbances, even in the beginning. The constabulary was numerous and (in its particular way) well appointed, and troops were brought into the town with sufficient promptitude; but there was palpably prevalent amongst the magistracy timidity, apathy, or even something worse, and they acted neither with tact nor energy. The Roman Catholics of the place go so far as to assert that the authorities were at one with the Protestant mob, and that they took no measures adequate to the quelling of a quarrel in which the latter were likely to obtain a supremacy. However this may be, it is certain that the strategy, so to speak, which was adopted was faulty in principle and failed in its details, and there was a weak and paltering method



"RUTH," BY A. JOHNSTON, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 216.

of dealing with such violence which has often ere now been tried and always egregiously failed. As it seems to us, however, the main element of failure is to be traced to the organisation of the police. The Irish constabulary are said to be the finest set of men that ever were brought together in one body; but they are, in fact, soldiers in everything but name; they are dressed in a uniform distinctly military, and they are armed with rifles and bayonets, while their training is that of the manual and platoon. In short, the Irish constabulary wants that element of the civilian in his composition which is considered to the police-man proper—that is, a man in a certain sense unarmed, who represents the law and trusts to a moral influence, supported only in extreme cases by the truncheon. Such a functionary rushes resolutely into a riot, carries a ringleader, and, if opposed, can knock down his opponent and secure him for his prisoner, thus producing an effect which is remarkably potent on a crowd. The Irish constabulary, encumbered with their weapons and accoutrements, can only make mock charges with the bayonet or else pour a fusillade into a dense mass of persons, causing indiscriminate slaughter—loss enough in the first instance, as regular troops are compelled to do in what ought to be, and generally is, the very last resort. It is no violent hypothesis to assume that, if the Division of the Metropolitan Police had been in existence at the time of the Belfast riots on the first day of their outbreak, that city would not have been practically in the hands of a mob for such a length of time.

No doubt there are details applicable to the suppression of disaffection and tumult, which may be thought to be of minor consideration, and which may be easily arranged. It is possible that a reorganisation of the police and the substitution of imperial stipendiary magistrates for local municipal authorities in Belfast may henceforth be effectual for putting a stop to riots and faction fights in such a time as may be deemed reasonable in Ireland. But the greater difficulty remains as yet unsolved by statesmen and political economists; and that is, the inducement of Roman Catholic and Protestant to dwell together in social peace and harmony. Despite of some recent improvements and many fervent hopes to the contrary, it seems as though all the more one of this state of things in Ireland is postponed until the millennium.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The King Consort of Spain was licensed in Paris last week. On Thursday his Majesty left Paris for Spain. The Spanish Embassy, attended by all who chose to present their respects, left Compiègne on Thursday morning, in accordance, as well as the general Diplomatic Body, with the exception of the Italian Legation, in the honour of the King who was a guest of the Emperor at a dinner given in his honour in the Tuileries, at which the Corps Diplomatique were present; and the same night he attended a special performance given by command at the Grand Opera, from which the public were excluded. On Friday there was a review in the Champ de Mars in his honour, which was itself illustrative next week. Seventy thousand troops of all arms were on the ground, 10,000 of them cavalry, and 120 guns. A steady rainfall damped the popular enthusiasm of the occasion, but did not affect the spirits of the shewers, enjoyed the affair amazingly, and cheered every thing and everybody—from the King Consort to the Zouave, the King of Spain to the smallest drummer-boy—with characteristic vivacity. As the evening was a gala-night at St. Cloud.

A grand fête was given on Saturday at Versailles, in honour of the King. The entertainment was divided into two parts, and lasted from five in the evening till past midnight. The principal interest in the first part was concentrated in the superb fountains in the park, which were seen to much advantage. The Emperor and Empress, with their Royal guest, arrived at half-past five from Trianon, riding in an open carriage, and followed by a numerous cavalcade. After visiting the various fountains and jets, in their Majesties terminated the fête by making a tour of the Neptune basin. The numerous spectators were so great that the horses could scarcely advance, and everywhere their Majesties were received with the most enthusiastic cheers. They returned to the palace at six o'clock, when a ballet and a comedy called "Psyche," by Corneille and Molière, were performed. The King of Spain conducted the Empress, and by the side of the Emperor walked his son, prince Imperial. At dusk as the Imperial and Royal visitors opposed the orchestra played the Royal Spanish March, and the illuminations commenced. Their Majesties retired at eleven. Then commenced the night fête, which consisted of the illumination of the fountains and jets, and of the gardens themselves. Thousands of globe-shaped and cross-ordered lamps were suspended on the trees and spread a most brilliant light, whilst from the sculptured vases bright flames arose, the electric light. There was also a splendid display of fireworks, which, with Bengal lights, rendered the whole of the large palace as clear to the eye as at daylight. The top of the building was illuminated Emperor and the Prince Imperial appeared on the balcony, and were saluted most cordially. The whole of the Court occupied the windows the gardens and witnessed the conclusion of the fête with admiration amongst the visitors, to whom the Emperor had kindly thrown open the reserved gardens. A supper was served at midnight in the Mirror Gallery, and afterwards the Emperor again appeared on the balcony of the palace, and was received with hearty cheers. At one o'clock their Majesties left Versailles for St. Cloud.

Princess Metternich, daughter of Queen Christina, died yesterday week, an event which would naturally throw some gloom over the scenes in which the Royal visitor was playing the part of host.

The King left Paris on Sunday for Madrid, arriving at Bayonne on Monday morning. Before his departure from Paris he sent 25,000 francs to the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among the poor of Paris. Also, on leaving Bayonne, his Majesty gave 2000*l.* to the Indigent of the town.

His Majesty's visit to the Emperor Napoleon has given rise to rumours of an intended marriage between a Spanish Princess and the Prince Imperial; but the *Independance Belge* asserts positively that the Princess's hand had been previously solicited for the young Crown Prince of Italy.

Speeches made on Tuesday by two of the French Ministers, M. Rouher and M. Rouland, at the Council-General of the department of the Puy de Dôme and at Rouen, announced a large measure of administrative reform in the direction of decentralisation of authority. In all purely departmental affairs the Councils-General are in future to have the fullest authority. Nothing will be withheld from them except subjects affecting general interests, the unity of the territory, and the rights of political sovereignty.

A banquet took place at St. Etienne on Wednesday evening in consequence of the assembly of the Council-General for the Department de la Loire. The Duke de Persigny, who presided, proposed the health of Napoleon III., "the founder of liberty in France." The Duke's speech was a complete review of the theory of the Imperial Constitution. He showed the form of liberty to vary with every free people. "The present physiognomy of liberty, properly so called," said M. de Persigny, "may be recognised by the striking signs of the solidity and duration of the Governments which it founds, and then demonstrated that, for the purposes of great things." M. de Persigny are not adapted for France; "it not being possible," he continued, "for authority and liberty to exercise in the hands of one class, as in England. Instead of subordinating the one to the other, as was natural under them independent, and this is the fundamental principle of our institutions. The speaker therefore declared that the liberty of the press may be beneficial, it is necessary, in a country new to the exercise of liberty himself, to independent political generation should arise to replace the class enervated by speculation.

The death of the Marquis de Grouchy, in his seventy-sixth year, has just been announced. The deceased his career of arms under his father, and made the campaigns of Prussia, Poland, and Italy in 1806. He was Colonel at the Battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. After a long exile with his father, he was named Peer of France in 1831, a dignity which he held for several years. He was one of the first who called on Louis Philippe to abdicate, and the body of the State was re-organised. The Marquis had a brother who was Marshal of France, and who died some months ago. The deceased leaves one son, who is a pupil at the staff-school.

The partridge-shooting season in all the departments of the north of France and for those of the second zone is fixed for the 3rd of September.

The steam despatch-boat Arabe has just arrived at Toulon from the station at the Gabons, on the western coast of Africa. She left Libreville for Europe in the absence of sixteen years.

An insurrection has broken out in the province of Oran, in Algiers, and several tribes have risen; but the French military commander has taken vigorous measures to suppress this rising.

Official despatches, received at Paris from Mexico, announce that several unimportant engagements had taken place between some bands and the troops. The satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the army was satisfactory.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers were re-opened on Tuesday, when Prince de Ligne was again elected President of the Senate. It is not expected that the Session will last more than a few days.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The King of Prussia has been a guest of the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty arrived at Vienna by railway on Tuesday evening, leaving on Thursday for Baden-Baden, where he will probably remain several days. Their interview have taken place between Herr von Bismark and Count Rechberg, and no doubt will have reference to the claims of the newly-acquired Danish duchies, the topics of conversation. Indeed, the rest of the news or less inspired journals of Paris declares that the understanding regarding the territories conquered from Denmark will not extend beyond Schleswig-Holstein without territorial, political, and military compensation; and that the Austrian Government no longer disapproves of Prussian policy.

It is said that the Duke of Holstein is about to be completely occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops; and the Augustenburg Cabinet has arrived at Altona for the purpose, as it is supposed, of taking the necessary measures.

As the closing of the Saxon Chambers, on Tuesday, the King delivered a speech in which he announced his hope that the Schleswig-Holstein question would be settled according to right and to the satisfaction of Germany. He concluded by appealing to the favourable condition of the Saxon finances and to the prospects of a plentiful harvest, and commended the loyalty of the Saxon army on its strict discipline under difficult circumstances.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden have paid a visit to Copenhagen, and were breakfasted yesterday week with the King, and left in the evening for Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

At the election of a State Councillor at Geneva, on Sunday, M. James Fazy, the leader of the Radical party, was returned by a large majority in favour of his Conservative opponent, M. Chenevière.

There were serious riots at Geneva on Monday. They are stated to have arisen from the election committee having annulled the election of M. Chenevière. On this becoming known, the Conservatives surrounded the building in which the sittings of the Council were held. The inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Gervais erected themselves and constructed a barricade, and a conflict ensued, in which four persons were killed and many wounded. The Federal and Colonel Barman, the Federal Commissioners, arrived with a battalion of troops, restored order at last, but had some difficulty in calming the rioters; M. Formerod therefore ordered the troops to enter the town. Tranquility was then re-established.

The Grand Council of Geneva have decided to submit the affair of the late election to the judgment of the Federal Council.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered a reduction of the army, granting an immediate and unlimited discharge to those soldiers of the Imperial Guard who have served the Interior Guard whose service expires on the 1st of January next.

It has been decreed by Imperial ukase that another slice of Poland shall be formed into a Russian province, and Augustowo will henceforward be incorporated with Russia, though for the present it will be administered by a native Governor, in the person of General Zobolocki.

AMERICA.

General Grant has returned to Petersburg, after having visited Washington and the Upper Potomac. On the 5th the Confederate cheering was heard on the extreme right with great slaughter.

Hagerstown has been occupied by the Federals, and the Confederates, after having crossed the Potomac in Maryland into Virginia, have, on the 6th, with the loss of 600 prisoners and four guns.

General Hunter has been superseded by General Sheridan, who has been placed in command of the Middle Military Division, embracing the District of Washington, the Susquehanna, Maryland, and Western Virginia.

At last accounts the situation at Atlanta remained unchanged. General Sherman was strengthening his position, and vigorously preparing his siege operations. Hood maintained his lines, and was thought to be receiving reinforcements to interfere with Sherman's communications. It was reported that large bodies of Confederates had taken up a position at Jonesboro.

Letters from General Sherman's army state that the battle on the 20th ult. previously mentioned, was brought on by an attempt by General Hood to outflank General Sherman's right, extending his right. The contest was most severe, and for a time the Federals were driven back, but eventually the Federals repulsed their assailants.

The report of the capture by the Confederates of General Stoneman and a portion of his command is fully confirmed.

The accounts of General Sherman's operations at Mobile were received from despatches sent by the Confederate authorities to Richmond. General Sherman it appears commenced the attack on Spanish Fort Morgan on the morning of the 5th, and the fire from the Federals has been kept up on the fort. The Confederate Admiral Buchanan and the iron-clad steamers Tennessee and Gaines have been engaged with the fleet, and the Gaines had been driven ashore. The Tennessee had been captured, and a body of Federal troops had been landed on Dauphin Island, in the rear of Fort Gaines.

The American correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following account of the seacoast defences of Mobile:—

The entrance to the bay is between Mobile Point and the eastern point of Dauphin Island, the distance between them being about three miles and three quarters. The interior of the bay has deep shoal three miles and which can cross the bay, which has about 11 ft. upon it at low water. A short opposite the mouth of Dog River, eleven miles south of the city of Mobile, prevents vessels drawing more than 9 ft. going further up the bay. A short distance above the mouth of Dog River, and on the bar bearing the same name, obstructions have been placed, and in some places old vessels have been sunk, blocking up the channel, leaving only a narrow passage through them so that their own vessels can pass through. Lines of entrenchments have been thrown up, encircling the city from near Dog River on the Alabama river, and to the bay from twelve large independent and complete works command the approaches and the approach to the city. On at Garrow's Bend is a first-class battery, commanding the river generally, and the main channel; this commands a portion of the railroad. At Three-Mile Creek, guarding the approach to Spanish Fort, is a field-work of a six-gun battery. Fort Huger, between the Alabama river and city of Mobile, is a strong work, mounting 32 guns and 8 mortars. Fort Powell, on the entrance of the bay, is a strong work, mounting 12 guns and 2 mortars. Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, is a strong work, mounting 32 guns and 2 mortars. Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

AMERICA.

(Per the St. David, via Greencastle.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, Evening.

Official Confederate despatches from Mobile, dated the 8th inst., state :—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines by Colonel Anderson. Colonel Anderson communicated with the enemy by a flag of truce without the consent of General Page, who inquired, by signal, what the firing meant, but received no answer. General Page telegraphed "hold your fort," and immediately visited Fort Gaines, when he found that Colonel Anderson was on board the Federal fleet, arranging a capitulation. The General left orders for Colonel Anderson, on returning, not to surrender the forts, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signalled the surrendering, but received no answer except the hoisting of the Federal flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Colonel Anderson's conduct has aroused inexplicable and shameful.

The Confederates evacuated and blew up Fort Powell on the 7th instant. The whole Confederate fleet, except one vessel, is now blockaded.

General Sheridan's forces are moving up the Shenandoah Valley against the Confederates. General Averill's success at Moorefield, Virginia, is confirmed.

The Federals are busy during Stoneman's raid is reported to be 1000 men. Mr. Stanton has not resigned, as was stated by the *New York World* and *New York Times*.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has recommended the Legislature to make an appropriation to equip 15,000 militia for the defence of the State.

An enormous mass meeting has been held at New York to nominate General M'Clellan for the presidency. The *New York Herald* estimates that 100,000 persons were present. Resolutions were passed denouncing Mr. Lincoln's policy and commending M'Clellan's nomination on a Constitutional platform.

A Confederate privateer is reported sixty miles south-east of Sandy Hook. She has captured a pilot-boat.

The Persia has arrived off.

Gold, 156 per cent premium.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The authorities of the Savoy parish, Strand, have presented five guineas to Prodigent, the sweep, who saved the communion-plate, the registries, and Queen Victoria's chair, from the late fire.

The death of Dr. Thomson, the medical officer of health of Marylebone, has given rise to a smart contest in that parish. Several candidates are in the field, including among them Dr. Hassall and Dr. Odling.

The August show of new and rare plants took place, on Wednesday, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. The object of the council in inaugurating it is to exhibit to the fellows and the public the results of new and rare plants brought before the floral committee in the past three years. Many of these not only exhibit great variety of form in extraordinary variation in foliage or flower, and, considering the character of the show, the exhibitors are numerous.

The meeting in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals will be opened on the 1st of October, and continued to the 1st of November. It will be an inaugural lecture at Guy's Hospital by St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. Quain; at the Middlesex, by Dr. Thudichum; at Westminster, by Professor Cartwright, F.R.C.S.; at King's College, by Professor Partridge, F.R.C.S.; at the London Hospital, by Professor Rupert Jones, F.R.S.; at the University College Hospital by Professor Quain, F.R.S.; Mr. Callender, F.R.S.; at St. Thomas's Hospital; and at St. Bartholomew's. The week of the ten years 1854-63 is, with a correction for increase of population, fixed as the healthiest week in the year. The deaths were the smallest, and last week they were 242. There were also thirteen cases returned for the week as showing the effects of those principally the common measles.

The council of the Architectural Museum at South Kensington has decided to open to art-workmen, whether members of the institution or not—£20 for the best, and a second prize of £10 for the next, carving in plaster, cast in oak, the subject being "The Good Samaritan," executed in relief, architectural and figure work with appropriate accessories. The composition to consist of not less than three figures and one animal, with foliage, &c.; the panel, exclusive of the moulding, to be 2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., and 3 in. thick. Mr. Heather Bigg, of Wimpole-street, £10 for the best, and Mr. Gilbert Scott, £5 for the second, offer a second prize for the same as a cast in the Architectural Museum collection, open to all workmen of the Metropolitan district. The object is to encourage hand-to-hand carving. £10, given by the Ecclesiological Society of Cambridge, to Archdeacon Hale, for a rosette executed in the purest enamels in silver; and £5 pound of enamels, additional to the above prizes, certificates of merit will be given in deserving cases.

We learn from the *City Press* that the following antiquities, have been presented to the British Museum by the Metropolitan Board of Works :—Roman coins, of the time of Constantine, found on the site of the new Holborn Valley Viaduct; use of full oval type, with frontal nature persistant, as in remains of Hercules and Bacchus, and horn carved for his primary work; as a rectangular face; portion of a sepulchral monument, with the figure of a female in relief; portion of stone sculpture, with the torch of cephus primigenius; articular head of femurs of lower jaw of bones of the human remains; Roman urn, found on the same site, from which sample of the bone whale (Hyperodon bidens); portions of right and left cephalic of true diluvium whale (Balæna mysticetus); portions of right and left cephalic of true diluvium whale (Balæna mysticetus); portions of right and left cephalic of true diluvium whale (Balæna mysticetus); mass of ores and cyrena fluminalis (Fleuriau); portion of the London clay; fragment of Roman pottery; metropolitan district; three Roman leaden coffins and some fragments of pottery, all found at Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street; fragments of roofing tiles, and part of the roof, fragment of Samian, inscribed "Julius," as well as a number of miscellaneous specimens of Roman and mediæval pottery.

LAW AND POLICE.—Emil Werner, Gustave Lheman, and Lionel Flandin, three Frenchmen, were charged at the Clerkenwell police-court, upon a French arm, have been each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, at the police-court to be sent to the Police Court, on Monday, and they would be committed for trial. Mr. George Grey, and also with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Bosley, of Bow, with a view to extort a sovereign. The letter to Dr. Lankester was to the effect that unless the prisoner to be kept in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

A case was heard at the Police Court, on Monday, which, as it appears that federal crimps are increasing in audacity, and that they are tampering with the allegiance of British soldiers in the Canadian service.

An inquest before the magistrate on a charge of inducing privates in the Royal Engineers to desert from the Federal army. At the time of their sleeping in the prisoners' barracks, having been introduced there by some of the soldiers; and that they were subsequently induced to desert the service of the United States, and that the soldiers, though those who had committed themselves most deeply with the prisoners, of course, the most serious charge was that which they preferred against the prisoner was remanded.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. workman of Miller and the London Railway was resumed on Monday. A fellow-and the last witness who was examined in reference to the murder of Mr. Briggs, the unfortunate murdered man in his possession before leaving the country. The pilot-boat in question is already a case for the inference of the offender's employer.

An old gipsy named Lee died, a few days ago, in a tent near the Old Ford-road; and, on Tuesday, an inquest was held on the body, at which it was stated that she was over ninety years of age. Her friends alleged that her mode of life had ensured health until the latest moment, when she had died of natural decay. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The differences between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government have been settled, and the former has resumed his relations with the Government.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The state spartments at Windsor Castle are closed to the public until further orders.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lowes, Sussex, shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Two men were killed and several others much injured by a boiler explosion at the Vauxhall foundry, Liverpool, on Thursday week.

The Mayor of Southampton gave a picnic, yesterday week, in the New Forest to the children who attend the ragged schools in that town.

While the Berwick clipper the Tweed was lying becalmed off the Fernee Islands she was struck by a large shoal of herrings.

The births registered in Dublin during the week ending Aug. 20 were 165, and the deaths were 109, in a population of 254,808 (in 1861), spread over an area of 3808 statute acres.

Workmen employed in preparing a plot of ground for building purposes, in Bridge-street, Hartlepool, have found in a hole at the foot of a ledge 30 shillings, dated 1817.

The first of the Liverpool Parks opened on Monday, having lasted more than a fortnight—a longer time than the bounty of the proprietor usually continues any of York.

A wheat stack belonging to the Vicar of West Meaux was burnt down, on Wednesday week, by some children playing at lucifers, just shortly before it had been sold by auction for £40 to a local dealer.

Newspapers are transmitted on the Caledonian Railway at the rate of a hundred each; gummed stamps, twelve on a sheet, being sold for the purpose.

The harvest home at East Brent was celebrated on Thursday week by a dinner and entertainment, followed by rustic sports. The Vicar of the parish, the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, exerted himself successfully to make the day a pleasant and enjoyable one.

A collision took place on the West Midland Railway, near Hampton, on Monday evening. An excursion-train from Worcester ran into a goods-train. Fortunately no lives were lost on either train, though several were injured.

The annual show of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held this week at Lytham. It was of full average merit, and was visited by a numerous crowd. The Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society was held at Lightburn Park, Urcerton. There was a good show of cattle, sheep, and horses. Lord Derby, Lady Pigot, and the Duke of Devonshire exhibiting some good stock.

On Wednesday the Salford Corporation celebrated, by a procession, followed by luncheon, the opening of the new line of road which has been formed across the Irwell, between Victoria Bridge and the railway bridge. The line has been completed under the Act of 1861, and the first stone was laid in January, 1862. The total cost of the undertaking, including expenses, has been £21,726.

We understand, from the *Scotsman*, that the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby has resolved to give a park for the use of the inhabitants of Leith. The ground is situated on the north side of the upper part of Burrell-street next to the West Mills, and extends to about twelve acres. It is to be laid out in walks, and planted with trees and shrubs, and will have a fountain, cutting-speed, cricket-ground, &c., and the time on the north side, for the use of the public, is to be opened in May, 1865.

At the Assizes at Leeds, on Saturday last, a widower named Wilson came into court with a claim of £1000 damages for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Joseph Hirst, of Batley, a wealthy manufacturer, and a widower. The case was soon disposed of; it may be said to have literally laughed out of court, for the jury, although they found a verdict for the plaintiff, reduced the damages at the nominal sum of one farthing! The lady had already had three husbands, was upwards of 50 years of age, and the plaintiff in the action is fifty-eight.

A fire of extraordinary magnitude raged during the past week in the neighborhood of Farnham. The entire district known as Bourley Bottom was on fire, and the flames spread for miles. Every effort was made to endeavour to stay its course. They succeeded in confining it to the north side of the Basingstoke road, but the heavy gale that was blowing at the time, and the exertions of more than 1000 persons, militiamen and others, could not check the progress of the conflagration. It continued to rage for days and nights, in subduing the conflagration. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and was discovered on Monday morning last. Several cottages have been burnt down, and who had threatened revenge. About 1200 acres were destroyed.

The *Liverpool Courier* states that the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Sandford House, Bootle, has left by his will the following sums to charitable institutions :—Liverpool Infirmary, £1000; Blind Asylum, £500; Northern Hospital, £500; Northern Dispensary, £500; Blind Asylum, £500; Bluecoat Hospital, £500; Northern Hospital, £500; Southern Hospital, £500; Church Missionary Society, £500; Ladies' Charity, £250; Scripture Readers' Society, £250; Infant Orphan Asylum, £250; Orphan Asylum, £250; School, £100; Bolton-le-Sands' Church, £100; St. Thomas's Church, £100; Bootle Church, £100; Bootle National School

THE LATE

MR. FREDERICK ROBSON,

OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Robson, whose death, at the age of forty-three, we mentioned last week, is here engraved. He was, beyond question, a man of genius. His acting was unique, and belonged to no school, though he is said when yet a child to have imitated most forcibly the mannerisms of Edmund Kean. He became a strolling player, and passed from one small country town to another till he got an engagement at the Grecian Saloon. There he remained five years, delighting a cockney audience, amidst the fumes of brandy and tobacco, with some of those farcical characters, such as the "Wandering Minstrel," and "Boots at the Swan," with which visitors to the Olympic have since been amused. He was then for three years with Mr. Henry Webb, lessee of the Queen's Theatre at Dublin. In 1853 Mr. Robson came back to London, having been engaged by Mr. Farren at the Olympic. He appeared at Easter of that year in the farce of "Catching an Heiress." He made very little impression in this part, but his time arrived a few weeks later, when the late Mr. Francis Talfourd's burlesque of "Macbeth" was produced. In this Mr. Robson played the chief character, and produced an immense effect. In less than three months after he renewed his triumph by playing Shylock in another burlesque by the same author; and this, with Jem Baggs, in the "Wandering Minstrel," established him as a great and original English actor. When Mr. Farren gave up the theatre, and it was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Robson was retained as its most valuable attraction. His first essay in the serious part of Fouché's secretary in "Plot and Passion" was another great success; and this was followed by the "Yellow Dwarf," a burlesque by Mr. Planché, in which Mr. Robson made a most unearthly figure. His capacities for domestic drama were shown in the part of Daddy Hardacre, and in such plays as "The Porter's Knot," "The Lighthouse," or "The Red Vial." It was still, however, by his burlesque performances, especially those of Massaniello and Medea, that he commanded the greatest share of public admiration. After the retirement of Mr. Wigan he became manager of the Olympic conjointly with Mr. Emden; nor has he ever been a regular actor at any other theatre since his first appearance there in 1853.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of 215, Regent-street.



THE LATE FREDERICK ROBSON, OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TUNIS WATER-CARRIERS.

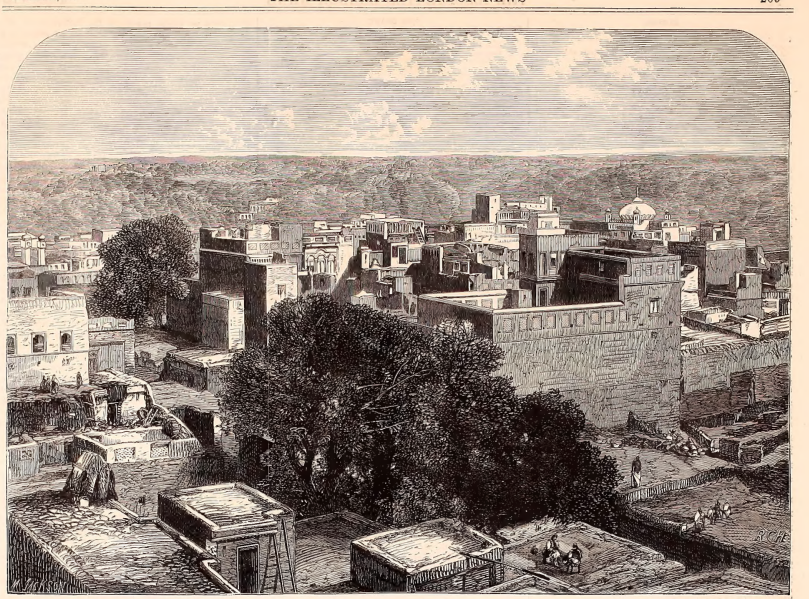
THE group represented in our Engraving under this title is from a sketch by an artist who recently visited Tunis and thence went overland to Egypt. In Tunis water-carriers are an indispensable part of the community, as there are no underground mains and pipes for the distribution of that necessary liquid; while the heat of the climate and the Mohammedan customs of ablution make the personal consumption of large supplies of water even more important than it is in our northern climate. The water is carried in earthern jars of a peculiar shape, and a bunch of palm-leaves is placed in the mouth of each vessel to protect it from impurities and to keep the water cool.

VIEWS OF GUZERAT, IN THE PUNJAUB.

WE have been favoured by Captain Edward Paske, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of the District of Guzerat, with a series of ten photographs, taken by Messrs. Fricke and Jung at his request, which represent some of the most interesting objects and scenes in that province of our Indian empire. Three of them are engraved on the next page. It may be well, before noticing the particular subjects of these Illustrations, to give a brief account of the place. This district of Guzerat, in the Punjaub, lies between the rivers Chenab and Jhelum, and forms a compact block of the upper portion of the tract of country termed the "Chaj Doab." It is from forty-eight to seventy-two miles in length and from twenty-four to thirty-seven miles in breath; and its area is 1880 square miles. The population of the district, according to the Census of 1854, numbers 500,167 souls, being 265·2 per square mile. The land revenue of the district amounts to 521,317 rupees per annum. Guzerat is bounded towards the north by the Cashmere range of mountains, on two sides by the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, and on the fourth side by the district of Shahpore. The Grand Trunk Road from Lahore



TUNIS WATER-CARRIERS.



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF GUZERAT, IN THE PUNJAUB.

to Peshawur passes through Guzerat for a distance of thirty-seven miles, from the right bank of the Chenab opposite Wuzeerabad, to the left bank of the Jhelum river, opposite the station of that name.

The cultivated area of Guzerat comprises about 593,934 acres. Its chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rapeseed, linseed, and tobacco in the spring crop; and buckwheat, rice, millet, oil seed, sugar-cane, and cotton in the autumn and harvest. The soil of the district is in many places admirably suited for the cultivation of flax and cotton; and the two rivers which flow on each side of the district afford great facilities for the transportation of agricultural and other products to the seaboard. Among the principal manufactures of the district may be mentioned the shawl and other woollen manufactures, conducted by the numerous "Cashmeres" located in Guzerat, and the "kofi gari," or inlaid iron or gold work produced by skilled artisans in the town of Guzerat. Of trade, exports prevail largely over imports. All kinds of agricultural produce are exported largely, also wool and country clothe. The imports, which are comparatively trifling, comprise chiefly spices, iron, and other metals. In this district, where the grazing lands are very extensive, and the pasturage good, cattle of all kinds are largely bred. The brood mares of the district are considered very fine, and there is a considerable demand for Guzerat horned cattle.

Our first Engraving gives a view of the town of Guzerat. It shows some of the largest houses in the most populous part of the town, and also the dome of a fine mosque. Guzerat is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about six miles from the Chenab, and contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

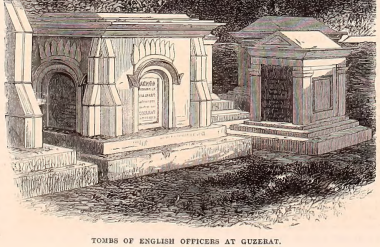
The Guzerat district is distinguished as being the battle-field of British conquest in the Punjaub. Here took place the engagement at Sadoolapore, in December, 1848, followed by the sanguinary battle of Chillianwallah, and ending with the fight at Guzerat, where the Sikhs lost the kingdom they had won and consolidated eighty-five years before. We may give next week a view of the stone obelisk erected on the battle-field of Chillianwallah to the memory of those who fell in the fight. In the mean time, our second Illustration represents the tombs of some of the officers and men who fell in the battle at Guzerat. These graves are all inclosed by a substantial masonry wall, and are kept in good preservation.

Our third Illustration shows the English church in the civil station of Guzerat. In 1860, Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, brought to the notice of the supreme Government the question of accommodation for Protestant worship in the Punjaub provinces, and, feeling a very deep interest in the work, obtained sanction for the construction of churches at all stations where no such accommodation had been provided. Thus, through Sir R. Montgomery's exertions, no less than fifteen small churches were constructed at civil stations in the Punjaub during 1861. The Guzerat Church is one of the number, and was built by Captain E. H. Paske, Deputy Commissioner of the district, on plans furnished by Government.

SCENES IN JAPAN.

WE have engraved, on page 212, two sketches by our Artist in Japan. He writes from Yokohama, under date of June 14, as follows:—"Her Majesty's ship Conqueror has arrived, and the 500 marines were disembarked on Tuesday, the 7th of June. They marched up to the bluff, shown in my sketch, and there pitched their tents. They are a splendid body of men, and created much sensation here. The 20th Regiment is expected soon."

The other Illustration represents a couple of blind musicians performing for the amusement of a gentleman, who listens with evident pleasure to their soothing strains. Blindness is a frequent misfortune among the Japanese; and an institution called the Feki-Sado, a sort of guild of blind men, has been formed to enable them to procure employment and livelihood. The original founder of this guild was a famous general of the Feki party, in the old civil wars between the Feki and the Gendzi. This hero, by name Kakekiko, is represented in a Japanese dramatic poem as having been made prisoner by his rival Joritimo, who treated him so generously that Kakekiko, on being released, voluntarily plucked out both his eyes to prevent his ever being called upon to fight with Joritimo again. The blind warrior, according to this story, then learnt to play on the *Syase*, or lute, and so began the society of blind musicians, who form, almost exclusively, the orchestras of the public theatres, and find occupation at festivals, weddings, and other ceremonial or convivial assemblies.



TOMBS OF ENGLISH OFFICERS AT GUZERAT.



ENGLISH CHURCH AT GUZERAT

BIRTHS.

On the 5th of June, at Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Harington, 1st Regiment Waikato Militia, of a son.

At Thornton Hall, Lady Peter, of a son.

At Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, of a son.

At Grosvenor-square, the Lady A. Bloomfield, of a daughter.

Mrs. Symonds, wife of Rear-Admiral Symonds, C.B., of a son.

At Ilton, Ripon, and the Hutton-Berville Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of J. B. W. Hildyard, of a son.

At Billsmoor-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of Colonel Mason, of twin daughters.

At Somerset, Darlington, the wife of G. Pease, Esq., of a son.

At Ince, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Folkingham, Incumbent of Ince, Lancashire, of a son.

At Kilmainham-square, the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, of a son.

At Tullymore, Ireland, the wife of Captain Lees, 16th Regiment, of a son.

At Twin Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. John Grainger, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the Manse, Paisley, and afterwards by the Rev. J. Sargent, at the English Church, Rue d'Agnesseau, Paris, M. Paul de Jouvenel de Kyrkby, younger daughter of H. Bey, Esq., of Elforth, Surrey, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Jacob Lettsertsoft, Esq., and niece of Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, eighth Baronet, of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare.

On the 13th inst., at S. Scotch-street Circus-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. John Stuart, of St. Andrew's Church, Robert Berry, Esq., Advocate and Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary, daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Sir William Miller, of Glenlee, Bart., one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

On the 11th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Stuffhall, Salop, by the Rev. H. Cunliffe, Vicar, Charles Fowler, of the Shropshire Banking Company, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Garbett, of Wakeman.

On the 18th inst., at Melton Mowbray, by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. N. Clarke, of Saxilby, Mr. Wm. Cumming, solicitor, of Spalding, to Sarah, only daughter of the late R. Gray, Esq., of London, and niece of Nathaniel Whitchurch, Esq., of Melton.

On the 23rd inst., at the parish church of Handsworth, by the Rev. J. Stockdell, Incumbent of Bordesley, assisted by the Rev. Herbert W. Reed, Rector, Theodore W. W. Bullock, Esq., youngest son of Edwin Bullock, Esq., of Hazelhurst House, Handsworth, to Mary Rooney, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman Hodgson, of Thornhill House, Handsworth. No cards.

At St. John's, Paddington, J. R. A. H. Chinnery, Esq., to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir N. Chinnery, Bart., of Flintfield, Cork, and of High Park-corner.

On the 20th inst., at Sandridge, St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Burn Murdoch, assisted by the Rev. B. Holt and the Rev. H. Todd, Vicar, Frederick Henry Dyson Hamilton Navy, Master Attendant, Singapore, to Louisa, elder daughter of the Rev. T. H. Whitelaw. No cards.

DEATHS.

On June 6, at Shanghai, of cholera, four days after her first confinement, Harriet Victoria, the beloved wife of William Walley, aged 26 years and 8 months.

On the 17th inst., at Richmond Hill, Surrey, Amelia, daughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, Bart., and aunt to the present, the Rev. Sir Lionel William, Darell, Bart., of Cuxton Court, Gloucester, and widow of the late Mr. Lee.

Deeply and sincerely regretted by her relations and a numerous circle of friends. The year have left her a kind and considerate friend to the poor.

At her residence, Addison Lodge, Kensington, Harriet, widow of Colonel Henry Mellish, formerly of Hothorpe Priory, Notts, second daughter of Marcus Arabella, first relict of Sir Duke Giffard, Bart., afterwards of John Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne.

At Havannah, J. T. Crawford, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

At Upper Norwood, C. Lindley, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, and son of the late Hon. B. Lindley, of Balcaskey, aged 54.

At Barrington, Leominster, the Right Hon. Lord Rodney.

On the 22nd inst., of paralysis, after a long and painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Rev. Thomas Rixon, of Hungerford, aged 58 years.

At Southborough, Major J. E. Hall, late of 38th Regt., and one of the late Major-General Biggs, Bengal Artillery, aged 44.

At Bonn Hall, near Bridport, Dorset, Eleanor, widow of John Dean, Esq., of Jersey, in her 84th year.

At Richmond, Surrey, James Field, M.D., M.R.C.S., in his 82nd year.

At Lotus, near Dumfries, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Hyslop, Retired List, Indian Army.

On the 24th inst., at Beddington Rectory, Surrey, in the 90th year of his age, the Rev. William March, M.D., Rector of Beddington, Bishop of Leeds. "He life of them that believe, and the resurrection of the dead." On the last day of the week, when no longer able to speak, he signed by the motion of the fifth wing words:—" Tell the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity." Such was the holy life and death of a faithful ministry.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3.

SUNDAY, Aug. 28.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, died, 430. Colchester taken by Fairfax and Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, Royalist prisoners, tried by court-martial and shot, 1648.

MONDAY, 29.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Royal Geoge sunk at Spithead, Admiral Kempenfeldt and nearly 1,000 persons drowned, 1782. Rise of the insurrection in Spain; Espartero makes peace with the Carlist chief Maroto, 1840.

TUESDAY, 30.—The Convention of Cintra (permitting the escape of the defeated French army from Portugal) signed by Sir Hew Dalrymple, 1808.

WEDNESDAY, 31.—Edward I., by proclamation, commands all Jews to quit England before All Saints' Day, November, 1290. Untimely death of Henry V. of England, 1422.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles or Ægidius, Abbot and Confessor, died, 795. Death of Louis XIV. of France, after a reign of seventy-two years, 1715. New moon, 0h. 38m. a.m.

FRIDAY.—John Howard the philanthropist born, 1726. Railway accident at Kentish Town, fifteen persons killed, 1861.

SATURDAY, 3.—The New Style (eleven days becoming the 14th), 1752. First meeting of the New Indian Council, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
11 23	12 5	0 34	1 11	1 52	2 34	3 16
11 45	12 28	1 3	1 41	2 22	3 3	3 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Mean Amount of Cloud from 0 to 10	Mean Amount of Rain in Inches
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level	Temperature of Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity Amount of Saturation	Maximum in the Sun's Rays	Minimum on the Grass	General Direction.	Resultant Direction.		
	Inches	°	°		°	°				Miles inches
17	30·065	59·1	42·4	·56	8	50·5	67·1	ENE. NE.	282	·037
18	29·876	61·8	47·7	·62	8	54·1	64·9	N. NE.	199	·000
19	29·883	59·1	50·6	·76	5	49·6	60·6	SE. ESE. E.	139	·000
20	29·888	54·8	45·3	·67	5	46·2	57·3	ESE. SSW.	172	·013
21	·…	·…	·…	·…	5	47·3	65·4	·…	121	·190
22	29·779	52·9	43·3	·63	0	42·7	62·3	ENE. E.	134	·190
23	29·720	48·4	42·3	·82	10	47·0	55·7	SSE. S.	364	·230

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above day, in order, at half-past 8 a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·886	29·917	29·720	29·779	29·875	29·925	29·759
Temperature of Air	57·0°	57·0°	50·0°	50·0°	51·0°	50·0°	50·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	51·0°	48·0°	47·0°	48·0°	48·0°	48·0°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

	MAIL STEAMERS DISPATCHED FOR		MAIL STEAMERS DUE FROM	
SEPTEMBER	4 Calcutta and China (Steamship)	(Steamship)	1 Calcutta and China	(Peninsular & Oriental Steamship)
	6 Bombay	(Hindoo)	3 Bombay and Mauritius	(Hindoo)
	13 Bombay	(Rhone)	10 Bombay and Mauritius	(Oneida)
	20 Calcutta and China	(Indus)	16 Calcutta, China, and Australia	(Malabar)
	20 Calcutta, China, Australia, and Mauritius	(Peninsular & Oriental Steamship)	18 Calcutta, China, and Australia	(Cyrene)
	21 Bombay	(Ottawa)	18 Bombay	(Ottawa)
	27 Bombay	(Cyrus)	24 Bombay	(Nubia)
	28 Calcutta, China, Australia, and Mauritius	(Malabar)	25 Calcutta and China	(Mauritius)

S. Southampton. M. Marseilles.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON · SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

THIS part of the year tests the resources of the journalist with extreme severity. Given, general peace and prosperity, the silence of political chieftains, the absence of remarkable crimes or casualties, and fair average weather, and the public writer is in the condition the view of which was said to excite pleasure in the gods—that of "a good man struggling with difficulties." He has not even an opportunity of getting up a battle with his professional contemporaries; for, by common consent, a sort of lazy armistice is tacitly established when Parliament rises, and it is seldom broken before the end of the autumn. The dulness of the papers at this time is the subject of the universal and ungrateful complaint of readers.

Perhaps there has not often been a more stagnant week than that which is now about elapsed. What incident of the last six days would the public endure much discussion? Lord Palmerston has visited his constituents at Tiverton, and has made a couple of pleasant speeches—one short, the other longer—and has preached on the text that we are all very happy and comfortable, and ought to rest and be thankful. Well, there is not much room for "improving" that subject. Lord Palmerston is about eighty years of age, and one could dwell through a few paragraphs in complimentary congratulation upon the mental and bodily vigour which enables an aged nobleman to acquit himself with the gaiety of a candidate for public favour. Lord Palmerston took office in 1809, when he became Secretary at War. There is a hint for another form of treatment, and one might advert to the many great things which he has witnessed, including the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of his dynasty, the emancipation of Roman Catholics, the Reform Bill and Act, and the Indian and Crimean Wars. Lastly, Lord Palmerston is the head of a Liberal Government, which promised a new Reform Act; and a third method of dealing with the theme is the pointing out that public opinion has been too strong for the Ministry, and that the Premier is obliged to bow before the torrent. How would be no justification for an attempt to agitate in favour of innovations. But would the public be in the least grateful for any of these three essays, or for all of them; and would not the journal be thrown down with the eternal complaint, "How dull the papers are to-day!"

Of course there *are* topics; the world goes round (if the Roman Catholic hierarchy will permit us to say so, in deference to the prejudices of the believers in Newton), and people marry, and go to law, and fight, and write foolish letters to newspapers. But of a pressing character there are no such themes he is regarded as prosy; and if he dilates on minor incidents he is derided as twaddling. Shall we state once more that nothing decisive has occurred in the American war, and shall we again deplore the fratricidal contest, and express our sincere wish that good and peaceful arrangements may be arranged? A promising topic for a writer who would be read. Shall we note that the King of Prussia is on a visit to Vienna, and say that, however the Sovereigns who have united in an act of brutal injustice may feast and flatter one another, the blind of justice has recorded their deed, and that Nemesis keeps an account. Suppose it said—what next? Shall we note that the King of Burmah is understood to be making preparations for a war with the English, and has resolved to avenge the disasters of 1825 and 1852. Those are stirring news; but we are not quite sure about it, and Burmah is a long way off, and people would prefer not to attend to the subject until hostilities shall have commenced. Shall we lament that a barbarous Turk is going to sweep away the venerable ruins of Palmyra, and build a modern house with them, and Sir Henry Bulwer does not seem to be inclined to interfere in the interest of poetry and romance. The subject is very interesting to the scholar and the traveller, but does the general public know or care whether Troy was in Europe or Asia? Clearly, there is no foreign topic that will just now lay hold of the world's ear.

Is there anything domestic? The Bishop of Oxford has, in a manner, declared himself upon the great and important question of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and, though he has carefully guarded his qualified language, it is manifest that he is with the new and not the old school of theologians. We might dwell upon this and examine his Lordship's distinctions; but a great number of persons would not read a line on the subject, and a great number more would say that it is a subject which ought not to be treated in a newspaper. We might deny that there is any subject which should not be within the purview of the journalist; but would the argument be acceptable at this period of the year? We trow not. Then we could observe that the Welsh are holding their Eisteddfod at Llandudno, and two courses would be open to us. We could take the Welsh view of the case, and rejoice that efforts were made to preserve an old language which, if no books of much value are written in it, is connected with much interesting fable and romance. Or we might take the English view, and deride the folly of upholding a useless language, without a decent literature; and we might appeal to the declaration of Welsh members of Parliament, that the obstinate adherence to the old tongue is the great hindrance to the civilisation of Wales. Truly, the topic is not exciting. However, we might manage to say something about the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark, and to the intention which certainly existed of letting them be escorted by the Channel Fleet, an intention which has been wisely given up. Did we write wisely? There is certainly a cue for an article. It would have been a splendid sight to see the heir of England and his bride under the care of our sea-captains, and it would have gratified Denmark to behold the mighty force of the nation to whose care she has given the daughter of her King. That is one way of looking at it; but there is another. How ridiculous would it have been for England to bring out her ships when the war had ended, and they could be of no use except to excite the jeers of the Continent, and to wound the feelings of Denmark, by a parade of the power which we might have exerted in her favour but would not. Something might have been made of this, only people are weary of the Danish question.

But, if the gods were pleased to see a poor man in difficulties, it must have been because, in the hour of his extreme need, he would ask help and receive it, if only in the shape of good advice, such as Alcides gave to the carter. A topic has arisen, and it will be welcomed. A Federal force has made capture of a vessel from an English port, and said to be under the English flag. The Georgia has been taken by the Niagara. The former was once a Confederate vessel and wrought wild work with Federal commerce, but she has been sold to an Englishman, and he has had her chartered by the Portuguese, or so it is stated. Had the Niagara a right to seize her? Was her old character done away? Had she become an English ship? Will Earl Russell demand explanations? If she is not given up, shall we go to war with the North, recognise the South, and rush into the struggle to cut off which we have long? The future will decide all these questions; our present duty is to "write and be thankful" for a new topic in this dreary season.

THE COURT.

On Wednesday week the Queen gave an entertainment to the children of the Whippingham Infant School at the new schoolroom. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Hesse, followed by Lady Jane Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Baroness de Gruney, Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Colonel Du Plat, Captain von Westerweller, and Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, arrived at the schoolhouse at half-past five o'clock, and was received by the Rev. G. Prothero. The children immediately sat down to tea, after which they proceeded to a neighbouring field, where games and races took place, the competitors receiving prizes from the Queen, Princess and Royal family.

On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne House.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and attended by Lady Portman and Colonel Du Plat, drove out in an open carriage and four. The Lord Chancellor arrived at Osborne House and had an audience with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne, by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. The Lord Chancellor left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove out twice in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, left Osborne House for Windsor Castle. The Court will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral en route for Balmoral.

The Queen continues to receive pleasant intelligence of Prince Alfred from Malta, where his Royal Highness has proceeded as far as the North Cape; and also from Prince Arthur, who is making a tour in Switzerland, accompanied by Colonel F. Seymour, and Major Elphinstone. Prince Arthur has lately been staying at Chamounix, where he ascended on foot towards Mont Blanc as far as the Grands Mulets.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was expected to arrive at Windsor Castle yesterday en route to the Queen.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Florence Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Abergeldie Castle.

On Saturday week the Prince, accompanied by Lord Hamilton and attended by Major Teesdale and Dr. Robertson, went to the Gairnshiel moors grouse-shooting, and made excellent bags. The Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at the Castle. The Princess of Wife drove to Abergeldie and visited the Prince and Princess.

On Sunday week the Prince and Princess, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. W. Anderson officiated. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses had a picnic at the riverside below the Corbyhall Garden.

On Monday week the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Hamilton, and attended by Major Teesdale and Colonel Cureon, went to the moors and made good bags. The Duke shot twenty-five brace; the Duke of Cambridge, thirty-three; and Lord Hamilton and Colonel Curzon, who shot in company, bagged sixty-eight brace grouse and one hare.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by Lady Churchill, went to Loch Muick to fish, returning in the evening by Birkhall. The Duke of Cambridge left the castle en route for the Duke of Richmond at Gordon Castle.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess drove round the neighbourhood of Abergeldie.

On Thursday week the Prince went out deerstalking in the Glen of Geldie, above Balmoral, and was successful in bringing down two very fine stags. Lord Hamilton and Major Teesdale went grouse-shooting and had excellent sport, bagging fifty-five brace, four brace of hares, and a rabbit. The Princess, accompanied by the Princess Mary, drove to the Falls of Gunnawalt, by Balmoral, took luncheon at the falls, and drove thence round by Invercauld, returning to the castle by the road north of the River Dee. In the evening the deer were exhibited to their Royal Highnesses by torchlight, Peter Robertson playing the pipes. A dance on the green followed, the Prince, Lord Hamilton, Major Teesdale, and others joining. His Royal Highness wore the kilt.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess rode in the vicinity of Abergeldie. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a ball. Among the company present were Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, Lieutenant Phipps and the Hon. Albert Phipps, Dr. Robertson, Mr. J. Fagg of Lochnagar, and many of the tenantry on the estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie. Peter Robertson having opened the ball

with a spring on the pipes, dancing was kept up with strathspey, reel, country dance, and jigs until a late hour, the Prince and Princess and Princess Mary joining heartily in the amusements. His Royal Highness mingled freely among the company, and danced frequently with his servants, choosing his partners from amongst them. The whole proceedings went off with spirit.

On Saturday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Hamilton and Major Teesdale, had the woods of Abergeldie Mar Lodge, where the Major Teesdale killed a stag. The weather was very rough, with heavy falls of rain. The Princess and Princess Mary of Teck, visited Balmoral up to Mr. Symon's, Princess Mary making numerous purchases in tartan, &c.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess will stay in the Highlands till about the 10th of September.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Hesse will take leave of the Queen to-day (Saturday), upon their departure for the Rhine. Her Royal Highness will proceed from their suite, will embark from the Thames on board the Royal paddle-yacht Victoria and Albert, which will be accompanied by the Alberta. The Prince and Princess will disembark from the Victoria and Albert at Flushing and proceed on board the Alberta, which will convey their Royal Highnesses up the Rhine to Mayence. From thence the Prince and Princess will continue their route by rail to Darmstadt.

The Prince and Princess will pay a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Potsdam soon after their return to Germany.

The Count and Countess of Paris returned on Wednesday to Twickenham from their wedding tour. Great preparations had been made for their reception. An address was presented to them, salutes were fired, and there were various rejoicings. In the evening there was a display of fireworks from the river.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee are expected to arrive at his Highness's estate, Elveden, near Thetford, Norfolk, in the course of next month.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Appony left Queen Anne House on Monday for Woburn Abbey, on a visit to Earl and Countess Russell.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto have left their residence, Langham Place, Portland-place, temporarily, for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have arrived at Gordon Castle, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have arrived at Loudon Castle, Ayrshire.

The Marchioness (Frances Anne) of Londonderry has arrived at Garron Tower, her seat in Ireland, from Seaham Hall.

Earl and Countess De Grey left Carlton-gardens on Wednesday for their seat, Studley Royal, near Ripon.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Eglinton at Eglinton Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Dessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

Countess Poulett has left her residence in Hanover-square for Baby Castle, where she will visit to the Duke of Beaufort.

The Earl of Lucan has arrived at Castlebar House, his seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Strafford has arrived at Wrotham Park from Paris.

The Earl of Powis has arrived at his shooting-box at Llywynstrun from Paris.

Viscount Palmerston left Cambridge House on Tuesday morning for Tiverton. Lieutenant Hozier left for Broadlands on Monday.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have left town for the Continent.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., has left town for a few weeks.

Lady Lyndhurst, by command of the Queen, has had a residence assigned her for life at Kensington Court House.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is announced for September between the Earl of Coventry and Anne Emily Harriet, third daughter of Earl and Countess Cowper.—A marriage is also announced between Edith, daughter of Lord and Lady Ashburton, and Mr. William P. Preston Conseil, of Bruxelli Hall, Thirsk, son of the Rev. John d'Arcy Preston, of Askham Bryan Hall, Yorkshire.

The following novel item appears in a public document just issued:—"Under the order of the Court of Chancery, for sale by auction in sealing patents, £114 15s. 6d." This charge is for one year.

A great fire at Orenbourg, in the Ural Mountains, has consumed 500 houses and more than 1000 magazines.

In the report of the British Archæological Association's proceedings at Bristol, given in our number of the 13th inst., at the end of the 3rd col. of page 164, for "Sir Thomas Phillipps" read "Sir Thomas Phillipps was Roman, whereas he said it was Saxon, and later work. In the same article, 25th line from the end, for "Hopper's paper on Suffolk emigrants, New Zealand was in like manner, substituted for New England, which, indeed, the context plainly shows could not have been.

A handsome mural monument has been erected in the Mortuary Chapel, Kensal Green, Toombs, to the memory of Commander R. H. Burton, Lieutenants W. Mudge and A. Jekyll; the Rev. C. B. Hazlewood, the Chaplain; Lieutenant E. Hill, Royal Marines; Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., and Mr. S. Stephen, the chief engineer; Mr. J. Clarkson, assistant engineer, and the other commissioned officers, petty officers, and seamen who fell in the Orpheus, wrecked on Manukau Harbour, New Zealand, a year and a half ago. The sculptors are Messrs. Bailey and Lacier, of Melbourne.

A Crystal Palace has been opened at Amsterdam with great solemnity, in the presence of inhabitants of all ranks. The model of the model of the Joseph Paxton's structure of 1851 has been adopted with much success, and the enterprise offers a remarkable contrast to most of the royal and private buildings in the capital. The picture of the undertaking, Prince Frederick, one of the King, presided at the ceremony, and delivered a most gratifying manner to an address from the projector, Dr. Sarphati, whom the Prince decorated with the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

The Government emigration-ship Tarquin sailed from Plymouth on Saturday last for Adelaide, South Australia, with 274 Government emigrants, consisting of 41 married people, 107 single men, 69 single women, 72 boys and 25 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 11 infants, under one year of age. The Rev. W. F. Hutchinson has been appointed resident by Mr. Jessie Skewing, matron, and Mr. James Fletcher, chief steward. The surgeon-superintendent is Mr. Thomas Wilson, and the Rev. Russell Scott, Wesleyan minister, Walter Anderson, Esq., and Mr. Fletcher, with ninety-one Government emigrants. Three births and one death (an infant) took place on the passage.

Dr. Von Hahn, Austrian Consul at Athens, according to reports from Vienna, has been recently engaged on a series of excavations in the Bulkan, supposed to be the cave where Troy ideal. He has succeeded by a band of thirty-six labourers in this work, and is announced to have succeeded in laying open the Acropolis in its entire extent. Many specimens have been found of masonry of the Cyclopean character, common in the earliest edifices discovered in the countries inhabited by the ancient Greeks. Among the objects any kind has yet been found, but numerous Hellenic coins, lamps, fragments of clay figures, &c., have been met with. The remains of a large Cyclopean wall imbedded under a layer of vegetable soil 13 ft. in depth.

On Friday last a marriage of considerable interest took place at the Church of St. James, Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wylde Talbot, was an officer in the United States army, and during the early of Lieutenant on board the American war-steamer Canonicus. The lady was the daughter of General Pickens, of South Carolina, Governor, who lately died in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. Her father, Colonel Talbot, also occupied a high station in the State of Virginia, early cultivated the cause of Southern independence, and was soon actuated with a strong desire to join the ranks of the Confederate. Accordingly the latter, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaigns with the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and on two occasions led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish, captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for General Cushman, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the south, she went on board the Greyhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Canonicus while running the blockade. Lieutenant Hartigan was sent on board the Greyhound as prize-master, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamoured, and agreed together that the ship, and bring her over from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the south.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocation of the province of Canterbury was prorogued on Thursday week to Oct. 14.

The Rev. F. B. Falkner, M.A., Head Master of the Brackley Grammar School, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Cranmore School of Appley Magna, Leicestershire.

The Bishop of Peterborough completed his first confirmation tour at his Cathedral Church on Thursday week. In the course of his tour the Bishop admitted about 7000 young persons.

The church of St. Bartholomew the Great, situated in West Smithfield, and the oldest beyond all question in the city of London, having been originally nearly 750 years ago, is about to be restored to its primitive grandeur at the cost of a large sum of money.

The *Preston Guardian* states that the Rev. S. J. C. Adamson, late incumbent of Penwortham, has collected the £4000 necessary for erecting four churches, one to be built in each of the following places:—Padiham, Penwortham, Walton-le-Dale, and Preston.

On the 11th inst. the Bishop of Winchester re-consecrated the church of Wootton St. Lawrence, Basingstoke, which has been within the old materials being preserved as much as possible) and a new aisle added.

Maxey Church, Northamptonshire, was reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Peterborough on Wednesday week, after a restoration by Mr. Cockeon, Vice of Maxey, and family, subscribed upwards of £200 towards the necessary expenses.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of holding the primary visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangement:—Oct. 11, 12, and 13, at Canterbury; Oct. 14, Dover; Oct. 15, Sandwich; Oct. 17, Sittingbourne; Oct. 18, Maidstone; Oct. 19, Tunbridge; Oct. 20, Sevenoaks.

The annual meeting of the Aberdeen Diocesan Synod took place on the 3rd, when the Bishop presided. There were thirty-seven presbyters in number of souls in connection with the Church in Aberdeen diocese as 8947, and the number of communicants, 2661. The Synod will next meet on September, 1865.

The Episcopal church a new church was consecrated in the large parish of Chesham, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, by the Bishop of Oxford. The new church, called St. Mary's, Chesham, is situated in a populous suburb of the town called Waterside, and is designed as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church.

On Sunday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury held confirmations in the chapel of Maidstone prison. After the usual morning service at the chapel, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hall, he delivered a plain, affectionate charge, addressed chiefly to those about to be confirmed, and to the rest of the prisoners generally. The ceremony of confirmation was then gone through. After a short interval his Grace proceeded to the women's chapel, where the same ceremony was performed. The Archbishop also he delivered a touching address.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, acting for the Bishop of London, has recently concluded a series of confirmations in the Bloomish provinces. His Lordship has visited the principal towns of the parish, and in each of them, and in each of them a considerable number of young persons were confirmed. At Pendleton, the last of the Bishop's tour terminated, the service was conducted with marked solemnity. Previous to the confirmation, choral service was sung by an efficient choir. The church was crowded in every part by persons from his parishioners, in saving the essay of Christianity, near Liverpool.

PRESENTATIONS, &c.—*Peterborough*: Rev. C. C. Ackroyd, Vicar of Margate, to Brenzett, Sevenoaks; Rev. T. Dackeray to Wootton, Surrey; Rev. J. Bell, Rector of Bramley, Hampshire, to Ash, Surrey; Rev. H. Hutchinson, to Ash, Surrey; Rev. A. B. Perry to Carlton, Tourayer; Rev. H. Hall to Bramfield, Suffolk; Rev. J. M. Jones, Vicar of Bishop's Stortford, to Hatfield;

SCENES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MARINES, FROM H.M.S. CONQUEROR, LANDING AT YOKOHAMA.



BLIND JAPANESE MUSICIANS.—SEE PAGE 209.



SCENE FROM "ROMEO AND JULIET," BY A. J. WOOLMER, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

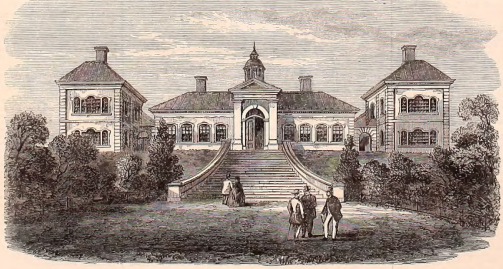
"SCENE FROM 'ROMEO AND JULIET.'"

THE scene from Shakspeare's play represented in the picture by Mr. Woolmer, engraved above, occurs in the first act, at the close of the masquerade entertainment given by old Capulet. To this "old accustomed feast" Romeo and Benvolio went, though uninvited (they being representatives of the family of Montagu, which was at such deadly feud with that of Capulet), accompanied by the lively Mercutio, the friend of Romeo, and some other maskers. At this same feast Romeo sees Juliet for the first time, and, instantly forgetting his hopeless fancy for the chaste Rosaline, conceives for the new beauty that passion which ends so tragically for both. Juliet, as the reader is well aware, is equally smitten; and as the guests are leaving she learns from her nurse that Romeo (who had been discovered by the fiery Tybalt during the masquerade) is the only son of the great enemy of her house. This is the moment chosen by the painter. Juliet, at the entrance of her father's house, is watching the guests depart; Romeo, lingering behind the rest, raises his domino to signal a parting adieu.

It is not, however, the dramatic interest of the situation which the artist appears to have sought directly to render in the expression of the faces, or even the gestures of the figures. He seems to have aimed rather at conveying the sentiment of the scene suggested by the poet through its outward aspects; and this he has done by representing more especially such effects incidental to the time and place as might be evoked by fancy when quickened by sympathy with the emotions of the principal actors. We do not say positively this was the painter's distinct intention in this illustration of Shakspeare; it was, perhaps, simply the course unconsciously adopted. Mr. Woolmer's taste in art has always inclined to the externally elegant and the arbitrarily ornamental, and he has allowed himself almost unexampled license in the arrangement of colour and in disregard of the requirements of direct imitation. His pictures of fair women at the toilet and similar subjects are unique in three respects, and these peculiarities give to all his paintings a striking individuality. Yet it is impossible to say his pictures do not evince a fine artistic instinct; and often, when the painter comes closer to nature (as he has notably done of late) his works seem to approach near to something really great. We have, however, never seen anything by this artist uniting so many of his characteristics so happily and appropriately as the example engraved. Throughout the whole picture there is a mysterious, palpitating indefiniteness and a subtle phantasmal play of colour which—though we should feel and have felt bound to consider them misplaced in some of Mr. Woolmer's pictures of daylight realities—is certainly most singularly felicitous in this Italian garden-terrace scene, where the silvery haze of a warm midsummer night creeps upon air redolent with the breath of flowers, but hushed, as it were, to all save the gentle cadences of the serenade or the whisper of love; where the rays of the festal-lights from within the door of old Capulet's palazzo or villa and the waning echoes of departing merriment seem only to make the impending silence audible, the darkness visible where the eye can dwell on nothing palpable nor prosaic, but is led from the lambent glow which plays about Juliet and her companion to the dim distance where reality trembles on the confines of fancy—just as we follow that sweep of lamps among the cypresses from the shimmer of the foremost to the farthest and faintest twinkle—those "earth-treading stars" which old Capulet promised "should make dark heaven light." Here we can—while admiring the painter's peculiar magic in this part of his representation, and without losing the sense of keeping and sentiment of poetic repose which prevails throughout—follow the vague chequered track of the quiet, cold-green moonbeams as they steal dreamily over the coloured marbles of the inlaid and tesselated steps from the terrace-walk. Lastly—we might have said "firstly," for all this is but the painter's symphony, or his Lieder ohne Worte—here is to be found all that (without grappling with the enormous difficulty of realising the characters of the poet and the dramatic intensity of their expressions) is most fitting as an accompaniment to the scene, best harmonising with the circumstances of the bitter-sweet commencement of that most passionate and pitiful of all love-stories—the story of Romeo and Juliet.

THE GREY HOSPITAL, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

We present a View of the building which has been erected after the designs of Mr. W. Pilkington, the architect, for this useful institution, which was founded some years ago by Sir George Grey, the present Governor of New Zealand, who at that time was Governor of the Cape. Until 1856 the province of British Kaffraria was entirely destitute of hospital accommodation for either civilians or natives, and there was no medical practitioner within eighty miles of King William's Town. There was a large native population, amongst whom a class of native doctors were practising, who exercised a very pernicious moral influence; for they taught the people that sickness was the result of witchcraft, and that they alone were able to cure the sick. The people implicitly believed in their power, and whenever any person was afflicted by sickness the witch-doctor was sent for to smell out the individual who had bewitched the patient. This procedure generally ended in the torture and



THE GREY HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

death, by fire or by stinging ants, of the person suspected, who in any case was stripped of all his cattle and property. The sick, whether suffering from fevers, or dysentery, or inflammation of the lungs, were generally covered over with cowdung; while the doctor professed, by virtue of his supernatural authority, combined with suction, to extract the poisoned matter from the interior of the body. Sometimes the doctor would exultingly display a lizard, a piece of stick, or a stone, as the successful result of this operation. There were, however, a few of these Kaffir doctors who treated disease by the administration of such medicinal herbs as experience had pointed out to be good; but these few were generally discredited and ill-treated they were in ignorance. From amongst these false doctors false prophets frequently arose, disturbing the peace of the country and inciting the people to war. Every Kaffir war had its witch doctor, who professed to be able to terrify the enemy, and to impart to the Kaffirs strength enough to drive the Europeans out of their land. As a measure of policy, no less than that of love of humanity, it was highly necessary for the Governor to establish a system of medical relief which should compete with the witch doctor's influence. He also adopted the first to create one central hospital, in which native surgeons might be educated, and then to employ them as district medical officers, in small hospitals or dispensaries to be formed in various localities, giving them permission at the same time to earn money by private practice among their own people. We are informed by Dr. D. Mundy, a gentleman lately returned from South Africa, who has obliged us with this communication, that the hospital at King William's Town, the building shown in our Illustration, is now attended by more than thirty thousand patients. There are two native students in the hospital at present, who were educated at Lovedale Seminary under the Rev. Mr. Govan. They have passed the preliminary examination in general knowledge required by the College of Surgeons, and have made considerable progress in their medical studies. It is proposed to send them to London to complete their medical education. One is a Kaffir, the other a Fingo. The medical officers at present connected with the institution are Dr. Fitzgerald, the Superintendent of Native Hospitals; Dr. Ryan, M.D. Trinity College; and Mr. Daines, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The building shown in our Illustration is so planned as to allow each patient 1000 cubic feet of air, as recommended by the Royal College of Surgeons; the wards being 22 ft. square, with domed or pitched ceilings 15 ft. high. Besides a fireplace and a window in each ward, there is an opening 4 ft. square at the top of the ceiling, surmounted by a ventilating cowl, through which fresh air is admitted through tubes from without, terminating in zinc boxes with perforated plates over them, in the centre of the floor.

THE THEATRES.

We are now on the verge of changes in regard to theatrical matters; but, as in fact, very few changes are ever made with respect to them or the semi-dramatic entertainments which many persons accept as desirable substitutes for more representations, it is perceived that the present is the last week of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's contribution to the Shakespeare demonstration, and that the celebration of "The Bard and his Birthday," with the visions of Puck, Ariel, Touchstone, the Weird Sister, and Ariel, will, after this week, "like the substantial pageant faded," leave not a rack behind. On Thursday evening they announce a second season of their Open di Camera entertainment, which will commence with an entirely new and original work, entitled "The Haunted Hotel," supported by Mr. W. Bale, Esq. The libretto is from the pen of Henry Farnie, Esq. A comic cantata, by Mr. Corney Reed himself, entitled "Some Of Many Cooks," from the music of Mr. Offenbach, and written by M. Furnell, will follow. It is proposed that the system of the Stereoscope of Illustration will continue to prove attractive for a considerable period.

The Lyceum Theatre will not reopen until October, when Mr. Fechter will reappear in a new drama. The Surrey Theatre will open next Saturday under great advantages, the interior having been re-decorated and embellished, fresh seats with hideous backs provided with conveniences, in imitation of Drury Lane and the Haymarket, and with the patronage of the royal household. The Standard Theatre is now in course of re-section, on a much enlarged scale, and, too, the undistributed funds in the hands of the principal points of consideration, and chairs will be provided in the boxes for the audience. The Princess's is likely to keep open for the extended season, "The Queen's Highway of London" having excited general attention. The complete manner in which this piece has been got up on the stage is the true cause of its success; the merit of the acting is also considerable. Mr. Vining's assumption of Badger is a strong and vigorous performance, and that also of Mr. Vollaire, the agency by which the drama is illustrated, to secure its triumph. At the Adelphi, "Masks and Faces" has been revived, and Mrs. Stirling reappeared in Margaret Wolfington. Mr. Webster, of course, performed Triplet. A new play at the Lyceum, entitled "The Lost Inheritance," has considerable merit. Mr. Mead is distinguished in it by some efficient acting in a powerful part. The entrance is entitled Love's Pathway, a mendicant and an idiot. Like Cinon, however, in the presence of Iphigenia, love awakens the lost heart, and so kindles the intellect that he becomes an intellectual and courageous man. The changes of mental development are well indicated by Mr. Mead.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Southern Tyrol, and been followed by numerous arrests by the Austrians.

On Wednesday the new railway from Eccles, through Tyldesley to Wigan, constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company, was formally opened.

The four scientific Italians who had been ignominiously imprisoned in the Castle of San Leo by the Papal Government of that region, and released, after many efforts, at the instance of Russia, have been set at liberty and safe on their way to Florence.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a despatch and inclosures from General Grey, the commander of Her Majesty's forces in New Zealand. From these it appears that, after abandoning the intrenchment at Tauranga, where the English troops suffered so severely from sickness, and where a redoubt on the ranges about ten miles off. Further, owing to the advanced season—from the middle of the month of August—it was not considered prudent to follow them. The settlement of Whangarei being reported in danger of imminent transference to the Kaipara district, the Governor of Auckland Warre, with 300 men, was ordered to proceed from New Plymouth to revisit the intended site, and, in the meantime the troops were maintained vigilantly by a body of natives friendly to the English rule, and Whangarei was thus placed in a position of complete safety. Troops were concentrating in Auckland with the view of being dispatched to any point where their services might be required. Since the date of Tauranga there had been no new collision with the troops. That occurred in the neighbourhood of New Plymouth, where the rebels attacked a redoubt, and repulsed with great loss, while there was but one casualty on our side. Until the commencement of September further military operations were not considered practicable on the part of the island.

The department of the Hautes-Pyrénées celebrated last week the inauguration of the statue erected at Tarbes to the memory of Baron Larrey, surgeon of the Imperial Guard, a native of the department. A people was innocence. All the local authorities and the principal inhabitants of the town and department were present at the ceremony. The statue, the cortege which was to conduct the present Baron Larrey, son of the illustrious surgeon, to the statue of Napoleon, which also has been erected by Jules Cloquet, of the Institute, especially deputed by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, Inspector of the Academies, Sedillot and Nélaton, Professor of the Faculty of Sciences at Toulouse; and M. Juverual, member of the Legislative Assembly by the side of the Baron. On arriving at the Cours Napoleon the cortege was received with loud cheers, and Baron Larrey was at once conducted to the estrade of honour, where he took his seat by the side of Mgr. Lonrmeze, the Bishop of the diocese. After the usual formalities, the veil covering the statue was withdrawn. Speeches were then made by M. Garnier, Prefect of the Hautes-Pyrénées; an admirable one by Dr. Jules Cloquet, in the name of the Academy of Medicine; by M. Cazalis, in the name of the medical corps of the army; by M. Juverual, as President of the Academic Society of the Hautes-Pyrénées; and by M. Joly, as representative of the Imperial Academy of Toulouse. All these gentlemen dwelt with much eloquence on the great qualities, genius, patriotism, and national virtues of the great man whose memory they had met to honour, and were most enthusiastically cheered by the multitude.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Hussars: Lieut. J. B. L. Morrison to be Instructor of Musketry. 10th: Cornet J. C. Russell to be Lieutenant.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir R. J. Purves to be Colonel Commandant. Royal Artillery: Brevet-Colonel W. Anderson to be Colonel. Capts. H. J. B. Montagu, F. Spurgin, A. C. Craig, and G. H. Yorke to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Second Capts. J. D. Hardy, J. S. Hawkins, C. Hamilton, and C. B. Le Hunte to be Captains. Lieutenants H. Hamilton, J. F. Lechmere, J. C. Taylor, W. F. Grey, J. M'Neill, H. M. Finlay, J. Hayes, W. H. Goodenough, and H. Hamilton to be Second Captains. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Anderson, late Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Surgeon-Major R. Bellasby, M.D., Brevett, C. B. Hamilton, B. B. W. Plunkett, W. C. Power, R. F. Burnside, and J. Bacon to be Lieutenants. Surg. Major Bellasby to be Staff Surgeon.

3rd Foot: W. E. S. Kelly to be Ensign. 18th: Staff Surg. M'Sheehy to be Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 20th: Assistant-Surgeon Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 31st: Assistant-Surgeon J. O. Glennon to be Surgeon. 34th: Surgeon-Major R. Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon. 46th: Capt. J. O. Chichester to be Major; Lieut. C. Bagot to be Captain; Ensign G. Gillespie to be Lieutenant; H. R. A. Vernon to be Ensign. 84th: Lieut. G. F. L. Carruthers to be Captain; Ensign C. B. Bates to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain; Ensign H. Bennett to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Ensign. 86th: Ensign W. Barnett to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. W. V. Jeykle to be Ensign. 93rd: Ensign and Adjutant J. Sinclair to be Lieutenant. Capt. G. A. Wilmot to be Major; Lieut. C. Wilmot to be Lieutenant; R. G. B. Maunsell to be Ensign. 96th: Major-Gen. W. C. Eyre to be Colonel. 97th: Lieut. J. Bell to be Captain; Ensign J. Bell to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Bell to be Ensign. 98th: Lieut. J. Bell to be Captain; Ensign and Adjutant L. V. Swaine to have the rank of Lieutenant; J. Bell, Esq., Midshipman, to be Lieutenant. 99th: Lieut. C. Bell to be Captain; Ensign and Wood Inslie Registrant; Ensign B. H. Vidal to be Lieutenant. Brig.-Major H. W. Norcott to be Major.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Col. R. Cramer to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. P. Peach, late Major-General; Lieut.-Col. E. Sayer to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Hendrixon to be Major; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. H. W. Palmer to be Major. In consequence of the promotion of Colonel Peach to the rank of Major-General, Col. H. Berry, C. B. Rec., W. W. Armstrong, J. Tylden, and C. H. Rich to be Major-Generals.

The Ordnance Select Committee have, it is stated, reported favourably on the question of the adoption of the Armstrong breechloader, and the War Office authorities have decided to order four more of those guns for experimental trial.

Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland, has issued a general order for the annual inspection of the garrison, last saturday, on Chatham Great Lines, when the troops were present. There was a review of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the Royal Marines Light Infantry, and three battalions of infantry of the line. The inspection commenced at half-past one o'clock precisely, and about two hours, when they were abruptly put an end to by the rain, and the troops marched off home.

From a return just issued by the Admiralty the public may be able to form some ideas of the cost incurred by the nation in the construction of its iron-clad navy. The first iron-plated vessel built was the converted on Captain Coles' system, naturally attracts attention in the first place. Two other vessels—the Prince Consort and the Ajax—were built on the wooden three-decker to that in which she now is has been £120,714; but the Monarch, Captain Coles's second iron-plated vessel, has not yet been fitted on is not stated. The Achilles has cost £581,025; the Black Prince, built by the same firm, £581,025; the Warrior, £377,391; the Minotaur, £512,971; the Prince Consort, £371,683; and the Royal Oak, £315,584. Mr. Reed's two ships also have cost a large sum—the Bellerophon, £370,000; the Hercules, for £395,079. If the public could be satisfied of the excellence of the plan, as had the Chippewa been built and completed as originally designed in the year ending March 31, 1864, were—on ships and vessels building in the Royal Dockyards, £1,000,000; on ships and vessels building in private yards, £1,000,000; on ships commenced as wooden ships and converted while on the stocks, £1,000,000; on ships converted from wooden ships and completed afloat, the first as a wooden ship converted into an iron-cased capola-ship; and the second as a wooden screw-frigate converted into an iron-cased ship, £1,000,000. The grand total of the amounts expended, therefore, during the year ending March 31, 1864, is £6,000,000.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The second annual competition for the prizes of the Bank of England Rifle Association took place yesterday week, at the range of the Bank Volunteers, Hendon, Middlesex, when 200 marksmen were represented:—The Honourable Artillery Company, the 1st Middlesex Artillery, the 1st Middlesex Engineers, the 1st Middlesex Rifles, the Civil Service, Artists', 40th Middlesex, 46th Middlesex, 1st Surrey, 3rd Kent, 23rd Kent, 1st Cheshire, 1st Lancashire, and 1st Lancashire Engineers. The first prize, the challenge cup, was again taken by Private H. Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles, who made the score of 49 points, and who was also the winner with this prize in 1863. The second prize, £10, fell to Private Ashpole gonus, Colour-Sergeant John Adams, 12th Tower Hamlets; and the fifth, a silver watch, to Lieutenant J. B. Adams, London Rifle Brigade. Consolation prizes were also shot for.

Last Saturday there was a field-day by volunteers at Wanstead Flats, when the movements were those of a force of all arms, divided, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, about 431; the Victoria Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, 100; the Victoria Engineers, 50; the Essex (Ilford), 3rd Essex, 21st Essex (Victoria Works), Ongar Cadets, 35th Essex, and one gun, 1st Essex (Barking Creek Battery), 50; the whole being under the command of Colonel Buxton. A series of interesting manœuvres took place, the movements being directed by Captain Hall.

Owing to the Plaistow range being closed, the challenge cup of the 8 company of the London Brigade was shot for, on Wednesday week, at the range of the Civil Service Rifles, Wormwood Scrubbs.

The competition of the first (Chelsea) company of the 2nd corps of London Volunteers, for the challenge cup, took place on the range by Private G. W. Richards, and the challenge cup by Sergeant-Instructor Fisher, with 49 points. The prize money was as follows:—First prize, £5; second, Private Keen, £4; third, Private Diggins, £3; the resident by Private Hall, £2; and the fifth, a silver watch, by Lieutenant Bircham. The whole being under the command of Colonel Buxton. A series of interesting manœuvres took place, the movements being directed by Captain Hall.

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The annual prize-meeting of No. 8 (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's Westminster was held on Saturday last, the following are the prizes to the value of about £100 were competed for. The first series of matches were shot at 200 yards, and the second at 500 yards. Sergeant Walmsley, Private Tinlo, Private Cook, Private Mitchell, Private Bailey, Private Hall, Private Bowring, Private Hall, and Private Bowring. In the second series of prizes the winners were:—Private Heath. Private Mitchell, Private Bailey, Private Hall, Private Bowring, Private Bowring, Sergeant Watt, and Private Browning. Consolation prizes were won by J. Bowring, and Hall.

The Civil Service challenge cup was contested for, yesterday week, at Wormwood Scrubbs, between the Victoria (Lincoln's Inn) and 8 (Bloomsbury) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, won by No. 8 Company; Highland Society of London's prize, £16, won by Private Starke. The Inns of Court Rifle Corps' prize, £10, was competed for by the 1st Division; third, £5, divided by Sergeant Ross and Private Kelliher. The Civil Service Rifles' prize, £10, was won by Private Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles' company; prize, value £5, for the highest range, on the day, by Private Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles' company; Mr. J. Battle, Junior, presented a prize, value £5, to be awarded to the best shot of the Victoria Rifles, presented by Ensign Trotter, £7 5s.; Lieutenant Scott, third prize, £3 5s.; Private Bruton, fourth prize, £2; Private Bowring, fifth prize, £1 5s.; Private R. W. Scott, fifth prize, rifle presented by Private W. Michie, £1; Private Bruton, sixth prize, cup, £2 5s.; Private Bowring, seventh prize, cup, £2 2s.; Private J. Saville, eighth prize, money, £1 15s.; Sergeant Ross, ninth prize, £1 5s.; Private J. B. Cree, tenth prize, £1 2s. Several other prizes were competed for.

The fifth annual competition for prizes presented to the 15th Surrey (Chertsey) was commenced, on Monday, at the range at St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey. The following is a list of the principal prizes, with the names of the winners:—Class A: First prize, Private Knight; second, Private H. Hurst. Class B: First prize, Private J. Hunt; second, Corporal Hurst. Class C: First prize, Sergeant Draycott; second, Ensign Alder. Class D: First prize, Private Cangnell; second, Lieutenant Maddocks. Prizes were also awarded to Private Jeffries and Corporal Cox, for the two highest aggregate scores at all the ranges. Among the extra prizes was a silver teapot, given by Captain Dowling and won by Private Chappell; a timepiece, presented by Lieutenant Maddocks, won by Private H. Hunt, and a quiet search-gun, won by Private J. Hunt, with forty-seven marks. The monthly challenge cup was won by Private Chappell; and the honorary members' prize, a claret-jug, was carried off by J. M. Faine.

The annual inspection of the corps comprising the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Kent Volunteers took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. A. Lloyd. The companies present consisted of the 18th and 45th (Olive of Rochester), 9th (Chatham), 42nd (Sheerness), 39th (West Malling), 29th (Northfleet), and 12th (Dartford). Before the arrival of the inspecting officer several troops of the Provisional grounds in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, when they were put through the exercises and movements of skirmishing, under the command of Captain Dent. Captains Hayward, of the 42nd, and Lieutenant Marsh, of the 18th Kent, exercising the battalion in the movements of the inspection exercises. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Lloyd briefly addressed the volunteers, and stated that he was pleased to see the improvement on last year's inspection. Although the movements had not been performed as steadily as they might have been, yet, on the whole, they had performed very creditably. The 1st corps of the Administrative Brigade of Kent Artillery Volunteers, consisting of 300 men, under the command of Captain-Commandant G. E. Shotland, were inspected, on Wednesday week, by Colonel Sir R. Dallas, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery stationed at the Chatham district. After the inspection of the volunteers on the parade-ground, which was in very perfect satisfactory, both as regards equipment, arms, clothing, and accoutrements, as well as the manner in which the parade manœuvres were effected, the inspecting officer expressed the most satisfactory opinion of their duties by manning the batteries commanding the entrance to Chatham Harbour. They did so by exercising with the 64-pounder and 32-pounder muzzle-loading guns. The projectiles fired on the occasion consisted of 64-pounder and 32-pounder solid shot and common shell, the target being moored to seaward, at a range of about 1800 yards. Notwithstanding a stiff breeze blowing from the south-west in a line of fire, causing the buoys to have a very unsteady motion, the guns were pointed with accuracy, nearly every shot and shell striking within a few feet of the target.

On Thursday week the 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps held a prize-meeting at Spinkle Park, near the seat of Major Hall, who, prize, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Faversham and its neighbourhood, were competed for. There was a large attendance of spectators, including the Harris and party, and many of the leading families of the district. There were four companies present, the corps also amounting to over 400 at the largest cap value £7 7s. The latter was won by Sergeant Hawkins. The cup becomes the property of any company that can win it three times in succession, the close of the last competition the prize was distributed by Lord Harris.

On Saturday last the 4th Kent Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain L. B. Magnus, were inspected by Colonel Boxer, C.B., on the Grand Parade at Sheerness. After being put through the military evolutions, the men were formed into detachments and drilled at the guns, concluding the inspection by firing from the 32-pounder and 68-pounder muzzle-loaders at the target, which was moored about one mile and a half from the shore. After they had made some very good practice thereat, Colonel Boxer addressed them, complimenting them on their able-like appearance on parade and on their general efficiency.

The annual rifle meeting took place last week between the Chipperham and Melksham corps, on the ground of the latter. At 200 yards the Chippenham men beat the Melksham corps by twenty points; while at the next ranges the Melksham made superior scoring, and succeeded in beating the Chippenham men by 7 points. The total score was 1,000 points.

The Shepton Mallet (16th Somerset) have had another friendly contest with the Bath (2nd Somerset) company; and the latter were again defeated. The following are the scores for their competition on Wednesday week. Private John Allen was the winner, and the cup passed to him by Captain Bowles, of the Bath company.

The annual inspection of the 11th and 12th (Truro), the 3rd (Falmouth), and the 21st (Penryn) Duke of Cornwall's Volunteers, numbering upwards of 500 men, took place on Monday week, at Truro. The inspecting officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Hume. After a long drill had been gone through, the inspecting officer made a congratulatory address, in which he was three years since he had seen so large a number of Cornish volunteers together, and he was glad to find the high opinion of them formed then was not cold-iers, and he could believe no greater praise on them than to say that the expectations he then formed had been fully realised.

The Oxfordshire volunteers have just held their annual prize-meeting at the Headington Hill Park Butts (Oxford); forty-seven gentlemen from the several corps competed for the county prizes. The first prize, for the highest score at the three ranges, was won by Private Hedges (Thame); and the fourth to Sergeant Hexee (Henley), Corporal Walker (Thame), and Private Underhill (Oxford). The first prize of £15 and bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, for the highest aggregate score at the three ranges, was won by Sergeant-Instructor Fitch (Oxford); second, by Private Venables (Oxford); third, by Private Page (Banbury); and fourth, by Corporal Smith (Bicester). The silver cup annually offered by Colonel Smith, M.P., was gained by Private Bacon (Oxford); Gulley (Bicester) taking the second, and Gardner (Thame) the third prize. The association prizes were carried off as follows:—First, Sergeant Cuttebrook (Thame); second, Private Hedges (Thame); third, Sergeant Bucknell; and fourth, Private C. Underhill (Oxford). The silver cup given by the officers was won by Private Collins (Oxford); second, Private Hedges (Oxford). The non-commissioned officers' cup was carried off by Private Bacon, who won Colonel Smith's cup; second prize, Private Collins (Oxford). Two prizes offered for second and third class marksmen were gained by Corporal Ward and Private Underhill (Oxford).

In Suffolk, the Lowestoft battery paraded at the drill-shed on Thursday week, when the prizes for great-gun firing were distributed. The first subdivision took the first prize, and Major's prize of £5, for the best shot making the best shots. The volunteers, after the distribution, were entertained by Mrs. Major at the Victoria Hotel, Pett-hill, Oulton.

A party of about thirty of the Lincoln corps proceeded last week to Gainsborough to complete their class-firing at 800 and 900 yards, and every two of them failed to obtain a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to become marksmen. Colour-Sergeant Bourne made the highest score, and has consequently become the holder for the year of the Gainsborough cup; he receives, in addition, a prize of £5 from the funds of the corps. At the conclusion the proceedings the Lords Scrope, the Chairman offered prizes to be shot for by the first, second, and third classes in the first series of the first class of the Lincoln corps. Major Wood, the second class the first prize was won by Captain Robson; and in the second class the first prize was by Sergeant Wright. The total score of 42 by Sergeant Wright, was won by Lance-Corporal Bruty.

A return match between ten members of the Loughborough and ten of the Melton company has just been decided at the Melton range. The former won the series by 1,000 points to 928; Loughborough 100, Melton 92. A match between twenty of the Melton company and twenty of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch company was also decided on Thursday week, at Melton.

At a meeting of officers representing the volunteer regiments in Manchester, held last week at the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., commanding the Cheshire Light Horse Yeomanry, with the 1st Manchester Regiment, it was resolved to hold a grand review on the racecourse on Saturday, the 3rd September, of the cavalry, artillery, and rifle regiments of the city will take part in the proceedings, and the corps from neighbouring towns will be invited to attend.

A shooting-match took place last Saturday on the ground of the 2nd Manchester, at Astley, between the Manchester regiments, the corps representing each corps, and the following are the scores:—

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir R. J. Purves to be Colonel Commandant. Royal Artillery: Brevet-Colonel W. Anderson to be Colonel. Capts. H. J. B. Montagu, F. Spurgin, A. C. Craig, and G. H. Yorke to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Second Capts. J. D. Hardy, J. S. Hawkins, C. Hamilton, and C. B. Le Hunte to be Captains. Lieutenants H. Hamilton, J. F. Lechmere, J. C. Taylor, W. F. Grey, J. M'Neill, H. M. Finlay, J. Hayes, W. H. Goodenough, and H. Hamilton to be Second Captains. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Anderson, late Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Surgeon-Major R. Bellasby, M.D., Brevett, C. B. Hamilton, B. B. W. Plunkett, W. C. Power, R. F. Burnside, and J. Bacon to be Lieutenants. Surg. Major Bellasby to be Staff Surgeon.

3rd Foot: W. E. S. Kelly to be Ensign. 18th: Staff Surg. M'Sheehy to be Surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 20th: Assistant-Surgeon Hamilton to be Surgeon-Major. 31st: Assistant-Surgeon J. O. Glennon to be Surgeon. 34th: Surgeon-Major R. Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon. 46th: Capt. J. O. Chichester to be Major; Lieut. C. Bagot to be Captain; Ensign G. Gillespie to be Lieutenant; H. R. A. Vernon to be Ensign. 84th: Lieut. G. F. L. Carruthers to be Captain; Ensign C. B. Bates to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain; Ensign H. Bennett to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Hall to be Ensign. 86th: Ensign W. Barnett to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. W. V. Jeykle to be Ensign. 93rd: Ensign and Adjutant J. Sinclair to be Lieutenant. Capt. G. A. Wilmot to be Major; Lieut. C. Wilmot to be Lieutenant; R. G. B. Maunsell to be Ensign. 96th: Major-Gen. W. C. Eyre to be Colonel. 97th: Lieut. J. Bell to be Captain; Ensign J. Bell to be Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major J. Bell to be Ensign. 98th: Lieut. J. Bell to be Captain; Ensign and Adjutant L. V. Swaine to have the rank of Lieutenant; J. Bell, Esq., Midshipman, to be Lieutenant. 99th: Lieut. C. Bell to be Captain; Ensign and Wood Inslie Registrant; Ensign B. H. Vidal to be Lieutenant. Brig.-Major H. W. Norcott to be Major.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-Col. R. Cramer to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. P. Peach, late Major-General; Lieut.-Col. E. Sayer to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Hendrixon to be Major; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. H. W. Palmer to be Major. In consequence of the promotion of Colonel Peach to the rank of Major-General, Col. H. Berry, C. B. Rec., W. W. Armstrong, J. Tylden, and C. H. Rich to be Major-Generals.

The Ordnance Select Committee have, it is stated, reported favourably on the question of the adoption of the Armstrong breechloader, and the War Office authorities have decided to order four more of those guns for experimental trial.

Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland, has issued a general order for the annual inspection of the garrison, last saturday, on Chatham Great Lines, when the troops were present. There was a review of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the Royal Marines Light Infantry, and three battalions of infantry of the line. The inspection commenced at half-past one o'clock precisely, and about two hours, when they were abruptly put an end to by the rain, and the troops marched off home.

From a return just issued by the Admiralty the public may be able to form some ideas of the cost incurred by the nation in the construction of its iron-clad navy. The first iron-plated vessel built was the converted on Captain Coles' system, naturally attracts attention in the first place. Two other vessels—the Prince Consort and the Ajax—were built on the wooden three-decker to that in which she now is has been £120,714; but the Monarch, Captain Coles's second iron-plated vessel, has not yet been fitted on is not stated. The Achilles has cost £581,025; the Black Prince, built by the same firm, £581,025; the Warrior, £377,391; the Minotaur, £512,971; the Prince Consort, £371,683; and the Royal Oak, £315,584. Mr. Reed's two ships also have cost a large sum—the Bellerophon, £370,000; the Hercules, for £395,079. If the public could be satisfied of the excellence of the plan, as had the Chippewa been built and completed as originally designed in the year ending March 31, 1864, were—on ships and vessels building in the Royal Dockyards, £1,000,000; on ships and vessels building in private yards, £1,000,000; on ships commenced as wooden ships and converted while on the stocks, £1,000,000; on ships converted from wooden ships and completed afloat, the first as a wooden ship converted into an iron-cased capola-ship; and the second as a wooden screw-frigate converted into an iron-cased ship, £1,000,000. The grand total of the amounts expended, therefore, during the year ending March 31, 1864, is £6,000,000.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The second annual competition for the prizes of the Bank of England Rifle Association took place yesterday week, at the range of the Bank Volunteers, Hendon, Middlesex, when 200 marksmen were represented:—The Honourable Artillery Company, the 1st Middlesex Artillery, the 1st Middlesex Engineers, the 1st Middlesex Rifles, the Civil Service, Artists', 40th Middlesex, 46th Middlesex, 1st Surrey, 3rd Kent, 23rd Kent, 1st Cheshire, 1st Lancashire, and 1st Lancashire Engineers. The first prize, the challenge cup, was again taken by Private H. Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles, who made the score of 49 points, and who was also the winner with this prize in 1863. The second prize, £10, fell to Private Ashpole gonus, Colour-Sergeant John Adams, 12th Tower Hamlets; and the fifth, a silver watch, to Lieutenant J. B. Adams, London Rifle Brigade. Consolation prizes were also shot for.

Last Saturday there was a field-day by volunteers at Wanstead Flats, when the movements were those of a force of all arms, divided, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, about 431; the Victoria Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, 100; the Victoria Engineers, 50; the Essex (Ilford), 3rd Essex, 21st Essex (Victoria Works), Ongar Cadets, 35th Essex, and one gun, 1st Essex (Barking Creek Battery), 50; the whole being under the command of Colonel Buxton. A series of interesting manœuvres took place, the movements being directed by Captain Hall.

Owing to the Plaistow range being closed, the challenge cup of the 8 company of the London Brigade was shot for, on Wednesday week, at the range of the Civil Service Rifles, Wormwood Scrubbs.

The competition of the first (Chelsea) company of the 2nd corps of London Volunteers, for the challenge cup, took place on the range by Private G. W. Richards, and the challenge cup by Sergeant-Instructor Fisher, with 49 points. The prize money was as follows:—First prize, £5; second, Private Keen, £4; third, Private Diggins, £3; the resident by Private Hall, £2; and the fifth, a silver watch, by Lieutenant Bircham. The whole being under the command of Colonel Buxton. A series of interesting manœuvres took place, the movements being directed by Captain Hall.

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The annual prize-meeting of No. 8 (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's Westminster was held on Saturday last, the following are the prizes to the value of about £100 were competed for. The first series of matches were shot at 200 yards, and the second at 500 yards. Sergeant Walmsley, Private Tinlo, Private Cook, Private Mitchell, Private Bailey, Private Hall, Private Bowring, Private Hall, and Private Bowring. In the second series of prizes the winners were:—Private Heath. Private Mitchell, Private Bailey, Private Hall, Private Bowring, Private Bowring, Sergeant Watt, and Private Browning. Consolation prizes were won by J. Bowring, and Hall.

The Civil Service challenge cup was contested for, yesterday week, at Wormwood Scrubbs, between the Victoria (Lincoln's Inn) and 8 (Bloomsbury) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, won by No. 8 Company; Highland Society of London's prize, £16, won by Private Starke. The Inns of Court Rifle Corps' prize, £10, was competed for by the 1st Division; third, £5, divided by Sergeant Ross and Private Kelliher. The Civil Service Rifles' prize, £10, was won by Private Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles' company; prize, value £5, for the highest range, on the day, by Private Bruton, of the Civil Service Rifles' company; Mr. J. Battle, Junior, presented a prize, value £5, to be awarded to the best shot of the Victoria Rifles, presented by Ensign Trotter, £7 5s.; Lieutenant Scott, third prize, £3 5s.; Private Bruton, fourth prize, £2; Private Bowring, fifth prize, £1 5s.; Private R. W. Scott, fifth prize, rifle presented by Private W. Michie, £1; Private Bruton, sixth prize, cup, £2 5s.; Private Bowring, seventh prize, cup, £2 2s.; Private J. Saville, eighth prize, money, £1 15s.; Sergeant Ross, ninth prize, £1 5s.; Private J. B. Cree, tenth prize, £1 2s. Several other prizes were competed for.

The fifth annual competition for prizes presented to the 15th Surrey (Chertsey) was commenced, on Monday, at the range at St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey. The following is a list of the principal prizes, with the names of the winners:—Class A: First prize, Private Knight; second, Private H. Hurst. Class B: First prize, Private J. Hunt; second, Corporal Hurst. Class C: First prize, Sergeant Draycott; second, Ensign Alder. Class D: First prize, Private Cangnell; second, Lieutenant Maddocks. Prizes were also awarded to Private Jeffries and Corporal Cox, for the two highest aggregate

1st Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
2nd Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
3rd Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
4th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
5th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
6th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
7th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
8th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
9th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
10th Manchester	20	20	20	20	20	20	120

On the 1st inst. the Duke of Zetland a portion of the 1st Battalion of North Riding Volunteers, comprising the 9th, 5th, and 13th North York corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton, assembled on the grounds of Aske Hall for review on Thursday week. The volunteers were joined by the 4th Battalion, which had to receive the first attack, while, in his Lord Lieutenant's uniform, rode past the ranks, musketry inspecting the men. After the inspection the battalion was marched off, and the movements of battalion drill, at the close of which they were marched to the hilltop in front of the mansion, where they opened fire. They were joined by Lord Zetland, Earl and Countess Cathcart, Lord and Lady Teignmouth, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord Feversham, and the Hon. R. O. Powlett, Count Cathcart, and others forming Lord Zetland's party, forming the third battalion, and the movements being opened. Here they were joined by Lord Zetland, Earl and Countess Cathcart, Lord and Lady Teignmouth, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord Feversham, and the Hon. R. O. Powlett, Count Cathcart, and others forming Lord Zetland's party, forming the third battalion, and the movements being opened. Here they were met by Lord Zetland, Earl and Countess Cathcart, Lord and Lady Teignmouth, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord Feversham, and the Hon. R. O. Powlett, Count

THE COTTON-MILLS, THE WORKPEOPLE, AND THE RAW MATERIAL.

THE cotton famine may be said to have terminated in August, 1863, yet that every one then fell into work, and the mills were opened, and the relief committees stopped payment, but the stocks of manufactured goods were then exhausted, and demand began again to make itself actively felt. During all last autumn and winter manufacturers could obtain orders for goods, and the cotton supply of this year has quite equalled the anticipations formed of it.

The fact that former stocks were absolutely exhausted implies a state of things not generally credited. To replace this stock in hand, both here and abroad, would require, according to the best authorities, the full-time co-operation of every mill in Lancashire for the next two years. Of late, every dealer in cotton goods has run upon the old stock. These old stocks are larger than may be supposed. No thrifty manufacturer, high or low, is proof against a cotton excess. It's no ill store; sooner or later it will be wanted for under-clothing; may never be so cheap again—such is the argument which recommends the purchase. The retail dealer, be he hawker or shopkeeper, knowing the speculative character of his customers in this respect, covers, on his principle to "go in for a job lot," the wholesale dealer is, of course, under the same influence; and if we suppose (which is not unnatural) that there is a tendency to buy in excess of immediate requirements on the part of customers abroad, it will be easily seen that the stock in hand may be quite as considerable as we suppose it to be.

Abundant proofs are happily no longer wanting of the improved position of the cotton trade. We have always looked hopefully upon this question; and when our leading daily contemporary looked upon the permanent loss of the cotton trade as an event certain to be recorded, we stated that the check would prove but a starting-point for a season of prolonged and unrivalled prosperity.

The total weights of raw cotton taken by Spain 30 this year amounted to 237,260,416 lb., against 239,033,940 lb. in the corresponding six months of 1863, and 185,106,096 lb. in the corresponding six months of 1862. The imports in the first half of this year have more than doubled as compared with the corresponding half of 1862, and as compared with 1863 with 1863, we see an increase this year of no less than 198,276,476 lb. Assuming that this rate of increase continues for the remainder of the year, it would give a total importation of 518,452,952 lb., and in that case—hypothetical of course, but not improbable—the total recognised for 1864 would exceed 1,000,000,000 lb. During the previous ten years no import of cotton exceeds that of 1860—viz., 1,083,585,752 lb., so that we should be getting very near our best times again.

In view of this very encouraging state of things, so great is the increased consumption that the expected fall in prices will not take place. This continuance of high quotations will, however, prove of great advantage, because it will give confidence to the producers all the world over, and, lead, in consequence, to a very great extension of the production, whilst, if a sudden fall took place, the stoppage of many enterprising persons would be paralysed. It cannot be expected, however, that, making allowances for exports of raw cotton and all other contingencies tending to reduce the apparent consumption, the increase in the supply of cotton for home consumption upon the quantity imported in 1863 will be 200,000,000 lb., that figure is not anticipated.

Looked at from another quarter, there is not a little in the present aspect of affairs to cause alarm. In 1860, when the largest quantity of cotton was brought in, the price was 7d. per lb.; and in 1862, 1863, and in 1864, and to 21d. in 1863. The average for the first five months of this year has been 22 3/4d. per lb.; and it is at this rate of average for the first five exceeds the average for the first three months. If we are reading, therefore, the signs of the times, we require no more than three times what it then was, think of the enormous sum being absorbed for its purchase! Judging by the state of the account to May 31, declared by a committee of the Bank of England, we are rolling on to the expenditure of about £80,000,000 this year for raw cotton. Make it another year, and see why the figure should not be sudden. From this frightful elevation we must be let down gently—else there will be bones broken, and necks too. The desire was that this fall in price might be brought about when the stocks were in the hands of the producers, and not here; but now, it seems, we are in for it.

The demand for the manufactured goods has sat in with great animation from the Home Trade, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, India, Egypt, Brazil, China, the Austrian territories, the west coast of Africa, Mexico, Gibraltar, Malta, and Australia; so that, although we hear something of distress in certain towns, we may be assured that the mills will soon absorb all the able-bodied operatives. Considerable delay, may be entertained as to what number there would be sufficient hands to be found to work the old mills, and the new ones which have been built; this labour was expected to be many in number. These new buildings are very numerous; they are raised in proof of the strong faith in the great time coming, and will, with the old mills, which are nearly ready for re-occupation, need to accommodate more hands, demand a greater population than will be now found in the cotton districts. No doubt the cotton manufacture has been much reduced. Yorkshire and other parts of the country have absorbed a large number of those who, being without families, could quit their homes or lodgings with comparative facility, and a considerable number have yielded to the desire to touch a foreign shore. Had our past deportation of the workpeople been greater, it was demanded by persons who suspected the good feeling of the operatives, a heavy loss would have been struck at the profits of the manufacturers may, as Mr. Arnold supposes in his admirable "History of the Cotton Famine," have shown less regard for the man than for his labour, but they were generally too much under easy schemes for emigration on a large scale. The event has shown that they were right. The difficulty is already experienced in getting the workpeople of certain classes. Those workmen who have gone have been of the best class, and it will take time to train others to fill their places. The difficulty expressed may also be traced to a certain amount of demoralisation, which must be confessed. Many who have been idle for two years have grown fond of idleness, and of their own bread.

On the whole, however, nothing can exceed the joy with which the people have welcomed the bales of cotton to their several mills. Scout, Sea Island, and Egyptian, in their staggering progress, on the barrow, through the Lancashire streets, have been received with the most spirited ovations. Prayers, invocations, and hymns of praise have been offered up as loads of the lightly-packed material passed by the way along. Hearty hussas have rent the air, and frantic women have sprung upon the bales, torn them open, filled their aprons in their hands, and rapturously kissed the fluffy liberator. One of many occurrences of this kind is reported from Glossop. Some days ago a mill there was recently reopened. The people proceeded with the lorries to the railway to welcome the first arrival of cotton. The loads were packed—men, women and children—on the waggons and on the bales, bearing banners—the crowd formed a procession—and, as the cotton was being hauled up by the crane, the operatives joined in singing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" and "Hard times, come again no more."

Also now for a word respecting the present condition of the workpeople. At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, held on Monday week, Mr. Mellor reported the balance in hand to be £129,450, small sums still continuing to dribble in to swell the grand total. The applications to local relief committees are rapidly diminishing, and the committees themselves are fast becoming merely facts of a bygone time. The average percentage of pauperism on the population of the twenty-seven unions administered by the Blackburn Board of Guardians in the corresponding week of 1861 it was 27·4; and in the corresponding week of 1863 it was 7·4. The decrease in the relief needed by able-bodied men is very notable, while, as may be supposed, since January the people in full work have increased from 210,739 to 292,448, and these out of work have decreased from 158,653 to 101,568. The average pressure on the rates being now only double that of 1861, which was admitted to be the most prosperous year ever known in Lancashire, it was considered that something should be done to prepare the whole of the cotton districts for the cessation of aid from the Central Committee. That body consequently resolved "that the grants of this committee will in future be confined to the relief of persons not receiving parochial aid in all unions where the pauperism does not exceed five per cent upon the population."

The operation of the Public Works Act—which reflects such credit on Mr. Villiers, who suggested it, and Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., with his Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Arnold, who have advised and superintended the work—has been highly beneficial. To the 5th of July last the total amount of loans ordered is £1,499,883. The instruments advanced to the local authorities in respect of 126 loans amounted £426,059. There are few townships that have not undertaken public works under this Act. The little more than a year have removed many diseased hills and vales, and kept their poor off the rates during the winter. The expenditure hitherto has been £1,000 per week, and the results are found to be most satisfactory. Except in scarce instances, the landowners have proven the land more valuable by widening, &c. The principle of the Act—that the guardians' expenditure in unskilled labour has amounted to 75 per cent of the loans. Mr. Rawlinson, taking a less sanguine view of the speculative character of the lands by the roadsides, is of opinion that it would be advisable to extend the Act and to lend more no yey, but he does not think it necessary to extend the Act to the present state of the cotton trade. As a precautionary measure it would be well to do this, however, as there are many improving projects which were not granted to those corporate bodies who desired them. On the one side no investment could be safer, none of more national importance as effecting the health and character of the population, or of more local value as tending to relieve the reduced body of ratepayers of a crushing weight. It is far from impossible that a fall in the price of cotton may, for a time, check the flight of the shuttle, and throw a considerable number of the mill hands upon the roads; however, we shall then have reason to be thankful that such a provision has been made for a temporary relapse. The actual distress is now pretty much confined to Preston, Burnley, Ashton, and Glossop, and the first will merit a further notice as the winter approaches, minuter particulars respecting the state of the operatives may be left till then.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE MUSCLES CONNECTED WITH THE HAIR AND FEATHERS have been described by Mr. Wilson Saunders as consisting of bundles of the white fasciculi which have hair varies in proportion with its quantity. The muscular fibres of the hair-muscles are attached to the fibrous tissue of the surface of the dermis, and inserted in the base of the follicles; and there are also transverse fibres between these and the deeper-seated muscles of the skin. These muscles also produce the movements which cause erection of the hair. The muscles of birds have not only the power to move and exercise the same functions with feathers as they do with the hair of mammals. The striated muscular fibres of the Greater and Lesser Sternum are united into large muscular bands, which form a system completely distinct from the ordinary muscles found under the skin.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.—Father Secchi, of Rome, has recently communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the results of his observations on the correlation of the displacements of electricity and magnetism. (*Comptes Rendus*, Vol. 58, No. 26.) He says that during the last two years he has made a series of observations which led him to conclude that the variations of the currents of magnetised bars and of electricity in the earth have not always the same direction and motion, that we should not confound this action with that of the heating of the earth's surface, and that we should study with care the effects of the daily electric flux and reflux, allied to the solar action, the energy of which, in the temperate zone, is equivalent to a current of about 1-100th of a unit. Light. The opinion put forth by M. De la Rive that the diverse variations of the electric and magnetic currents are connected together is of unique great probability.

FOSSIL MUSK (OVIBOS MOSCHATUS).—In the valley of the Ore, near Paris, Dr. Eug. Robert has found a portion of the skull of this animal, which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences, and a notice of the Academy of Sciences in a memoir by M. Lartet. Here is, then, a species which was found in the north of Europe and in the north of Europe. We now know that the reindeer, yet more arctic in its migrations, in the same geological epoch, lived in the south of France, and we may be now precisely of other animals new denizens of extreme northern countries. Will now "the struggle for existence" have ceased? Will the migrations of these animals been effected? Has it been by elective migration from their native lands, or by compulsory migration, or by the total destruction of species, condemned to extinction, as has been the case with the great cave lion, the cave bear, the mammoth, and the rhinoceros of the Somme? These questions remain to be solved, and we are still led to repeat what Stephen Gerard Kemble, the author of "Cosmos," has said, that "Geology in its knowledge is not yet exact."

PRESERVED PROVISIONS—REGULATED SHIPS, &c.—In reference to our notice of M. Becquerel's researches "On the Preservation of Copper and Iron in the Sea" (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. 44, p. 164), we have received letters from Mr. Hall, the writer and Mr. Jolmson, of Manchester, calling attention to the fact that the Admiralty, in shipping for the Australian, Portuguese, eighteen, and one hundredth of the chinches of zinc, each weighing 1 lb., measuring 6 inches in length by 1 inch in width of one, two, and three months, that the zinc had exercised a remarkable preservative effect. Mr. Hall, in a letter to the Admiralty, and to Mr. Reed, the shipbuilder, of Newcastle, but his illness prevented the prosecution of the matter. The zinc was supplied by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and Messrs. Fisher of iron three inches thick were attacked with great care to pieces of zinc, and the experiment was tried with success. The money in small samples of galvanised iron, similarly attached, were also immersed. By certain calculations, Mr. Hall found and iron pail it galvanised iron, and zinc in sea-water 2·600 and 2·280, while the wood and galvanised iron in distilled water 1·000 and 1·000. The specific gravity of sea-water 1·026. The immersion for a longer period gave corresponding results, proving the great preservative power of zinc, both as regards the iron and copper, and also the injurious action of sea-water. The writer adds that it was ascertained in a most extraordinary manner at the time was not liable to be removed from the blocks of iron by intense friction.

COLOURING MATTER OF EMERALDS.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris was read a letter on this subject from M. Wohler to M. H. Ste.-Claire Deville, of which we give a summary:—Independently of the colouring matter of the beryl, which is generally attributed to it the green colour. In 1858 M. Lewy published his interesting researches on the chemical composition of emeralds, and concluded that they are rich in Mrom, in New Granada, in which he considered that the colour was due to the presence of chromium, the effect of which is to produce green colours. Having procured some of the green colour disappeared after the emeralds had been gone but 15 minutes, and by a prolonged heat they assumed a transparent homogeneous glass, presenting a green colour. He found that 12 parts of oxide of chrome were sufficient to produce a very deep green colour, and that the emerald is due to the oxide of chrome without requiring the presence of any other colouring matter in the natural.

MICROSCOPICAL STRUCTURE OF METEORITES.—Mr. H. C. Sorby, reading before the Royal Society an elaborate essay in explaining geological phenomena, and his study of the microscopical structure of crystals, has turned his attention to that of meteorites. In his paper to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* he says that, in the first place, it is impossible to study the structure of these bodies without the aid of polarised "glass cavities," similar to those in the olivine of lavas, they proving that they consolidated from a state of fusion. Moreover, the fact that they contains "gas cavities," like those so common in volcanic minerals, this indication is further confirmed, and it is evident that they have cooled sufficiently, a carefully-prepared thin section and a magnifying power of 200 diameters will be sufficient to show the microscopic characters of any one of them. It is to be met with crystals not amongst the crystals in the mass of the meteorite, but also in the form of the material in which they were imbedded. The chief or ordinary crystals have the most remarkable characteristic structure and optical properties of artificial glasses. Some of these have a structure exactly resembling a stream-like structure, and to that of stony lavas, where the shape and mutual relations of the crystals is one rather of accident than of any regular order or definite form. A structure is also found so remarkably like that of consolidated volcanic ashes as to be scarcely known for it. It would appear that the meteorites or meteorites were melted a considerable portion was broken up into small fragments, and subsequently cemented together by the same material. Mechanical and chemical means, amongst which must be classed a segregation of the particles of the same kind, have produced a structure exactly resembling "fluxion structure." "There are," says Mr. Sorby, "certain peculiarities in physical structure which connect meteorites with volcanic rocks, and, at the same time, others in which they differ most characteristically—facts which, I think, must be borne in mind not only in forming a conclusion as to the origin of meteorites but also in attempting to explain volcanic action in general."

INTOXICATING EFFECTS OF ABSINTHE AND TOBACCO.—In a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Lucas-Championnière his memoir on exciting the effects of absinthe and tobacco, and the influence of concentration as brandy. Absinthe produces more injurious effects on the animal economy. It causes consecutive convulsions, and he instances upon the nervous system resembles more that of an acrid narcotic poison than that of intoxication by alcohol.

Although one of the greatest dangers of absinthe exists in the adulteration to which it is liable, yet M. Decaisne asserts that even a moderate use of it in great quality is so injurious that the consumption ought to cease entirely. At the same meeting was read a note from M. Gallavardin, descriptive of the intoxicating effects produced on various persons by the application of tobacco leaves to the skin. In the case of a robust peasant, aged twenty-seven, subject to rheumatism, it produced headache, trembling of the limbs, nausea, vomiting, accelerated pulse, &c. Similar effects were produced by the powder of tobacco mixed with butter, by the juice, and by other forms of this narcotic applied to the skin.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

STRIKING large sales of Consols took place during the week, and the supply of funds almost having subsequently increased. Home securities were in many instances having nearly the whole of the week, and the supply of funds almost having subsequently increased. The Three per Cents have been done as low as 88¾ ex. In the Unfunded Debt the transactions have been to a fair extent, at full prices.

The Bullion in the Bank of England, and the demand for bullion for export purposes has not increased, while the supply of gold coin and bullion continues ample. In the open market the best paper see as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	2½ per cent.	Four months' bills	2½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	2½ ,,	Six months' bills	3 ,,
Three months' bills	2½ ,,		

The Stock Exchange, money, for short periods, is offering at from 4 to 5, and for two years at 6 per cent, with limited mercantile.

Very little change has taken place in the rates of capital on the Continent. We annex the rates in the leading places:—

	Bank Rate.	Open market rate.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Hamburg	3	3
Vienna	6	6	Berlin	4	4
Turin	5½	5½	Leipsic	4	4
Frankfort	3½	3½	St. Petersburg	5	6½

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 23:—

Bank of England	... ...	£20,333,419
Private banks	... ...	3,110,959
Joint-stock banks	... ...	5,145,135
Scotland	... ...	3,043,435
Ireland	... ...	5,845,435
		£37,031,661

Compared with the corresponding period in 1863, the above figures show an increase in the total circulation of £1,000,000.

On Monday, Home Stocks were heavy and lower in price. Consols, for Money, closed 88¾ ex. div. for Account, 89 ex. div. Bank Stock, 211 to 211½; India Stock, 211; Three per Cents, 88¾; India Stock, 209 to 211; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862 to 1914; Bonds, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914; Exchequer Bills, Five per Cents, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

LOCH MUICK.—STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT BALMORAL.

As a sequel to the views of Abergeldie Castle, the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, published in our last, we have engraved, on page 208, one of Loch Muick, likewise from a drawing with which Dr. Stevelink has favoured us. This place was visited by his Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales and Princess Mary of Cambridge, on Tuesday week. It is within an easy walk of Abergeldie and Balmoral Castles. The Muick stream, which joins the Dee nine miles lower down, at Ballater, spreads at Loch Muick into a considerable sheet of water. The scenery of its shores is rather sombre, except where a more open part admits of the view of the precipitous mountains of Loch Na Gar, which Byron has made so famous. There is a smaller lake than Loch Muick, called Loch Dhu, or Black Loch, three or four miles higher up the stream. Its scenery is even more stern and grand than this. The late Prince Consort had a shooting-lodge at Loch Muick. His attachment to the Scottish Highlands, and his predilection for the sports of deer-stalking and grouse-shooting, which the neighbourhood of Balmoral affords, were constantly exhibited at the present season of each year through-out his life. As a memorial of these tastes and pursuits, which cannot but be gratifying to the Scottish portion of her Majesty's subjects, we have engraved a representation of Mr. Theed's marble statue of that lamented Prince, lately placed in the corridor of Balmoral Castle. He appears here in the Highland costume, equipped for the chase, and accompanied by his favourite deer-hound. The fidelity of the likeness, as well as the spirit and grace of the attitude, set off by a manly and romantic fashion of dress, will sufficiently recommend this statue.



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, AT BALMORAL, BY W. THEED.

"RUTH."

THE visitor to the last Spring Exhibition (of works by living artists) at the British Institution will probably remember the picture by Mr. Alexander Johnston engraved on our first page. It occupied a place of honour in the south room, and that deservedly, for there was hardly another equally striking single-figure study in the exhibition. The colouring of this picture is extremely vivid and effective; moreover, the beauty of the "subject" is of a highly attractive kind; and, to employ a French word for which we have no exact equivalent, it is of that *entetant* description which could not fail to tell to advantage in an exhibition, and to be generally thought irresistibly fascinating. Whether the type of beauty chosen and the expression given by the painter to his "Ruth" realise to the mind the character of the meek, faithful, and loving Moabitish maiden must be left to be decided by the reader's individual taste and feeling. There is a celebrated French painter of whom it is said that he not unfrequently commences a fresh canvas with a number of random slashes, splashes, and blots of colour, that he works up these into whatever subject they may happen to suggest; and that he never once thinks of what title he shall give his picture till it is quite finished. Now, although Turner was suspected of commencing many of his pictures like this French artist, we are not aware that any English figure-painters adopt the same expedient; assuredly, however, some of them must share the Frenchman's uncertainly respecting the christening ceremony. Are there not hosts of beauties in our exhibitions which might stand for any race, except, of course, the brown and black; or represent any Chloe, Phillis, Maud, or other rustic heroine, ancient or modern? And must not mere fancy of necessity in most instances perform the usual office of godfather? In regard to this "Ruth" some might ask for a more Oriental physiognomy (according to modern notions), while others might prefer this more familiar type. Who shall tell us what facial character prevailed in the "country of Moab"? The only possible clue might be looked for in the sculptures of Nineveh. Meanwhile, those who may expect to find everything reminding us of the East in this and similar subjects should consider the fact that the Jews of the present day in Palestine have scarcely any of the traits by which they are recognisable in this country. The appropriateness of the expression of this figure must be judged of still more arbitrarily. Of one thing only the painter places us in certainty by the barley Ruth holds—which is, that he intended to represent the well-remembered incident of the beautiful Old Testament idyl, when the young widow, coming to the land of her adoption—the land of her poor and widowed mother-in-law Naomi, whom she would not forsake—enters the fields of Boaz to glean at the barley harvest, thinking, peradventure, she might "find grace" in the eyes of her rich relative. Of the sequel it is out of our province to speak. But we may venture to add that *it is* sometimes forgotten that the first son borne by Ruth to Boaz after their marriage was the grandfather of King David, and of course, therefore, the descent is direct from Ruth to the mother of our Saviour.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE lately mentioned that Mr. Thompson, the head keeper of the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, had returned from the upper mandible of the bill. In the Boceros rhinoceros it projects like the so-called "horn" of the beast of that name; in the Boceros cavatus it is of a concave shape. They are gregarious birds, and omnivorous in their diet. The colour is partly black and partly a dingy white. The bill is usually about ten inches long.

With respect to the galago, brought from South Africa by Mr. Henry Waghorn, surgeon to the Oxford, Durham, Cambridge, and Dublin Mission, we have received some further information since we published the engraving of that curious little animal a fortnight ago. It was procured by the Rev. Dr. Steer, D.D., who got it from a native on the banks of the Quilimane River. It never belonged to Dr. Livingstone, but was brought to England expressly by Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, who has presented it to the Zoological Society. Mr. Waghorn believes, however, that it is common in the Zambesi country, though he never saw it in the woods on the Mochumbala hills, near Shire, where he was stationed. It is met with in those of the Quar Quar and Quilimane. The natives, who call this animal *Jongo*, will eat it when they can catch it, as they will eat every other animal, not excepting hyenas, baboons, and monkeys. The galago itself feeds on insects, oranges, guavas, or any acid fruits, but will thrive best with the addition of raw meat. During the voyage Mr. Waghorn fed it upon nothing but meat and milk; it does not drink the milk like a monkey, but laps it up.

PARIS FASHIONS

FOR SEPTEMBER.

FOR some years past—and the present season has not differed in this respect from its modern predecessors—the edicts of the *Mode* have been issued during the summer excursion period. This is easily explained, from the circumstance that it has now become the general fashion to pass the hot months at the seaside or at watering-places, where ladies are under very slight restraint as to the style of their costume, and can, without being subject to disagreeable remark, temperately adopt any innovation, not to say eccentricity, which the taste of their modistes may suggest. Of all these bold innovations a few sometimes remain, and, once approved, become the mode for a certain time. Thus it was at the watering-places during the present season that the high bonnets recently worn received their coup de congé; and the smallest of small bonnets, having obtained the official approbation of competent judges at Vichy, at Trouville, at Honfleur, and other fashionable resorts, will in all probability reign triumphant for some time to come. We have even seen some that scarcely cover the occiput, merely crinkled in front and on the scarcely perceptible back edge with drooping flowers, instead of the tower-de-tete and bavolet, which are now frequently abandoned. But it must be observed that such chapeaux, although met with in the best houses, are not yet general. Round hats are, however, still numerously patronised in Paris, especially by the foreigners, who are attracted thither by the splendid fêtes in honour of the Emperor and the King of Spain.

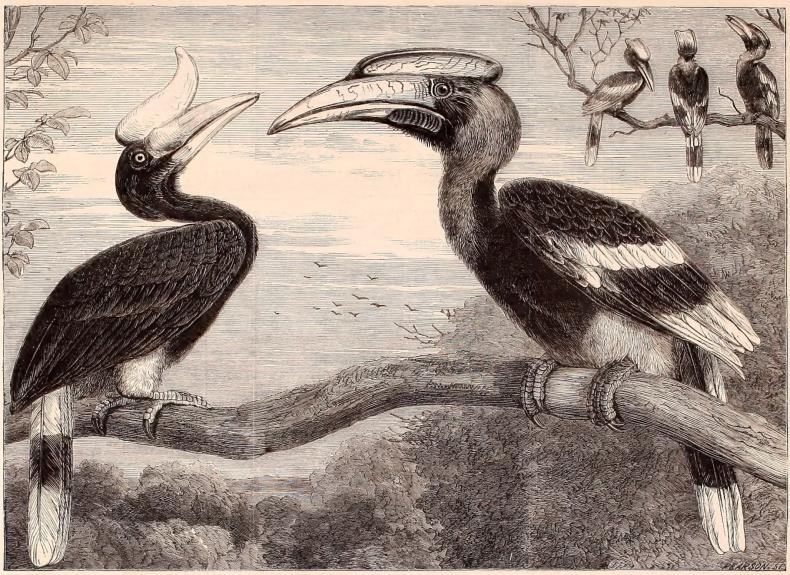
During the fine days of September robes of half-season materials may still be ventured upon. The *tiers glacé*, a light stuff, more durable than barège and easily cleaned, deserves to be placed in the front rank with all the tints of grey alpaca, now very much à la mode. Cream-coloured Irish poplins, for toilette de campagne; or for the seaside, are also very elegant wear, as well as the piqués of Alsatia and Rouen, which are, of course, rather luxury, but have the advantage of enabling the wearer to support the cost season without danger.

Greater demands than ever are now made upon the art of the coiffeur, whose talent is brought into requisition for the arrangement of ladies' hair, false or natural. Curls and catogans are looked upon as perfectly legitimate impositions when the richness of the wearer's chevelure is not sufficient to furnish such capillary ornaments. A quantity of hair, spread out to the best effect, and decorated with flowers or ribbons, is one of the particular marks of the waning summer season.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Green silk dress, deeply vandyked, each tooth being ornamented with rich white guipure. The casaque is adjusted to the waist, and is of the same colour as the dress and similarly trimmed. White crape bonnet, small in size, and provided simply with a bouillonné of tulle in the place of the bavolet.

Fig. 2. *Seaside Dress for a Young Lady.*—Light grey poplin robe and pardessus, all the ornaments being in black silk velvet long fringe. The chapeau is the chapeau Windsor, and is almost concealed by an



THE HORNBILLS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

aigrette and a very large depending feather. The bottines are laced up in front and the stockings are of the same colour as the dress.

Fig. 3. *Carriage Dress.*—White muslin robe over sea-green silk slip. Rich lace flounce, surmounted by a ruching of green silk. The casaul is of green silk, trimmed with deep lace of like quality with that on the skirt. Bonnet of white tulle, ornamented with grass, and with a rose (sometimes replaced by a butterfly) in the tour-de-tête. A large sea-green bow surmounts the back hair or catogan instead of the usual curtain.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

N. MASHALL, King's-cross, painter.—R. E. RUFFE, Bisley, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. MUSGRAVE and W. REYNOLDS, Sackville-street, jewellers.—R. PANCOURT, Pensbury-street, Millbank, lace manufacturer.—W. PRATT, March, Cambridge, farmer.—W. WOOD, Cam-lane, Dalesbridge, butcher.—W. HONEYMAN, Manor-road, Richmond, builder.—J. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocer.—J. ANDERSON, Chilton-terrace, New Kent-road, Surrey, bookseller.—J. E. HIGGINS, Bridge-street, Southwark, coal merchant.—T. CAMPLING, Norwich, plumber.—A. LEDBROTT and A. W. CARPENTER, High-street, Southwark, provision merchants.—W. HALL, Lower Norwood, builder.—J. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocer.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Chiltern-terrace, New Pockton, baker.—F. E. BORRELL, Poplar and Dockhead, baker.—R. KIRBY, Chelsea, coach-builder.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, street, Hilton-road.—J. WELTON, Lothbury-street, Commercial-road, Stepney, and Bow, Middlesex, cheesemonger.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, Pentonville, grocers.—J. HOLLAND, Chelsea, commercial traveller.—T. FARROW, Bexhill-hill, Bexenhoe, butcher.—J. HOLLAND, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocer.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—E. BRUCE, Pond-street, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—E. BRUCE, Pond-street, Hampstead, grocer.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—J. H. SMITH, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, grocer.—J. DUTT, Salisbury-street, Lisson-grove, baker.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—W. WEAVER, Sea-coast, Cavendish-square, tailor.—C. BURR, Hemel-Hempstead, Hertford, builder.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—W. THURSTON, Gisburn, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.—W. PURDUE, Birmingham, builder.—E. H. ROGERS, Streatham, Lincolnshire, chemist.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—J. TURNER, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—T. JOY, Rochester, Kent, licensed victualler.—W. W. CRIPPS, Oxford, Cheshire, victualler.—B. SPENCE, Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, coach-builder.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—E. SHAWCROSS, Manchester, Lancashire, dealer.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—J. FORRESTER, Pleck, Sutherland, Staffordshire, coal dealer.—J. and J. HALL, Carlisle-terrace, Pentonville, and Hilton-road, grocers.—J. HOLGATE, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufactur

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER has received from H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, specially, a CATALOGUE of his Stock, which is arranged in a most methodical manner for the convenience of purchasers. It contains upwards of 600 of his illustrated Pages of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, Britannia Metal, Table Cutlery, Baths, Lamps, Kitchen-range, Fenders, Stoves, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Utensils, Tea Trays, Urns, Kettles, Clocks, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Cornices, Tea and Dinner Services, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

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GOLD CHAINS and FINE JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18c., by Benson, Clerkenwell; Albert Chains, 8l. to 18gs.; Gold Brooches, 30s. to 10gs.; Gold Bracelets, 5s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 2s. 6d. to £10; Gold Lockets, 5s. 6d. to 20gs.; Gold Guard Chains, 4gs. to 20gs.; Gold Pencil Cases, 1l. 5s. to 8gs.; Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 8gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 31, Red Lion-square, Holborn, Jewellery, Diamond, and other Precious Stone purchased or taken in exchange. Jewellery repaired and illustrated. Old Watches, Old Plate free. Shippers supplied.

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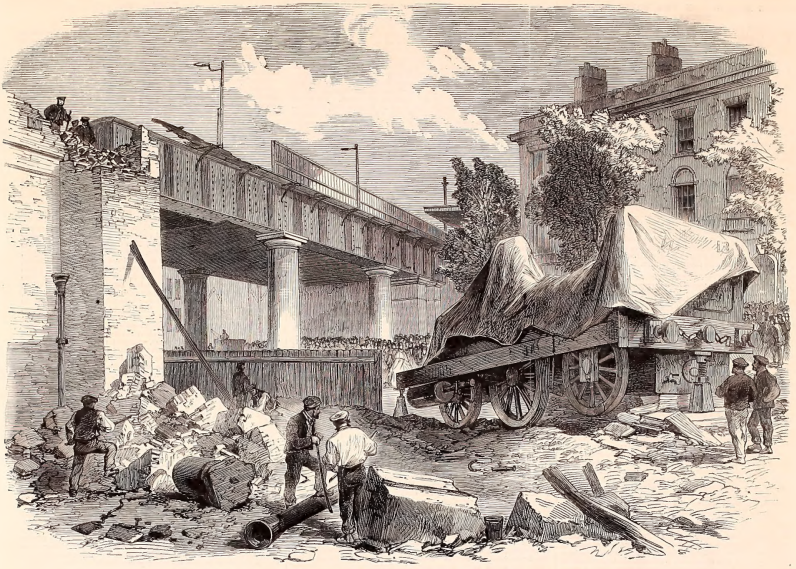
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SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HUBBERSTON DOCK AT MILFORD HAVEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

ON Illustration of the singular accident at the Camden-road station of the North London Railway, on the morning of Tuesday week, shows the place where the engine and tender, after having run upwards of 200 yards on the bye bolder explosion, jumped off the viaduct, a depth of some five-and-thirty feet, descending in a vacant yard below. This yard is a piece of ground belonging to the North London Railway Company, adjoining Randolph-street. There the engine and tender still remained, coupled up with a tarpaulin, at the time our sketch was taken; but they were subsequently removed to the company's depot of rolling stock at Bow. The engine, of course, was a perfect wreck; its chimney was knocked off, the doors of the smoke-box blown off, and its dome crushed in, and that portion of the boiler nearest the fire-box, which was the seat of the explosion, was much injured. The back of the engine, some eight or ten inches in circumference, was snapped off close to the buffer-plank, as it is owing to this separation that the tender keeps on the engine did not drag the train over with it, and thus destroy the lives of a large number of passengers. It was what is termed an outside cylinder tank-engine, with six wheels. The stone coping and a portion of the brickwork of the buttresses at this end of the bridge over Randolph-street, which is formed of wooden girders resting on iron pillars and stanchions, were knocked away by the engine in its fall. As a proof that the engine mounted high into the air and turned completely round in the course of its flight, the top of the telegraph wires of the station, which are some ten or fifteen feet above the line, were broken down, and communication on that particular part of the line was stopped. The passengers were placed in another train and sent forward. So little damage, however, was done to the railway itself that in rather more than a couple of hours the traffic was resumed. The inquest on the unfortunate fireman, William Davis, is adjourned.

THE HUBBERSTON DOCK AT MILFORD HAVEN.

THE foundation-stone of the Hubberston Dock, at Milford Haven, was laid on Thursday, the 11th inst., by Mrs. Potter, the wife of Mr. Richard Potter, chairman of the Great Western Railway Company. This event was looked upon as one of great importance to the inhabitants of the county of Pembroke, which had a few days previously congratulated itself also upon the opening of the new short line of railway from the town of Pembroke to Pembroke Docks, with the prospect of a speedy extension of the railway to Tenby Bay. The place chosen for the site of the new dock is shown in our Illustration. It is a part of the town adjoining the south-west end of Milford. Here, close to the water's edge, a platform had been erected, with a pole at each corner supporting an awning to keep off the rays of the sun, the uprights being covered with evergreens and flowers, and festoons of flowers hung in graceful festoons from the canopy. The stone, a huge block of great weight, was suspended from a pulley and kept in an immovable position by ornamental wedges. At the entrance to the platform a triumphal arch had been erected, bearing the motto, "Success to the Docks." At the hour appointed, a procession was formed, headed by the band of the Milford Volunteers, whose soldier-like appearance was much admired. The volunteers were followed by the corporation and other seniors, the Mayors, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of Haverfordwest and Pembroke, the Old Fellows and Freemasons, and many inhabitants of Milford and the neighbourhood. The procession was terminated by the carriage of Mr. William Rees, of Scovestone, in which were seated Mr. Richard Potter and his wife Mrs. Potter. Having arrived at the site of the proposed works, the volunteers formed line on both sides of the road, from leading to the platform. Mrs. Potter, carrying a bouquet of flowers in her hands, walked down to the stage leaning upon the arm of Colonel Greville, who wore the full uniform of the corps. Mr. Potter and his colleagues and other ladies and gentlemen followed. Then came the Freemasons, who were followed by the Old Fellows and others. The band played a lively air. The shores and approaches were crowded by hundreds of persons congregating upon every available point from which a view of the proceedings could be obtained, boats, with a great many of every kind studded the water, forming an animated and attractive scene. The chairman of the works, Mr. Rees, of Scovestone, called upon the Chaplain to the Western Province of Freemasons, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, to perform the proceedings with a prayer. The stocks were removed from beneath the stone, and a silver trowel, with a suitable inscription, was handed to Mrs. Potter, who took up some mortar from off the mallet held by Mr. Milnes, the contractor, and placed it beneath the four corners of the block, which was then lowered amid cheers and declared by the Deputy Grand Superintendent, the National Anthem. The Grand Master of the Masonic body then handed some corn, wine, and oil to Mrs. Potter, which she deposited on the stone; the corn was presented as a tastefully constructed cornucopia, the wine and oil in silver vases, with the masonic ornaments allowed by the Old Fellows' regulations. Mrs. Potter then mounted the block and said a few words on behalf of his wife, expressing the best wishes for the prosperity of this important commercial undertaking and of the whole district. The people responded with many rounds of hearty cheering for Mr. Potter and his family. After which Mr. Dunlop, the procession was again formed to return to the Lord Nelson Hotel, in the town of Milford. The band again struck up, and upon taking the horses out of the carriage in which Mr. Potter had to ride, and drawing it back themselves. A banquet for the ladies and gentlemen of the company was laid out in the ball-room of the Lord Nelson Hotel, where Mr. G. Lort Phillips presided. With respect to the place called Hubberston, we find a description of it in Fenton's *Tour round and Milford Haven Telegraph*. It refers to an old and strange prophecy which, for that period of several years ago — "the prediction or legend was found, in the latter half of the 16th century," in an old draw-well within the ruins of Pill Priory, and the monkish Latin rhyme, which was inscribed on the stone, is interpreted somewhat as amongst them by a Mr. Hosford, who gave it publicity in one of a series of pamphlets entitled, "A Tour of a Gentleman in search of a Fetpiece." Amongst other things at that time equally hard to be understood and difficult of interpretation, it was predicted that when the highest arch of the bridge should be elevated in the house of God, a great town should be built on the Pill of the Dale, and with every stone that should be placed in the chants from every clime should come, like bees to the flowers. Years after that the highest part of the East,' the topmost of 'Orient' blown up at Aboukir, was purchased by Nelson to the Hon. Charles Greville, and was subsequently placed across the roof of the chancel of the new church at Milford; and now on the 17th of the month Hubba's Pill or Hubberstone, the first stone of the Milford Docks has been laid, the work to be executed under the commercial greatness of Milford. It is no part of our present purpose to question or to doubt the faith of those who have the confident capabilities of our mineral bones to believe that when docks and wharves are constructed, a great town will rapidly be built around the Pill, to which the merchants and the commerce of the world shall come."

The Commissioners of Customs have issued a general order to the collectors at the various ports that a provision of the instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, "no ship of war belonging to either of the belligerent Powers of North America shall be allowed to enter any of the harbours, ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold."

The *Times* has the following remarks on the proposed British American Confederation:—"In point of territory, British America exceeds Government would be able to govern so extensive countries in the world. It is impossible to state the area with accuracy, because many parts have been only imperfectly surveyed or explored; but it may, as all events, be taken that Newfoundland contains 40,200 square miles (many persons believe the number to be much greater); Prince Edward Island is 2,173 square miles; New Brunswick, 27,322; Nova Scotia, 18,660; Canada (according to Sir W. Logan), 230,000; Hudson's Bay territory, 2,500,000; British Columbia, 200,000; Vancouver Island, 15,000; making together 2,993,478 square miles—a larger area than that of the United States (if there should be such a country now), and approaching the size of Europe. The boundaries of British North America may be taken to exceed 11,000 miles. But if for the present the proposed confederacy stop short at the 49th Parallel, it would embrace a territory more extensive than those of France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece added together, and equal to Germany and Spain united."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THAT "half a loaf is better than no bread at all" is a proverb, the truth of which no Englishman thinks of doubting, and of which certain American statesmen begin to perceive the truth. It is all very well for contractors for the commissariat of an immense army, and for such recruiting officers whose pleasant duties lead them away from the front, to tell us that "War is the better end;" but for those in the front, poor fellows! the better end has indeed arrived; and, in justice to their good taste, it must be said that they do not relish it. To strike ten thousand dead in one week—of whom three fifths die by war and the rest by cholera—is an act for which no Government can be applauded, unless it is gilded by the sunshine of success. But in the land flames about Petersburg—nay, even at Atlanta and Mobile—there is indeed no real glimmer of that blessed sunshine which we all worship. Foreseeing this, we have for some weeks caught at the faintest gleam of hope, and have thought that we heard a louder every day, and which must eventually make themselves heard. Amongst the "Signs of the Times" of the "Seasons" there is one upon which even Thomson never wrote, and that is, that horrid word succeeding golden autumn, does give a pause to the operations of war, and grant the tormented what is called "a respite."

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,

cries Thomson, impatient of Winter; but now we would substitute autumn for spring. Autumn is generally the time for the most decisive battles; winter that even split the frozen toes, brittle as icicles, from the feet of backwoodsmen, so that it would only give a respite to the operations which could bring better thoughts to both parties. It will be to the credit of our Government if, with a tender and delicate hand, it urges its good offices to reach both sides. The dove is about to fly from the ark: may it not be furnished with an olive-leaf from this Isle of Liberty?

Out of evil comes good. Everyone knows that our best books are reprinted in America, because our duty is a high figure, whereas it amounts to a prohibition; the same is the case now with our papers, and publishers and rich people can alone afford to buy them. There is a talk of reprinting *Punch* in New York, and there is no doubt of there, and also of reprinting many of the best articles from our daily papers and leaving them in a permanent form. The success of a long time been pursued with our magazines, and has the advantage of saving our country the benefit of a calmer style and of English thoughts. It cannot fail to do good if we can persuade those who have our free criticism so calmly as we take them, notably let us say, of Emerson and Longfellow, that they are not to be read with impunity. So susceptible, however, is the Yankee mind, that we hear that in New York a new paper, called "The Sentinel," is to be started, and all anti-American reflections of that mild and popular series of essays are to be carefully removed. Let us hope that this will not be the case with all our articles plagiarised by Americans.

A paragraph from one of the foreign correspondents concerning the events of Lisbon has appeared in the *Times*, and is the talk of many of our contemporaries. It is to this effect, that when the fire was raging at its utmost all heads, very naturally, rushed to the rescue. Soldiers and citizens worked with equal enthusiasm, and the chief of the staff, the General and his Staff were on the spot all night; the Mayor, the Prefect, the Bishop and Archbishop were all there, and almost all the place, were there, encouraging the people, and united in every helpful endeavour to stop the ravages of the fire. This was during the night. Now, the next morning, there is a new and hungry and thirsty vigil, save a new element of aid approach them. "About nine o'clock this morning," says the writer, "the Municipal Council round the scene of the fire, carrying the relics of St. Aurelius and St. Martial in an immense gilt shrine. The Bishop and Archbishop were also with this. The correspondent does not tell us whether the doubtful aids of questionable saints were more efficacious than fire-engines, nor does he inform us whether the Archbishop was aware that the relics of the extinct might put out the "element" reporters fondly call the devouring. The Bishop of Algarve, Archbishop St. Aurelius and Iaste Archdeacon, Manning as "having a peculiar facility for removing difficulties which might encompass the Protestant mind." Let us confess to somewhat of a difficulty in St. Aurelius and St. Martial really could put out the fire, why were they not brought out at least twelve hours before?

The remains—if we consider these mural reminiscences valuable—the interesting remains of a celebrated Milton, near Rochester, have been removed during last week. We do not, as the Greeks do, value our poets residences. Was it not from that very house that Milton composed the most sublime of his writings? A monument was intended to the sly," commencing "Captain, or colonel, or knight-in-arms, whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize," and building him

Lift not his spear against the Muses' bower:
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus.

Milton, indeed, seems to have been fully aware of his genius, and he tells the captain or colonel that he "can spread his name o'er land and sea." But what is the monument? Why, a wall! and on the ground this muse's bower is no one of more fame than the clerk of the works of the builder and contractor—let us say, to his honour, a very appreciative gentleman, who called attention to the value of the demolition of the relic, and who has shown polite attention to those who choose to visit the spot. It is to be hoped that a memorial, in one case, of a house much more authentic than that of Shakspeare at Stratford, in the other case let us hope that a memorial more to believe, let us note that the martyr's church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, said to be the oldest church in London, is about to be restored, and that, under the superintendence of a committee, the names of the members of which assure us of its competency for the task, the restoration is begun.

A new rival to the immortal *Mr. Punch* has been projected and will appear, we believe, when the reading season sets in, a staff of competent artists and one of the best comic writers have been engaged, and will be under the control of a gentleman well known in literature, and who possesses, we hear, the most extraordinary vein of dry humour which few can resist. All power to his elbow: in literature as in politics a good opposition is necessary and beneficial to the public, and the wits of *Mr. Punch* may be sharpened by the existence of a rival worthy of him; for, to say the truth, although it has been, and is, a capital work, it has of late years at that blooming patriarch, his rivals have been but very weak things, and unfortunately have not had the advantage of being well known to the public. Mr. Sala has written for one of the American magazines a monograph on Robson, the actor, full of his own peculiar views and original diction. In it the writer had begun by saying "once more a hale and valid man;" but his hope will never be realised. A paragraph has reached us that the proposed monograph will be shortly published. It is preceded by introductory matter by another hand, in which we hear that Mr. Robson's true name was Thomas Robson Brownbill, and that he assumed the name of Frederick, "which is considered decidedly stylish and out of the common—it may be added very unlike the usual genitlemen of the profession." The Smellie, printer and engraver, to whom Robson was apprenticed, was a Scotch gentleman, a relative, we believe, of Smellie—also a printer and philosopher—of whom Lord Brougham speaks in his "Lives of Philosophers."

The celebrated letters on agrarian matters by the *Times*' Bee Master are about to be republished. And who is the *Times* Bee Master? asks the public. Who is he who gave us that nice little treatise upon those armed but industrious republicans who preserve a monarch, and that very pretty and poetical description of the bee, extracted from Æsop to Shakspeare, have been learned? His name is a celebrated one, he is a divine, and not only a divine, but a polemic. Crowds go to hear him, even Ministers of State and ladies of title; and when he publishes his sermons thousands buy them. He is a popular expounder and——" Why," exclaims a fair reader, running down this column in the corner of a railway carriage, "I do declare it's that darling Mr. Spurgeon! Oh, how interesting to think that he should take up the study of bees!" No; it is not Mr. Spurgeon; he is not Cæsar—it is Pompey. We all know how very much alike they are said to be. The *Times* Bee Master is a divine only one degree less popular than Mr. Spurgeon, and that is—Dr. Cumming. The name will be a surprise to most of my readers, and those most surprised will bear unbiased witness to the charm of style and freshness which the Doctor had put in his new but well-studied subject.

FINE ARTS.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

THE growing success of this society is a fact, the significance of which will be acknowledged with much gratification by all lovers of art, but which cannot be too strongly impressed upon artists. The recent limitation of the number of members demonstrates that there is a large and increasing public eager to possess reproductions of those early works of pure and severe character which were executed when art was the handmaid only of religion. Let, then, painters (and even that not unimportant class for good or evil—picture-dealers) understand that there is a demand for something above the puerile or meretricious staple of our exhibitions, if the supply be adapted to meet the requirements of that large section of the public who must now be credited with a more refined taste.

The improvement in the finances of the Arundel Society has enabled the council to overtake the subscriptions—that is to say, instead of the publications being many months in arrear, they are now issued to members of a current year about the season of that year. As far more important result of the society's progress is, however, the great increase (chiefly from the enormous contributions of "Associate") of the funds available for procuring copies of those invaluable old Frescoes and other paintings, so many of which, in Italy especially, are, from various causes, hastening to decay. The formation of a collection of drawings from important monuments of painting, which, it was thought, might be published, would be available for illustration and study, was," says the last report, "one of the recommended objects of the society." Already this object has been so well carried out that the collection of nearly 400 drawings, &c., illustrative of early Italian art, as the society's rooms, New Bond-street, is scarcely to be paralleled for its comprehensiveness. As the enhancement of this object, the society has lately employed an additional copyist—Mr. Schultz, whose drawings, of very requisite qualification, if we may judge by his minutely-faithful transcripts of Fra Angelico's "Crucifixion;" the "Nativity of the Virgin," by Andrea del Sarto; and the "Last Supper," by Ghirlandaio, all from the Frescoes in those Churches. Mr. Schultz has also copied the famous triptych by Memling, in the Hospital of St. John, at Bruges, for the Arundel collection, also, the transfer his drawings to the stone for printing, an advantage the society will be enabled to secure. A specimen chromo-lithograph of the Memling triptych is to be given (which will form part of the publications for next year), executed under these favourable circumstances, is likely to produce the result surpasses, in force and fidelity of characterisation, everything hitherto produced by the process. The faithfulness of the chromo-drawings, even to the evidences of decay in the originals, may remove, to a certain extent, the objections to the Arundel publications that they are "restorations." It should, however, be borne in mind that, if reduced scale and mechanical process of chromolithography are as incapable of the delicacies of expression as the original condition of decay, as of rendering the distinctive character of a painter's execution. The attempt to represent by such means the present state of any particular work would probably be more misleading and more damaging to the fame of any old painter than any modern "restoration" could possibly be. Only one who has seen the actual condition of nearly all the early frescoes in Italy can have any idea how well that the best "restored" by means of chromolithography, only pretend to represent the general character of those works, and that the best chance of doing this must be by publishing as much as possible of the parts of decay. And such persons, if acquainted also fully with the nature of chromolithography, must be perfectly aware that to ask a chromolithographer to imitate, in any early fresco, the mechanical process. To expect such verisimilitudes would, in fact, be as reasonable as to ask (though the two are seen seriously required) for the luminous quality of fresco, a quality which, observed in the finest works of which we are acquainted, is dependent upon the crystallisation of the pellicle thrown up by lime, and which is consequently impossible on paper with simple water colours.

There must be, we find it necessary to assume, many misapprehensions regarding the execution of the early Italian painters among amateurs who, from fashion or inclination, have taken fancy lately to be mediævalists. For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that "handling" as self-assertion is the last idea of consideration amongst earlier than in the works of Titian. Even as late as Michael Angelo, and notwithstanding his impatient temperament, effects of shading were given in fresco by a series of hatched "stumps" in which that which nothing can be more mechanical and conventional. As regards Raphael's frescoes, they have been so much garbled and spoiled as to be able to form any safe opinion of their original condition. But, even if the cartoons of the early painters were worthy of reproduction, it cannot be too strenuously urged that their great claim upon our esteem and admiration resides, not in their manipulative qualities, but in their composition, their feeling of conception and beauty, and their freedom from all technical display and self-assertion. And of these characteristics a chromolithograph can give no idea, even though it would fall utterly in giving any notion of the brushwork of Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, or Velasquez.

The Arundel Society's publications for the present year consist of engravings as well as chromolithographs. Of the former, the most important is a fine line engraving, by Professor Gruner, of the Conversion of Saul," from a pencil-drawing by Signor Conconi after Raphael's tapestry in the Vatican. This copy was made from a cartoon, which is now lost, but which belonged to the famous series at Hampton Court. Like the rest of the Arazzi in the Vatican, though worked at Arras, under the direction of Bernard Orley, the able pupil of Raphael, then resident in Flanders, this tapestry cannot be regarded as representing nearly so correctly the cartoons executed by his own hands with the assistance only (probably) of Francesco Penni in the accessories, especially those of a more ornamental kind. There is, however, assurance in this tapestry, curiously noticeable in the drawing of the mouths of all the figures, and the face of the Saviour, especially in the clouds in which the apostle is anything but satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is a valuable example of the school later style, on account of the boldness of the composition and foreshortenings, and interesting from its connection with the Hampton Court series. A line-engraving, from a fresco of St. John the Evangelist in a lunette of the chapel of Pope Nicholas V., in the Vatican—one of the series painted by Fra Angelico—will be issued to members of the year in the sumptuous of all painters.

The large chromolithograph for the year is from a fresco by Luini—"The Presentation in the Temple," or, as it is otherwise called, "The Purification of the Virgin"—one of the series (from which two others have been published by the society) in the church of the Santuario della Madonna di Saronno, about fifteen miles from Milan. The same church contains other valuable frescoes by the same painter, and, as the whole are in excellent preservation, the society cannot justly be charged, as regards them, with any considerable "restoration." The fresco now presented is the completely representative as could be chosen of the general scheme and character of a Renaissance religious work—a multi-picture composition, as it does, in that of a traditional representation, but amplified into a grand composition of many figures and groups, and enriched with a splendid architectural background in the revived classic style. The chromolithograph from this is, as regards the subject, one of the most important and valuable hitherto published; but it is deficient in that warmth of variety of colour, and certain clumsiness of drawing, which cannot be charged to so graceful an artist as Luini, and are not observed in the chief Milanese follower of the great Leonardo, and where works are often mistaken for those of Da Vinci himself. The last fresco, however, is that of Gaudenzio, that of St. Joseph, though he is here represented, contrary to precedent, as a young man, chromolithographed "on the scale and in exact imitation of the original," completes the ordinary subscription publication of the year.

The "extra" or "occasional" publications which the council of the society have either issued or contemplate issuing consist of chromolithographs of "The Coronation of the Virgin," from a fresco by Fra Angelico; "St. James the Less before Herod Agrippa," from a fresco by Andrea Mantegna in the church of the Eremitani, at Padua, together with others from the works, as already named, copied by Mr. Schultz, and the two frescoes by Luini at Saronno, "Christ Among the Doctors" and "The Marriage of the Virgin."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

About in the World. By the Author of "The Gentle Life." (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author modestly intimates a great share of the success which attended a former volume of essays from his pen to "the excellent printing, clear type, and presentable appearance" for which it was inherited by its publishers. To present volume has been equally well treated by the publishers, for a more sightly little book it would be difficult to find in a summer-day's quest, and we should not be surprised to hear that it has been equally well appreciated by the public. Its contents are multiform, but they consist chiefly of short essays in pleasing, simple style upon social topics. The author propounds no startling theories and indulges in no dangerous originality; he is eminently "safe;" he reflects the orthodox views of the comfortable classes; he is perfectly orthodox on cheerful views of the conduct of life and of human philosophy, in the subjects of self-help and composure; and in these numerous leges he appears to us likely to find great favour with those numerous leges of her Majesty who affect "the small ten-party." He is evidently an industrious reader, and the results of his reading furnish him either with matter for discussion, or with auxiliary argument, or with apt quotation, or with humorous allusion, or with witty illustration, or even with a substitute for spontaneous thought. He has clearly included the Scriptures amongst his studies; but his acquaintance with them is of the popular and unscientific, for he writes at page 103 :—"Let us remember the rebuke, that they upon whom the tower in Siloam fell were not the *only* guilty ones (Luke xiii.)," whereas St. Luke, and the geographies, and the maps place Siloam in the immediate neighbourhood of Jerusalem, and to mention Siloam in the immediate neighbourhood of Jerusalem, in a question of that a Jew would have readily acknowledged that, in a question of sinners, there was little choice between one Samaritan and another. He is a great advocate for "proper words," and, on his own principle, we are inclined to agree with him; but when he says (p. 224), "A polite miss would not cut something pleasant, something to cheer the old fellow; a complimentary nan would, most likely, venture on a smooth word—a fib, perhaps, to compliment the oil genius—but, although rather truth might suffer, a polite miss would not think the last man the wisest and best," we take exception both to his (implied) doctrine and to his grammar; for, in the first place, a true gentleman would probably be cheered into believing he was stronger than he really was, and into attempting something detrimental rather than to fail; and, in the second place, the use of the superlative is wrong, as the comparison is between two persons. It were paltry to harass an author on such a common grammatical inaccuracy, but it cause so conveniently to hand that there was no avoiding an allusion to it, and it is unfortunately on the only one in which the author has erred. We read, for instance, at p. 199, "Many months have now elapsed since the [Jubilee] &c.," when it is plain that the writer means "we *cannot but* admire;" and this error is becoming so frequent, especially in periodical and daily newspapers, that it should be protested against wherever it is met with. It is a pleasanter duty to bear our willing witness to the usefulness of lesse, the evenness of temper, the brightness of style, and the intermixture of amusing anecdote which are to be found in our author's essays.

Denis Donne. By A. Thomas. (3 vols. Tinsley.) There is a certain, and perhaps a very large, class of persons who will read this novel with great pleasure, for it is smart in style and often piquant in dialogue; it deals with millinery and hair-dressing and their concomitants in that full and detailed fashion which is so important in the estimation of many, if not of most, women dressed; and it verges, so far as the incidents are concerned, on sensationalism. But the tells over again almost the whole story of Parisina; and, though the tells over again almost the whole story of Parisina; and, though the heroine possesses much beauty and much charm, she is nevertheless pursuer-tempered, highly-bred English maiden, with a peculiar passion—her his peculiarest not being exhibited by himself, but being taken for granted on the author's testimony; the ethic is an adventuress, who by a mixture of subtlety and boldness, by much insight into an instrument whereby she joins herself in holy matrimony to a peer of the realm. There is little or no plot; the story is told somewhat flatly, the language is more remarkable for smartness, flippancy, and flourish than for grammatical accuracy, elegance, and simplicity; and if any lesson be learned to be learned from the story it must be that a young married woman who is beautiful, vain, frivolous, heartless, and wealthy will come, and deserves to come, to grief sooner or later; but a young unmarried woman who is beautiful, bold, calculating, and poor, may indulge in questionable practices without any wreck on a poor, may indulge in questionable practices without any wreck on a result to secure a good marriage—may contemplate the breakage of her marriage vows—may yet have a heart "to the full as warm as the majesty of woman's"—may have, in fact, all the virtues that mortification and disappointment" which arise when she finds her projected paramour has escaped from her toils, and she is "indeed" left "stranded on a rock," and may settle down into a faithful wife. The former part of the lesson is wholesome enough, but the latter could, a perilous course, for "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

The History of Louth. (1 vol. Louth: W. Shepherd.) A lover of Louth, in an enthusiastic mood, has compiled from the most trustworthy sources an interesting sketch of the history of Louth from the days of Edward the Confessor to the day when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and he, vogue, and has produced a history of the orthodox Indian form of aims on all public occasions were distributed amongst 1,300 poor women. Other items best known to antiquarians are, for antiquity, its historical associations, its compactness, its cleanliness, its well-lighted and well-paved streets, its convenience in the midst of its well-lighted and well-paved streets, its convenience in the midst of its well-lighted and well-paved streets, its convenience in the midst of call the inspired pencil of the great Turner. The author has put little volume seems to think that some apology is necessary for what he has undertaken; but he appears to us to have wrought both an entertaining and a useful work; for concise, straightforward, readably-written little books, such as he has composed, are exactly what the majority of persons, together with their busy household tendencies, desire to have.

Le Roman d'un Homme Sérieux. Par Charles de Moüy. (Hachette et Cie.) It is well to publish such books as this in a country where it is customary to believe that every amusing French book is also improper. An idea is prevalent amongst most Englishmen and Englishwomen that a French book must be either dry or naughty; that there is no middle course between the two. Here is M. Paul Simon and the license of M. Poul de Kock; but this little tale will disabuse them of the notion. It is a story more than usually pleasant, told in pure and simple language, and with a healthy moral. The tale is poor enough in plot and incident, and the open manner in which the dowry-hunting is conducted appears not only revolting but untrue to nature; the style, however, is very fresh and lively, and full of that piquancy for which the French language is the incomparable vehicle.

Our Common Insects. By Mrs. E. W. Cox. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke.) An extremely elementary little treatise upon entomology. Mrs. Cox, with great modesty and candour, confesses the meagreness of her work, and declares her object to be merely a desire to incite her readers to a study of more copious and more pretentious writers upon the subject. What she has written, however, is nicely put together, and will be found by those who know nothing of entomology sufficiently interesting to excite a wish for further information, if not an inclination for personal inspection of the forms, habits, merits, and demerits of the most numerous class of living creatures. The woodcuts with which the pages are illustrated are of themselves sufficient to make the little volume valuable.

The Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D. (1 vol. Edward Stanford.) The time is fast approaching when a knowledge of geology, at any rate to an elementary extent, will be considered almost as necessary as a knowledge of arithmetic, and we therefore gladly welcome a second edition of so instructive a little work as that before us may justly claim to be. The present edition has undergone a careful revision and correction, has been in parts rewritten, and deserves, therefore, even more attention than its predecessor received.

The House among the Hills. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The first of several novels which we have received in this month of August, the hero of which has no connection with either house or hills. They all, however, have a common tinge of sadness, and can be strongly recommended to those who like to be moved to tears by a pathetic conclusion. Many of them display depth of feeling, play of fancy, and harmonious versification; and though rarely all three combined in the simple piety.

The Official Illustrated Guide to the London and South-Western Railway and to the Isle of Wight. By George Measom. (1 vol. G. Griffin and Co.) Excursionists and holiday-makers will find this a very useful guide and companion. It is, in a manner of information—historical, statistical, and geographical; it abounds with judicious criticism (for the satisfaction, no doubt, of the sentimental traveller), and it is profusely illustrated.

Famous Regiments of the British Army. By W. H. Davenport Adams. (1 vol. Walter Scott.) Mr. Adams, in this volume is "sketched the career of the Royals, the Buffs, the Black Watch, the Connaught Rangers, the Scots Greys, the Royal Irish, the Welsh Fusiliers, the 4th Foot, and the Guards." It will be seen, therefore, that "famous regiments" does not mean "the regiments which have the most glorious records," and that about the "dirty old half hundred," better known as the "Fighting Fifth," and about other—or indeed, we might say all the other—regiments of the British Army, but Mr. Adams was confined to a narrow selection, and he has not made an unhappy one. There is an agreeable combination in the biographical sketches of certain eminent English Generals, and there are illustrations by Mr. A. B. Fisher. We must congratulate Mr. Fisher upon his truthfulness of attention to detail. He has not forgotten the gaiters of which he has not forgotten to place the never-failing surcoated with a pearmaltoon. He has not forgotten the "pipe-clay" of the period; but we imagine there is, in the breasts of our boys and our youth, sufficient warlike ardour to make them peruse with avidity the history of our "famous regiments."

THE FARM.

THE Shetlands have caught the prevailing inspiration at last, and held their first cattle show on Thursday last week, which was attended by very excellent and rugged roads, while others had to be put into boats and ferried over the countless voes with which these islands abound. The show was held on the Gressy Loan, in the Scott district, to those signs of the times which have just culminated in 355. 6d. for the top bull calf, and 30s. in Lockerby and 27s. for the best heifer calf, both at Melrose. For several years past the Scotsdown, the Leicester, and the Cheviot have been steadily imported, and of late the Wiltshire, and now the Suffolk, have travelled from Scottish conquest into these northern seas. The Highland Society gave prizes for cattle and sheep in the county of Renwick. The entries were generally pretty good; but the pig part of the exhibition dwindled down to a "clean" class for sows and gilts, and a class for "any other" "old original" cattle and ponies of the islands also mustered well.

The Shetland cattle have been for many generations after generation, with no perceptible improvement, and a three-year-old wether fetches from about five to eight shillings. The sheep are gradually becoming appreciated in Scotland; and Professor Aytoun, who is sheriff in these parts, said that he had got a Shetland sheep, which was killed last week, and the barrel of beef I get annually for winter use from Shetland." The quays from three years old to five years old average about 10s. more, as they are rather more scarce. Milch cows, which are very long in coming to maturity, are in very great demand, and 10 to 12 years of age, if they will make up to 2l. 10s. for the fleshier, sinking offal. Their power of making food is also very great, and a cow will live on a small patch of land imported to the Lothians at 5l. 10s. in October, and more than doubling their price by the following August. Some of the finest cattle in Shetland are bred for home consumption. The pony demand for the mines and general use has considerably slackened off since the Act was passed that "no" ponies "got" exported. It was well that there was a bill, so very few aged ponies were left in the islands. A two-year-old filly will make 3l. 10s., and a four-year-old 5l. An aged mare and 4l. 7s. for an aged horse puny is about the market quotation. Heights vary from 36 to 42 inches. Many of these ponies are "clean" bred, and, though they will not bear be true, the native Shetlanders are in complete bondage to the merchants, who "run" the islands. The inhabitants, as a rule, never receive any money for their wool, or their manufactures, or the ponies, or anything else, but are entirely paid in goods, and the merchants are the only "bank" in the islands. The amount of a few shillings is given on the security of a foal and so on from year to year, till it is sold at the end of the year, and the account squared. Such is the eyes. What with this system and that of "halvers mares"—which consists in a partnership between the farmer and the merchant—the farms might be let at a rent, the latter—this quiet, uncomplaining race of people are "always in two."

The Orkney farmers lost their original race of cattle and sheep, and they need not mourn them. Some of the native sheep have crossed remarkably well with the Cheviot, and the Orkney cattle with Devon bull has been in these islands for many a long year; but the Orkney and the other day that a Suffolk was introduced from Mr. Lumsden. Orkney and Shetland alone exported about 1,000 head of cattle last year, of which Leith received and Aberdeen, and no doubt formed part of the wondrous dead meat trains from that great beef metropolis, which carried 1,000 tons in 1892-3, at a cost of 1l. per ton. Much nutrition formed a very insignificant proportion. No wonder that Sir James Riphinstone, in alluding to the Orkney and Shetland Bill, said that the principle that it forgets the breeding part of business, should express hopes that a much larger cattle trade would be opened up with the Orkneys. Horseflesh, we say, adds in very cheap there, and one farmer assured us that animals which would have fetched 5.36 during the Russian War would not now bring 2l. 10s.

We spoke of Caithness in our last. The mail and the Defiance, the Aberdeen steamers, have been doing a fine season, which has succeeded that crazy craft at Meikle Ferry, have made the journey of very easy from Caithness to Tain, the most delightful part of the mails. The cattle trade, as usual, is not quite an average season for lambs in Sutherlandshire, as they had to undergo every vexation of bad weather, cold and excessive drought. In consequence of the latter, the barley seemed thin and short in the straw, and the hay crop not one half. Even the heather had suffered dreadfully from it. The death of Mr. Gunn, of Glendiho, from a gig fully from it. The death of Mr. Gunn, of Glendiho, from a gig accident, had caused very deep lamentation in the county. No man was better known or respected on the "plane chaus," at the great Inverness Weol Fair, and not to know the name was to know nothing about Sutherlandshire. These things are generally kept pretty close, but he was supposed to have about 9000 sheep on his farm, which is kept on by the family. He had lately added largely to the number of his sheep with olive and castor oil, instead of butter and tar; but we believe that he had not many followers on this point among the flockmasters, who considered that, however much it might improve the quality of the wool, it lessened its weight, and did not turn the rain so well. The wethers throughout Sutherlandshire this year have been generally sold at an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. above last year, and ewes at about the same. The highest price we heard of, for wethers, was 54s 6d by the clad score, and 1l0 less for ewes.

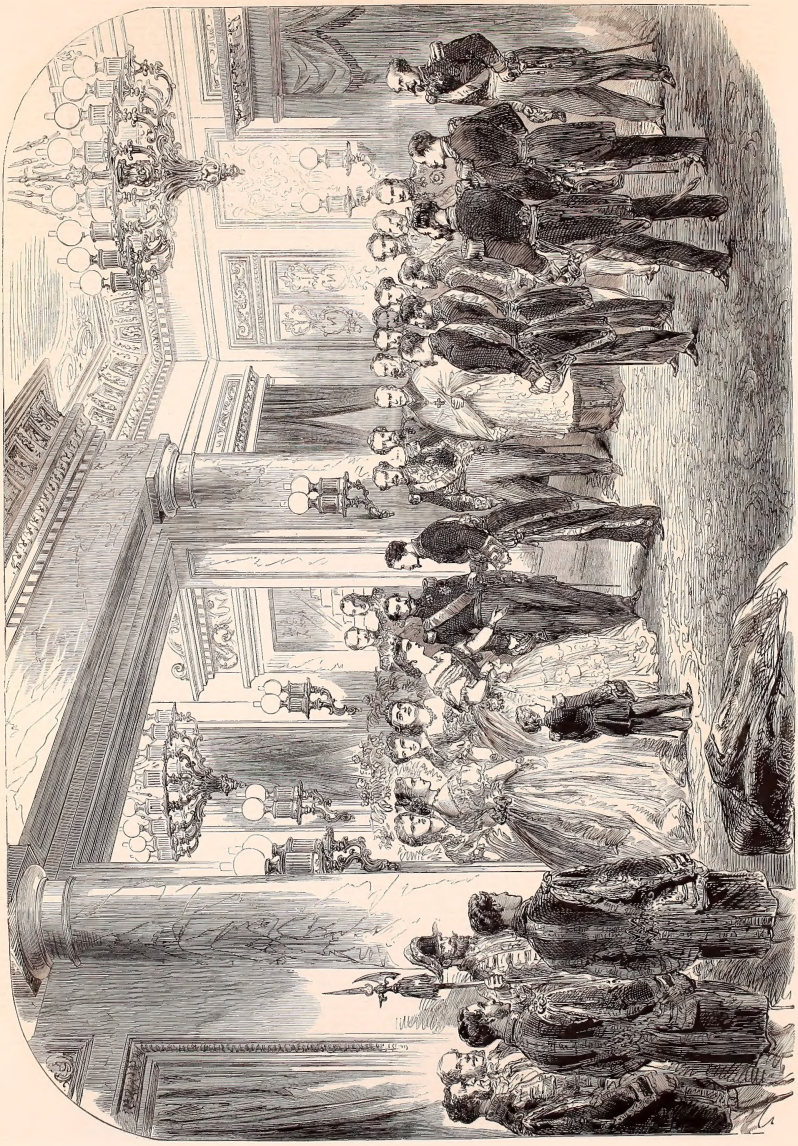
Messrs. Murray and Cameron seem to have been at the head of the cross cattle classes at the recent show in the Black Isle; and Balmadathy (who has introduced Florist the sire of Forth, Royal Towerley, and other pure shorthorns into the isle) won with his Leicesters, and Mr. Mackay with the cross. All along the coast the crops were looking well, on the whole; but about Nairnshire things were rather burnt up. In Aberdeenshire the farmers were not so much in want of rain, and spoke of having had a better grass season than usual. The new Scottish Central line seems likely, at last, to touch the Aberdeen granite, and will open a point upon which he has hitherto manifested a truly sublime indifference—and to open up a good deal of Kincardineshire, which is now inaccessible. The Christmas Fat Association which was established last year at Keyes brought together about 200 beasts, and the cattle shows had prizes for the best lot of ten, six, four, and so on. Mr. Harries had the prize for the best bullock, and is reported to have a good chance for that prize again. In Aberdeenshire the first prize was won twice, to two which were in calf, and therefore returned to the place whence they came, the sooner this infant association learns the vices of its Islington and Birmingham compeers and takes to the road on the "no admittance principle—"No Cows no prize"—the sounder will be its prosperity. Its cardinal idea seems a very good one. The shorthorn breeders are beginning to talk of the Highland Society's Show to-morrow week, and are some good bulls, cows, and heifers, all of them local prize and medal winners, to be taken for the Aberdeen Caledonian to try if it is these counties, and therefore the Duke of Devonshire is reducing his flock of them and increasing the number of his Leicester ewes. This week we have had to say that the less than eighty Leicesters fell to sell. The Gordon Castle Herd has been strengthened by the purchase of the two-year-old bull Yarn from Sir Sibbald, and the only English judge in the trio, selected for the first prize. But the Englishman and the Scot have a wonderful reading of a Leicester and the latter holds fast to the Border type.

We met with what may possibly be an Islington candidate from Banffshire in the form of a Shorthorn heifer, which was shown at the Imperial Rome and a poll cow; and we found them still discussing the great question of the Highland Show to be visited by Queen Ida cup, which went for the first time into the Garioch district, was rightly decided or not. The general impression was decidedly against the pick which did fall to the lot of Mr. Mackie's Jock Scott, which has just been sold into Nairnshire for something like 150. Mr. Moir's three-year-old, and his two-year-old Sweetheart, is a great beauty, but with hardly the scale of the last year's cup-taker, which was also Mr. Forty. Aberdeenshire Polled Angus is increasing in size in "racing bullocks," and many speak quite as highly of Mr. Martin's grey shorthorn and West Highland cross bullock, as they do of his Aberdeen-Angus, which has purchased the cup and Mr. Walker's prize bull Fox Maule for the shambles. A more perfectly-formed one never entered a show-yard than the latter, but he was but a weedy small. Mr. M'Combie won with his four-year-old and yearling bullocks at Aberdeen, but did not bring out his best, which is rather an unusual card, and is to be met with in most districts difficult to feel that he and his man John ever took in hand. He has about 200 young beasts on hand at Leckmelm and Ardross, and they are just beginning to take them in from the pastures, where they have been up to their eyes in clover, on to boxes and sheds. The young stock are very promising, clean, small, and several capital greys; but his main strength is, as usual, in "the heavy blacks," of which about a hundred and odd will be left for the Aberdeen Show, and a dozen for his house. The breeding stock number about seventy, and about the last of August the young bulls are purchased, and the cows broken, of whose future it seems that we did not say one whit too much this time last year. Charlotte and Pride of Aberdeen have each had a heifer calf.

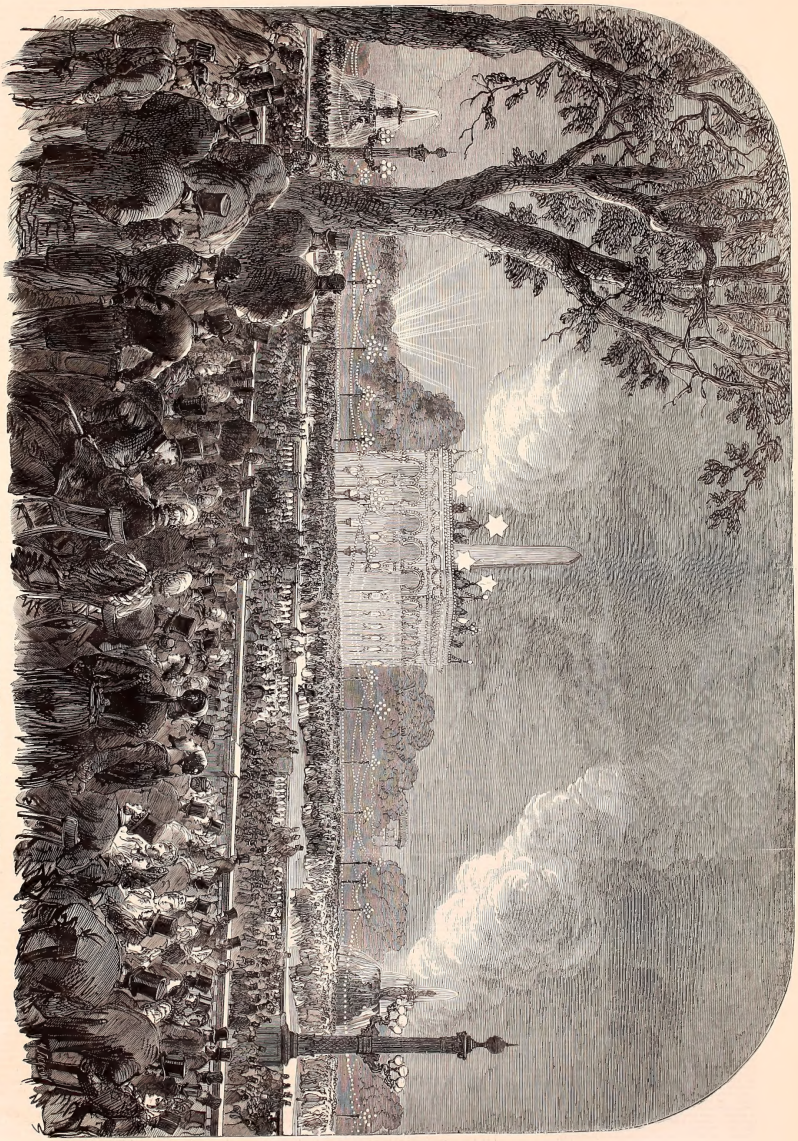
The bere and barley in Aberdeenshire are generally an average, and the oats below the average; potatoes and turnips were shaping so sadly for rain that the prospects to overstockers were gloomy in the extreme. Turnips seemed unequal, and, if anything, backward. Perth was looking remarkably well in his new Stityton abode; and, as he has no more worlds to conquer, they talk of trying to reduce him, which will be a difficult job. The Perth pets have all knocked about in his sea-voyage from Aberdeen to Newcastle, and his returnticket cost fifteen shillings! The Messrs. Cruickshank have ninety-seven living calves this season from their 120 pure shorthorn cows, and have lost twelve. One season they reached 108. The numbers are, as usual, about the full-sized cows, and the rest are heifers and three. The latter are principally by Lord Raglan, Baronet, and Champion of Benachie, the former sire having been sold at Mr. Cruickshank's this autumn. Lord Zetland's Sir James the Rose (an exchange for the season with Windsor Archer) is also at Aberdeen, and, like Lord Raglan, who has sired 4 he would hardly live to see the two-year-old age has told its tale on this whilom pride of Athelstaneford.

Mr. Hargraves, the celebrated Australian goldfinder, has been visiting his old haunts, commencing with Bendigo, the city of gold in that colony. The *South Australian Register* of June 25 says:—"Mr. Hargraves returned to Adelaide on Thursday, and has enjoyed the pedestrian trip in the steamer Luira, from Port Lincoln. Mr. Hargraves commenced his great explorations in the year 1850, and his discoveries of gold throughout the country in every direction till he reached Tasmania, taking sections of the geological formation of the various localities passed. He was glad to be found, more or less, throughout this part of the colony; but the chief attraction to him was Encounter Bay, and the country to the west. Yarrow and Onkaparinga, the latter being payable in many places. The same may be said of the country to the north-west of Adelaide. From the neighborhood of Tanunda Mr. Hargraves proceeded northward, keeping as much as possible to the eastern side of the ranges, and extending his explorations to a point 340 miles from Adelaide, to the native Bendigo. Here Mr. Hargraves found Coal Creek and Prairie Blanche after Mr. Hargraves returned through what is known as the middle track, by way of Mount Remarkable, Spencer's Gulf, and Adelaide. From that place Mr. Hargraves proceeded by sea to Port Lincoln, where he again found the country presenting the most favourable appearances for gold. Franklin Harbour, but we believe without success in the way of gold discovery. The country, in fact, from Port Lincoln northward to the Gawler ranges is considerable area of good agricultural land, now occupied only as sheep runs. Mr. Hargraves left Port Lincoln for Streaky Bay, and reached Port Augusta with, in an open cart, a journey which, in the absence of any high nor contiguous mountains, is not a difficult one. Mr. Hargraves has also of very high per centage in more than one locality."

Mr. Hargraves, the Secretary of India lately held a durbar at Simla, to which is invited the Hill chiefs. The durbar was well attended. He Excellency addressed them in a speech which was interpreted to the members of the Council. We give, from the *Weekly Patriot*, the Viceroy's address to the Hill chiefs, and Thakoors, as they are called in India, and Thakoors,—It is now about fifty years since you were freed from the Gorkha yoke, and placed under British Government. Ever since then you have yourselves been treated, that each one of you, rajah, chief, and Thakoor, retired to your dependants and rests like benefactor of rule and management. Be just to your rests; confine your revenue demands to that which is fair to them. Study their welfare and contentment, and allow no exaction or oppression to have place. Bear in mind, too, the value of knowledge, and encourage education. Without it neither rajah nor rest is secure from error and imposition; knowledge, on the other hand, enables both chiefs and people to comprehend their respective rights and duties, and defends them from being easily duped or misled by the designing and unprincipled. Encourage education, therefore, both in your own families and among your people. I have had much pleasure in receiving you here in Durbar. Before you depart I hope you will see the pretty little house I have of you." Khilauts were then bestowed and otter and pawn distributed.



RECEPTION OF THE KING CONSORT OF SPAIN AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—SEE PAGE 228.



THE EMPEROR'S FETE AT PARIS: MOORISH PAVILION ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.—SEE PAGE 236.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



LORD RODNEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Bennett Rodney, sixth Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset, and a Baronet, was the only son of the Hon. Captain Robert Rodney, R.N., by his wife, Anne, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bennett, Esq., of Lock Ashurst, Sussex, and was the grandson of George, second Lord Rodney, and the great-grandson of the illustrious first Baron, the late George Brydges Rodney, K.B., Admiral of the Royal Navalists, whose splendid achievements just prior to those of Nelson's time inspired the British Navy, and

lal, no doubt, to all the glory that followed. Robert Bennett, sixth Lord Rodney, the subject of this notice, was born May 21, 1820, and was educated at Harrow. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, but subsequently retired from the Army. He succeeded his uncle, Spencer, fifth Baron Rodney, May 19, 1841. He took out a writ of summons to the local affairs, and for some time past appeared seldom in public, but was ever warmly interested in the welfare of those around him and in the well-being of his care. His loss will be much felt by his tenantry, and particularly by the poorer cottagers on his estate, who have often received kind assistance from him in winter, gladdened by the bounty of his Lordship and his wife. Lord Rodney married, in 3, 1850, Sarah, second daughter of the late John Acquaroni, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves a juvenile family of two sons and a daughter. His Lordship died of consumption, on the 19th inst., at his seat, Berrington, near Leominster, in Herefordshire, and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir George Brydges Rodney Bennett Rodney, a minor, born in 1852, who is in his eighth year. This family of Rodney is of very ancient standing in Somersetshire, having possessed property there in the time of Edward the Confessor; but all "the boast of heraldry" sinks into insignificance before those fifty years' active service of the hero who made British naval fame his own, and their wreath, and who loaded the name of Rodney with our naval history for ever.

DR. B. DUNDAS THOMSON, F.R.S.

Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, a gentleman of considerable note in the scientific world, who died on the 17th inst., at Richmond, Surrey, where he was on a visit to his brother, was born in 1810, and was educated at Glasgow, at which University he eventually took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After practising some time in London he became connected with many of the metropolitan medical societies, and was appointed Lecturer of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, having held a similar position in the University of Glasgow. He was one of the founders of the Blenheim Free Dispensary, an institution which conferred incalculable benefits on the poor, and he long acted gratuitously as one of its physicians. He also became physician of the Scottish Hospital, on which his services were equally when most heartily rendered. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the London and Edinburgh, the Royal Medical, and the Geological and Chemical Societies, and was President of the British Meteorological Society, and medical officer of health for the extensive parish of Marylebone. Dr. Thomson, in addition to his medical labours, wrote and edited several scientific works. Among them are "Records of Science," "Records of British Annual," and the "Cyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physiology," besides many contributions to various medical and scientific journals.

MR. JOHN MORTON.

This gentleman, who has just died, at the age of eighty-three, was leading member of the Royal Agricultural Society, and to him is owing the Whitehall model, now there, on the property of the Duke of Devon, whose agent he many years he was. Hundreds of visitors came to this farm to witness the success of his drainage and his vigorous management, and he was the first to illustrate the connection between agriculture and geology. He had a small farm once in Pitlochry, but early in the present century he left his native Scotland and took one of the Earl of Carnarvon's farms at Dunverton, Somersetshire, Through that Carnarvon, he was introduced to the Earl of Devon, and, at the Mr. Posey, of Posey, sold he managed most ably the estates committed to his charge, and he walked through the county with the Duke, who was devoted to geology and farm practice. Among his friends were Sir John Tuer, Sir Philip Egerton, and the late Mr. Pusey, all of whom have on the ground that the farmer is or ought to be one of the largest consumers of brain in the right prosecution of his business. Mr. Morton's well-known work on the Soil has passed through several editions. The opinions in it were written by the late Dr. Buckland and the late Mr. Philip Pusey.

FRANCIS SCULLY, ESQ.

Francis Scully, Esq., who from 1847 to 1857 represented the county of Tipperary in Parliament, and who, during the whole of that period, used to be an ardent advocate of Irish interests, was cousin-german to the present member for the county of Cork, Vincent Scully, Esq., who succeeded him in 1860. He was the fourth son of the late James Scully, Esq., of Tipperary, and nephew of Denis Scully, Esq., the well-known author of "Penal Laws," no little part in their eventual removal. Mr. Francis Scully married, in 1836, Clotilde, daughter of John Simon Morel, Esq., of Grosvenor-square, Hyde Park, and by her leaves two sons. Mr. Scully had been residing for several years past in Paris, in a weak state of health and his death took place there on the 17th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Catherine Maunsell, of Wentworth House, Great Malvern, Worcester, was proved in London on the 27th ult., the executors appointed being the Rev. R. H. Maunsell, Lord Annaly, and Sir Richard Davies, Esq., the son-in-law. Her Ladyship married in 1808, and became a widow in 1843. Under the will of her late father, Richard Earl of Listowel, her Ladyship had a power of disposition and appointment over the sum of £7300, which she has apportioned between her sons and daughters, leaving to them also the property she held in her own right. To her daughter, Mary Grace Davies, she bequeaths the mansion and furniture of Wentworth House, and to her eldest son the head-rent and all other interests in and over Ryrey Long Walk, Galway.

The will of the Rev. Sir Thomas C. Miller, Bart., LL.B., late Vicar of Fetcham, Southampton, was proved in London on the 20th inst. personally, the executors appointed being Lady Miller (the relict) and Sir Charles H. Miller, Bart., the son. The testator succeeded to the title of his late Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., M.P., and had been the Vicar of Fetyle since 1826, of which living he was also patron, and died at the age of eighty-three. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1816, and married, in 1824, Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, who survives him, and by whom he leaves his heir. He has bequeathed to his relict, beyond her provision under marriage settlement, a further annuity of £200, together with a legacy of £1000. To each of his daughters he leaves a marriage portion or fortune of £4000: and to each of his younger sons £3000, appointing his eldest son, the present Baronet, residuary legatee.

The will of Major-General Richard Hardinge, K.H., formerly residing at Norfolk-crescent, but late of Pyle Hill, Surrey, and who died in London on the 16th inst. by the executors and trustees, Philip O. Papillon, Esq., M.P., the nephew, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hardinge (of the Rifle Brigade) and Captain Edward Hardinge, R.N., the sons of the testator. The personality was sworn under £30,000. The testator was a distinguished officer of the Royal Artillery, and served with distinction in the memorable battle at Waterloo. The will bears date 1860, and there are two codicils appended to the present year. After making several specific and pecuniary bequests to his family, including a sum of £5000 to his son Charles, he leaves his plate, furniture, carriages, &c., he bequeaths to her a life interest over the rest of his property, which upon her decease is to be divided amongst their children.

The public annuity and pension list naturally changes more or less with every year. The pensions on the civil list recently stood for the year ending with March, 1864, introduce for the first time the names of the Prince and Princess of Wales for their respective annuities of £40,000 and £10,000 a year. The other Royal annuities remain the same as before; for the house of Cambridge, £24,000; the Princesses of Prussia, £8000; Duchess of Kent, £4000. The perpetual pensions, of course, remain the same, the heirs of William Pitt succeeding the list with their £4000 a year, to end as long as time and the Treasury shall last. The grant to the Canning family disappears from the list; and so does the retiring pension of Lord Lyndhurst; but there still remain four English ex-Chancellors receiving their £5000 a year; and there are two Irish ex-Chancellors, four English retired Judges, and a Vice-Chancellor. A retired Irish Judge, Mr. Justice Crampton, has place in the list no more; but fate still spares the housemaid of the Irish House of Lords to receive her pension. From the list of retired county court Judges Mr. R. Cooke disappears; but two new names are added, Mr. Serjeant Manning and Mr. W. Walker. The diplomatic pension list has received two new names, Sir J. Hodson and Mr. Christie. The compensation annuities make a long list. Prominent in it by magnitude of amount stands one Poor receiving £1700 a year, as formerly chief clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench: and another £4000 as once registrar of the Irish Chancery; and there is a pensioner with £4028 a year, as formerly Clerk of the Hanaper, and £7342 a year as once Patentee of Bankruptcy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. A.—You should apply to a dealer in Oriental stationery. We have no knowledge of the names of such articles.

MATTER OF HONOUR.—No. 9 has come point short it, and shall appear; the rest are much below our standard.

J. B. EVANS (Aberdare).—The key-move to Mr. Wilkinson's Problem, in our notice to correspondents the week before last is—2 to K Kt 4th; if Black, in reply, play 1. P to Q 4th, he then follows 2. P to Q B 3rd, 3. K to Q B 4th, &c. If he play 1. K to K 5th, 2. Q takes K P (ch), 3. Q takes K P (ch), 4. B to B 8th, and mates next move.

SCRUTINIER.—Your Problem is very ingenious, but the solution is too complicated, no longer exists. But, as when the Problem was received does, "Her nahm now cronic another bein," so from this defunct publication another, greater "in admiration" than itself, will arise, and, we hope, soon. The merits of your Problem will not, however, be overlooked, if timely forwarded, as we shall require such, to dedicated solely to Chess, but is intended to take a wider range, and treat on Literature, Science, and Art generally, as well as Chess.

G. S., Fife and Perthshire.—Your Problem is very good, but there is a defence by which the English amateur, M'Donnell, is one played by him.

The Chess Tournament will be solved in due course as it progress. Try it again, and if you cannot succeed, we will give you the solution.

CURRAN.—The "New Code" of Chess Laws is stolen bodily, with the exception of some trifling and unnecessary alterations, from the Code of Laws drawn up by Staunton. It is of no authority in this or any other country. In relation to its crowning monstrosity, the "Touch-and-Move" Law, it is simply a retrograde movement. Under the Old Code, the word *Touch*, implied necessitating a serious exercise of the field, should become a second King, and that the latter should be compelled to move it. Both words are now obsolete, and the Old Code altered. Absurd as this regulation may seem, it is absolute wisdom compared to the innovation which occasioned it.

Solutions of Problems No. 1068, by Alphonso, Ebenezer, F. F., Sigma, Surface, Boston Shore; C., Yellowhammer, Ignoramus, Ajax, Ajax, Ajax

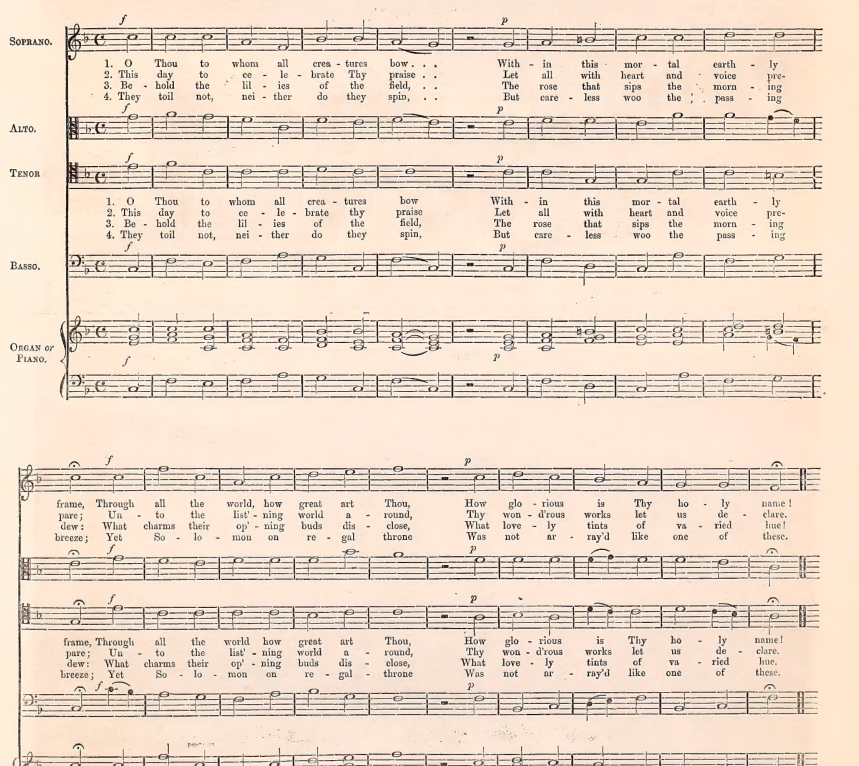
CHORALE.

COMPOSED BY H.R.H. THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT,

AND

Published by Permission of her Majesty the Queen.

Sung on the Anniversary of H.R.H.'s Birthday, 26th August 1864, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.



I.

O Thou to whom all creatures bow
Within this mortal earthly frame,
Through all the world, how great art Thou,
How glorious is Thy holy name!

II.

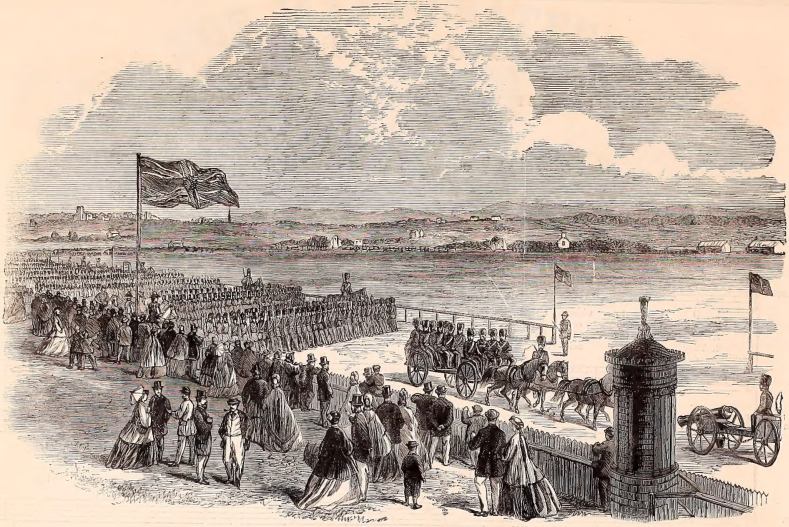
This day to celebrate Thy praise
Let all with heart and voice prepare;
Unto the list'ning world around,
Thy wond'rous works let us declare.

III.

Behold the lilies of the field,
The rose that sips the morning dew:
What charms their op'ning buds disclose,
What lovely tints of varied hue!

IV.

They toil not, neither do they spin,
But careless woo the passing breeze;
Yet Solomon on regal throne
Was not array'd like one of these.



REVIEW OF THE LIVERPOOL VOLUNTEER CORPS ON THE RACECOURSE AT AINTREE: THE MARCHING PAST.

rapid charge, which threw some of the corps into disorder. At the close of the review Colonel M'Murdo addressed the officers and men assembled, praising their general appearance and the manner in which the evolutions had been performed. He took occasion, by the way, to announce his own approaching retirement from the office of Inspector-General of Volunteers. We believe that the volunteer corps, all over England, have a high esteem for Colonel M'Murdo. A subscription has been opened, it appears, to make up the loss he lately suffered by the burning of his private house.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: THE WESTERN END OF LOCH MUICK.—SEE PAGE 216.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1276.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY UTTERANCES.

WE believe it was the *Times* which christened speeches delivered by members of the Legislature during the recess "extra-Parliamentary utterances." Whether the name was the happiest that could have been hit upon, it is hardly worth while to discuss. The readers of this Journal need not be reminded that its usual heading for the same class of matter has long been "Members out of Parliament." Either title, however, conveniently enough describes a sort of loose, nebulous, irregular political influence which is growing into more importance every year, which Cabinet Ministers, not excepting Premiers, find it necessary to wield, and which is gradually assuming form as a supplemental political institution. Like most other portions of the machinery by means of which the people of this country ascertain the wants and express the will of that mysterious and invisible potentate, the British public, it has grown up out of occasion. It was never planned. It was not called into being



FREE OPENING OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

to give additional symmetry or logical consistence to our Constitution. It simply happened at the bidding of necessity. It was found useful. It discharged a function. Political men made it available to political uses. Party leaders, driven to straits, saw how it might be converted into a useful weapon. And now, at last, the unenfranchised, as well as the electors, local magnates, Parliamentary representatives, officials, expectants, the chiefs of her Majesty's Opposition, and the ablest and most conspicuous members of her Majesty's Government look upon "extra-Parliamentary influences" as among the agencies indispensable to successful public life in the United Kingdom.

As we have fairly entered upon the season during which this kind of political mechanism is put in action, and as all recent appearances betoken that it will be vigorously plied this year with a view to the general election due next summer, we shall perhaps render some of our readers a timely service by calling their attention to the part which is usually played in the drama of politics by "extra-Parliamentary utterances." Speaking generally, they answer the purpose of oiling the machinery and preventing too great a generation of heat at its main bearings. Lubrication is their specialty—they do, or may, effect other results more or less useful, but only episodically and by-the-by. But, although lubrication is the primary object of all "extra-Parliamentary utterances," there is considerable variety in the methods of attaining it. The propriety of the process depends, to no trifling extent, upon a strict correspondence between the tone and character of the speech uttered and the position and responsibility of the person by whom it is spoken. On this occasion also has to be taken into account, whether it be festive, social, or purely political in its nature. This being premised, we hope we are not over sanguine in our expectation that the few observations which follow will suffice to impress the minds of our readers with a considerably distinct notion of the manner in which important political ends are achieved by means of "extra-Parliamentary utterances."

Take, for instance, the speeches of Ministers. Time was when Cabinet Ministers deemed it a derogation from the dignity of their office to address any less grave and influential audience than Parliament itself. The First Lord, especially, shunned contact with promiscuous companies, and limited his public appearances, out of Parliament, to the Lord Mayor's feast, at Guildhall, in November. Nowadays, all senseless deference to official etiquette is set aside, and, as a matter of course, the public expect the subordinate members of the Administration to address it once at least during the recess, but looks for a speech or two from each of the Cabinet Ministers. Those high functionaries, therefore, who do not fulfil this expectation, although they cannot be charged in consequence with neglecting the duties of their office, unquestionably leave unused a very delicate, a very penetrating, and a very remunerative element of political influence. It is a natural but, nevertheless, a decided mistake to suppose that an out-of-Session speech from a high officer of State should disclose some important information, or announce some great political principle, or, at any rate, explain and vindicate some leading measure of the Government or course of policy it has thought fit to pursue. All that is best done in Parliament. Out of it Premiers and Secretaries of State are most successful when they can say nothings with most grace, tact, and good humour. Platitudes which nobody will dispute, done up in compact, epigrammatic, and easily remembrable terms, and illustrations drawn from sources most familiar to the audience made lively by appropriate establishment and local colouring, are infinitely preferable in this sphere of activity to profound disquisitions, irresistible arguments, or eloquent oratory. People care a great deal more to see a conspicuous representative of the Government than to hear wisdom from his lips. His position, his character, and especially when it is a cheerful presence, neutralises, as by magic, a large accumulation of political bile, and infuses wondrous spirit into sympathising partisanship. A good joke, a pat allusion, a happy metaphor, a sprinkling of sparkling nonsense, when uttered by a Minister, and especially by a Prime Minister, is a sort of holiday audience during the recess, are like drops of oil in the joints of a creaking engine. They remove the unpleasant effects of political friction, and their influence upon the public temper, and, in some degree, upon the public will, is far more likely to be under than over estimated.

Turn now from Government to the leaders of Opposition. The general effect of their "extra-Parliamentary utterances" is the same, although it is reached by a very different process. It is distasteful, of course, to be grieved and indignant over the palpable misdirection of public affairs; and if they do not show the precise changes by which matters would be mended—about which the most experienced will be as reticent as possible—they must be hypercritical upon what has been done, and signally, but in glowing language, upon what would have been done if they had been on the Treasury bench. Sometimes, indeed, an opportunity presents itself of giving a cue to the policy likely to be pressed upon Parliament next Session with all the vigour and weight of party; but this does not invariably happen, nor when it does is it always made available. The real aim of such speeches, and the practical result which they produce, is to keep the political minority in good heart and humour. They always leave upon the minds of those who listen to them a reverential regard for "our glorious Constitution;" they usually magnify "the wisdom of Parliament;" they dwell more or less eloquently upon the immensity of the country's resources, and they predict with cheerful confidence the speedy rectification, through the influence of their counsels, of what is wrong. The minority hear, applaud, are soothed. Such dissatisfaction as they feel has been fairly and well expressed. Nobody desires that dissatisfaction should ferment into disaffection; nor is there the smallest probability that it will, so long as it is shaken up in the sunlight of political freedom and winnowed by the breath of public discussion.

There are some members of the Legislature—there always have been—whom the public expect to hear betwixt the prorogation of one Session and the commencement of another, simply because they are considered to be worth hearing. Common fame has given them a status before the public. They are known to have a subject upon which they have something to say, or else to say with more savour than most men what they think upon things in general. It would be invidious to name individuals, especially as the class to which they belong is a very limited one. Their reputation is their passport to favour. It is, if we may so say, the property of the country, and the country is proud of it. Their "extra-Parliamentary utterances," no matter on what topic—political, commercial, social, moral, or ecclesiastical—not only command public attention but are believed to repay it. It may be all fancy, but it is a fancy connected with illustrious and memorable antecedents. And so the bare fact that any one of these men thinks it worth his while to address the public at large is persuade the public that it is worth their while to listen. The general effect is satisfaction, not necessarily with what has been said, not always with the manner of saying it, but with the fact that So-and-so has spoken. It soothes the national vanity; it helps to keep John Bull in good humour; it furnishes a genial influence over the irritable excitement of his political temper; in a word, it gives him a sense of gratification in the consciousness that the client does honour to his patron.

The vast majority of "extra-Parliamentary utterances," of course, primarily and directly subserve a local purpose only. They are given in discharge of some customary obligation, or they shed a lustre over some annual gathering, or are an offering in aid of some meritorious institution, or settle accounts between constituents and representatives. But they have a secondary influence, which is rather national than local. They put a garnish of courtesy and good humour about whatever may chance to be, for the passing time, the *pièce de résistance* of politics. They familiarise Englishmen of all grades with the fact that political differences and political differences can very properly go together; and, for the most part, they take the edge off the acerbities of party.

Such is the not unimportant part which is played by "extra-Parliamentary utterances" in the political life of this nation. We see no reason why anything should be said to notice of "Members out of Parliament," we have ventured to bespeak due favour in their behalf by this introduction. Our readers will see that speeches delivered out of Parliament are to be judged of by far other criteria than those which are properly applied to those delivered in Parliament. We are not, inasmuch as the general purpose they have to answer is to remonstrate kindly feeling and to correct acidities of party temper, we shall hardly err in anticipating that they will henceforth, as formerly, be accepted in an indulgent and conciliatory spirit.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

FRIDAY week being the birthday of the Prince Consort, the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, of which his Royal Highness was the founder, were opened to the public for the first time free of charge, and a vast concourse of people availed themselves of the privilege in the course of the day. The Prince of Wales was one of the scene on our front page. On a recent visit of the Queen to the gardens her Majesty, through Colonel Grey, was pleased to express to the council the gratification she had received from witnessing the improvements then in progress, which she thought when completed would go far towards realising the views of Mr. Loudon, and would conduce much to the success which he anticipated for the society when he inaugurated its establishment in South Audley-street. Her Majesty at the same time intimated that, considering the interest his Royal Highness always took in these gardens, and how much the council owed to his active services and assistance, it would be exceedingly gratifying to her if the council should resolve to confer the honour of naming the gardens after his society as a holiday, and that free admission to the gardens should be allowed for the public. The council, desirous to give the deepest sense of the obligation of the society to the Prince Consort, at once adopted the Queen's suggestion, so that in future, as on this occasion, the money of his Royal Highness will be identified with a popular fête. The council, in signifying the great pleasure they had in giving effect to her Majesty's wishes, felt that regret that they did not see in the hope of assisting in bringing to the mind of the present and future generations the virtues of the Prince and his great services, especially to the working classes, and they assured her Majesty that they would endeavour to offer a hearty welcome to all who might visit the gardens on the occasion. The proceedings were thrown open at ten o'clock; but long before that hour great numbers of persons had assembled at the gates, the early comers reminding one of the crowds that used to besiege the approaches to the Exhibition of 1862 in its earlier days. The gardens continued open until seven in the evening, and it was estimated that not less than 120,000 people visited them in the course of the day. There were three places of entrance. The weather was delightfully fine, and the vast crowd, composed of all classes, but especially of the middle and lower, with a large proportion of children, appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves and to appreciate her Majesty's condescension. The conservatory, orchid-houses, the arcades, and the maze were all open to the visitors, and the military band of the Marines played during the day. No tickets were issued, and scarcely any restriction was placed upon the visitors. The people

a sharp fight the latter was routed, leaving 300 prisoners. In having subsequently been ascertained that heavy reinforcements had reached General Early, and that the Confederates were manœuvring to get in the Federal rear, General Sheridan fell back from Strasburg to Berryville. While the retrograde movement was being executed, Sheridan's rear-guard was overtaken near Winchester by the Confederate advance, under Breckenridge, and suffered severely.

There was a rumour in New York on the 26th that Sheridan had met with a disaster at the hands of the Confederate General, and had been obliged to retreat to Harper's Ferry.

Despatches from Admiral Farragut's fleet confirm the Confederate accounts of the operations at Mobile. The squadron passed Forts Gaines and Morgan under full steam, giving and receiving a terrible fire. The Federal loss during the whole engagement amounted to about 250 men, including the crew of the monitor Tecumseh, which was instantaneously sunk by the explosion of a torpedo. Admiral Buchanan and Admiral Farragut, and the garrison had unconditionally surrendered. Gaines to the Federals, who were preparing to invest Fort Morgan, which they had already begun to shell from two mortar-vessels. The garrison of Fort Morgan made no demonstrations and manifested a determination to hold out to the last. The fort is known to be well garrisoned and provisioned. A body of Federal troops was also said to be advancing from Pensacola in order to attack Mobile. Confederate accounts continue to regard the surrender of Fort Gaines as an act of treachery. The Mobile *Register* of the 20th ult. states that General Maury has ordered non-combatants to leave that city. The *Register* says:—"There is no thought of surrendering the city, nor any belief that it can be taken."

Advices from General Sherman's army to the 17th ult. report that the Confederates are vigorously opposing the advance of the Federal communications. On the evening of the 14th ult. General Wheeler, with 1700 cavalry, demolished the entrenchments of Dalton. The Commandant, Colonel Sheldon, whose force amounted to only 800 men, refused to yield the position, and maintained a stout resistance until the following morning, when Federal reinforcements arrived, and the Confederates were driven off. It is reported that a severe engagement occurred at Graysville, eighteen miles from Atlanta, between Wheeler's command and the Federal forces under General Steadman. The result is not stated. General Steadman was severely wounded, and Colonel Straight, of the 51st Indiana, was killed. Colonel Wheeler then had gone to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. General Sherman was rapidly completing the defences for the bombardment of Atlanta. Hood still maintained a bold front, and there were many indications that a desperate battle was impending. He is known to have received heavy reinforcements.

The *Richmond Sentinel* states that Chalmers achieved a victory over the Federals at Abberville, Mississippi, on the 14th ult., inflicting on them severe loss.

Hostilities by the Indians in the north-west have been renewed. Many of the settlers in Kansas have been murdered, their houses and crops burned, and their cattle stolen. The inhabitants generally are fleeing to the towns for protection.

Generals Blunt and Blazery, commanding on the border, are organising a large military force to pursue and attack the Indians.

The Peace Democrats had a convention at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th, in which they went in for a peace platform for the presidency, and for an armistice. The telegrams state, but without giving any authority, that a design for a peace meeting ground, the *New York Herald* urges that commissioners should be sent to Richmond in order to propose an armistice for six months and the convention of a convention from all the States, with a view to the means of obtaining peace. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, however, in a different strain. He states that the feeling in the Northern public was ever one jot more confident of final success, or more determined to persevere, than it is at this moment, and the event of the campaign, though they have had to mourn for many a people hoped for at the outset, have certainly not been such, so far, as to cause any despondency."

On the evening of the 22nd ult. gold was quoted at 256½.

The Confederate cruiser Florida has been taken in a harbour among Federal shipping, having burned more than fifty merchantmen and fishing-vessels off New York and the coast of the Northern States. She arrived recently at Hampton Roads, and was ordered to Newport, by Admiral Hope. The following is her description, published in the New York *Herald*:—

The privateer Tallahassee is an iron steamer, painted white, with two smokestacks, one abaft the other, about in length, 210; beam, 30; and some nine feet of water. Her hull is marked "Tallahassee, of London, 184—." Engines by J. and W. Dudgeon, London. She has two coal-pits, very rugged, mounts three guns—one small one on the topgallant forecastle, a long 32-pounder amidships, and a 20-under aft. She carries a crew of 120 men. Her crew consists of about 120 persons, including the officers. Men of all nationalities are represented on board, most of them are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago, without having been seen by any Federal fleet or blockaders. She has a quantity of cotton on board to protect her boilers, and there are four thousand bales of cotton on deck to be used in like manner. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C.S.N. The surgeon, Shoppardson, says he was one of Mosby's Rangers, and was a Mr. Hall in command. The crew are dressed in rags and tatters. Some of them wear their pistols tied to them with Manilla rope yarn. They are a hard-looking set.

The opening of the fifth Congress of Jurisconsults, at Brunswick, took place a few days ago, when 900 members were present.

The Government of Morocco has decided that widows who pay taxes have a right to vote in municipal elections.

The difficulties which had arisen between Turkey and Montenegro in reference to the frontier have been satisfactorily arranged by a mixed commission.

An Indian telegram states that Sir Charles Trevelyan recommends the introduction of the securities into that country on a large border for coin. The submarine cable in the Persian Gulf is broken.

According to an official document published in Berlin, the value of printed books exported in the seven months ended in July was £218,850, being an increase on the previous year.

A decree promulgating the rural law in the Danubian Principalities has been published. Compulsory labour is abolished. The peasants can become landed proprietors by the payment of a moderate rent to the landowners.

The King of Spain gave a costly emerald necklace to the Empress Eugénie before leaving Paris, and the Emperor gave the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Marquis de Santa Cruz and the Count de Montemuros, in attendance on the King.

The city of Mecca is being ravaged by typhus fever, carried there by the pilgrims who had come to visit the tomb of Mahomet. The Governor-General of the province has left the city, with the authorities and principal inhabitants, and taken refuge in the mountains.

The hopes lately entertained of the re-establishment of peace amongst the South American republics have been destroyed by a letter from Lisbon, in anticipation of the mail, announces from Buenos Ayres, under the date of July 20, that the negotiations for peace had failed, unexpectedly, and that hostilities have recommenced.

Some communications have passed between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets upon the expressed desire of the former to enter the German Customs Union. The Prussian King and Ministry intimated his readiness to negotiate with this object. It is accomplishable if all the members of the Union consider it a matter of trade.

We learn from the Paris journals that M. Lemmens and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington made a short sojourn in that city on their way from Germany to England, Mdme. Sherrington being engaged for the Norwich and Birmingham festivals. In Paris they were hosts one evening at Rossini's, and on the following day at a private concert given by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington at the rooms of Messrs. Cavaillé-Coll and Company, the eminent organ-builders, Mdme. Sherrington's fame had not been previously known in Paris to any distinction, achieved a most brilliant success. The leading journals are unanimous in their praises of her beautiful singing, and they mention that the concert was most warm in his expressions of admiration and pleasure. One of the papers—"Meyerbeer had heard of Mdme. Lemmens, and intended to give her a part in one of his works; but this intention was frustrated by his lamented death. It is reported that an engagement for the Théâtre Italien has been offered her by M. Bagier. This would be a great acquisition to the company—"Meyerbeer had heard of Mdme. Lemmens, and intended to give her a part in one of his works; but this intention was frustrated by his lamented death. It is reported that an engagement for the Théâtre Italien has been offered her by M. Bagier. This would be a great acquisition to the company, and the greater because in that case we should also possess the distinguished serpentist, Mdme. Sherrington. We trust that this piece of information is not correct; for Mdme. Sherrington could be as great a loss to our public as she would be a gain to the Parisian; and we have heard, moreover, that she has been engaged, by the new English Opera Association, as the prima donna of the company now in course of being formed, and with which Covent Garden Theatre is about to be opened in October.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The installation of Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, in the deanery of Lincoln, took place yesterday week.

The pews in Stoke-by-Nayland parish church are about to be replaced with suitable benches at the cost of Sir Charles Rowley, Bart.

The Rev. E. H. Hill, Head Master of Beaumaris Grammar-school, has been appointed Head Master of Brighton College School.

The new church of St. Peter, Arthington, was consecrated on the 17th inst., by the Archbishop of York, with the usual choral service.

The foundation-stone of the new national schools at Bodmin was laid recently by Mrs. Agar-Robartes, wife of the member for East Cornwall, on a site given by Lord Robartes.

On Thursday week there was a special service held in the fine old Saxon church of Bromsberrow, Gloucestershire, on the completion of some what extensive work of restoration and improvement.

The new Church of St. Mary, at Redhill, built on a site of land presented by Mr. H. Ford, was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury for divine service.

The Bishop of Ely laid the foundation-stone of a church at Friday Bridge on Thursday week. Friday Bridge—or Benuford, as it is sometimes called—has within the last few years been separated from the parish of Elm, and a separate living has been constituted.

On Wednesday the Rev. William Conway, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Guernsey, who has been nominated by Lord Palmerston on the part of the Crown to the canon residentiary in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Scott, and by the death of the Rev. Dr. William Cureton, was installed in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

About sixty of the South African clergy—almost all in the Diocese of Cape Town and Kaffraria—have addressed a memorial addressed to their Metropolitan and to the Bishops of South Africa, in which they enter a solemn protest against Dr. Colenso's recent appointment, declare that they cannot recognise him as a Bishop of their Church or hold communion with him should he attempt to exercise episcopal functions.

The following are the gentlemen appointed by the Bishop of London to preach at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the month of September:—1st, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 4th, the Rev. Benjamin Smith, Rector of Bethnal-green; 11th, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Spitalfields; 18th, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Rector of St. Augustine's, Watling-street; 25th, the Rev. William Gilson Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The *Guardian* records the following testimonials to clergymen:—The Rev. Dr. Hessey, Rector of St. Augustine Catholical, Montreal—a silver salver, with a purse of gold, from the congregation, on leaving for England. The Rev. Alfred Gresley—a set of "Gresley's Testament" (four vols.), from the Bible class. A gold watch was at the same time presented by the congregation to Mr. Thomas Bulley. The Rev. W. Elliot, M.A., on his giving up the sole charge of Chetwynd, near Newport, Salop—a handsome silver salver and tea-urn, from the parishioners. The Rev. Charles Bagot Smith, with a gold pencil-case from the children of the parish school. The Rev. Thomas Wood—a testimonial from the Sunday-school children of the parish of Sevenoaks, from the Rector, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. Andrew, on his resigning the curacy of that parish, and sidesmen, with plate, from the Young Men's Christian Association in Sligo.

A memorial window, by Ballantine of Edinburgh, to Dr. Lauder, late Professor of Church History in connection with the Free Church of Christ, Hereford, and St. Asaph, has been erected in the east cloister of the cathedral. The subject of the window consists of the Crucifixion. The window has been erected in St. Catherine's Church, Edge-hill, Liverpool, by the Rev. Richard Parkinson, D.D., Principal of St. Catherine's College, whose expense the church had been built. The venerable old Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, has been restored under Sir Gilbert Scott. The architect has the services of memorial stained glass, in one of the Early Pointed lights on the north side. The subject is the Resurrection, and the figure of the Saviour is of considerable size. Mary Lamb (which is in the midst of the Thrones shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." This window has been erected to the memory of the late Mary Ann Pierce (formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards) of Lechlade House, Fordingbridge, by his widow and children.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Anthony Oxenden and Rev. J. C. B. Riddell to be Honorary Canons in Canterbury Cathedral. Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, to be Dean of Chichester. Rev. Dr. Pott, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, to be Archdeacon of Winchester. Rev. Dr. Kennaway, Rector of Buckland to Hawkeridge, Wilts. *Curacies:* Rev. W. Baird to St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. Rev. J. Rice (Vicar of the 3rd Dragoon Guards) to Farlsham House, Fordingbridge, by his widow and children.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Ashton Oxenden and Rev. J. C. B. Riddell to be Honorary Canons in Canterbury Cathedral. Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, to be Dean of Chichester. Rev. Dr. Pott, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, to be Archdeacon of Winchester. Rev. Dr. Kennaway, Rector of Buckland to Hawkeridge, Wilts. *Curacies:* Rev. W. Baird to St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. Rev. J. Rice (Vicar of the 3rd Dragoon Guards) to A. Dunn to Sevenoaks; Rev. C. P. Hutchinson to Folkestone; Rev. J. S. Norris, Rector of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Packington; Rev. C. Dodgson, Curate, to the Parish Church, Brighton. Rev. C. G. Lane to be Chaplain and Librarian to Earl Brownlow, Ashridge.—*Guardian.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public under special regulations.

A sun-fish, 5 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, was caught on Thursday week at Weymouth, and exhibited in the fish-market on the quay.

A fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Gardiner and Co., clothiers, of Broad-street, Bristol, yesterday week, and damage to the extent of £10,000 was done.

Her Majesty has approved of Don José Sanchez Bazan as Consul, and Don Antonio Cheron as Vice-Consul, at Glasgow for the Queen of Spain.

An unofficial trial-trip of the Scorpion, one of the Birkenhead ram, was made on Tuesday. The vessel steamed seven knots for an hour. She answered her helm splendidly.

The Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., died on Monday, the Chairman, referring to the calendar, said there were twenty prisoners, of whom eleven were charged with felonies. Only seven were well educated.

The Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., died on Monday. On Tuesday installed as Precenter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The ceremony was performed by the Dean.

The private view of this year's exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists will be opened to-morrow, and the pictures are, on the whole, the finest collection this society has exhibited.

It is now ascertained that 150 persons were injured during the late fatal railway accident at Bromsgrove, of which five were Protestants and four Roman Catholics.

The Rev. James Hannay, the first Mayor of Devonport, and the lord of the manor, has recently presented to the Corporation a handsome gold chain of office, worth a hundred guineas.

The number of deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 27 were 919, and the deaths were 916, in a population of 254,898 (in 1861). The number of births registered during the week has been furnished by the Registrar-General of Ireland.

The Metropolitan Free and Welsh railway system—the Mid-Wales Railway from Llanidloes to Brecon—was opened for traffic on Tuesday. On the occasion a dinner was celebrated by a dinner at Brecon, presided over by Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P., the chairman of the company. The dinner was held in a large tent.

Yesterday week the son of Colonel Manre, of Maidstone, nine years of age, was bathing at Herne Bay and saw a man drowning. The boy at once swam to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing the man to land, and both would have been involved in the same destruction had not the child been a powerful swimmer. The man, who is a coastguard at Herne, is recovering cautiously, he accidentally seized him by the arm and dragged him down.

The Bishop of Edinburgh has written to the Rev. Dr. Schofield, of Large, has left the following legacies:—To the Large Free Church, £1000; to the Large Free Church Sabbath-school, £100; to the Courses, £1000; to the same (the interest to be applied to the Sustentation Fund), £1000; to the same (the interest to be applied to the maintenance of the widows of the ministers), £1000; to the missionary schemes of the Free Church, £1000; to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, £1000.—*Scotsman.*

Baron Marochetti visited Barnsley, yesterday week, for the purpose of arranging the site on which to place his bronze statue of the late Mr. Joseph Locke, engineer. The place selected is Locke Park, some little time since presented to the inhabitants by Mrs. Locke, in remembrance of her husband's early connection with the town and the deep interest he took in all that related to its progress and prosperity. It is expected that this statue, which will be on a granite pedestal, will be fixed in about a month.

On Thursday week a working men's club, provided with accommodation similar to the aristocratic clubhouses in London, was opened at Birmingham. The building contains a lecture-room, capable of seating 500 people; a reading-room, another room which answers for both committee-room and class-room, a commodious kitchen in which meals are provided for the members daily, a sleeping-room, and a bar. Attached to the building are grounds containing a gymnasium and a quoit-ground, skittle-alley, and a bowling-gallery.

The inmates of the Philanthropic Society's Farm-School, Redhill, celebrated their annual harvest-home on Wednesday. Among the amusements were hurdle-racing, long and high jumping, flat-racing, balancing, and climbing. The day proceeding was wound up with a supper. Many visitors were present. Since the establishment of this school 1437 boys have been admitted, and of these 702 have emigrated. We think these an illustration of this festival next week.

The first Manchester Athletic Festival was held at Old Trafford on Saturday. The committee presented a very good programme, and a large attendance from almost all parts of the north of England, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The committee of this festival hold a second, to be commenced on the 14th inst., which promises to be even more successful. They were distributed as follow:—For mounted proficiency, Mr. C. Bentley, Liverpool; for pedestrian proficiency, Mr. Thomas Hall, E. Worthington, Northenden, gold medal. The champion gold medal was awarded to Mr. Thomas Hall, of Waterloo, Lancashire.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon at the consecration of the new Church of Doncaster, on Tuesday. The church was built in 1847, but hitherto has been burdened by a debt, which, through the exertions of the Rev. J. Hall, the Rev. Bishop Suttery and his congregation. At the conclusion of the services in the morning the Archbishop preached in the large wooden shed, which some 3000 ladies and gentlemen were present, including a considerable number of clergymen. Bishop Suttery presided, and the Archbishop of York, the Archbishops and the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The council of the Hartley Institution, at Southampton, received last week the estimates of the proposed new hall to be used by the gentlemen after whom the institution is named. This residue consists of £3000 left by the late Mr. Hartley, and some private subscriptions, and also of the sum of Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, George I., and George III., also a silver medal of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Portugal, coined in 1779; a silver groat when George III. recovered from madness; several watches, one an old fusee, very thick, the internal works of which are covered over with gold. There is also a Pench assignat of June, 1790, and a pamphlet containing a letter from Lord George Bentinck to Lord Worsley, explaining a publican in a Westminster election and not paying the Income-tax, dated 1852.

Saturday being the last day of the Llandudno Eisteddfod, the proceedings were brought to a close by the finals in the competitions at the St. George's Hall, for the purpose of hearing a report of the council's proceedings and to elect a new chair for the election of the next bard. On the evening year, The report was read, and, the new council having been elected, with the exception of a few of the old ones, Mr. Roberts, of Aberystwith (where next year's Eisteddfod is to be held), the meeting terminated. The prizes for the best singing with the usual accompaniments of bardic titles were conferred upon those whom it had been decided had shown themselves worthy of the honour. The competitions for instrumental music then commenced in the large pavilion, where there was a large audience assembled. The first prize, £10 10s., was isolated at a quarter to one day, and was presented by the conductor, the Rev. R. Stephens, with an address, in which it was said he was the son of the noble stock of Sir Griffith Llwyd, of Tre Garnedd, who was knighted by Edward I. for bringing the news of the birth of the King's son, Edward of Carnarvon. At the conclusion of the chairman's address three hearty cheers were given for the prize winner, who then played the "Ash Grove" on the harp, the bards delivered poetical addresses, and the adjudication of prizes was proceeded with, the first prize for playing, as before, alternately on vocal and instrumental music. The prize for the best essay on "Female Education" was awarded to the author of the essay signed "Rome" and "Gomer yr Alll." The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. The proceedings of the Eisteddfod closed with a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the evening.

OPENING OF THE AMSTERDAM CRYSTAL PALACE.

The fashion set by England, in 1851, of erecting a Crystal Palace, in which to exhibit the products of art and industry, has of late been so fashionably followed by Holland, a country whose inhabitants, while commercially and industrially among the foremost nations, have been slow in adopting any of the developments of enterprise in foreign lands. An Amsterdam Crystal Palace was commenced in 1858, and if time could be held as the criterion of perfection, this structure would be a model handsome and most finished, as it is the most costly, building of the kind in the world. In this case, what appears to be, is according to the opinion of many competent judges of all nations. The original projectors of the company, whose directors now the Government no thanks whatever for any assistance or facilities it has afforded them. The company's original capital was one million florins, subsequently increased to a million and a half, guilders, or £125,000. From a variety of causes, the directors have had to encounter many difficulties, and consequently an augmenting out their plans; but at length they have overcome their difficulties, and on the 15th of August, 1864, the Crystal Palace was opened under the presidency of the amiable and aged Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, in the presence of about seven thousand spectators. After the preliminary ceremonies and speeches, of which we will only select a few (to the exclusion even of the press) could hear a syllable, Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed, Meyerbeer's "Marche du Sacre" admirably appropriate for the occasion, were given with glorious effect. In the evening a selection of vocal and instrumental concert in the transept closed the festivities of a day which will long be a memorable one to the citizens of Amsterdam.

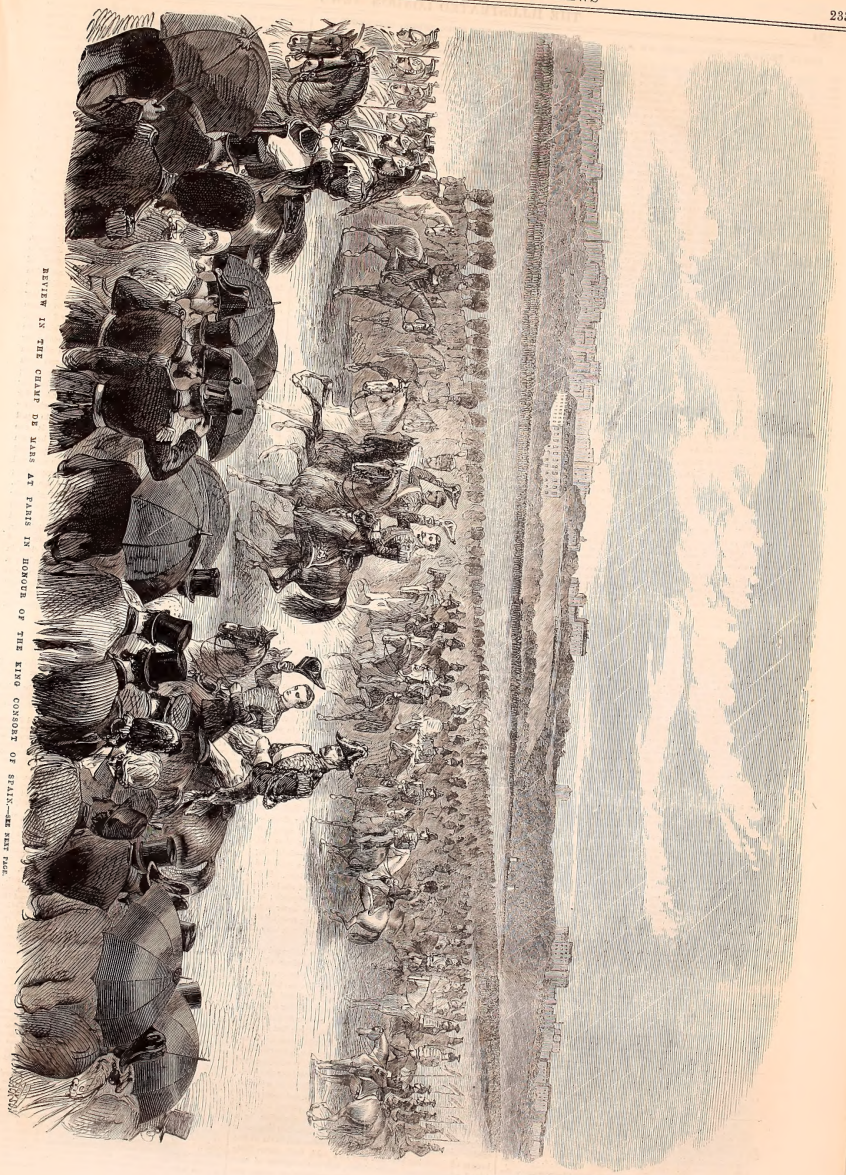
The palace is a magnificent development of the Byzantine style of architecture, and was built under the superintendence of M. Rauhenen, the Netherlands Sir Joseph Paxton. Its entire length is 420 ft.; its breadth, 282 ft.; the ground floor is roofed in by a beautiful central window as each end, surmounted by the arms, carved in stone, of Amsterdam, Holland, and the 24 ft. in width. There are three entrances—the grand entrance in front, and one at each end—all of which are approached by broad and lofty flights of steps, from which the accompanying View is taken, is 380 ft. in length; its breadth, 100 ft.; its width, 70 ft.; and its height, 180 ft. It is surrounded by a very handsome gallery projected 20 ft. from the wall, communicating with "the large hall" by eight staircases, and supported by Ionic columns. Above the gallery are handsome bronze crystal doors leading to balconies, from which very extensive view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The large hall, with its double galleries, surmounted by a very poetically conceived figure of Victory, is beautiful light and airy, so much so that it seems as if it were suspended above the building, rather than the forming a portion of it. All round the gallery, at a distance of 20 ft. from each other, are two smaller rows of iron columns, and the dome are two smaller rows—the whole lighting power of the building amounting to 6000 jets. When, on the night of the 15th, they were all lighted, the effect was more than beautiful, it was sublime. From the base of the arched roof were hung "the flags of all nations," which greatly contributed to the effective character of the scene. On each side of the transept are two "additional halls," each 150 ft. in length, 84 ft. in breadth, and 57 ft. in height, which are intended for concert purposes. On the occasion described they were the receptacles of "miniature exhibitions," consisting of very good paintings and articles of furniture, of silver-work and bronze, which excited great interest and admiration. At the eastern end of the transept is the orchestra, affording accommodation for a band of 400 persons. A series of refreshment-rooms, vestibules, and cellars complete the history of a building of which the people of Holland have just cause to be proud. For this special occasion an appropriately ornamented stand was erected opposite the throne for the reception of the Royal president, the directors, and municipal authorities. The greater part of the palace grounds are at present covered with hideous barrack buildings and cattle-pens; but, "fast" as the Dutchmen were, even they could not manage to build their capital in a day; so we may hope that ere long, under the auspicious guarantee of Dutchess, who certainly are not "fast," will one day behold the grounds of their Crystal Palace laid out in a reality as beautifully as they are in the official plans and estimates.

But now that the good citizens of Amsterdam at last have got their palace, "What will they do with it?" is the cry. It certainly a magnificent exhibition building; but Amsterdam is scarcely a city to attract exhibitors, and the Dutch Government, we fear, is too "penny-wise" to encourage them. Horticultural and floricultural shows may do now and then, but they will hardly pay; and for concerts, except when composed of military band music, it is utterly unfit.

We are happy to add that the King of the Netherlands has conferred on Dr. Surphuis, who has been to that undertaking what the good Prince Albert was to the Exhibition of 1851, the Order of the Netherlands Lion, by way of recognition of his meritorious and indefatigable exertions in securing for the capital of Holland this magnificent palace of art and industry.



OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT AMSTERDAM FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS AT PARIS IN HONOUR OF THE KING CONSORT OF SPAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS, AT PARIS.

WE present a view of the grand military spectacle in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, on Saturday, the 20th ult. It was beheld by an immense crowd of spectators assembled, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but on the heights of the Trocadero, and on every spot from which the field could be seen. Unfortunately, rain fell slightly a little after the display commenced, and came down heavily before the filing-off had terminated. The troops on the ground consisted of fifty-one battalions of the National Guard, twenty-one of the Imperial Guard, thirty-seven of the line, thirty-six squadrons of cavalry, eighteen batteries of artillery, with 108 guns, the pupils of the School of St. Cyr, a party of the wagon train, and pontooneers of the Grand—forming together an effective force of about 70,000 men. The National Guards and the infantry of the garrison of Paris were drawn up in lines on the left of the ground looking from the Ecole Militaire towards the river, and the cavalry on the opposite side. The artillery were at the end nearest the Pont d'Iena. The troops had taken up their position by half-past two, and at a little before three the Emperor and the King of Spain, both dressed as Generals of the respective services of the two countries, and the Prince Imperial in uniform, on horseback, preceded by a detachment of the Cent Gardes, entered the ground from the bridge, followed by a brilliant Staff, including several foreign officers, and the Spanish Generals Leymery and Joaquin Fitor. Shortly after, in an open carriage, came the Empress, who followed their Majesties along the line of troops, and then, alighting, took her place at the balcony of the Ecole. The Prince Imperial, mounted on his pony, passed along the lines a short distance in advance of the Imperial cortège. Their Majesties and the Prince were greeted with loud cheering along the whole line. In consequence of the rain, which began to grow heavier, the Emperor and the King rather curtailed their passage along the lines, and hastened to join at their station in front of the Ecole Militaire, in order that the troops might march past them. This military movement was effected in admirable regularity, both the National Guard and the troops cheering enthusiastically as they passed. Their Majesties afterwards entered a carriage, and, followed shortly after by that of the Empress and the Prince, returned to St. Cloud.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Denmark-hill, the wife of William Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at Brighton, Mrs. Giacometti, of a son.

On the 15th ult., at the Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, the wife of Henry S. King, of a daughter.

On June 16, at Valparaiso, the wife of Robert Bryce Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Heston Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, Mrs. Hailstone, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Robie Uniacke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 8th ult., at Pension Worley, Lucerne, Switzerland, the wife of Edmund Yates [sic], Esq., of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Sinodun, Berkshire, the wife of Henry Peake, Esq., of a daughter.

At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, of a daughter.

At Stanton Rectory, Soole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, of a son, stillborn.

At Cushendun, Belfast, the wife of the Hon. W. A. Annesley, Esq., of a son.

On July 24, at Callao, Peru, the wife of George Petrie, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th ult., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, S.W., Mrs. James M. Clarke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. P. Bennthwaite, B.A., Curate of Pickhaw, brother of the bride, the Rev. Charles James Eaton Smith, of Shrewsbury, M.A., and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Emily Anne, third daughter of J. E. Bonnthwaite, Esq., of Ormskirk.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Rector, the Rev. Challis Parsons, Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Emily Jane, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hovell, Esq., of Clapton, Middlesex.

On the 30th ult., at St. Catherine's Church, Ventnor, by the Rev. Canon Rev. L. W. Heath, George Philip, jun., Esq., of Liverpool, to Anna, daughter of the late Charles Brooke, Esq., of Leeds.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnaby, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa Julia, daughter of the late Sir W. Lucas Pennington, Bart., of Leicestershire.

At Ashby, Sussex, R. Romer, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, son of Mr. F. Romer, Batty, daughter of Mr. Mark Lemon.

At Bloomsbury, Cumberland, W. Hill, Esq., to Maria, daughter of Sir W. Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, Cumberland.

At Dublin, the Hon. F. G. Crofton, son of Lord and Lady Crofton, to Catherine, widow of J. Talbot, Esq., Mount Talbot, Roscommon.

On the 31st ult., at the parish church of St. Alphonge, Greenwich, Edward John Routh, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, son of the late Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B., Commissary-General to the Forces, to Hilda, eldest surviving daughter of Commander Wilson, R.N., Astronomer Royal. The marriage was solemnised by Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and by the Rev. W. A. Scarth, Vicar of Greenwich.

On the 23rd ult., at Newport, Isle of Wight, Harrison John Jull, Esq., late of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Emma, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Payne, Esq., niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Augustus Frederick Leroy, of Portsmouth, and granddaughter of Sir W. Lucas, Bart.

On the 24th ult., at Hever, by the Rev. H. Wilberforce Bazley, Harry Ware Bradner Bazley, of Carshalton, youngest son of the late Hon. Heath Bazley, of Sierra Leone, to Isabel, youngest daughter of Martin Blackmore, Esq., of Weald Cote, Shepherd's-bush.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Captain Burgoyne, R.N., son of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., to Evelyn Louisa, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir M. W. Walker, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Kirk Smeaton Rectory, Yorkshire, after three days' illness, the Rev. Thomas Usher, M.A., Vicar of Wragby, and for upwards of twenty years Rector of Kirk Smeaton, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 9th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Bentley-terrace, Nottingham, Benjamin, sixth son of the late David Deane, Esq., of Wood-street, Cheapside, aged 22 years and 3 months. Friends will please accept this intimation.

At Brockwood, Dunstable, Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart., aged 62.

At Paris, Mary Clementina, wife of the Marquis de Moncla, in her 33rd year.

At Wilderway, Claudleigh, Devon, the Earl of Mayo.

At Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Count Jean Marchisio, of Modena.

At Bromley, Northumberland-st., the Rev. Henry Hall, D.C.L., in his 83rd year.

At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, widow of the Hon. F. W. Primrose, brother of the Earl of Rosebery.

At Christchurch, Hants, Admiral Wm. C. Popham, son of the late Admiral Sir H. Popham, K.C.B., and M.P., in his 73rd year.

On the 25th ult., at Monmouth, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Henry Gough Bayley, formerly of the 84th Royal York Regiment.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

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For 1865

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected, at 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, at 4 A.M.	Maximum, at 2 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles per Hour.	Miles in each 24 hours.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles	Miles
24	29·660	53·8	87·2	52	67·2	S.W. NNW.	2·5	60·8
25	29·148	54·2	81·8	45	73·1	S.-W.-by-W.	7·8	189·0
26	29·231	52·2	84·6	49	67·9	W.-by-S.	5·0	120·4
27	29·293	54·6	89·5	49	68·9	S.W.	3·6	86·0
28	...	...	...	...	68·6	...	2·7	65·0
29	29·629	60·3	98·1	54	72·9	S.W.	7·8	187·0
30	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
31	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.S.W.	5·0	120·0
Aug. 1	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
2	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
3	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
4	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
5	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
6	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
7	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
8	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
9	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
10	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
11	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
12	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
13	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
14	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
15	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
16	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
17	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
18	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
19	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
20	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
21	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
22	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
23	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
24	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
25	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
26	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
27	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
28	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
29	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
30	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0
31	29·870	60·9	91·7	51	74·0	S.W.	5·0	120·0

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (when corrected)	29·703	29·499	29·251	30·356	30·118	29·921	29·917		
Temperature of Air	54·2°	55·3	56·0	62·4	62·6	59·4	58·4		
Temperature of Evaporation	51·2°	51·3	51·0°	60·1°	57·0°	57·3°	57·1°		
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.W.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.		

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

IT would be ungracious to be hard upon any gentleman who is under the necessity of delivering a speech at a time like this, and it is certainly not for the journalist to be severe upon any other person who is compelled to struggle with the difficulties of a stagnant period. *Venium petimusque damusque vicissim.* And the French orator, being just now in quite as hard a case as the British speaker or writer, deserves the utmost amount of indulgence. Nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that M. de Persigny has been displaying somewhat less of resources than might have been expected. He took a very large outline, but he has not filled it up with the adroitness we had reason to look for at his hands.

This able and devoted friend of the Empire has thought himself called upon to congratulate the French upon the institutions they enjoy, and to convince them, if possible, that they are in possession of true liberty, while that of other nations, and especially England, would not be worth having. To this process we have not the least right or inclination to object. M. de Persigny may be fairly believed to be sincere in his statements; and he has very good reason indeed for considering that the Imperial régime is excellent. His merits have been by no means overlooked by a man to whom no one can accuse of ingratitude to his friends, and it would be unreasonable to expect that a gratified courtier should not see perfection in a system which puts him in a high social place and covers him with honours. Let him speak of a Government as he finds it. He has served it well, and is ready to serve it again officially, and in the mean time he pronounces its eulogium. His picture of French liberty was intended for French spectators, and we have no more right to criticise it than any public meeting in this country has a right to get clear of a brilliant theatrical scene, which the coloured lights from the wings are bathing in a flood of glory, and to proclaim that the painting is really a daub, and that the rich flood of variegated light is thrown from powder in tin pans held by men hanging by ropes from the roof. Even when we are applauding the skill of the artist who makes so many people happy with such apparently inadequate machinery.

But M. de Persigny, a true artist, knows the value of contrast, and was not content with showing his Frenchmen happy. He must have happy Frenchmen, and must endeavour to increase their self-complacency by assuring them that their neighbours are far worse off. Now, as the average Frenchman is the most ignorant creature in the world upon all subjects outside his own country, we dare say that all M. de Persigny's assertions will be received as undeniable by the cynical Parisians, who know better—have given a good deal of credence to his account of the condition of England. It is out of all probability that many Frenchmen will study the remarks of English writers upon M. de Persigny's speech: but it may be worth while engaging in public controversy what impression a leading French politician, haranguing provincials, has sought to give of our condition, as contrasted with that of the happy subjects of the Elected of the Millions.

The speech, it must be remembered, was not delivered to a mob, or to an assembly like those to which members of the British Parliament will sometimes, out of Session, make speeches which they would not care to embalm in Hansard. The Duke de Persigny spoke to the Council-General for the Department of the Loire, to men who are selected for office by their fellow-citizens, it is said, with much more care than they usually show in choosing political representatives; but as this statement connects itself with certain delicate considerations touching influences, ballot-urns, and supervision, we pretermit further reference to it, and only say that the Duke spoke to a very intelligent and respectable body. He told the people at St. Etienne that the political institutions of England were not adapted to France, for that in England authority and liberty were in the hands of one class. Now, irreverent people say that M. de Persigny is at present completing his education by a study of the history of England; and, if so, this does him much credit, the rather that few Frenchmen condescend to do us the honour of inquiring how and why this cold, dark, damp little island, where the sun never shines, and the majority of men are contemplating suicide because the majority of women are so hideous, has attained the present rank among nations, and asserts that rank successfully when it finds sufficient reason for such assertion. But, it is added, a man cannot do everything at once; and the Duke's reading, careful and accurate so far as it goes, has not yet extended beyond the earlier volumes of Hume, and he was obliged to insert his book-mark somewhere in the account of the days of the Normans, as he had to turn his mind to the preparation of his speech for the banquet at St. Etienne. This allegation may or may not be correct, but there is nothing or discomfit it in his speech.

Authority and liberty are vested in one class in England. It may be so, but the class must be a very large one. Because, unless we are in a fool's paradise, we seem to have reasons for thinking that authority among us springs from the will of the people, and that liberty is enjoyed by every man in his person or a lunatic asylum. But, without entering into the question of English elections, in which cobblers vote, and which decide the relative position of a Palmerston and a Derby, and certainly without hinting at any of the "influences" which surround French elections with that charming atmosphere of Imperialism, might we mention two or three small things not worth naming between friends, but in illustration of the liberty which is confined in England to one class. Dukes may hold political gatherings in St. James's-square, no doubt; but we have some idea that if 10,000 men, without ten hats among them, chose to assemble for a political purpose on Hampstead-heath, it would not occur to the police that the assemblage was violating a law that forbids more than twenty persons to meet, even to debate on the natural history of a new dynasty—not to say dynasty. The aristocracy have their journals; but there is nothing, we believe, and an immense heap of the week's publications by our side confirms the impression, to prevent any person who can get a sream of paper, a few types, and a hand press from publishing anything he likes blaspheny or indecency; and if a farthing journal should be set up to prove that our present monarchy might be advantageously set aside for a dictatorship under a Mormon, we really doubt whether Sir Roundell Palmer would throw the editor into gaol for a breach of censorship law. And there is one other form of liberty which is not altogether beneath notice, and we imagine that we enjoy it here. A paternal Government requires constant information as to the acts and words of its children. We lack a paternal Government; therefore, unfortunately, we dine, and dance, and see plays, and take walks in the parks, and visit our poor, and mind our business, without the comforting belief that a guardian angel in the pay of the paternal Government is watching and listening in the form of the footman, coachman, neighbour, or clerk. We fancy that this kind of liberty, brutal and primitive as it may be, is shared by more than one class in England, and is to be found at a Foresters' fête and in a Freemasons' lodge, just as much as in Stafford House or at Alton Towers. In commending this portion of the speech of M. de Persigny we commend his address to the attention of English readers, who may now feel a decrease in their wonder that "England is not understood on the Continent."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday week, from Osborne House.

Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the Queen and the Royal family repaired early in the morning, later in the day, to Frogmore. Princess Helena and Princess Louise drove out in a carriage and four.

On Saturday last, the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, drove in the castle ground. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Viscount Torrington, the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. Ponsonby in Waiting. Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took leave of her Majesty and, with Princess Victoria, left the castle on the Great Western for the Combe Grant. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Earl Spencer arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and Princess Marie Amelie visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT PERTH.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, left Windsor Castle en route for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General the Hon. A. Bruce, Colonel the Hon. the Master of Polwarth, M. de Bunsen, Dr. Jenner, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Jenner. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, drove from the castle to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where her Majesty was received by several of the directors and officials of the line. A saloon carriage, with composite compartments, special train was provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company, over which line the greater portion of the journey was performed. The Queen left the station at seven o'clock p.m., and travelled over the Great Western Railway to Basingstoke, arriving at eighteen minutes past nine. At this place the Royal family partook of refreshments. The route was resumed at thirty-three minutes past nine, and the Rugeley junction was reached at forty-five minutes past ten. Thence the journey was continued along the London and North-Western Railway to Whitmore, where the engine took in water, and onwards, via Kendal Junction and Carlisle, to Summit station, on the Caledonian Railway, arriving at thirty-eight minutes past five on Tuesday morning.

Thence the train continued its progress to Greenhill, on the Scottish Central line, and arrived at Perth, on the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, at twenty minutes to nine, when the Queen alighted in order to inaugurate the statue erected on the North Inch in memory of the Prince Consort. The railway station was considerably arranged for the reception of the Royal family and suite during her Majesty's stay at Perth. The Lord Queen was received upon her arrival by the Lord Provost, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and various civic dignitaries, with the directors and officials of the railway. At twenty minutes before ten the Queen and the Royal family, attended by the Lord Provost, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., for the city, the numerous civic authorities, and the

members of the Memorial Committee, proceeded to the site of the statue. The procession was escorted by a squadron of cavalry, and the route was lined with detachments of Highlanders, &c. On arriving at the North Inch the municipal bodies and other members of the procession took their places within the barrier. A pavilion was erected in front of the statue, to which the Queen was conducted. A distinguished company was also present in the pavilion with the Royal family. The ceremony was brief. Upon the arrival of the Queen the band of the 42nd played one stanza of the National Anthem, but without drums. A short prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Barnton, and the Lord Provost then presented an address to her Majesty. The statue was then uncovered, and the guard of honour presented arms; the band of the 42nd played the National Anthem; the pipes of the Highland regiments sounded a pibroch, and a Royal salute was fired from the top of the Inch. A deafened silence seemed to have prevailed when the Queen, after silently regarding the figure a few minutes, commanded the Lord Provost of the city to kneel, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and he also, now Sir David Wilkie, graciously expressed her satisfaction with the statue and with the proceedings of the day. The Duke of Athole, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, then, kneeling, to the Queen, who expressed to him her appreciation of the statue, both as a work of art and as a faithful likeness of her husband. Her Majesty then returned to the general station. The Queen was received with loud acclamations by the people assembled along the route, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. A twenty-one minutes' salute on the journey was resumed northwards.

At the Bridge of Dun station, which was reached at eight minutes past twelve, a number of persons had assembled. The Earl of Dalhousie was also present. The Queen conversed with his Lordship for a few minutes, and bowed to the spectators. The train, which was accompanied by the chairman and some of the directors of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, passed Montrose, Bill station, Aberdeen, at half-past one. The Lord Provost of the city and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were at the station, and heartily cheered the Queen, who graciously acknowledged the salutations. After a few minutes, the train resumed its course along the Deeside line, to the Ballater terminus, which was reached at thirty-six minutes past two. Here the railway journey terminated, after a great run of 569 miles, encompassed in the space between nine and a half, including the journeys by carriage. From Aboyne the route was continued by post to Balmoral, where the Queen arrived at half-past three, and, being the journey very well performed. Prince Leiningen Her Majesty was received with the warmest enthusiasm at the various stations along the route.

The Court is expected to remain at Balmoral for about six weeks, and then to return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, had a picnic on Lochnagar. Although the day was rainy and wet, the party enjoyed themselves. The Prince also visited the Glen of Gelder, where he was successful in bringing down three beautiful stags, one weighing 15st. 4lbs.

On Wednesday week the Prince, Lord Hamilton, and Major Teesdale went grouse-shooting, and returned with fair bags. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a grand ball at Aberglidie Castle. Among the company present were Colonel H. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mrs. Farquharson; Lieutenant Charles Phipps, the Hon. Albert Phipps, and Dr. Robertson; Mr. Berry, of Lochnagar, and a large number of the tenantry on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. Many of the gentlemen present wore kilts, and the ladies generally appeared in white dresses.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess were present at a picnic given by the Countess of Fife in honour of their Royal Highnesses at the Falls of Garbet. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary, drove from Abergeldie, on the south side of the River Dee, via Braemar, where a large concourse of visitors was in waiting. The scene at the Falls was most striking after leaving Braemar. The Countess of Fife, accompanied by Lady Anne Duff, the Hon. Miss Ricardo, and Sir Alfred Ker, had prepared for their Royal and other visitors a most excellent music. A walk through the picturesque scenery adjoining the Falls followed, after which the Royal party left for Abergeldie by Invercauld House, delighted with the entertainment.

Yesterday week, having the accommodation of the Royal Yacht at command, the tenantry were invited to meet the Prince of Wales at the obelisk erected by them to the memory of the Prince. Here they were each received with a glass of sparkling wine, and a hearty welcome. In the afternoon his Royal Highness went to Glengelder dcrstalking. Several of the gentlemen had a grand grouse-shooting party. Princess Mary left the Castle en route for London. The Princess accompanied her Royal Highness to Aberdeen.

The Prince and Princess will leave Abergeldie to-day (Saturday) en route for the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses will travel by special train on the Deeside Railway to Ferryhill, Aberdeen, at one o'clock, these continuing their journey to Dundee, where they will arrive at three o'clock, and embark there for Denmark.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred has had great success at salmon-fishing in the waters leased by the Duke of Roxburghe during his stay in Norway. In two days he has killed thirty-seven salmon, which his Royal Highness has returned from the North Cape; and the Racoon, with Prince Alfred and the Duke of Roxburghe on board, is on its way southwards.

Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, arrived on Monday at Queen Royal Lodge, arrived at Twickenham Park on Monday from Claremont.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia left Claridge's Hotel for Tuesday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has left Cambridge House, Twickenham, to pass a few weeks at Claremont.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary left town on Wednesday en route for the Continent.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has left the Turkish Embassy for Scotland. Mdme. Musurus and daughters, and Mr. E. Musurus, have left for Paris, en route for Baden-Baden.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left Northumberland House on Saturday last, for York, en route for Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have returned from Scotland to Donnington Park, Leicestershire.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby (of the Grenadier Guards), only son of Mr. Burnaby, of Baggrave, Leicestershire, with Miss Dixie, second daughter of the late Sir Wollaston Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, was celebrated on Monday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

A pneumatic railway, about 600 yards in length, has been opened at the Crystal Palace. We shall illustrate it next week.

The Engraving of the Liberty Schooner-Yacht, built on the Clyde, which appeared in our Journal of the 6th of August, was made from a photograph, and painting expressly commissioned by Messrs. Thomas Digby, of Glasgow, for the builders of the vessel, Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Woodward.

The chorale sung at the public opening of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington, on the birthday of the late Prince Consort, was given to our readers by request, together with the accommodation of those who would take part in the singing. The music was engraved by his Royal Highness, the words written by Thomas Digby.

The work has been published by Messrs. Addison and Lucas, of Regent-street.

An extraordinary scarcity of fish in the London market for several weeks past has caused much discussion about the sources of supply. Our next Number will contain an illustration of the mode in which they are taken by the fleet of Messrs. Hewett, of Barking, who maintain above sixty vessels along the coast of Holland and elsewhere in the North Sea, to be collected and put on board the carrying vessels which bring them on to Billingsgate. The new proposal, by the substitution of steam-vessels for the fast-sailing cutters hitherto employed in the service, and by an expeditious process of packing in ice, to convey the fish fresh to London from much greater distances and in much less time than has yet been accomplished. We observe that an influential company has been set on foot for this purpose.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ANYONE who was acquainted with the grumblings about exhaustion which were rife from the lips of our legislators in the last three weeks of the Session must have been surprised to find that many of them, with unusual zeal, presented themselves at once to their constituencies. From a day or two after the prorogation until the end of last week the elected have been performing their annual "lotos" before the electors, and this has been done diligently, if not altogether, by members of mark. The insinuation, therefore, that the spirit which moved them in the previous dilgence was fear of an early general election is baseless, if not base, because such gentlemen as have the opportunity in the previous session to lend a hand to it have all a seat, and are mostly acceptable to their political chiefs, and certain unanimity in consuming the extra-Parliamentary campaign which may be supposed to have proceeded from the unanimity of motive, is curious, and augurs a foregone conclusion in the case of the Ministerial party. Some of these members have, indeed, as their members did, direct from the scene of their labours, with the proroguing Royal Speech still hanging about them, they may have been proportionably acceptable to their constituents, and may not have had a bad notion for them to present themselves before their friends and supporters, and even their opponents, in the rear-guard, unlike, jaded, emaciated condition which, it is presumed, belongs to members at the end of the Session; and which, having no connexion with the results of the co-existent dinners, fêtes, and laborious amusements of the season, constitute a claim to immediate sympathy and future adherence on the part of those who have not themselves undergone or have laboured to the verge of physical destruction.

The first duty of members of Parliament to the public service of the country must have been presented by Mr. White, when he appeared before the electors of Brighton, pale, wasted, tottering, supported between his regular prop-men, and exhibiting the best hope of immediate recovery being in his immersion into that health of Brighton, the sea. Mr. White's case is a typical example, sometimes appropriately speaks, and into which he was about to translate Mr. Roebuck, the Liberals of Northumberland would assuredly when they perhaps found Lord Henley's splendid bass tones dwindled down to a childish treble, or at least hoarse and cracked, with his continuous efforts to be heard amongst the din of local interests! They may have been comforted, however, by finding that Mr. Roebuck, in the enthusiasm of his own constituency for they are not aware that since he last addressed them he has used the organ of speech, in a Parliamentary sense, but once; and that a once somewhat loud platform speech of the prominent speechifier in the Common Council of London has discovered that, as regards the Volunteer Corps, it is not the rank and file of that class of the community which is especially under his charge need no exercise of lungs power, but that his duties will be to be at his post in his office and to vote in the House. It is true that Mr. Gilpin did not take exactly this line in an address which he made to his constituents a little while since, but he did, nevertheless, support the Government, and argued very skilfully a point which may have occurred to the members for Brighton, namely, the great saving of time of his being in the Ministry at all. It is certain that few could have known a Minister of Public Works more than Lord Leigh. Manners when he also came, by no means fresh in one sense, from the labours of Parliament; for, in truth, a more worn and saddened countenance on a public occasion than that of his Lordship at Rugby has not been this while lent. But, mentally and politically, he is still young, and his address, which was delivered with great energy, was a touch of that spirit of debate which used to characterise the speakers of opposeut parties, and which has now nearly passed away, than do.

The "gas," in speaking of the out-of-doors lecturing of members, ought to be taken in a literal sense. Mr. Bright, when he broke the silence which had fallen on members by the breaking of the Parliamentary ice, was in a penultimate stage of "gas" when he emerged from the lobby to Halifax, and there, in the substantial form of a testimonial and the sympathetic greetings of a body of men who get blown off their legs by Parliamentary gas, was in a state of the fullest compensation for the misadventures and the mortifications of speech he had undergone in London.

No doubt on the hustings at Peterborough Mr. Whalley poues blows on the Pope and the Jesuits, unprotected head of the time, with much the same effect and all the energy which was enjoyed by Punch and Prouldbie of Perth when he hacked and hewed at the pate of his wooden Highlander, and Mr. Layard, at Southwark, in the Government is having initiated a movement for the reform of the system of Parliamentary representation, understanding that the best way to do this is a move real triumph than if he had succeeded in disallowing the grant to Maynooth.

But as you know, remember, when they found Lord Stanley taking common-sense and practical wisdom at length by two or three times within less than a month after the Session, that Mr. Charles Buxton man of a Committee on Railway Bills from day to day from the end of March to the end of July in 1845, and in July? Does the public know that a member of Parliament who is confessedly a leading statesman is designated as the future Prime Minister of England, has diligently and voluntarily undertaken the duties of subordinate clerk to a Board, and a Government official into a state which would make him eligible for the Commissionership of Lunacy, and that, while at the same time at the Peerage, his laboured like a galley-slave to settle the vexed question of the arrangement of the metropolitan railways? One can hardly light on a more illustrative instance of the value of a seat than in the work of Parliamentary Committees to some other tribunal than the last that has been mentioned. Parliament is the only place where a physical powers which he needs to lunband for higher labours hereafter, and which, in the present instance, has been carried to destruction such a capacity. It may be added that this is not an exceptional effort on the part of Lord Stanley, but that he regularly performs like this throughout the session as far as it can.

A pessimist per excellence in the matter, Mr. Roebuck seems to have come to the conclusion that Ireland and Scotland in England painted in such colours? Happiness was spread out, and this and firms, but thick, stout, and adapted for wear over the whole land. Nowhere in Europe was the community's wealth abundant and so widely distributed that such a thing as a dearth of employment was not unknown. Our philosophers and writers of newspaper paragraphs; security so perfect that every man might travel from Dennaby to John o' Groat's without carrying a person and property—just as Mr. Briggs did from Bow to Rochdale all the Powers of the world bowing down before the might of Britain; nobody dreaming of attacking us, and we of attacking nobody. In short, a Cotters Foust—given, it is to be presumed, to show that all the Radical visions are not rent from the town, but are used to the best advantage there—might be taken as the type of the condition of the country. A sort of Eden, in which the serpent was the only discord, or has not been prevented, by the adoption of a policy exactly the reverse of that which Mr. Roebuck would have pursued if he had had the power, by which he is assisted to keep down by him those honourable and arbitrarious gentleman taking up the art of Parliamentary speaking, but his powers are not sufficient to behold.

Perhaps the lecture, *in partibus*, which has been most commented upon, because it was the most elaborate, was that of Sir John Trelawny. In his manner in Parliament Sir John is so subdued, his tones are so monotonous, and his whole appearance has such a depressing air, that he is enabled to slip out strong opinions, sharp criticisms, and illustrations of the most extraordinary kind by means of giving offence as any man could hope for. Physically, he appeals to forbearance—for he seems fragile and premature aged—and he causes the observer to feel that the mental personality that one would so soon think of knocking him down as retorting severely upon him. He possesses, too, great tenacity of purpose, while his scent (not to use the word offensively) for a grievance is at once searching and unerring. With all this, he combines tact and knowledge of Parliamentary things, which have availed essentially in his treatment of the church-rate question, and his latest act in that respect—namely, the withdrawal of all mention of the subject this year, is an evidence of these qualities. It is not possible here to enter into any dissertation of his recent speech, but it may be asserted that a consideration of that address will justify the sketch of his characteristics which we have set down.

Those who in the very, very last days of the Session saw and heard Colonel Wilson Patten battling for his measure for the reform of the private business of the House know that he has no need to come *in missericordiam* before his constituents if they can appreciate one of the most earnest and indefatigable members of Parliament that ever lived. His influence is felt in a way which no one out of, and perhaps but few in, the House can understand or appreciate. Although now a grandfather, Colonel Wilson Patten seems to have lost none of that energy which belongs to a temperament eminently sanguine, using the word in its technical sense; while in personal appearance he seems to be one of the youngest men in the House. In a meeting of the electors of South Lancashire he was supported by his colleague, the Marquis of Hartington, whose character of merit as a local member has already been acceptable to a constituency which sees the man of its choice taking such a position as that which the Under-Secretary for War has assumed. Standing, as the Secretary of a department which is subjected incessantly to guerilla attacks—the most difficult of all to meet—he has met them with unvarying success, and although he exhibited an aptitude for ready reply which is surprising, and which one can only attribute to his birth, Lord Palmerston displayed when, at an age cognate with that of Lord Hartington, he managed the War Department in the House of Commons. What if the similitude be carried out completely, and a Lord Hartington be before the young official and growing statesman of to-day as that which has been the fortune of Lord Palmerston in 1809?

A brief paragraph in a newspaper informs the world that Mr. Whitfield has been pronouncing for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Huntingdon and Bedford. As the Soldiers' Friend he shall hear a French official had shot himself in his "bureau"—a bureau a "wardrobe" only—"Great Powers! how gal ize them!"

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Colosseum is about to be pulled down. The necessary auction from the Crown has been obtained for the alterations, and it is intended to build on the site a structure on the Regent's Park plan, but a panchinion, or warehouse for storing goods, on the Albany-street side.

The members of the various choirs in the metropolis, under the conductorship of Mr. Leslie, of Finsbury, were brought together in the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Upwards of 3000 choristers occupied the transept orchestra, and performed a selection of pieces, sacred and secular. Notwithstanding the morning was very wet, more than 21,000 persons entered the palace.

The British Museum, which was closed to the public on Thursday, will be re-opened on Monday, the 12th inst.—the alterations being Saturdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—the Saturday afternoon admission of sixpence to be the present rate. The reading-room in May last, when and reading-room will be reopened on the 8th inst. During the recess, the Farmer Collection of tracts purchased from Mr. Farmer for £4000, will, it is expected, be added to the gallery of sculptural antiquities.

On Saturday last a fete was given on the grounds of the Welsh and Cheshire Dairy Company, Hatch, by the directors, to celebrate his presentation to the asylum of £1000 for the erection of additional buildings for the sick poor. Lords, members, and gentlemen, and directors of the almshouses, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided at the cost of Mr. Rowlands, the chairman of the company, and subsequently to which the whole proceedings passed off in the most agreeable manner.

The highest affectionate curiosity was excited in the vicinity of the Bank of England by the arrival of a long train of railway vans belonging to the South-Western Railway Company, and with two cartons containing several tons of gold and silver, bullion, and specie, which had just arrived from the mint at Southampton, by means of the railway. Such was the quantity that it took nearly the entire afternoon to unload the vans and deposit the ores in the vaults of the Bank, the total value of the treasure being 7,345,112 dollars.

The Chamberlain's accounts with the Corporation of London in respect of the City Police Force, from the 30th day of June to the 31st of December, 1863, were issued on Monday. The revenue for the year amounted to £178,121, and the expenditure to £178,121, leaving a balance of £1,121. Among the items of expenditure are expenses of the reception of her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, amounting to £1,000, or the sum of the amount of the present of the Corporation to her Royal Highness, £10,000; expenses of entertaining the Prince and Royal Highness and Princess of Wales, £16,000 2s. 8d. The sum of £257,619 has been transferred to a reserve fund, leaving a balance in the hands of the Chamberlain, on the account of the Corporation of £13,282 12s. 8d.

The Metropolitan Police Act was passed to enable the City to form a viaduct or raises may across the Holborn valley, and for that purpose to borrow money on the credit of the consolidated rate, and to repay it by a certain period of ten years, for the purpose of providing means to defray the cost of the undertaking. Considering the alterations in and adjacent to Holborn-hill and Skinner-street. The duties were continued until 1852, and are now further continued until the 1st of August, 1865, at the rate of a sum of £d. to be taken towards paying the interest on the money obtained on the credit of the consolidated rate for the purpose of this work. Thus have been deposited of the intended viaduct and other improvements on both sides of Holborn-hill. The works are to be completed in five years.

Last week the births of 1915 children—992 boys and 923 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number registered was 1841,—the mortality of London has shown no great fluctuation in the last three weeks. The number of deaths registered in the week ended last Saturday was 1,176. The average number of deaths in the thirty-fourth week of ten previous years, 1854-63, was 1,109, so that the increase of mortality in the last week was returned in 190 cases in the week, the number in the previous week having been 1,176. The deaths registered in the week from accidents in the A.D. 49, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, a widow died, whose age, as recorded in the register, was one hundred and one years and seven months and three days.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the house, Adelphi—Captain Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £92 were voted to the crews of the lifeboats stationed at Southport, Lytham, Blackpool, Hastings, Brighton, Caistor, and Arklow, for going off to vessels in reply to signals of distress in heavy weather, by which they had been saved by their means before the arrival of the life-boats. It was reported that the life-boats had on every occasion done very well, and that the crews had behaved well, and a copy of its vote on parliament were voted to Miss Le Geyt, a resident of Sark, for her humane exertions in rescuing persons confined in rescuing two ladies from drowning at Lyme Regis, on the 4th ult. Miss Le Geyt rowed out to the assistance of the two ladies, who had been carried out to sea by the tide, and succeeded in saving them both. Various rewards were also granted to the crews of the life-boats stationed at the following different weeks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to more than £1000 were made on life-boat establishments during the month, and 14 new life-boats to be built on various parts of the coast. The committee decided to station a new life-boat at Port Isaac, near Great Yarmouth, in the room of the present old station, which had become nearly unfit for service. That boat had, during the past twenty years, been the means of saving a number of persons in the outlying sandbanks in the locality. The institution had, during the past month, granted the sum of £50 to the widow of Cudgian, and £10 to Charles, The French Government had instructed Capitaine de Vaisseau De la Roche Kerandraon, of the Imperial Navy, to visit the principal stations and its life-boat stations, with the view of making himself acquainted with the mode of management and working of the system of the United Kingdom. Mr. Forrest are now building three life-boats for the French Government, under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis.

LAW AND POLICE.—Miles Ellison, the man who was charged, both with robbing and shooting the gamekeeper of Royal Engineers to her Majesty's service and to go into the Federal army, was again brought before the magistrates at Westminster on Monday, when the case of more robbery were taken, but the charge of inciting to actual desertion was not made out. Mr. Arnold, in discharging the prisoner, remarked on the case of the discipline observed in the barracks which admitted of a civilian passing the night there. The prisoner was then remanded until that day week.

The first conviction under the Act prohibiting bakers from sleeping in their workshops took place at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday.

A man named James Buckingham lived at Mile-end New Town with his wife and his wife's sister, Mary Ann Smith. They were seen one day by the neighbours, on Saturday last, broke in the doors and found the two women dead and the man in bed. He was taken to the hospital without injury but in a state of idiotcy. The sister was kneeling with her face buried in her hands, and there were no signs of violence upon her body. The wife was in bed, three upturned to have been a struggle. Buckingham had exhibited symptoms of insanity for some time past. An inquest on the bodies of the two sisters was opened on Monday. James Buckingham was examined, but his answers betrayed such mental imbecility that nothing could be gathered from him except the one point that the women had not come by their death through him. The other evidence showed that the unfortunate victims had drunk themselves into as imbecile a state as the husband, and given up eating altogether for the sake of liquor. The coroners have been committed to a lunatic asylum, with a view to the detection of poison.

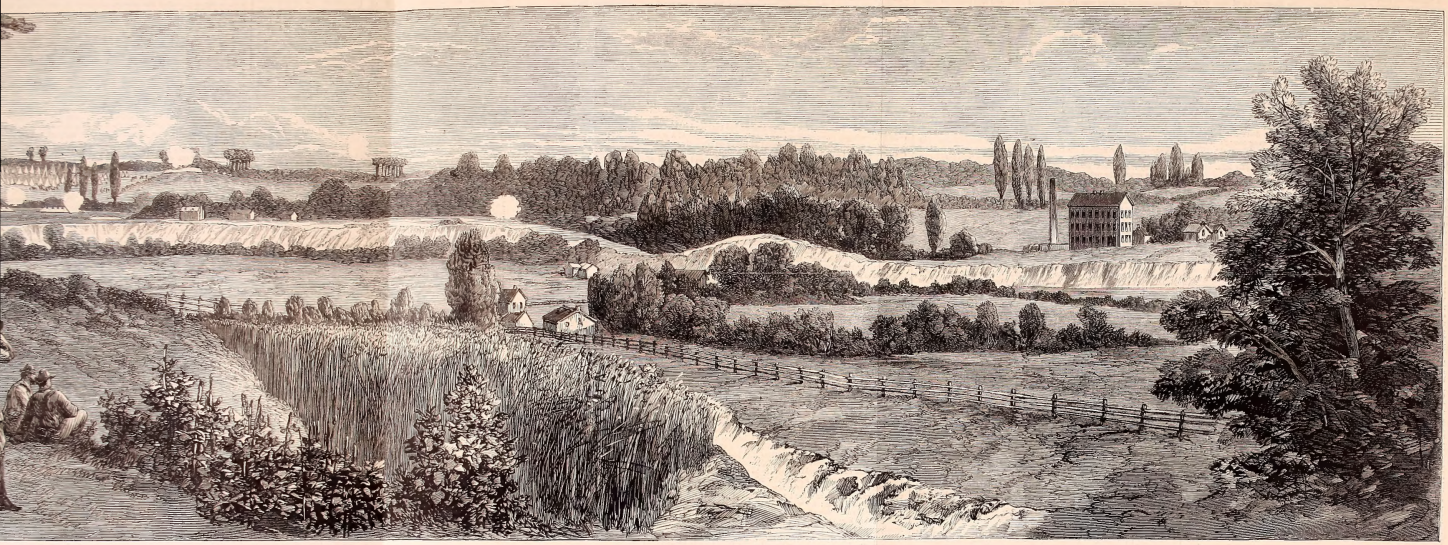
A reptile has been granted by Sir George Grey in the case of the convict Mary Hartley, who was left for execution at the last Session of the Central Criminal Court, having been convicted of the murder of her child, which she stuffed up a chimney in a public-house in Gray's-inn-lane.

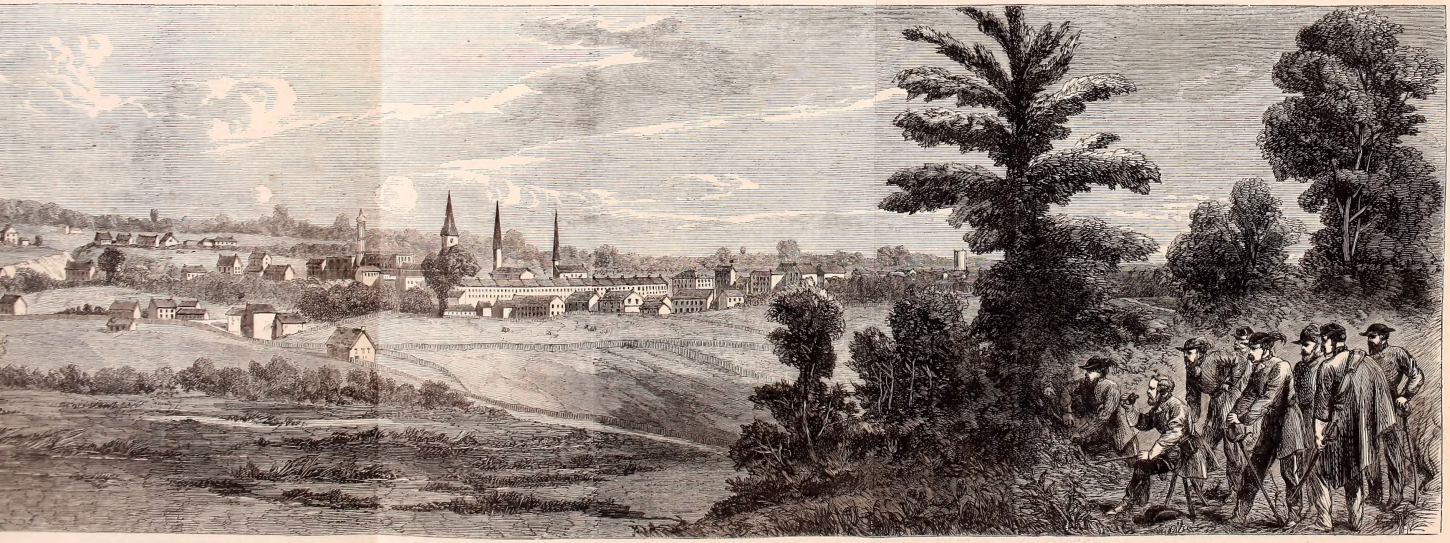
THE WAR IN AMERICA.



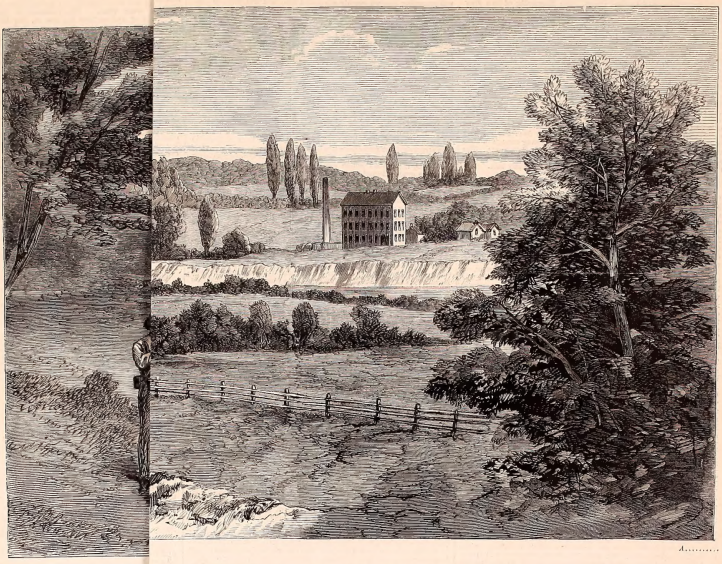
VIEW OF PETERSBURG AND ITS SUBURBS FROM GENERAL LEE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.





VIEW OF PETERSBURG AND ITS SUBURBS FROM GENERAL LEE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



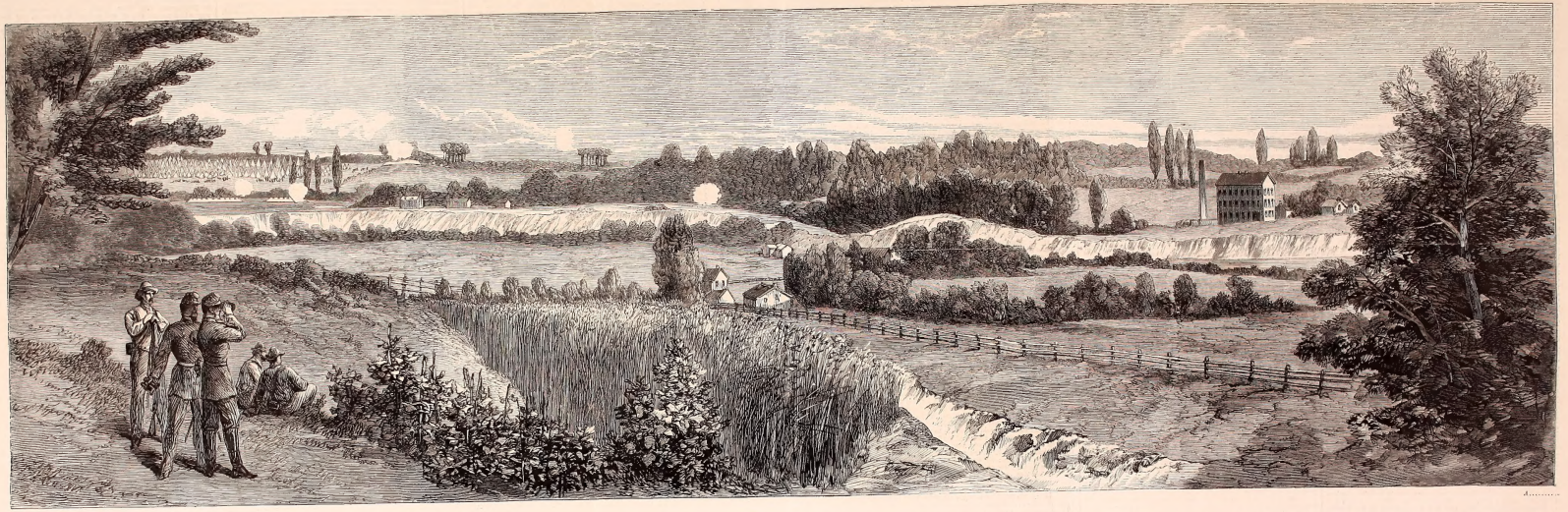
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SPECIAL ARTIST,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.





VIEW OF PETERSBURG AND ITS SUBURBS FROM GENERAL LEE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

VIEW OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, FROM GENERAL LEE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

OUR Special Artist in the camp of General Lee has sent us his sketch of a panoramic view of the town of Petersburg and adjacent country, including the camp of General Grant. The Engraving of this view extends twice across two pages of our Paper, the lower half being intended to join the upper half, and to end. We gave some account of the town of Petersburg with our View of that place which was published a fortnight ago. In our present Illustration, though it has been impossible to show the lines of the two contending armies, their relative positions can partly be made out by starting from the tents of the Federal soldiery, which are shown very distinctly, and which are seen left of the upper half of our Engraving, and following from left to right the indications of earthworks and rifle-pits until they are overlooked by the foliage of the wood. At the extreme right-hand corner of the second portion of the view we come upon General Lee, with his staff officers, partly sheltered behind a screen of trees, and watching the enemy's movements through a field-glass. Our Correspondent, writing on the 16th of July, says that the ground from the Federal earthworks had been entirely deserted upon the women and children, who still remained in the town, and that it had not done the slightest injury to the Confederate troops, who were in the trenches and in the trenches beyond the belt of wood which surrounds Petersburg. The men of the advanced posts on both sides were constantly in leave of shooting at each other, come forward, and have a friendly talk.

THE FARM.

SCOTLAND is full to repletion with sportsmen and tourists, and the latter are lying on sofas and accepting shakedowns under dining-room tables with a grim endurance which does them infinite honour. The energy with which they "do the scenery" is perfectly amazing to those matter-of-fact gleaners who can see no beauty in a "heather hill" except Cheviot or blackface wethers are browsing on its sides or skyline, and who care very little for a glen or a pass unless a herd of West Highlanders are feeding in it. We find the harvest pretty general all over the country, and "wheat and barley fair and oats right" seems to be the usual verdict. Turnips are looking best on the whole, than we expected, but in many parts the drought has brought them to a dead check. We noticed a great robust mangel-wurzel walking about the Lothians on a tuft of turnip with an umbrella, not, as he said, to save his complexion, but "just to encourage the crop." In the Vale of Southesk the crops are much better in the field than that of last year, which was quite an extra crop as regards quality and quantity; and in the Lothians they are a little above the average. The frosty nights in some places have blackened the haulms and left strong traces on the fir-cones.

There are not many herd names, Scotch or English, floating about. The well-known red prize bull, Mr. Balfour's Great Seal, weighed, we are told, 216 imperial stone. Five animals, the property of the late butcher's hands at Newcastle, Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Athole has upwards of 100 Ayrshires in her herd, at Dunkeld, and Colby Hill, despite her advancing years, looks as fresh as when she was at Battersea, and at present stands second, out of nearly fifty, on the milking list. One of her bull-calves is not much like Mr. Bell's another, much more the colour of herself, arrived not so long since. His Grace keeps up the Polled Shorthorns, and has a fine lot of them at Blair Athol; and his quartet of four-year-old bullocks, which have won at Stirling, Kelso, and Perth, are, we believe, intended for the Birmingham and Islington shows, at which Scotland seems to be meditating a very dashing foray. The Beaches Park herd has been reinforced by some Ravensyre cows, several of them are roan heifers from White Lady, Joan of Arc, and Sweet Mary, and two of them by Mr. Bell's Shorthorn bull Grand Duke. The first and the last have been called "Queene of Rosalea" and "Victoria Rosa." The 500-guinea Victoria has not proved such a first-rate prize-taker all as she promised to be when a calf, but she had two heifers when she was three years and a half old), Prince Victor, who was sold for 2000 guineas as a bull calf, and Lady Ida, which unfortunately died. Her Ladyship has a sale on the 20th of September of twenty-six shorthorns and twenty-five roan lambs, at Pure Lincolns, besides pigs and other stock, including two or three Kerrymoor calves. Mr. Douglas's Pride, Princess and Queen of Athelstane, Florals, and two Duchesses of Gloster have been packed from Liverpool to Canada last week. They were accompanied by their new owner, Mr. Bell, Warlaby, and Mr. James Thompson, their old herdsman. And so ends the far-famed Athelstaneford herd, which proved that it was possible for an East Lothian tenant-farmer, with nothing but his own industry to aid, to create a herd which should successively give battle to the crack English breeders with long purses and still longer pedigrees on their sheets. The bold front which was shown by his countrymen in the shorthorn classes at Newcastle is another proof that the spirit only required stirring; and it was pleasant to hear that the original champion once more in that first place with "The Pride," which he had held against Booth and Torr during a hard run through Yorks, with Rose of Summer, Second Queen of Trumps, and Rose of Athelstane. Mr. Christie has a lively lot of young stock on hand, and hopes to hold a regular sale of bull-calves every year. We shall be curious to note how the Canada judges place The Pride and The Queen if they come into the same class. The latter is now in calf to rather inclines to the former.

The Stubble rules are falling fast and thick this autumn. Thursday and Friday next will witness the opening of the second '64 campaign with a dozen of the Duke of Devonshire's at Holker. The Southwicke sale stands for the 6th of October, and there are divers others on the list. The Shorthorn has changed hands many, and has no room; another is leaving his farm; the executors are selling up, and so on. In the cause what it may, I believe our chasers to look out very sharply after the "repurchase" system, which is becoming so fashionable, and which, unless it is promptly suppressed, will gradually nullify the "without reserve" clause in the conditions. Mr. Higden's Southdown sale and letting went off pretty well, the highest price being 36 gs. for a ram, and 15 gs. for a ewe and lamb. The Edinburgh trip sale list is a promising one, considering it is only the second year, and that it comprehends Cheviots, blackfaces, and half-breds, as well as Leicesters. Mr. Kelso takes the chair on next Friday reaches 2300.

Several of the leading men will sell their Lincolns at the New Run Fair at Peterborough on Saturday next; and on Friday, the 16th, Mr. Cockburn's twenty-five will come to the hammer at Ingoldmells. Mr. Jonathan Peel's magnificent lonk ram Mountain King has gone at last the way of all mutton, and his head will form no mean trophy at Kinchmere Manor.

The half-yearly meeting of the Boston and Sleaford Railway Company was held on Tuesday at the Euston Hotel—Mr. T. Perry in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the half-year amounted to £17,776, being £1,000 more than that of the corresponding period of 1863 by £1778. The bill promoted by the Great Northern Company in the last Session, authorizing a lease to them of this undertaking, on the terms that this company should receive in respect to their share capital of £200,000 preference stock, a dividend of seven per cent, Northern Company, bearing dividend at the rate of £4 5s. per cent per annum in perpetuity, to commence from the 1st of July, 1864, and payable to the said the proprietors in this company would accordingly be entitled to exchange their share certificates. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, being 1 per cent more than the dividend of 1863. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the position of the company was now almost brought to a close. Before dissolving, however, there would be a meeting held in November to wind up the affairs of the company. He thought that the balance that would remain in hand after liquidating all claims would yield about 10 shillings per share, or, as the Scotch accountants, 10 per cent. The dividend was then declared, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Many extensive improvements have already been effected under the Public Works Act at Preston. On Saturday a special meeting of the Town Council of the borough was held in order to pass under the common seal of the Corporation mortgages to the secretary of the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the sum of £15,000. Some time ago the Council obtained authority from the commissioners to borrow £20,000. Of this sum £10,000 has been spent in different improvements connected with the property of the Corporation, and of the £15,000 passed under the seal on Saturday £10,000 will have to be expended in a similar manner. £5000 has been expended in private improvements, and the £2000 beyond the £10,000 named will be forthwith appropriated to further improvements in this direction. The public improvements at Preston include the enclosure of the park, the laying out of several streets, and laying out ornamental grounds on the Moor at Avenham.

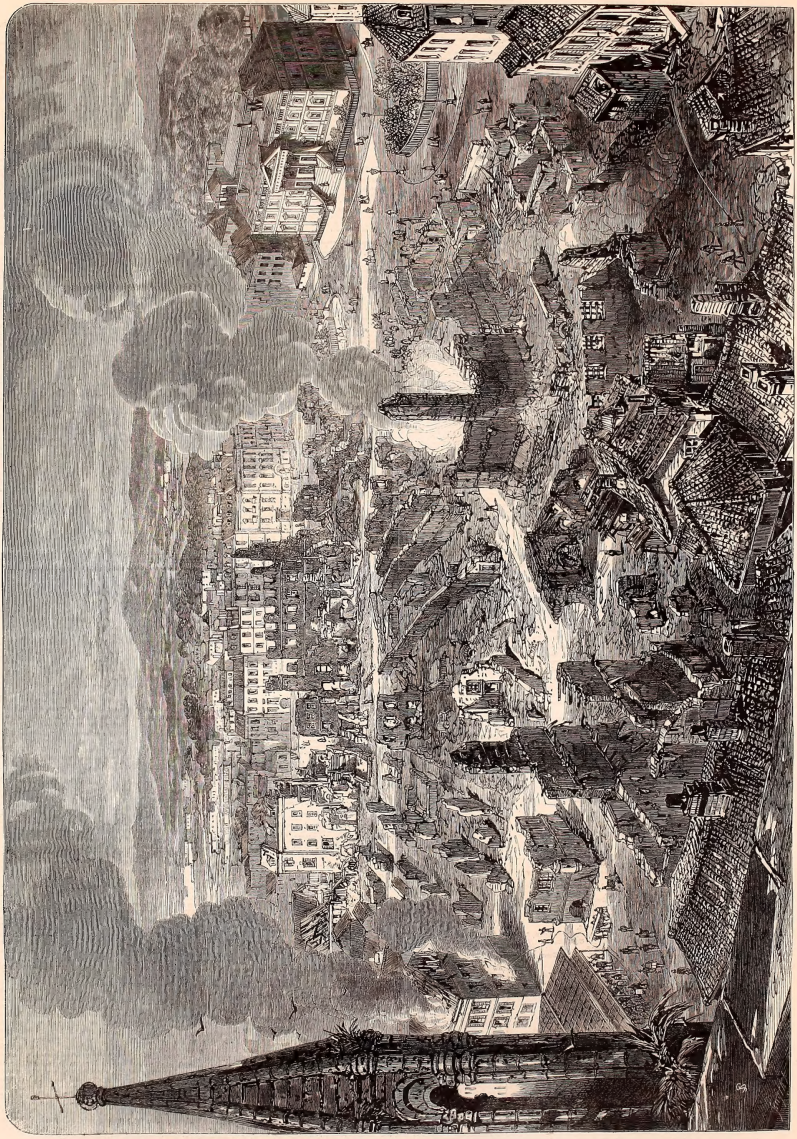
ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE suggestion that a Royal Consort—naturally Prince Alfred—should represent his mother in Dublin Castle, and gratify the loyal Irish with his presence, has found much favour in Ireland. Our readers will remember that we warmly advocated this, and will perceive that (in our opinion) a thorough ventilation of the subject must result in having good and lasting fruit in carrying the point. Irishmen long and deeply in not fairly treated by Royalty. For many weeks in each year the Queen resides, and has resided, in Scotland; Prince Albert elected himself in the gift of old Grad," and won his spurs in Caledonian and gentry by his prowess at deerstalking. "In the train of her Majesty," as the Court Circular has it, "followed the usual essential blessings." There is no doubt of this. The most substantial of them all is, however, the loyalty and contentment of the people; the feeling that the Queen is not only of England, but of Scotland too, and that both north and south of the Tweed she is "at home." Ireland, on the other hand, is recovering his health at Castle Howard, and the viceroyalty is, as it were, in abeyance. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has been very kind, gracious, and, of course, wise, consideration the question, whether both the Royal family and our troublesome sister Ireland would not be the gainers by sending a princely representative. It is true that the Ministry would not suffer from loss of patronage, two noblemen having refused the office; and that the frequent cases of loss and insolvency treated by the Court which are put forward by the Irish papers would be gracefully put an end to.

It is a most curious thing to observe when the butt of the club or the tool of the village gets the better of the wiser men, and carries his point. It is always to be learnt at hustings or at the bar, and by those playing you have laughed at and whose skill you have pooh-poohed. Such, however, is the position of England in regard to the Danish Succession. Her Majesty Queen Victoria never will allow Herr Rockun Dolffs and his hat, and that Herr von Bismarck cane in for the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. Alas! now it is Bismarck's turn. He is not only "one of the most important men, Sir," but he actually is at this time the most powerful man in Europe. He has his way, he whisked here and there by railways, built chiefly with English money, to meet Baron von Schenck, or to be attended by Lieutenant-General Count von Moltke, or to be sent to Carlsbad to drink the waters with whose playing you have laughed at and whose skill you have poohpo

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH, to borrow a commercial phrase, there has been a glut of racing in the turf market this week, there was not even one meeting that commanded a large attendance or the enthusiasm of the few who did participate in the sport spread, as it were, all over England. The Stockton Meeting was shorn of the interest anticipated by the non-appearance of Miner in the Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap. It can hardly be imputed to this loss that the Derby extra weight he would have to carry for winning the Great Yorkshire Stakes detered him from swelling the conquest of Black Maid to Stockton; but it may fairly be presumed that he considered it better policy not to bespatter his Leger chance. Lord Zetland's Revival was also fain to defeat the field of eight opposed to him, his success eliciting a hearty round of cheers for "the sport," always so popular in Yorkshire. The Heven and Exeter Meeting, at Heddon, was simply an "outing" for the few members of the ring who were present; the inhabitants of the dull old-fashioned town, as well as the rural population, seemed to enjoy the sport vastly. To Lord Portsmouth it is chiefly owing that the meeting was revived at all; and the youthful Lord Courtenay, now one of the representatives of Exeter in Parliament, takes especial delight in winning fresh honours among his young constituency by promoting the sport in which he delights. The principal event on the programme—the Great Devonshire Produce Stakes—fell to Sultaness, bred and owned by Lord Portsmouth himself, his success being hailed with satisfaction by all and every. The metropolitan division of racing men patronised the Tunbridge Wells meeting, which also opened on Tuesday, and, though no match of rare run, the fields were large and speculation rife. On the same day Culler On met her speedy overthrow at Guestling,



SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE AT LIMOGES, FRANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE GREAT FIRE AT LIMOGES.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



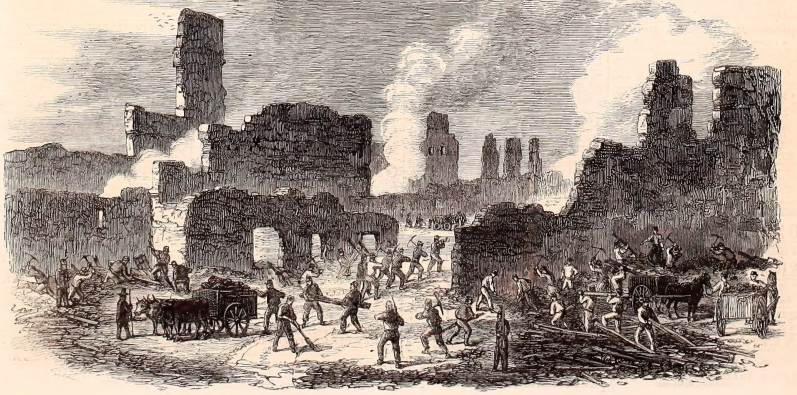
THE PUBLIC CRIER ANNOUNCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

without accident by some private individuals who did not hesitate to expose their lives, happily with success, for the general welfare.

As soon as the Emperor became acquainted with the calamity at Limoges, his Majesty, with his usual promptitude of action in such emergencies, immediately sent one of his aides-de-camp, the Count Reille, to the scene of devastation, with full powers to act on the Imperial behalf. Material aid was at once afforded to the poor people suddenly become houseless, and the public crier was sent forth to announce that assistance and refuge were open to all the victims of the conflagration. (This episode forms the subject of one of our Engravings.) The example given by the Emperor—who, together with the Empress, the Imperial Prince, and the King of Spain, immediately subscribed a large sum of money for the sufferers—has been cordially followed by all classes of French society. All the French newspapers have taken the matter in hand, and do not appeal in vain for subscriptions, which are pouring in to such an extent that the pecuniary loss will in all probability be partly covered, with the double advantage that the indigent persons who had lost their all will have new furniture in the place of old, and that the space cleared by fire will soon be converted into a new quarter, more in keeping with the modern ideas of elegance and sanitary requirements. "Out of evil cometh forth good" may therefore be truly said of the great fire at Limoges, which nevertheless has produced a profound sensation throughout Europe, from the extent of its ravages and from the immense dangers to which, at its outbreak, the lives as well as the properties of a worthy industrial population were exposed.

As a *dessin d'ordre*, our Artist, who remained six days at Limoges, sketched the third subject of our Illustrations—the firemen and soldiers of the garrison clearing out a portion of the ruin. No praise is too considerable in estimating the labours of these noble firemen-soldiers, who are ever ready and willing to risk their lives to save a fellow-creature or to ensure the public security.

A collection was made at all the Paris churches on Sunday for the burnt-out families of Limoges. The Emperor has authorised a lottery, with a capital of 5,000,000f., for the same charitable purpose.



FIREMEN AND SOLDIERS OF THE GARRISON CLEARING OUT A PORTION OF THE RUINS.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, A WOMAN OF BUSINESS.—Mrs. Stirling and Mr. J. L. Toole. BRASS AND PACIE.—Mr. B. Webster and Mr. Wilding. And THE AUTOCRAT RETREAT.—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Redford, and Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Unlimited Talent packed in a Nutshell.—Positively for Seven Nights only.—Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. Positively on MONDAY, SEPT. 12, with record time, Mr. Arthur Sketchley's highly successful and original comedy of HOW WILL THEY GET OUT OF IT? and Mr. F. C. Burnand's laughing travesty of FAUST AND MARGUERITE. These celebrated pieces will be played by the following unrivalled Company:—Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Frank Matthews; Mr. J. Rouleau, Mr. Ashley, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Cottrell, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Fanti, Messrs. John Clarke, Scott, Bennett, Mr. Gaire and his troupe. Acting Manager, Mr. J. Knibeb. Musical Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Stage Director, Mr. Charles Wyndham.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864, THE LAST DAYS OF Mr. H. Mossgrove. THE SAVAGE AND CIVILISATION.—Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Mossgrove, Mr. Edgar, Miss Pearce, Miss Constance Wilmot, Mr. St. Henry. With FRA DIAVOLO, TRAVESTIE.—Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Cottrell, and Miss Fanny Reeves.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER. Every Evening Month. Hundreds of Thousands of Flowers in Quincunx Vases and in Groups of beautiful Design. Universally varied extra attractions daily.

MONDAY.—Grand Illumination of South London Fountains. Great Fountain Procession of the Color, Military Dance and Sports. Dancing Platforms, Fireworks, Bands, and other Special Musical Attractions. Aquatic Sports, Tub Race, Duck Hunt, &c., in Great Basin.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.—Grand Archery Meeting. Pigeon Shoot. Unusually large series of Trait. No extra charge for admission to Archery Ground.

SATURDAY.—In consequence of the enormous last Performance of Great Concert of Five Thousand Voices of TUNIC SOL-FA ADOPTION. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

EVERY DAY.—New pretty Collection of Pictures lent by Mr. Gambart, Messrs. Graves, and other Eminent Firms, in the Fine Art Palace. The Popular Railway Ride, specially arranged for Children.—Monkmeyer's Marionne Models—Shakspere House and Remarkable Birds.—Hippodrome—Rifle Archery.—Cricket, Quoits, Croquet—Quoits—Fishing—and the thousand and one other usual Amusements of the Palace and Grounds.

Open till 10.30. Fireworks every Saturday. Admission Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-crown. Guinea Season Tickets free.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Open Every Evening, at Eight, with Professor Anderson's World of Magic. Grand Illusions, Startling Novelties, and Wonderful Tricks. Prices 3s. Reserved Seats (Cross and Numbered), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s. Doors open at Seven. Box-office at St. James's Hall Gallery.

ONE SHILLING.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

Cosmopolitan Monarch of Magicians, Prestidigitateur, Illusionist, and Ventriloquist, Author of "Secrets of Conjuring and Magic," and modern high wizard, has arranged with the Committee of the St. James's Hall to give his Original Entertainment, as performed by him in all the principal Theatres in London 1000 Nights.

Since Professor Anderson last had the honour of appearing before the London public, he has visited the principal Continental capitals, and has added to his

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MISS ANDERSON,

the Modern Mesmerist and Spirit-Manifestation Cockyophanist, in her marvellous performances of "Second Sight," as invented and performed by herself. The Magic of Twenty Years' Study and Practice as performed by Professor Anderson with unbounded success in the Principal Theatres of the United Kingdom, and in which the original inventions during the study, and the repertoire, will also contain the Magic of every age and clime.

THE GREAT RIFLE TRICK,

in which is called the attention of all the Rifle Volunteers.

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Spiritualists, test your powers,

Which will be visible and audible.

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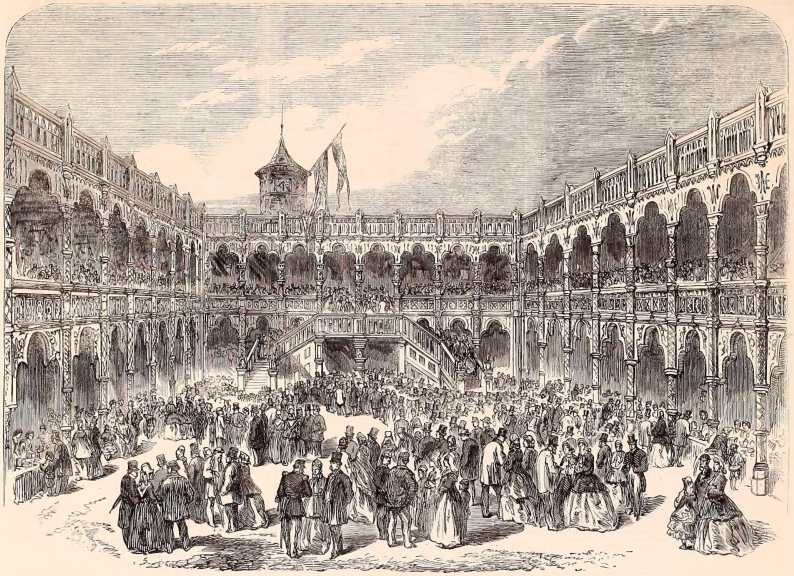
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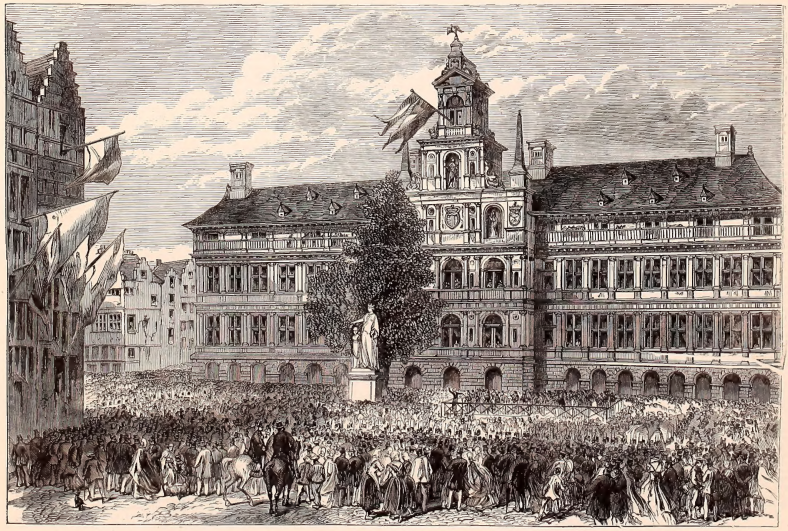
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GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP.



TEMPORARY RESTORATION OF THE OLD BOURSE DURING THE FAIR.



INAUGURATION OF AN ALLEGORICAL STATUE OF ANTWERP CROWNING THE BUST OF TENIERS.—SEE PAGE 252.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.*

We should not have ventured, *a priori*, that a great success in the book-market was any certain proof of the merits of a book of poetry. The shillings of the million constitute a public before which we have even the inglorious prosperity of many flashy books, and some of rare merit with readers fit though few. Works of imagination and humour, indeed, when they achieve a vast and rapid sale, are likely to be works of genius; but they may be very inferior works of art. Not seldom, to be sure, are those of our Poet Laureate, who, as a careful artist, with a fine hand directed by a fine eye, design, correctness and grace of form. It is, then, by the more exquisite virtues that he has won such an immense popularity in an age when the chaste or pure in an art were known by any popularity for people? This is rather an important question; for the Art of Poetry, by their servant Mr. Tennyson, will not, even on a decisive victory and recovered her old dominion, if the sale of twenty thousand copies is a fortune may be ascribed to the excellence of "Enoch Arden" properly as a poem.

But what is the excellence of a poem, and what the essential art of poetry? We are not going to enter upon the discussion of the first; poetry combines in her own operation those of all her sister arts—building, sculpture, painting, and making music with the elements of Thought and Language. Harmony, indeed, is the soul of all these arts; but poetry combines in one compass a double harmony—the outward and audible harmony of syllables, which is the reflex of intellectual harmony of ideas and emotions. Where each of these systems is perfect of its kind, and both are wedded together, or set to each other, with such refined tact as to produce a perfect correspondence of the sensuous with the moral and intellectual impressions, we have a perfect poem. We are speaking of what does not exist in this world. Such poetry is, in fact, the common speech in heaven. Who has heard it among us? But let each of our poets be tried by how he acts to the best it can. We have to see how the art of Mr. Tennyson comes off in this performance.

A plain and homely subject, if it be one of genuine human interest, will serve the purpose of the greatest of poets. All the centralists of a most poetical theme are to be found in the commonest occurrences of human life. In birth and death, in youth and age, in sickness and health; in the relationship of husband and children, of brothers and sisters; in the mutual love of man and woman, with their passage of worship; in the marriage; in our daily experiences and comforts, and in all the conditions, physiological or moral, that arise from them, are the universal bonds of every generation of mankind, less an inexhaustible fund of poetry. It is because we are all of one blood—because we are grouped together in families; the adult pair, the father and mother, and their unmarried pupils dwelling in the same household—it is because the process of infancy, growth, and decay, repeated in each family, is the perpetual theme of all to each other by a sympathy which death itself cannot destroy—it is because of genuine human interest, that earthly existence that the meanest and poorest race of mortal men affords is the poetical subject that is the fittest for the poets. Here is a range of activities and affections that reaches the immortal life of man and also the science they are immortal. What do we care for their voluptuous feasts of nectar and ambrosia, when we see them in the winged chariots, their heartless intrigues and quarrels? The Iulus Tenders is a ripey contemporary, followed at a timid distance by the schipp and the dog that ran away with the spoon, and the cow that jump jast back at No. 7. She will beg him to spare her a feathing flow. Thirty years ago that a couple of the gods were born, we know their will be a couple of the dead, we know not what or where. Not all the advanced science or metamorphoses of a fanciful mythology and world of fairy can match the history of a single life's results in that affecting passage through this real world of ours. The poet who cannot make a poem of *this* is in some dilettante exercise of art and rebellious to God who made it, finds feel the lovely truest change of seasons, no change of weather, no change of vegetation, believes the monotonous magnificence of that perpetual scene.

And to all that exquisite isle, my dear,
There is but one bird with a musical thrust,
That it makes one very to hear.

Compare this little sketch with "The Palace of Art." We Wordsworth, and not with Shelley and Keats, but goes with light up the walks of our daily life, not wasted its radiance in etoods of fairy land, has wisely eschewed the preternatural, while looking to his faith in the real world, has not debeyed the mental things, the daily duty and love. So easily cherished, but which is not disposed to put up with a base metal for the genuine article, of reconciling Science with the intuitions of Love and Reverence, which is the most serious task of this age, has nowhere been so need not quote. The earlier, and to us the more delightful, of physical science, and the rules of historical probability, as any other branch of knowledge not, for the sake of effect in a purely diet of pure and magic which has formed so large a part of other poets' stock; because no excessive indulgence in this food of fancy unfits the mind for receiving historical or scientific truth. Because we find Mr. Tennyson in perfect concert with the intellectual habits of his age. The nineteenth century, whose praises he sings so well in his "Ode," is not yet all that he or we could wish; but it is distinguished by some qualities even better than its commercial and mechanical ingenuity, or its liberal and popular institutions of government. We, we think, a certain regard for truth—a manly rational dislike of all representations, even these avowedly fictitious, unless of the lightest and most sportive kind, which seem to outrage the taste unconsciously implanted in human nature by the existence of scientific studies, the effect has been to check—at least in England—the extravagance of self-indulgence in which characterised a few young and highly-gifted poets some forty years ago. There is no Byronings have perfected to use it within the limits of the actual and beyond for earnest speculations or devout religious faith.

We are therefore well content to find these new poems of Mr. Tennyson's resting, as they do, on the solid ground of earth; and, all the better, upon his native English soil. For he is a thoroughly national poet, who has not stooped himself in Greece or Italy, in Germany or Spain, absorbing the literary and social influences of a foreign clime; but kept himself at home with the feelings, the ideas, the manners, the traditions of the English people; with the evergreen meadows, the leafy and flowery hedgerows, the elm and oak and lawns of cottages, the parks and manor-houses, the villas and lawns of England; with the grey sky, the misty horizon, the moist wind, the surrounding walls of cliff and the bright beaches of sand or pebble, where the seas run up roaring to greet her so fondly takes a day; amid these scenes, with these associations, Mr. Tennyson has chosen to abide. He thinks like a highly-educated but unperverted English gentleman; he writes as he rather despises the French: he has not much sympathy with the age of chivalry, as the principal subject of his highly Court of Arthur, renowned in the legendary lore of the Round Table, and the Knights of the Hearth," as they were at first called, build domestic life of the English people in modern times. "Love and human character and condition; but two of these—"Aylmer's Field" and "Aylmer's Field" are cast in the narrative form; while "Sea Dreamers" is mainly a dialogue. The first-named poem—"Enoch Arden" though a fiction and "The Northern Farmer"—are in effect, reliquaries that classic dignity of style which pervades "The Idylls of the King," we have find the studied appearance of a carelessness of diction, and occasionally a looseness of construction, which is the result of consummate art. The effect of this is to give always so happy, Dreamers," and "The Northern Farmer" and after the first thirty lines. Probably, Mr. Tennyson knows what he is about, as well as his readers; but we have no rough passages of "Aylmer's Field," which are not much to our liking. We prefer, however, to leave these points to the reader to follow him along the calm, strong, equable course of his narrative in "Enoch Arden," which is one of the most perfect short tales in verse that we have ever read—as perfect as a tale can be, where the interest is so deep, without a touch or flaw, which held a noble vision moving within its clear crystal—and which he has shown to be a master of building.

The description of a fishing village is first engraved upon our memory with a few terse lines cut by the master's hand. He then leads us to look at the inhabitants in succession, as well as the cave in the cliff, where they play at keeping house. Enoch, being a strong boy, and these things will be matter of the house, and of Annie, the young town have fixed their hearts on this one girl. Philip is the rich miller's only son, Enoch is the child of a sailor, with nothing but his own industry and thrift to help him. He loves his employer's boys a better chance for Annie, who loves him, while Philip loves in silence:—

> to these were sad, and merrily rang the bells,
> And merrily ran the years, seven happy years of health and competence,
> And three children added to them,—
> With children—

This is the first cloud of the drama. The second is full of trouble. Enoch falls from a mast and breaks a limb. His wife's health is in a sickly one. Annie becomes their modest home. To provide for the bringing up of his children, he chooses himself to business of a sea-faring life to China, and fits up a little shop for Annie to keep in his absence. The children, and the wife, and the kids her farewell is extremely touching, but we must not dwell upon it.

Years pass by, and the husband and father still does not return. The ship is known to have been lost, but no one continues to wait for him. His little shop has failed; she is forlorn and poor; she has lost her youngest child, for

> Like a caged bird, escaping suddenly,
> The little innocent soul flitted away.

Then comes good Philip Ray, and helps her to rend the other boy to school. Enoch shall repay him when Enoch comes again. But more years pass, while Annie's sorrow continues to wait for autumn evening, when they have gone with the children nutting to the wood, he suddenly sees Enoch:—

> Oh! Annie,
> It is beyond me, I hope, against all chance,
> That he who left you so long since, so wrong,
> Should yet be living; well, then, let me speak:
> I grieve to see you poor and wanting help:
> I cannot help you as I wish to do
> Unless—forgive me if I seem unkind—
> You know what I would have you know.
> I wish you were his wife.

She bids him wait a year. When that time is past, she fears and lingers still. Philip is ready to know what Enoch is, she finds at random in her Bible three words, "Under a palm-tree," and she holds him to Philip and Annie are married.

And then Enoch? He was cast on an uninhabited island in a tropical climate. The description of his life of solitude is beautifully pictured. Yet more sublime is the glimpse into a spiritual mystery:—

> A phantom made of many phantoms moved
> Before him mouthing him, *as he laboured*
> Among the savage woodland, to and fro,
> The babes, the babes, the babes, they moved his house.
> The tiding dried, the mill, the leafy lanes,
> The horse he drove, the boat he sold, the chill
> November dawns, and dewy-glooming downs,
> The gentle doorway of the outer world,
> And the three sons of broken-hearted Annie.

Once likewise, in the middle of the night,
Thro' faintly, merrily—far and far away—
He seem'd to hear the chimes at home, and heard
Them, tho' he knew not wherefore, grow more clear
And louder, till himself was moving home
Returned upon him, had not his poor heart
Spoken with him, and said, "Thou fool, remember,
Let no one know that thou art living here."

Must we finish the story? Enoch Arden is taken from the isle; he is active in England; he reaches his native village; he is destitute, feeble, and unrecognised by all not recognised, he learns from a stranger what has become of his wife and children, and he himself, and will see them, and know that she is happy. He steals up to the window of Philip's house, and sees them all together:—

> Annie, whom he first saw strong and hale,
> His wife, his wife no more, and saw them move
> Here and there, order all things as they should,
> And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
> And his own children tall and beautiful,
> And him, that other, reigning in his place,
> Lord of his rights and of his children's love.
> Then he staggered and shook, and almost swooned, but forbore to cry out, and, falling prostrate, he prayed for strength of purpose, "Now I know, my God, that Thou hast forgiven me." So Enoch Arden lived a twelvemonth longer. He rent a deathbed message to his wife and children, to bless Philip, and to whom he had loved them to the last. And on the third night, in a loud calling of the sea, that night was fetched away. Crying with his last breath, "A sail! a sail! I am saved!" the lonely Enoch seemed escaped from his long desolation.

Such a story as this, told by such a poet, is beyond our further comment. Something we might say of the noblemen, the purity, the purpose of its conception; the simple eloquence, the power and cadence in its verse; but we have done with criticism, though not with enjoyment. We can not to point out the delicacies or the faults of the poet's genius in this collection. After "Enoch Arden," we find that "Aylmer's Field" seems tame, cold, and spasmodic. It should have been bound up with "Maud." In "Sea Dreams" we have an impressive lesson of the duty of Christian forgiveness, with an amiable example of a good wife and mother. The "Grandmother," with her memory of a long life, is a valuable psychological study. There is a certain grim humour and terrible truth in the shrill reproaches of the "Northern Farmer," set off by their quaint expression. Of the minor pieces which conclude the volume, including Mr. Tennyson's experiments with the classical metres, and that with is for "Enoch Arden" that this volume is not published before. It is very much more unequal than the former collection. Some pieces, however, are more unique as. She descends bearing truth in her right hand and mercy in her left, and she is welcome to the business the heart of man. The world has not grown cold. She pours from both hands, and they drink out of her cup the elixir of a higher spiritual life.

MUSIC.

THE two great music-meetings of this season are the Hereford Festival (the "Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford") and the Birmingham Triennial Festival. The former week it will be followed by the Birmingham festival.

The meetings of the three choirs are on a much smaller scale than the festivals of Birmingham and Norwich; and at these meetings no attempt is ever made to bring forward new and original works. Hence, to musical people, their interest is of a secondary character, and they afford very little matter for musical description or criticism. We have, year after year, little matter for musical description or criticism. We have, year after year, little matter for musical description or criticism. and in the true the pieces, as well as the performers, are familiar. Nor is speaking, of the highest order of merit, that can be said about them has been often said already, and all that can be said about them now would be but a repetition.

The meetings of the Three Choirs are, however, the most fine musical entertainments, and their attraction is enhanced by the excellence of their object. The charity was established more than a century ago for the purpose of making a provision for the widows and orphans of clergymen within the dioceses of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford who have been left in poverty; and such is the necessity of such a provision there are no less than 147 beneficiaries at present. The receipts have increased under a hundred pounds a year. This certainly ought not to be, but it is; and the meetings of the three choirs do much to mitigate a crying evil.

The oratorios and sacred pieces performed in the cathedral, during the week, have been, "The Creation," "Judas Maccabæus," "Israel in Egypt," the "Messiah," of Mendelssohn; "The Messiah," of Handel; with detached airs, duets, &c., selected from "Stabat Mater," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabæus," "Judas Maccabæus," Shirehall were made up of secular instrumental pieces, songs, &c. The principal vocal performers were Miss Dolby, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Mme. Sherrington, Mme. Dolby, Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. Harper (trumpet), and Mr. J. Collins (violoncello). The choirs and instrumental band were of the usual strength and quality.

We are not yet in a condition to report the financial result of this festival; but, as the receipts have generally been large, and the expenses moderate, we have no doubt that it has been very satisfactory.

THE THEATRES.

THE management at the New Adelphi evinces activity in the production of new and occasional pieces. One of the best of these was produced on Monday night, and is called "The Woman of Business." We believe that this comedietta proceeds from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Webster, the manager, and it does its author credit for its skill and tact. Probably it is an adaptation from the French, though we have not seen it in a recent work. It depends chiefly, both on the acting of Mrs. Stirling and Mr. J. Collins (Toodles), for its success, which is excellent. The strong-minded woman is now familiar enough to our boards, but we believe that she is never more attractively presented than in this production. Mrs. Hall, the wife of a wine merchant, is a pattern of prudence and prudence, and should be imitated by all wives who have partners who are liable to be led by other people. Mrs. Hall, finding that her husband combines on being herself his "guide, philosopher, and friend," undertakes all to realise all three characters. She undertakes all his affairs; she manages and takes things up upon by the arrival of an early client, Simon Foxcroft (Mr. J. L. Toole), who thinks, rode and smuggled as he is, that he is a strong fortune. Mrs. Hall does not see the matter in that light, and she is the wife of a wine merchant, and she has the matter in that light, and she is the wife of a wine merchant, and she has the matter in that light, and she is the wife of a wine merchant, and she has

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

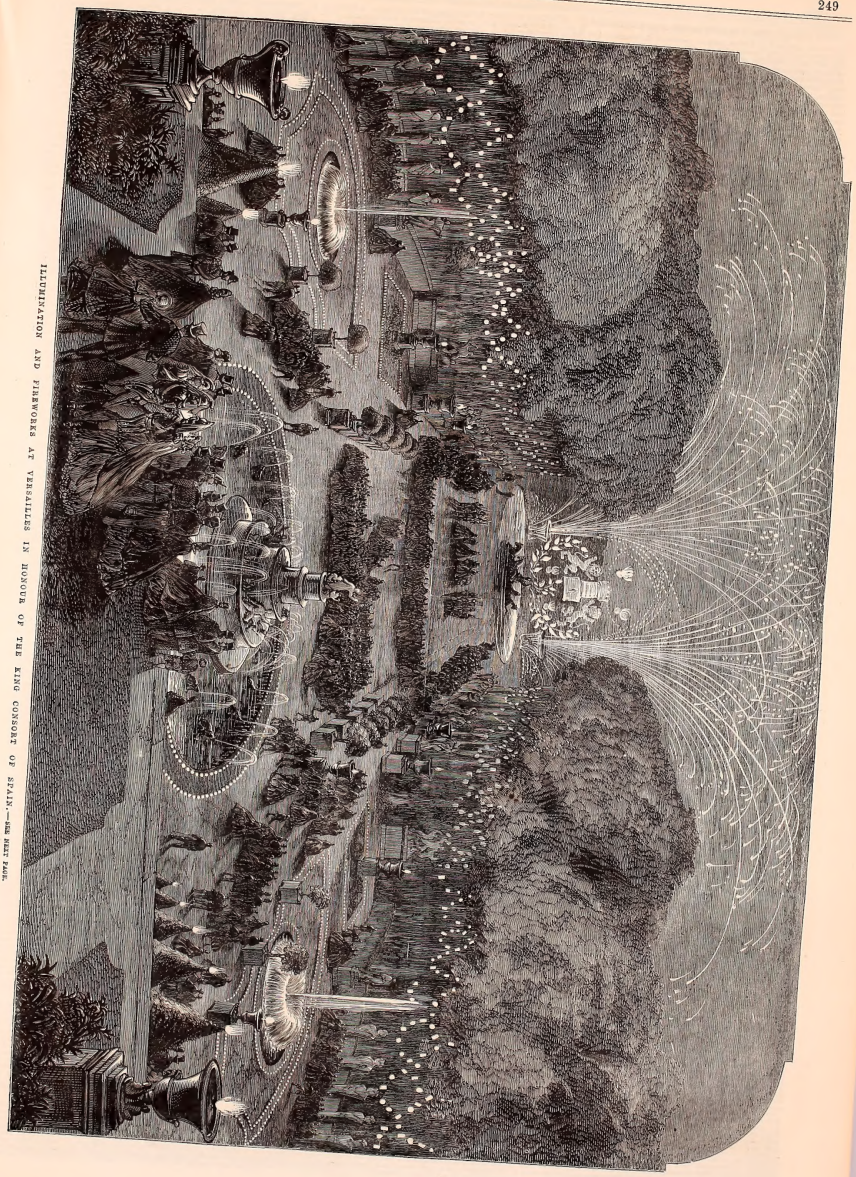
SIR SAMUEL O'MALLEY, BART.


Sir Samuel O'Malley, first Baronet of Rockhill, in the county of Mayo, was the representative of an old Irish family sprung directly from Bryan O'Cormack O'Malle, Lord of the Castle of Murrisk and of the manor of Strade, temp. Queen Elizabeth, and was the only son of Owen O'Malley, Esq., of Ardraccaw, in the county of Mayo, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Samuel Bayly, Esq., of Newry, and grandaughter, maternally, of Brigadier-General Gibson. He was born on the 24th of December, 1779, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was created a Baronet on the 2nd of July, 1804. Sir Samuel O'Malley's name has been associated with the public affairs of the county of Mayo for more than half a century, during which he was appointed a magistrate of the county of Mayo immediately on becoming of age, and he was for sixty-three years a justice and grand juror of that county. He was at the time of his death the magistrate and oldest Deputy Lieutenant. Sir Samuel was instrumental in the introduction of a railway into Mayo, which

the first to propose the formation of a railway into Mayo, which he advocated for the last thirty years, and saw the accomplishment of the undertaking—a medium of wealth and civilisation—before the present Earl of Lucan; Sir Samuel, in writing of which, modestly observed that "The Mayo community appear disposed to show a proper degree of gratitude to Lord Lucan for securing that which would be a curse to remote and forgotten as it may be, without bringing wealth and prosperity portions of the north." Sir Samuel was a worthy Baronet, died suddenly on the 17th ult., at his seat, Kilbourne House, near Castlebar, and on the 26th ult., at his seat, Kilbourne House, near Castlebar, and on the 26th ult., at his seat, Kilbourne House, near Castlebar, and on the 26



BICENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP: PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22.—SEE PAGE 252.



ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS AT VERSAILLES IN HONOUR OF THE KING CONSORT OF SPAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SPAIN AT VERSAILLES.

In our last summary of foreign news we mentioned the ceremonial of the reception of King Francis of Spain at Versailles. Before proceeding with the explanation of our present illustration it may be worth while to mention that the fête given in the park of Versailles was the fifth since the creation of that wonderful production of Lenôtre, the first having been given in 1664, just two hundred years since. Although the spokesman of the fête offered to the King of Spain on the 26th of August was certainly very great, it was generally considered not to have equalled that provided in honour of Queen Victoria's visit to France in 1843, the year of the International Exhibition, and we are also when the *enfants terribles* between the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James was perfectly cordial. The concourse of foreigners in the "ville silencieuse" was very considerable; and, as usual, the Spanish element was abundant, but there were also present many Spaniards and Italians of distinction.

We now pass on to the description of the subject of our Engraving :—

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS IN THE PARK OF VERSAILLES.

Our view of the beautiful scene is taken from the terrace immediately above the basin of Latona, shown in the foreground. It had been intended that the public would not be admitted to "assist" at the night fête in the park; but this order, which had, in fact, been placarded in different parts of the town, was rescinded by the Emperor, whose reception throughout the afternoon had been of the most enthusiastic description. The illumination of the parterres by coloured lamps was most effective when seen from above, and threw out into bold relief the elegant proportions of the fountain and statuary of the park itself, which was, moreover, at times, illuminated simultaneously by Bengal fires and the electric light. The fête was given by the Emperor named, the Empress, accompanied by an escort of Cent Gardes, descended into the park and took up the commanding position in the *tapis vert*, which is shown in our Engraving. From this time to the conclusion of the *feu d'artifice*, the din of bombs, cannon, and explosions never flagged; and the cannonade only ceased when the cuirassiers had bouquet, which was extremely beautiful.

While the *causeur d'adieu* was being given the Empress and her party regained the palace, where a splendid supper was served in the Galerie des Glaces, and continued the festivities. There was one o'clock in the morning when their Majesties quitted Versailles to regain the more habitable palace of St. Cloud; and soon after the glory of Louis XIV. was replaced in mouldy retirement, which is not likely soon again to be disturbed in a similar manner.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Hussars : Cornet W. H. Fields to be Instructor of Musketry. 18th : Lieut. H. Bentley to be Captain, vice C. A. Smyth to be Major by purchase. 19th : Lieut. J. Daly to be Captain, vice C. A. Smyth to be Major by purchase. 19th : Lieut. J. Daly to be Captain, vice H. Entwisle, who has retired. 1st Dragoon Guards : Lieut. J. Arbuthnot to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. Hamilton, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

4th Foot : Ensign A. W. Alling to be Lieutenant ; Ensign G. Redding and F. B. Burnaby to be Lieutenants, vice G. J. Falconer to be Captain. 11th : Lieut. J. Daly and Ensign H. S. P. Thomas to be Lieutenants ; A. Dodd to be Ensign. 16th : Ensign A. P. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. H. Bentley, who exchanges. 17th : Lieut. and Honorary Capt. J. Bell to be Captain, vice Capt. J. Bell, who retires upon half-pay. Ensign Alexander to be Ensign. 31st : Ensign J. S. F. Osborne to be Lieutenant, vice R. Shrapnell-Smith, who exchanges. 34th : Lieut. and Honorary Captain J. Bowden to be Captain, vice Lieut. W. Everett to be Captain. 37th : Ensign R. H. Conner to be Lieutenant ; Cadet W. C. Goolden to be Ensign. 39th : Lieut. W. Bowden to be Captain, vice Lieut. and Honorary Capt. J. Bell, who retires. 40th : Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. Cameron, C.B., to be Captain ; Ensign A. K. Mcdonaldson to be Lieutenant ; H. H. Newman to be Ensign. 41st : Ensign J. Parris to be Lieutenant ; Ensign F. Parris to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. J. Parris, who retires upon half-pay. 60th Rifle Regiment : Lieut. and Adjutant H. Bowden to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. and Adjutant H. Bowden, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 63rd : Ensign W. H. Hayes to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. J. Bell, who retires upon half-pay. 64th : Ensign W. S. Cockburn to be Lieutenant, vice Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. Cameron, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. 65th : Ensign W. Wingrove to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. and Honorary Capt. J. Bowden, who retires upon half-pay. 67th : Ensign C. F. Lowry to be Lieutenant ; A. Merritt, to be Ensign. 69th : Lieut. F. E. Bromhead to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Major J. Bell, who retires upon half-pay. 70th : Ensign R. F. Hancock to be Lieutenant ; Ensign W. H. Chalcote to be Ensign. 76th : F. C. Lowndes to be Ensign, vice Ensign H. Cockburn, who resigns his commission.

Rifle Brigade : Lieut. W. H. Bosbo to be Captain ; Ensign the Hon. C. North to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. and Honorary Capt. Lord Wm. Lennox, who resigns.

2nd West India Regiment : T. H. Dobbs to be Ensign. 5th : Ensign T. S. Smith to be Lieutenant.

ROYAL ENGINEERS : Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay.

ROYAL ARTILLERY : Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major F. M'Culloch, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. H. Lovell to be Captain, vice Capt. and Honorary Lieut.-Col. Major H. Lovell, who retires upon half-pay.

The death of Admiral Henry Lichfield took place yesterday week, in his seventy-eighth year.

Captain Lord Fane Charles Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, left on command of her Majesty's ship *Esk*, would, we learn from the Navy, have been received on board her Majesty for the distinction of Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath, which was conferred upon him in which he was engaged in New Zealand.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the Admiralty have decreed that Greenwich Hospital shall no longer labour under the stigma of being a "refuge for destitution." It shall, on the contrary, henceforth be a fortune to be admitted are to be only helpless men, subjects for the infirmary or sick ward, but men on their account to be deemed to a state of "perfect blessedness," but that in their old age they may, if they please, have a hospital in a house. In other words, Pensioner Smith and Pensioner Jones of Greenwich pensioners should not please himself in his domestic arrangements as well as in his dress and manners.

An Act of Parliament was passed at the close of the late Session to provide "further" sums for contributions, and it seems that additional money will be required to meet the claims which are on hand and for executing a certain work. The Act authorises a sum of £500,000 to be issued for the purposes named, but the amount of the contributions already made is £1,000,000, under four enactments. By the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 120, £2,000,000 was granted, by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 18, £1,000,000, by the Acts 25th and 27th Victoria, cap. 99, £650,000 ; and by the present Act a similar sum. Deducting from the total of £4,150,000 the £2,650,000 already issued, the 31st of March last, £1,854,816 ; the amount already voted, £2,650,000 ; the amount proposed this day, £500,000 ; and the further sum to complete the undertaking, £2,249,000. By the Act 25 and 26 Victoria, cap. 89, the Commissioners are empowered to borrow money on the security of the contributions.

The half-yearly inspection of the troops in Portsmouth garrison took place, on Tuesday afternoon, on Southsea common. They comprised H and K Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Milman, from Hilsea ; the 20th Cumberlands, under the command of Colonel Gaynor, from Hilsea barracks, and the 109th Bengal Infantry, under the command of Colonel Stuart, C.B., and the 6th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Steele. The troops made up their garrison, and the 109th Bengal Infantry, a corps of artillery at the extreme right and left, with the infantry in the centre. Major-General Cooke, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Dublin, arrived on the ground at three o'clock, accompanied by Colonel Commandant Worsley, R.A. ; Colonel Commandant Hutchinson, C.B., Colonel Gaynor, C.B., and Colonel Thackwell, A.A.G. ; Town-Major Brehm ; Captain St. John Paulet, A.D.C. etc. Her Majesty was represented by a general salute, after which the troops marched past in review order. This was followed by a few field operations in close column and a little firing. The inspection, which, on Tuesday, was a source of great attraction to summer visitors.

In another of this regimental orders, the depôt brigade of Royal Artillery assembled on parade on Monday morning to be present at the promulgation of the sentences upon a court-martial assembled on the gunnery at the Depôt and Coast Brigade who had been tried by a district court-martial on charges of having in their possession a quantity of woollen of cloth, cotton, leather, and other Government property which had been stolen from the Royal Artillery clothing stores, and which they were employed as cutters. The force having been drawn up in the usual form, the prisoners, who were guarded by the 3rd Artillery and the brigade announced that the decision of the court-martial had been approved by Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding-in-chief, and the following sentences upon the prisoners had been confirmed—namely, Corporal Pinkerman to be reduced to the ranks, and be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days at Fort Clarence ; Gunners Harrison, Hill, and Gibbons to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for 112 days ; and Gunners Hooper, Marshall, Lock, Cameron, and Pearce to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for eighty-four days. Gunner Lindsay, in whose possession a quantity of unmanufactured shirts were found, was discharged from custody, the evidence not having been deemed conclusive in his case. The other prisoners were removed under military escort to undergo the punishment awarded, which involves the loss of benefits arising from former service. The articles identified as belonging to Government have been returned into store, but a considerable amount of property has not been recovered.

A brilliant field-day, by the whole of the troops at Aldershott, was held on Wednesday week, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir L. Pennefather, K.C.B., who has just returned from a tour of military inspection on the Continent. The division formed up on the common, near the Royal Pavilion, at ten o'clock. In two lines, facing westward, the Royal Artillery and infantry in line of contiguous columns at quarter-distance, and the Royal Horse Artillery and cavalry in lined entrance columns at open order. The troops having marched past, the Lieutenant-General formed his army in order of battle, with his right upon Caesar's Camp and his left upon the hill. The three brigades of infantry advanced in parallel lines of regiments, at wheeling distance, with the cavalry and Armstrong guns covering the front of each brigade. The Royal Artillery advanced in line in rear of the skirmishers and the cavalry in rear of the Artillery. Artillery, and the 3rd brigade with the Royal Horse Artillery on their flanks. The enemy was supposed to be in position behind Seetbine, the west end of Long Valley, his right resting upon Bickley Copse, his centre upon Long-hill and Cockerow Farm, and his left upon Caesar's Camp. The combined armies lay the Long Valley and the arid plain to the eastward. The battle was commenced at eleven o'clock precisely, and lasted three hours. The enemy appeared to be to turn the left flank of the enemy and drive him from the strong position on Long-hill. About 1p.m. the grand decisive charge was opened by the whole line of skirmishers, and two batteries, posted on the Long-hill, kept up a continuous fire. The enemy's left was defended by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Major-General Taylor each brought two regiments to the support of their skirmishers, and the attack on the left, still under cover of his skirmishers. The Royal Dragoons now dashed to the front of Seetbine, and, being brigaded together, they charged in close column, driving the enemy from both flanks. Prince Edward and General Taylor now rallied their forces, and it was evident that the Lieutenant-General was bringing the weight of his army to bear on the left and centre of the enemy's position. The Royal Horse Artillery, and Colonel Burr's brigades, the wheels of the artillery, and the fine brigade of cavalry under General Bulkeley, formed a combined attack upon the centre and left possession of Long-Hill, from which a dozen guns were quickly brought to bear. The left of the enemy's position was now overthrown, the pursuit was executed by the Royal Dragoons, Greys, and 14th Hussars, in succession, who dashed over the ground in the most splendid style. The enemy's retreat changes of position followed, by which the Lieutenant-General brought his army into the position it occupied at the end of the battle, facing the west, he drove the enemy in the direction of Crookham ; the artillery, posted on the hill, commanded the whole field, and the cannonade of musketry and fell back upon Brecon-hill, fairly beaten. "Cease firing" was then sounded, and the troops returned to quarters.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The prize-shooting of the thirteenth and fourteenth companies of the 1st Middlesex Volunteers (Bloomsbury) was commenced at Mr. Martin's division, came off, on Tuesday, at the Wormwood-scrubbs range, in the presence of a considerable number of friends. Sergeant Pettifer, Private Lowe, Colour-Sergeant Bonds, and Private Tracey ; the second company, Private Lewis, Sergeant Bunting, Lieutenant Bunting, Private Hower, and Rough Stackie ; and of the third series, Corporal Lewis, Private Wilson, and Lieutenant Bunting. The second consolation series of prizes were won by Captain Dawey, Private Chamberlayne, and Corporal Gibbs.

A match between some volunteers in the employ of the Bank of England and of Messrs. Coutts and Co., originating in a challenge by the former, took place on the Bank ground, at the rear of Finsbury Circus, on Saturday. The prize was a cup, to be presented to the man making the highest aggregate score in the ties. The Bank men mustered 10 strong, and, in Messrs. Coutts's band, their score being 176 marks, against 170. The highest score on the winning side was made by Private Dyson.

The annual competition of the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington) Rifles, at Tottenham, on the 12th, 13th, and Friday, the 16th inst., when the following prizes were competed for :—1st, Private Lewis, 1st Middlesex Volunteers, £5 5s. ; 2nd, Private Lewis, value eight guineas, was won by Sergeant Worthy ; the second by Sergeant Pearce, the third by Private Lewis, and the fourth by Lieutenant Bunting. Private James Rants and Lieutenant John Rants. A challenge cup, value twenty guineas, was won by Private Lewis, who gave before competing for the property of the winner, who won by Private James Rants, closely followed by Private Lewis. The second prize, value seven guineas, was won by Private Lewis ; the third, five guineas, three guineas, and two guineas, were won by Lieutenant John Rants, Private Lewis, and Sergeant Worthy, and the fifth by Sergeant Chaverdin.

A silver cup, the third presented this season by Captain Rogers to the second and third class shots of the members of the first company of the 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, was competed for at the ranges of the regiment at Willesden. The following were the highest scores :—Sergeant Cooper, 1st Lieutenant Cooper, Private Lewis, Sergeant Smith ; 2nd Lance-Corporal Harvey and Private Wilkins, having won the two cups previously given by Captain Rogers, the cup was presented to Cooper, not eligible to win in this, and the prize was awarded to Private Campbell.

An excursion and prize-shooting of the funds of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers was held in the direction of Hendon, on Saturday, and was most pleasantly spent. The amusements consisted of an assault at arms, in which some clever swordsmanship was displayed, and of prize-shooting at the Hendon butts. The undermentioned were offered, a concert, &c. The weather was favourable, and the fête was a success.

Last week the annual prize-shooting of the B and C companies of the 1st Surrey Rifle Corps took place at Dorking. The following prizes were shot for :—Company prize ; first, Private Ellman ; second, Private Hunt ; third, Private Hiatt, Farnham ; fourth, Lieutenant Mr. W. H. Ashurst ; first, Sergeant Topping ; second, Private Rose ; Private Rose and Hiatt, Farnham, divided the money. In shooting for the cup Mr. Rose made a centre and Mr. Potter an outer. Two prizes, presented by Mr. F. Hill, Farnham, for the greatest number of centres. Of the first the tie and again tied, but a single shot then decided it, Mr. Beale making an outer and Mr. Rose a centre. A shooting match, for prizes given by Mr. Edmund Yates (second competition), Privates Watkins and Ellinson made equal scores, and the cup was won by Private Watkins.

The efficient members of the 1st Surrey Corps have competed for their annual prizes, and the different occasions during the past month. There were twenty-six prizes, of the aggregate value of £50, competed for, and the winners in the regimental prizes of £7 7s., £5 5s., and £3 3s., the second and third in each class receiving a money prize. In addition to these Private Hewitt was first, Tucker second, and Corporal Hall third in the first class ; Sergeant Tucker, Corporal Hall, and Private Hewitt in the second class ; and Private Hewitt was first, Tucker second, and Corporal Hall third in the third class. Private Hewitt was the fortunate winner of the Mott, Gentle, Denton, Bicknell, and Hall prizes, the winners were Privates Mott, Gentle, Denton, Bicknell, and Hall, in the order given. The Edmund Yates (second competition), Privates Watkins and Ellinson made equal scores, and the cup was won by Watkins.

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The 1st Kent Rifle Volunteers (Sandwich) assembled on Monday for their annual prize-meeting of the fourth battalion of Kent volunteers, comprising the corps at Woolwich, Charlton, Greenwich, Deptford, Eltham, Sydenham, Lewisham, Lee, and Lewisham, took place, last Saturday, in the park of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., Old Charlton. The entire battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Boyd, lieutenant of the volunteers, Colonel Lloyd, the inspecting officer, expressed his entire satisfaction with the present condition of the battalion and its military capabilities, referred to the necessity of a regular attendance at drill, and stated that he should be enabled to present favourable report to the authorities at the War Department. The second annual prize-meeting of the fourth battalion of Kent volunteers took place at Sandwich and Deal, last week, at the Sandwich range, which is 600 yards from Sittingbourne. The fourth battalion consists of the 8th, sixth, seventh, and eighth companies of Kent rifles, each of which competes, all at which, with the exception of the sixth, were represented on this occasion. In the company competition, the value of the prizes was £75. At the close of the shooting Lieutenant-Colonel Dyke distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

A very spirited competition took place, on Wednesday week, at the range of the Isle of Thanet Volunteer Rifles at Minnis Bay, near Sandwich, in the possession for the ensuing year of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight challenge vase—a gold cup of the estimated value of £100, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Page of the Cowes corps. The rules require the vase to be won three successive years by the same corps before it becomes its absolute property. It was shot for in 1862, in which year, and again in 1863, numbered the 7th Hampshire (Farnham) Corps were at the top of the list. In 1864 the Cowes and Sconce Freemantle, of the same corps, was only one point behind the winner.

The annual shooting-match of the 1st Wiltshire (Salisbury) Rifle Volunteers was held at the range at Wilton, on Wednesday week, Thursday, last week. The competition opened with the challenge cup presented to the corps by Sir Alexander Malet, her Majesty's Envoy at Frankfort, and won last year by Private William Young. To this was added a prize of twenty pounds, given by the inhabitants of Salisbury and open to the challenge cup winners, marksmen, and Private Rodger the second prize, £5. The Mayor of Salisbury (Mr. John Watson) was the second Sergeant Hulme, the third, making the second prize, £3. The next prize, which was given by Mr. Gilles Lodge, of Bristol, was won by Private Hulme ; private was won by Sergeant Hulme. A consolation cup was given by Sir Alexander Malet for competition among the members of the 1st Wiltshire Rifles, which was won by Private Hulme, followed by Private Simms. Captain Pinkney's prize was taken by Private Cripps.

Last week the rifle-grounds at Over, near Gloucester, were the scene of some spirited competition among the volunteer companies of and the neighbouring counties. This was the annual prize-meeting of the Gloucester Rifle Association. About forty volunteers mustered, and, under the chief interest of the meeting centred in the competition for the Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup, given by the Countess of Ducie's prizes, and the county medals. The shooting opened on the first day with artillery, engineers, militia, and yeomanry practice. The prizes were won by members of the engineers, five to militia, and four to yeomanry. For the county match on the second day ten corps competed for the three cups. The first prize £12 10s. was by Private Baker, of Bristol ; the second (£8) by Sergeant Bingham, of Bristol. The Countess of Ducie's prizes were open to the whole of the volunteers or militia. The first prize was won by Major Guise and Captain Atkins, of the 2nd Gloucester ; and the second prize, to the latter gentleman made by a single officer, was awarded to Lieutenant Stock, of the Bristol Artillery. Four companies entered for the Gloucester challenge cup, and four men in each company, and the prize was won by the Gloucester City Rifles, who made 78 points. For the Gloucestershire challenge cup ten from Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire companies entered, and Herefordshire carried off the cup, with a total score of 90 points. Sergeant Chatterbuck, 6th Stroud ; Lieutenant Purdue, 14th Worcester ; Captain Bennett, 2nd Gloucester ; and Private Adams, 14th Hereford.

In Dorsetshire a friendly contest took place on Tuesday week between ten members of the Dorchester company and a like number of the Blandford corps. The ranges were 200, 400, and 500 yards, and seven rounds at each. The Dorchester men were the first to leave the line, and resulted in a victory for the Blandford men by 16 points only. The total number of points made by the Dorchester men was 670, and by the Blandford men 686, or an average of 68.

The annual prize-meeting of the Somerset County Rifle Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, at Wells. The prizes offered in the various classes amounted to £100, and the number of the aggregate about £130. Besides the money prizes, the programme embraced competitions for the Duke of Beaufort's and the National Rifle Association and the Lord Lieutenant's prize, a silver cup, value £16. The number of competitors entered for the various competitions was 120, and the company representatives from nearly every corps in the county. The silver cup given by the Lord Lieutenant was won for by winners in the previous matches, and was won by Sergeant Green, of the 3rd Somerset.

The annual prize-shooting of the Newport Rifles took place on Monday week at Keynsham. There were 167 competitors for the "all-comers" prizes. The cup was won by Ensign Trenayne (10th Cornwall), Sergeant-Major Sinnott (4th Devon Artillery), Corporal Hill (2nd Somerset), and Sergeant Ralph (1st Gloucester Regiment) third. The whole of the prizes in this class were of the value of £5. Sergeant Clarke, of the 2nd Devon Artillery, won the Lord Lieutenant's prize, representing a total money value of about £40, were also competed for.

A match has taken place between the Ely and Wisbeach corps, and the Ely side won, having made a score of 99 marks while the Wisbeach opponents obtained only 347 marks.

In Suffolk, for the fourth time, Sir C. Rowley, of Tendring Hall, has thrown open his grounds for a volunteer fete. The Sudbury, Hadleigh, and Stow Market companies assembled, mustering in all about 150, The three companies formed a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Austin, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Barmachelon. The volunteers were entertained by Sir Charles and Lady Rowley at one of their splendid annual banquets. The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Suffolk Battalion took place at Bury St. Edmunds yesterday week. The battalion consists of the 1st Suffolk, Bury St. Edmunds, 60th ; Sudbury, 61st ; Hadleigh, 62nd ; Stowmarket, 63rd ; Woodbridge, 64th ; and Framlingham, 65th. The following were shot :—Private Walton Burrell, Bury St. Edmunds ; second, Corporal Fisher, Ely ; third, Sergeant Norfolk, Bury St. Edmunds.—See Illustrations. The Suffolk County Rifle Association will take place at Bury St. Edmunds on the 8th and 9th inst.

On Monday week the Norwich Administrative Battalion, under the command of Colonel Boycott, assembled on Dunston Hill, for the purpose of undergoing inspection by Colonel Dibdeen, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Major Loftus Dr Davis. The troops mustered before Heath, where they were reviewed. Colonel Dibdeen expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the battalion, and proceeded to the prize to the Horse Guards that the Norwich Battalion was perfectly up in drill.

In Lincolnshire a new rifle company has appointed a "preliminary committee." The Government Inspector has surveyed the carbine-range used by the company, and has conducted a practice-meeting for the encouragement of the band. The inspector suggests that the battery should make some arrangement for the use of the range for the joint use of their range and he has ordered that the two 32-pounder guns at the scalp battery, which have been in use during the past two years, be given as a special prize for again said.——A competition for prizes has taken place among members of the Spalding corps. The first prize was won by Private J. Cole, Private D. Cotton, Corporal S. Wallis, and Private W. Sleight ; in the second class the prizes went to Privates J. Wright, Bellamy, J. Cole, W. Lever, and R. Appleby ; in the third class the prizes went to Drum-Major Dodd, Private A. Parsons, Corporal Reynolds, and Private Watkin.——Upwards of fifty recruits belonging to the 1st Lincolnshire Corps, having assembled at Spalding, were inspected by their respective companies. On Saturday the recruits assembled on the south-west bridge, and marched through the principal streets. A match has taken place between Lieutenant Somerby and Private Marsden, on the one side, and Sergeant Mason and Corporal Watts on the other. These gentlemen are reputed the four best shots in the South corps. Lieutenant Somerby and Private Marsden made 112 marks and Sergeant Mason and Lance-Corporal Watts 115 marks.——The Barton corps has been entertained at Barrow Hall, the residence of Mr. Upjohn, the captain of the corps.——A silver cup, value ten guineas, given by Mr. Mason, the Co-Operative Store, Lincoln, was competed for on Monday week by eighteen first-class shots of the rifle corps connected with that establishment. Firstly won the cup. After the contest a section of eleven files were put through the manual and firing exercises.

The 37th Lancashire, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., were inspected on Saturday week by Major Beevers, of her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment. The battalion mustered nearly 700 strong. They were brought to a variety of manœuvres by the commanding officer, after which Major Beynes made a brief address, in which he complimented both officers and men upon the proficiency which they had made in range, on Saturday, between the Bury and Wigan and the St. Helens battalion, from the 37th Lancashire Rifles, the latter corps gaining by so making a total of 693 against 641 by their opponents.——Last Saturday the volunteers marched to Bury, and were inspected by Major Beevers on a number of money prizes given annually by the officers. The money was divided into seven prizes, which were won by the following gentlemen in the order named :—Privates John Shaw, Andrew Walker, John Murray, Jonathan Mowray, John Bridge, Thomas Chadwick, and J. H. Hammond.

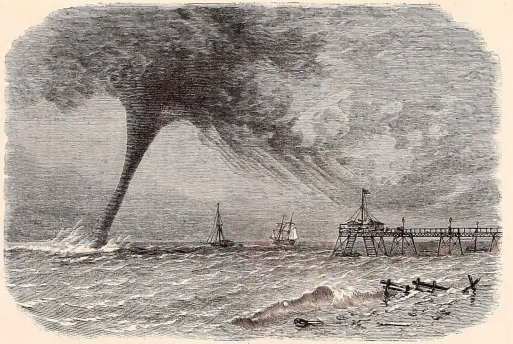
The Leeds Engineer Volunteers underwent their annual inspection on Saturday last, by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, and the number of rank and file enumerated on the occasion was 756—the largest number of a single corps, as stated by the inspecting officer, which had ever taken place in Yorkshire. Lieutenant-Colonel Child was the commanding officer, and was assisted by Major Smith, a veteran who held rank in the old volunteer force more than fifty years ago. The marching by to the field was performed, and had to take place the River Aire had to be crossed, and this was effected by means

of aqueduct-bridge which had been constructed by a party of the engineers. After the passage arrived, the bridge was speedily destroyed, so as to cut off the pursuit of the insurgent cavalry. On the 22nd the corps came into the neighbourhood of Gainesville, and on the 24th, encamped, in the presence of 30,000 spectators. The inspecting officer said he should make a most satisfactory report to the Secretary for War.——The Howden-cum-Asselby Rifle Club, Yorkshire, has awarded a handsome silver cup, given by Captain Clark, to be won twice to give actual possession. The Private Volunteer (a high wind prevailed) scored 34, and was thereby the winner for this year.——The 19th West York had a fifth and final competition for the challenge-prize given by Major Wormald, M.P. The cup to be won three times in five competitions, or to pass to the highest scorer. Private Brown was the winner for the day. No shooter lower down than the more than twice. Dr. Simpson having done that, the ownership reverted to the highest-scoring man in the five competitions, which also proved to be Dr. Simpson.——The Hull Volunteer Artillery competed with a 52-pounder gun for the challenge-shield given by Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. The artillerymen speak of Hull first, Sergeant Rada second, Gunner Bewlton third, and Major Spratt fourth. In another match the Hull Artillery matched a 9-pr. gun against Major Paten's fleet. The winner of the last contest also hit the target. The result was as follows:—Sergeant Rada, 5; Gunner Bewlton (Hull second, Sergeant-Major Murray third. The firing was very satisfactory.

The fourth annual competition for the prizes offered by and under the auspices of the Cumberland Consolidated Rifle Association took place at the Cumwhinton range, Carlisle, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of last week. The following are the programme for the day and (value 50 guineas) given by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to be shot for by Cumberland and Westmoreland Volunteers. The only restriction as to eligibility of the volunteer who wins it two years, not necessarily in succession, and each winner is entitled to retain the same engraved upon it, and receive a gilt copy. In 1862 it was won by a member of the Carlisle Artillery Corps; in 1863 by one of the Carlisle and Cumberland Rifles; and this year it has been won by Private Banks, of the 10th Cumberland (Egremont), who tied Private William, of the 4th Cumberland (Penrith), and to decide it became the winner by a shot at the next prize, £50, was open to all comers, with long Enfields. The highest scores were made by Privates Biddell, Brampton, 47; Graham, 1st Cumberland, Carlisle, 46; Private J. Halsall, Wigan, 45; Private T. G. Dowson, Halifax, 45; Sergeant Hutchinson, Newcastle, 45; Private Hastings, Workington, 45; Private Forster, Whitehaven, 43; Private Hastings, Workington, 42; Colour-Sergeant Young, Newcastle, 42. No shooter lower down. Associated Companies of Artillery Volunteers, was won by Gunner Bone, Maryport, with a score of 39 points. The number of rifle volunteers, was won by Corporal Roller, Egremont. The Cumberland Brigade challenge prize for Lieutenant-Colonel Salkeld, R.A., to be shot for before it becomes the permanent property of the holder, was this year won by the Maryport Rifles, who made the highest score in the day's firing of 450, became their own. A prize of £25, open to all volunteers, was divided as follows:—Lieutenant Bell, 1st Cumberland, Carlisle, £12; Corporal Whitehead, 2nd Private Grey, Egremont, £4; Colour-Sergeant Hutchens, Whitehaven, Sergeant Dunning, Maryport, Private Graham, 1st Cumberland, Carlisle, £2; Private Forster, Whitehaven, £1; Private Hastings, Workington, £1; Colour-Sergeant Young, Newcastle, £1. The Consolidated Cumberland

GRAND FESTIVALS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP.

We have engraved, from sketches by our Special Artist, three Illustrations of the splendid festivals which took place at Antwerp during the week before last. The annual *Kermesse*, or festival of the patron saint of the municipality, an occasion which is always celebrated with much pomp in each of the Belgian cities, was combined in this instance with the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Antwerp Royal Academy of Arts, and with the jubilee, or fiftieth yearly meeting, of the Royal Society of Harmony; besides which, an exhibition of the works of living artists was opened by the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Art; and the Agricultural Society of the northern provinces of Belgium held a cattle show. Our large Engraving (on page 248) represents the procession to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where a religious thanksgiving service, or Te Deum, was solemnly performed on the first day of the festival. This view was taken on the Place de Meir, which had been decorated for the occasion, after a design by M. Fischer, with two columns of crimson and gold, each surmounted by the Belgian lion, ornamented at the base and capital with gilt palm-leaves and encircled with coronets. A variety of flags and banners were ranged at intervals along the sides of the street. Looking down this vista towards the superb canopy of the high altar, and to the statue of Teniers with the effigies of the other founders of the Antwerp Academy seated in a semicircle around him, the effect was very imposing. A few hours later the inauguration of M. Van Arendonck's allegorical statue, or rather his group of sculpture, on the Grande Place, produced another interesting scene, which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was in 1664 that one of the greatest of Flemish painters, David Teniers the younger, obtained from the Royal Government a charter for the establishment of the Antwerp Academy, which has succeeded to the functions of the ancient Guild of Saint Luke, formerly renowned as a corporation and school of artists. The bicentenary festival of 1864 was, therefore, appropriately chosen for a public commemoration of the fame of Teniers in connection with the history of his native town. The Governor, the Burgomaster, the members of the Municipal Corporation, and deputations from the principal colleges, and from the artistic, literary, and scientific societies of Antwerp, were present. The work of M. Van Arendonck, consisting of a female figure, which stands for the city of Antwerp, placing a crown upon the bust of Teniers, was then uncovered amidst the applause of the assembled company. We cannot find space to describe, or even to enumerate, all the ceremonies, shows, and entertainments which filled up the remaining days of this festival. The most important, perhaps, was a fair, "in the fashion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," held amidst the ruins of the old Bourse of Antwerp, destroyed by fire a few years ago. The chief architectural features of that building had been restored, provisionally, by M. Looymans, so far as to reproduce the effect of its interior when occupied by the stalls of the tradesmen, with a crowd of purchasers or spectators on the floor. We must, however, refer to our Illustration of this busy and animated scene.



WATERSPOUT SEEN OFF WORTHING ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

THE WATERSPOUT OFF BRIGHTON AND WORTHING.

We have been favoured by the Rev. F. Piggott, of Worthing College, with the sketch we have engraved, showing the rare phenomenon of a waterspout beheld from Brighton and Worthing on Sunday, the 21st ult. He had an advantage in using the great elevation of the tower of Worthing College as an observatory on this occasion. The morning was very dull and thundery, attended with a few showers, and the lightning severe. The clouds were seen to be moving in all directions, some light and feathery, others heavy and of a grand appearance. The sea at the time (nine o'clock) was quite calm, with a slight breeze blowing from the N.E. At five minutes past nine the clouds were seen to revolve in a circle, about half a mile in diameter, and gradually approach the centre, which descended, diminishing in size, till, when about 50 ft. from the surface of the sea, it increased, and united with a dense vapour arising from the water in the shape of a cone. The sea for about a circle of 300 ft. was in a most disturbed state, the immense waves rolling to a centre and throwing up masses of foam. At 9.15 the waterspout broke, and an exceedingly heavy hailstorm attended its dissolution, some of the stones being about three quarters of an inch in diameter. The waterspout was distant from Worthing about two miles. The disturbed water travelled to the eastward at a rapid rate (nearly forty miles per hour), and when opposite Brighton another waterspout was formed, far more graceful in appearance than the first, the upper part not being so bulky, but much higher. Its existence, however, was but of short duration.

SCHOONER-RACE IN THE TORBAY REGATTA.

Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. G. Whitaker, an Exeter artist, represents the starting of the schooner yachts on Friday, the 19th ult., the second day of the Torbay Regatta, for the prize of £70. This was the principal race. The course was three times round the bay, starting from a point just outside the pier and Beacon Rock of Torquay. This is shown in our Illustration, which also takes in a distant view of Berry Head and Brixham, on the opposite side of Torbay. The yachts which were entered for this race were the Vestal, of seventy-four tons, belonging to Sir Bruce Chichester; the Madcap, of seventy tons, Mr. J. Abbott Dunbar; the Blue Bell, seventy-one tons, Mr. F. Edwards; and the Albertine, 153 tons, Lord Londesborough. These vessels got away at half-past twelve; but the wind died away in the afternoon, and after going once round the bay they were obliged to desist from the race. At that time the Madcap was a long way ahead. On the next day (Saturday, the 20th), the match was again sailed, the competing yachts being the Madcap, Albertine, and Blue Bell. The rules were that the course should be sailed over three times, the committee exercising the right of stopping the yachts after the second round, if there was no chance of doing the third in time. This right they exercised, for at eight o'clock only two rounds were finished. The Albertine was in about two minutes and a half ahead of the Madcap, but lost the prize, as she had to allow the Madcap nearly half an hour for difference of tonnage. The winner made the two rounds in exactly eight hours.



TORBAY REGATTA: THE SCHOONER-YACHTS STARTING FROM TORQUAY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1277.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR."

THE public unveiling of the statue of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, at Hereford, on Saturday last, stands out from the prevalent political barrenness as a most gratifying incident—gratifying in all its phases. The public and private worth of the deceased statesman; the ancient city, in the principal square of which the memorial of him was erected; the cordial union of his neighbours of all political and ecclesiastical parties to do honour to his name; Baron Marochetti's statue, regarded as a work of art; the simplicity and truthfulness of the inscription; the presence of Lord Palmerston as chief actor in the ceremony, the speeches delivered, the enthusiasm of the crowd; and though last, not least, the thorough success of the occasion as a demonstration of respect—combine to throw around the event an atmosphere of attraction quite irresistible in its way. The inauguration may be said to have consecrated the week in which it came off—to have made it an ever-memorable one for the city of Hereford, and to have given it a claim to distinction even in the mind of the country at large.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis's qualities were pre-eminently of the English type. In no capacity did he exhibit brilliance; in all, his power was greater than his pretension. Honesty, industry, and supreme good sense—these were the primary elements of his character; but these, of which many a man can boast, were so combined, so applied, so favoured by outward circumstances, that the tribute of esteem paid to him by his friends did not exceed the truth—"a wise and honest statesman, a profound scholar, a kind and firm friend."

Honesty, it may be imagined, can give no fair claim to distinction in the present day. In the ordinary sense of the word this is true. But there is a much higher meaning in which the term applies to the late Right Hon. Baronet. His was an honest nature—that is, a nature which disposed him to conform his opinions and his practice to what is, rather than to what he might have wished to be. He did not seek the ultimate rule either of his judgment or of his conduct in his own will. His mind was that, not of a dictator, but of a disciple. He was impelled by an irrepressible instinct to look with earnestness, and in every direction, for the right, the true, the thing that ought to be law to man's mind. He was honest in that he never willingly looked askance, never overlooked what he knew to be present, never put the telescope to his blind eye lest he should see what might disturb foregone conclusions. As a philosopher, the discovery of truth was his sole



A LIGHT LOAD FROM THE LAST-REAPED FIELD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

object; as a politician, the conformity of his policy and his measures to what he deemed to be the highest expedience was his aim. We do not mean, of course, to credit Sir George Cornewall Lewis with a persistent effort to make his practical statesmanship exactly representative in all respects of his abstract conclusions. We cannot hold him to have been wholly incapable of those perturbations and deflections which personal feeling or party interests effect, to some extent, in the purest and most patriotic statesmen. But the force which made him revolve in the particular orbit which he illumined was honesty—the impulse of his nature to be true to its own impressions. Hence his caution, his seeming diffidence, his real modesty, his large-hearted catholicity; and hence also what those who looked only upon the surface of his character misinterpreted into sadducean indifferentism, slowness of apprehension, and coldness of temperament. He was too intent upon getting at accurate conclusions to abandon himself to the ardour of pursuit. He might be misled occasionally by his reverence for other minds—otherwise, he never hesitated towards, far less leapt to, his conclusions. And this made him pre-eminently a safe man—valuable in council, not so much for fertility of resource as for carefulness and impartiality in his habits of judgment.

Sir George's industry was prodigious. His power of work, enhanced as it was by the logical completeness of his method, astonished the official mind. It was plain to every observer that he had not been trained in the Circumlocution Office. He could not dawdle, though, in manner, he might be slow. He got through more business in less than most men could do, and, when we say he "got through" it, we mean that he did it thoroughly. He "scamped" nothing—he could not—it was not within the range of his capabilities. Whatever could be acquired by patient research he acquired; whatever could be mastered by industry he made his own. His memorandums on state affairs invariably well up in his information, and generally so clear and precise in his statement of it that, in this respect, he seen came to be trusted on all sides as a sufficient authority. And yet, although he successively filled three high offices of State, and filled them with a constantly growing reputation, his statesmanship appears to have been but the byplay of his life. He had roamed over the whole expanse of literature, and had made himself familiar with its most out-of-the-way nooks and corners. Few men of the age had so minutely studied the whole range of ancient and modern literary achievements have come down to us. His published works abound with illustrations which, one may see at a glance, could only have been picked up in districts far removed from the highways of erudition, in the remote, the generally unknown, the almost inaccessible regions of letters. The traces of his industry, never obtrusive, are nevertheless apparent in all that he wrote, and came out with impressive distinctness, at times in his Parliamentary speeches. Perhaps no man of these times has more successfully than the late Right Hon. Baronet seconded good intentions by indefatigable endeavour. In short, the management of life or of politics in which he figured he figured as a workman—as one who discharged whatever he undertook with earnest and indomitable activity.

But Sir George Lewis's crowning quality, especially in his capacity as a statesman, was his supreme good sense. He appeared to understand men almost as well as he understood books, and could consult their present interests wellnigh as successfully as he could penetrate their past ideas and habits. The clearness and honesty of his purposes, conjoined with the fulness of his information and the depth of his research, helped to give a certain practicalness and solidity to his judgment, which, in the domain of politics, are invaluable. The quality of which we speak is due in part to natural endowment. It is not of every honest and industrious man that one can predicate the possession of good sense. In part, also, it would appear to be the exercise of industry and honesty; in other words, his good sense was both a talent and an acquisition. Whatever may have been its origin, it was conspicuous in his whole bearing. He was not showy. There was nothing meteoric about his movements or his statements. It could hardly be maintained that he was original or that his genius was of the imaginative order; but he had his own way of doing things, and was endowed with genius, nevertheless. His aptitude in discerning just what was wanted, and in framing his measures to meet the want and no more, was unmistakable. There was no surplusage, no waste of material, no exuberance either of promise or performance in his political propositions. They usually covered precisely the absolute need of the time, but were never carried beyond its limits. Men could see from his acts that he was really intent upon doing what really required to be done, and that he knew how to do it, but that the deed and not the manner of it was what engaged his notice. He was more concerned that the contents of the dish should be wholesome and nutritive than that they should be re-commended to the appetite by any elegance or piquancy of garnish. He generally saw the mark at which he was to aim, and, practically, he seldom missed it.

One cannot but rejoice that those among whom he had his home and who knew his social as well as his political virtues, have erected a memorial worthy of him, of themselves, and of the city it will hereafter adorn. There was unusual appropriateness, too, in the choice of Lord Palmerston to inaugurate the statue. The venerable Prime Minister first placed Sir G. C. Lewis in high political office, and has probably owed something of his own success to the solid qualities of his colleague. In truth, every feature of the ceremony, as well as the statue itself, which was thereby dedicated to the public, struck us as having a remarkable fitness in it, as being in keeping with the character of the man to whose memory it was designed to pay a becoming tribute of honour.

The occasion naturally suggests the reflection that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—indeed, one may fairly say, all the world over—real work seldom misses a correspondent reward. The Right Hon. Baronet could not boast of high social rank. His powers of mind were not extraordinary. Nature had not done for him much beyond what she does for the majority of men in middle-class, well-to-do life. But, then, he made the very best use of the opportunities and the intellectual faculties which he had—undervaluing nothing, wasting nothing of the gifts he received. He put to give account, and which he might improve by use. And this, perhaps, is the surest road which can be taken to distinction. Few who are resolved to excel ultimately throw away their labour. Sir George Cornewall Lewis's career presents an encouraging example to men whose highest aim is to improve their capacity and disposition to work. In view of the monument which now adorns St. Peter's-square, Hereford, no Englishman can well make light of the rewards of industry; but, turning a glance inward from the honoured statesman to himself, he may refire to his home stimulating fresh efforts by a remembrance of the line—

But slow and steady wins the race!

A LIGHT LOAD FROM THE LAST-READ FIELD.

Harvest is preverbially a joyous time. The heart of the husbandman is at rest when his crops are gathered in, and he is more than repaid for his many months of anxious care. "In northern climes," observes Knight, "that is especially the time, and the sky is closely scanned for signs of the rains and storms which sometimes make our autumn unlovely, and set at nought all the husbandman's labour. Proportionably great is his consequent joy when a continuance of genial weather ripens the crops and enables them to be safely garnered. Nor is this gratitude for a bountiful harvest confined to a section; it is shared by the whole community, and the thanksgivings ascend to Heaven with the joy it, however, more particularly felt in the country. In the very face, as it were, of the happy harvest, the labour of the husbandman, and his hospitality and good will universally obtain. The custom of giving a supper to the harvest folk has been observed from time immemorial, and, though it is true, these annual suppers have degenerated into saturnalia; and attempts, in most cases attended with success, have been made of late years to check some of the worst of the hilarity of the season within the bounds of propriety without depriving the day of its characteristic. The jollity of the season is universally felt, and a rollicking hilarity succeeds to labour apparent. This is happily shown by our Artist in the scene depicted by him on the preceding page. The last harvest load—the labour of the last harvest-field—is now given over to the intoxication of the time, and his child is perched on the lighter load and fained shed from the last-reaped field. The girl does not seem quite at ease on her extemporized throne, nor do the children who look on at their father's labour. But the father manages it all. The fair occupant will soon be accustomed to her seat of honour, and so get over the little confusion which, in common with her sisters of more exalted rank, she naturally feels; and the flickering smile on the faces of the onlookers will quickly broaden into a grin. To pursue the subject would be to intimate that our Artist has laboured in vain, or rudely to imply dulness on the part of our readers. The figures have in them a thoroughly expressive life in picture. Let us be thankful, in conclusion, to the Giver of all Good for having granted such a bright and cheering season to mankind in the simple exercise of their faculties; and may our labouring population have their toils more and more lightened by innocent mirth and graceful relaxation!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial left the camp of Châlons at noon on Saturday, and arrived at St. Cloud at half-past four, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince Humbert Bombardy. His Majesty has recovered from the indisposition—said to be a sharp attack of the cholera—under which he suffered at Châlons. Prince Humbert met with an enthusiastic reception at the camp, his martial bearing and soldierly tastes having made a favourable impression among the troops.

The review of honour at the camp took place yesterday week. At twelve the Emperor left the Imperial quarters, preceded by a detachment of Cent Gardes, and accompanied by the Prince Imperial, wearing the uniform of the regiment of the Line, Prince Humbert, and Prince Napoleon. Behind the Emperor came Marshals M'Mahon and Forey, General Fleury, and Count de Montebello, Prince de Windischgratz, and a number of Marshals-de-Camp and cavalry officers. The Imperial party took up a position before the grand pavilion, and the Emperor, dismounting, gave the word, "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive le Prince Impérial!" His Majesty made a short address to the troops, and re-mounted several times and rode along the line. The defile took place and the review terminated. A few minutes later his Majesty and his illustrious guests left the camp on their way to the Imperial residence at Champagne. In the evening there was a display of fireworks presented by the Emperor to the troops encamped around Châlons, after which appeared the words, "Vive l'Empereur!" and the day terminated with a retreat by torchlight.

On Monday the Emperor received Mr. Bonher, Drouyn de Lhuys, and Rouher. A Ministerial Council was held on Wednesday.

The Empress and Prince Imperial arrived, on the 25th, at the fashionable spa towns of Vichy, where it is expected she will remain a month. Her Majesty travelled incognito.

Marshal de M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, has been appointed Governor of Algeria.

The *Patrie* and *France* announce that the Council of State has adopted a project for according an annual pension of 20,000f. to the widows and children of the late Marshal Pelissier.

M. Béhic, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular addressed to military authorities, calling upon them to insist on enforcing the regulations against masking in railway carriages.

The once-celebrated Fête Enfantin, the founder, or rather the restorer, of which was Prosper Enfantin, in the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe, died of apoplexy, in Paris, on Thursday week, aged sixty-eight. He has left 400,000f. (£16,000) to his son, and his property, of which he had a great number, he bequeathed to the library of the Arsenal.

A new and very ornamente treaty has been signed, allowing the establishment of a French protectorate in six provinces of Lower Cochin-China, the opening of three large ports on the Annam coast; enire liberty to French missionaries to propagate the Christian religion throughout the kingdom; the establishment of consular agents as in Siam, and a pecuniary indemnity; part payment of an indemnity of 100,000,000f. (£4,000,000) to the French Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have declared the election of M. Chenevière to the Geneva Council of State to be valid. No further disturbances had occured, and the city of Geneva is reported to be quiet. M. Fazy, the leader of the Radical party, has quitted Geneva suddenly. Being cited before the Juge d'Instruction, he published a statement in a newspaper to the effect that he had retired to the frontier to escape assassination and to await a period of reaction.

The Mexican Envoy has been received by the Federal Council.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in Denmark. Some particulars of their Royal Highness's reception are given on page 258.

The Grand Duke of Russia arrived at Copenhagen last week, and his betrothal with Princess Dagmar, second daughter of the King, is spoken of as to take place shortly.

The session of the Danish Rigsraad was closed on Thursday week by a short message, in which the King declared that, in case of need, he will convoke the Chambers for an extraordinary Session.

A series of hitherto unpublished documents was laid before the Rigsraad prior to its prorogation. These documents relate to the negotiations which were in progress during the autumn and winter of last year between the Governments of Denmark and Sweden for an alliance to defend the Eider-Danes against the German invasion of Schleswig. They are of much interest in many passages as showing the hopes and promises on which Denmark relied, and how near at one time she seemed to approach to their realization.

Some delay appears to have arisen in continuing the peace negotiations with Prussia. The German papers lay the blame on the Ministers of Copenhagen, the Danish journals on those of Berlin.

GREECE.

The National Assembly of Athens is still engaged in revising the Constitution. After the election of the new president, M. Messines, which is a triumph for the National party, the Assembly voted a series of articles of the Constitution, the second of which decrees "that the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church must be Greek citizens; and the fifth, "that titles of nobility and distinction shall neither be recognised nor conferred."

AMERICA.

There has been a fierce struggle between Generals Lee and Grant for the Weldon Railway. On the 19th ult. the Federals took up a position on it, but were surprised and driven back, with a loss of 3000 killed and wounded. The Federals, being strongly reinforced, regained the position; and, though the Confederates made another effort to dislodge them, they remained in intrenched position at the Reams station on the 27th. The Weldon line was of great value to the Confederates, as by it a large portion of their supplies from Wilmington, Charleston, and the Carolinas was brought.

An engagement took place in the Shenandoah Valley on the 21st ult., between Generals Early and Sheridan, near Charlestown. The loss on both sides was severe; but apparently the latter had the worst of it, for he fell back to Harper's Ferry, since past which place Early, on the Virginia side. Early proceeded to Martinsburg, whither it was reported General Lee was moving to join him with the larger force, with the intention of invading Maryland.

Sherman's position in front of Atlanta was said to be unaltered, but his enemy had cut the railway to the Macon railroad. As this is the sole line along which supplies for the defenders of Atlanta can be brought, its destruction is an important achievement. On the other side, the Confederate Wheeler had cut the Knoxville and Chattanooga railway, since which time the Federal supplies were brought.

From Mobile we have news that the Federal troops from Pensacola were advancing to the bay, and General Granger was within five miles of Fort Morgan. On the 16th ult. Mobile had ordered all noncombatants to leave the city, which was to be defended to the last extremity. The Federal fleet was preparing to attack Mobile harbour, rendering access to the city impossible until removed.

The Tallahassee burnt twenty-two blockading-vessels off the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island on the 25th ult.

Rumours of peace negotiations are again current in New York, and the *Herald* declares that the terms either for peace or armistice had been made to the South by the Administration. A semi-official denial has, however, been given to this statement.

Gold had gone down as low as 226½; but this was attributed to the probability of M'Clellan being nominated President by the Chicago Convention.

Chicago deputaties report that the nomination of General M'Clellan for the Convention of Democrats, to meet on the 29th of September, at Ohio, for Vice-President. Several prominent Abolitionists have urged President Lincoln and General Fremont to withdraw their names as presidential candidates, and to call a convention to nominate a fresh Republican candidate. General Fremont has consented to withdraw if President Lincoln will do the same.

The Victoria, the London packet-ship which had Frank Miller, the suspected murderer of Mr. Briggs, on board, arrived at New York on the 24th ult. Müller was apprehended, and the hat and watch of Mr. Briggs were found in his possession. Nevertheless, he protested his innocence. Mr. Death, of Cheapside, jeweller, identified the property as being the man who bartered Mr. Briggs's chain with him; and the coleman, Mr. Jones, gave evidence to the effect that the proceedings precedent to his extradition for trial in England were progressing on the 27th ult.

CHINA.

The city of Cang-Shing has been captured by the Imperialists. A camp of insurrection has been formed, under Colonel Gordon, for the purpose of training the Chinese troops.

NEW ZEALAND.

The British troops attacked the Maoris on the 25th of June, and defeated them with the loss of 200 men, a celebrated chief being among the killed.

THE BAYONNE EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bayonne, August.

In this busy capital of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, at the confluence of the Nive with the Adour, 3½ miles upstream, in the spot where the combles from Biarritz salute the dark-eyed senoras under their black mantillas, and a little nearer to picturesque Spain, up with a little of Paris, there has been gathered behind a painted portico an Exhibition of the Industry and Art of the country and Spain.

The Exhibition was built by shares, which appear to have been taken up mainly by the Municipality and the merchants of Pau and Bayonne. There are only a few Spanish shareholders. The commission charged with the government of the Exhibition includes the prefect of the department and the sub-prefect of Bayonne. There are three sub-commissions—viz., the Commission for Agriculture, that for Industry, and that for Art. I am directed M. G. de Salamanca is, I see, honorary president of the Fine Arts subcommission. The administrative body, in the centre of the whole concern of the Exhibition into three sections and a number of classes and divisions, and the writer who supplies the contents of the Illustrated Catalogue grouped methodically after the plan laid down in the catalogue will be gravely disappointed when on entering the park by the main entrance, where the flags abound and there is the usual supply of mancuvery offices, the visitor reaches the central chamber or section of the Exhibition. It is arranged with a view to a rich effect. Arbuscan carpets and tapestries hang around the walls; the central space is occupied by a vast stall covered with bright-coloured porcelain. There are some good pieces from this source, but the main impression is that of a stall of tasteful inlaid cabinet-work and some pretty designs in jewellery. Fronting the entrance is a bust of Napoleon III. The contents of this central section, which is the first compelled, are happily contrasted; and the effect is decidedly improved with the open air character of the picture-gallery at once. To the right and left stretch the courts. To the right are the musical instruments; the furniture, the tissues, the carriages, the chemical products, the small machinery, as sewing-machines &c.; and varieties of metal-work, and cooking apparatus &c. &c. To the left are the porcelain and glass, the stuffs and lace, the leather, the paper, the cutlery, and the articles of food. Interspersed between the courts, which are laid out in the open air (Algeria on a scant space), the agricultural implements, the products of the forest, the glue, the gutta-percha, the specimens of modern agricultural improvements. Behind the Exhibition should be a garden for music and for the amusements. Behind the garden at points with groups of statuary. There is a bustle, music, and animation at the Exhibition, which promises well for a concourse which, under such favourable circumstances, must be successful.

Let us now see the general plan of the Franco-Spanish Exhibition. Of its general merits it may be justly said that it has little that is new to present to the attention of the visitor. It is the stronger for the attraction (to which I shall direct the reader's attention); but, in the main, the contents offer nothing new to the critician of the last who studied the Paris Exhibition of 1855 and the London Universal Exhibition of 1862. There are many fine specimens of French upholstery. There are some well-built and remarkably cheap carriages by French provincial dealers; there is some really large fabric (being crowned about a case of elegant and admirably cheap shoes and slippers (but then they have wooden soles), and the skills of statistician reconsult patronised. But, I repeat, I see little that I have not already seen.

The Spanish contributions are promises of future excellence rather than serious attempts to snatch prizes for industrial excellence from the French. In the agricultural department only do the Spaniards make a serious and, it must be added, in justice, a forcible show. They have some rousing machines of novel construction; and their collection of agricultural products is an extensive one. Along stands, or arranged fantastically against

the walls, are various Spanish wines, the high and the common; a series of wheats, &c., from the Agricultural Society of Burgos; oil and wines from Saragossa, Cordova, &c.; wool and vinegar from Logrono; cheeses from the model farm of Guipuzcoa; a collection of woods won by the Ranger of the forests of Burgos; flour from Vittoria; a complete series of the products, animal and vegetable, of the province of Navarre; and a priced collection of agricultural machinery from Pinagny and Savoy, of Tarrigona. The Algerine court is furnished as I have already seen Algerian courts in industrial exhibitions more than once. There are the usual collections of cards, of handsome wools (that of Ernest Lamoriel, the inspector of the forests of Blue, in the province of Constantine), of the essences of roses, &c. The most remarkable samples in the Algerine court are blocks of cedar-wood 400 years old. The tissues, the fibres, the grains are of average excellence. It is pleasing to see them here, and to feel that there are so many independent, industrial men in Algeria who are alive to the use and aim of exhibitions of industry.

The part of the Exhibition, however, which interested me more than the glittering court of Paris jewellers and embroiderers' was one that related to the agricultural department where the products of the Landes are grouped. The immense pine forests of the Landes, and resin, and tarpaulin, are not many. The Government have from time to time done its utmost to improve and increase these wilderness-like tracts of land, but success has not to nothing. Crops will not grow upon them. They are the abode of wild-deer; the wolf has not left them; sheep that are reared there are of coarse lankage are poor, and their wool is coarse. They will grow only the pine (the resinous, the cork-tree, and, here and there, the chestnut), where the barrenness approaches fruitful oases we find space crops of Indian corn. The rather vast flat sandy tracts, the pathless solitudes, through which the traveller sees in the distance, twenty miles apart, two shepherds stretching like cranes over the bourn, flat plain, upon their stilts. The immense forests of turpentine gatherers of the Landes are a strange race. They have customs that have dwelt with them for centuries. How should they change? Not the simple, laughable contented shepherds of the Landes have only the most slender degree of connection with the world of cities and civilisation in which we live. They will learn perhaps thirty years hence that which is make patent to the readers here set forth to-day; but they are few. Their secluded lies in any shed he finds within ken at nightfall.

The corner, then, in which the few valuable products of the Landes are grouped cannot but have a special interest to all who know the solitudes from which they have been brought to town. We see there the resinous honey which the bees gather from the miles of purple heather of the Landes is good, but not equal to that of Narbonne. Are the bees of the Landes then, cast in rougher mould than those of Narbonne? and do they perform their labours with more than skilful, but unskilful which they perform? Perhaps the fiery heather under cloudless skies misses some of the delicacy of flavour which the bee of Narbonne distils from the more cool and moist atmosphere? Perhaps these new hives, ranged to fall under the eyes of the work-folk who find their way here from their settlements in the Landes, will add to the luxury of the Lower Pyrenees on a par with that of Narbonne.

By the side of honey of wheat (and honey of the flowers reared in the Landes, the stars of maize, the fruits of this warm south (which the flies are doing their industrious best to ripen in the exhibition cloister), the great interests and contrivances for making wine, preserving grapes, and fertilising the vine against the deadly attacks of the oidium, are shown. The most interesting agricultural department are some admirably effective samples of exhaust-work for the sub-soil-plough from Wood of Dartford, and a model spinous in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855.

The machinery for the wool-finished machines exhibited by Vessey and Co., of Lourdes, in the Spanish gallery, wisepresses, an apparatus for heads some pressing bales, a fan-blowing and winnowing machine, and a manufacturing reiter-water, some of which are the most valuable of these exhibitions agricultural implements. A proof of the vitality of these exhibitions of industry that the great interest which the Paris jewellers, many of them of the most wonderful and calculated to display the most consummate taste, have excited. Fanciers H. Cire, Drapier, and Co., of Bordeaux; and M. Brenet, of the Palais Royal, Machinaires, Paris, &c., their productions are exhibited in a manner as to show that is held more than 400 miles away from Paris. They are in the Spanish gallery; they are not exhibited in a way of any importance to the comparatively new, but is certainly efficacious. It is specially efficacious for the display of cheap articles which are intended to be sold to some of the Irish exhibitors of bog-oak ornaments were witness, to the consternation of the Irishmen, of the Irish Court, in the Industrial Store in 1853. Mr. Brenet, a vendor of "artistic jetrifactions and incrustations" from "the mineral sources of Auvergne," who is a good French name, and who exhibited in 1855. His case of incrustations is always open; and very pretty some of these incrustations are. They are of flowers and fruits, and of every description of the water: the water gradually forming a deposit or crust over the model. The result is that it was impossible to see what was made of or upon the mould. The exhibitor told me that the process was his secret.—It was his living. He had some fragments of such snakes which, as to natural objects themselves. They were surprisingly true and lifelike, and I was invited to state that it was impossible to say that they were not. It is no perfect in all its proportions as this incrustation of a living frog was. The incrustation was being done in Auvergne, and by it sell to the trade, any regulations of commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding. Close by this business-like incrustator are the cases of Fanciers Fils, Paris, "Fabricants de broderies," in ivory and other materials. He exhibits a basin or bay, with ivory ships at anchor in a sea of marvellous still and splendid prices. He has representation of Biarritz by minute carving less remarkable. His ships rise and sink upon a sea of glass which seems to be in motion. The effect is very naturally.

Not far from this ivory-work are the teight—nay, gaudy, Spanish figures of ministers and lovers on horseback, &c., by Antonio Marin, of Malaga. They are equally remarkable, and Spanish also in their way, as the incrustations about them for the simple reason that they are opposite a series of rough water-colour drawings by Eugène Delacroix. These drawings are of horses figures. They are thrown upon the paper with a few masterly strokes of the brush. A Spanish dance is sketched in a few lines; and Delacroix's mastery of light and shade, and of his case when in a sketching mood. Nothing is finished. A sketch is a sketch, and is not by any means of consistency to the contrary notwithstanding. Close by this business-like drawing are the cases of Messrs. Lemaire, Parent, and Co., "Fabricants de dentelles," in ivory and other materials. He exhibits a basin or bay, with ivory ships at anchor in a sea of marvellous still and splendid prices. He has representation of Biarritz by minute carving less remarkable. His ships rise and sink upon a sea of glass which seems to be in motion. The effect is very naturally.

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The Queen of Spain has given a flattering reception to the Envoy of the Emperor Maximilian, and expressed her desire that a good understanding should exist between Spain and Mexico.

Under the formidable name of Vicarabogavasantaravan, a new Avatar is, we are informed by the *Madras Times*, about to make his appearance in the southern part of the peninsula to crush the English and restore the Hindoo rule. In the year 1805 the gentleman of the above long name will be "Emperor of all the Indies," and has a very pretty rod in pickle for the English. In fact, he is simply going to annihilate them, and to give their property and the Government of the land to the Hindoos. Two years are given him either to leave the country or to be annihilated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The balance-sheet of the committee of the Stratford Shakspearean Festival shows a deficiency of £4300.

The Hereford Musical Festival, which ended yesterday week, was satisfactory in pecuniary and other results.

The foundation-stone of a new mansion, at Thoresby Park, Notts, the seat of Earl Manvers, was laid last week with due ceremony.

An ironclad, named the Osmanli, was launched by Napier and Sons for the Turkish Government, was launched on the Clyde yesterday week.

The Albert memorial in Halifax, an equestrian statue, is to be inaugurated on the 17th inst.

The births registered in Dublin during the week ending Sept. 9 were 174, and the deaths 120, in a population of 254,808 (in 1851).

The Liverpool subscribers to a testimonial to Sir Rowland Hill have appointed a committee to arrange upon a suitable work of art for presentation to him.

Margate Regatta took place, on Monday, in the presence of an enormous concourse of spectators. In the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The different works required in the erection of the Bradford New Exchange, the first stone of which was laid by the Premier on the 8th ult., have been let for the sum of £26,782.

The opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, at Tatton Park, Knutsford. The attendance of visitors was satisfactory, and the show was said to be good in every department.

Partridges are plentiful in Cornwall, and they are for the most part remarkably fat and strong on the wing. Some heavy bags have already been made; but sportsmen have to act with great caution, owing to the forward condition of the birds.

The Lords of the Treasury have formally signified to the Commissioners of Customs that they have constituted Hayle, a creek within Penzance, and Bude, a creek within Stratton, ports for quarantine, and have been directed to take effect from and after the 1st of October next.

The Royal Agricultural Society's annual show took place, in Sligo, on Wednesday week. The dinner was held in the Courthouse on the same evening. The Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty, and numerous speakers were Colonel Knox Gore, the Earl of Erne, and Mr. G. W. Mossell.

The offer of the Town Council of Plymouth to allot a site on the Hoe for a statue to the late Admiral Maitland Dougall, has occasioned a large amount of discussion at repeated sittings of the Council, and has been indefinitely postponed—apparently for the present, in connection with the inset Devonport has been accepted.

The Royal Agricultural Society, in consequence of the recent disturbances, to again make Belfast the head-quarters of a military district, at which the Duke of Cambridge will reside. The Queen's Island, the new quartered there are to be removed, and the barracks will be immediately occupied by a full complement of troops.

A paragraph went the round of the public journals last week stating that a Mr. Brewster, of Mill-hill Farm, Hendon, Middlesex, had died of hydrophobia. The *Times* of Saturday last says:—"The death of Mr. Benton Brewster" I beg distinctly to state there is no farm called Mill-hill Farm, no such person as Brewster, and no such death. The whole statement is the parish of Hendon.

The Sheffield Cutlers' Feast took place, as usual, under the presidency of the Master Cutler, on Thursday week. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair, and drunk. The speech of the evening was, of course, that of Mr. Rechuck, which, however, was neither new nor particularly interesting. He pronounced a panegyric on the House of Commons.

Mr. John Morant, a benevolent landowner at Brockenhurst, in the New Forest, has for many years given a treat of meat to the peasantry for the best show of flowers and vegetables. The exhibition consisted of cottagers' produce, comprising potatoes, runner-beans, sweet peas, hollyhocks, porches, creepers, geraniums, cut flowers, bouquets. There is to be a ball this evening at Brockenhurst.

Considerable damage was done by lightning in some parts of Yorkshire yesterday week. At Sheffield, during a heavy storm, two horses were thrown down by the lightning was thrown down. Many sheep and cattle have been injured in the fields.

The "Forest of Dartmoor," as it was anciently called, is being cultivated and enclosed on a large scale. Many of the moors in particular Princetown hundreds of acres of land have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, although the soil is generally poor. Nevertheless, such crops are most successfully cultivated, and reports this year are satisfactory as to the quality and quantity of the produce. Potatoes yield as much as 20 tons to two tons of hay per acre, it is said, have been produced this year on the Princetown farm. The Duchy farm is also the site of a system of railway accommodation on the moor.

The Education Annual report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland records for the year 1853 a considerable increase in the number of schools and the attendance of pupils. The most large proportionate increase in the number of schools attaining that number is the many cases in which two schools are in operation, attended by 812,327 children, and last year the number of schools was 6163, having 789,501 children. The number of schools under the control of the Board is 28,582 children. These schools are distributed as follow:—In Ulster, 2282; Munster, 1661; Leinster, 1,000; Connaught, 1,239. The total cost for the year was £406,401, of which there are outstanding building grants, and 70 which have been completed, but have not been claimed. The sources of revenue are tuitions—Established Church, 54,248; Roman Catholics, 687,076; Presbyterians, 66,000; and other denominations, 1,177.

The first report of the programme for the eighth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which will be held at Birmingham, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, on the first day there will be afternoon service in the cathedral, and a sermon will be preached by Archdeacon Allen. On the following morning the meeting will be held, and at eight there will be a general meeting of members and associates, for the consideration of the business of the session, at which the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, on Friday the president of the first department will inaugurate the business of the session. On Monday the conferences in the festival concert-room, immediately after which the business of the several departments will be continued. On Monday the president of the second department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Tuesday, the president of the third department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Wednesday, the president of the fourth department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Thursday the president of the second department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Friday, the president of the first department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Saturday the president of the fourth department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Monday the president of the second department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Tuesday, the president of the third department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Wednesday, the president of the fourth department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Thursday, the president of the second department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Friday, the president of the first department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Saturday, the president of the fourth department will inaugurate the business of that section in the festival concert-room. On Monday,

INAUGURATION BY HER MAJESTY OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT PERTH.

ON Tuesday week her Majesty the Queen inaugurated, with solemn ceremonial, the statue which has been raised to the memory of the late Prince Consort by the city of Perth. The statue, represented by our Engraving, has been executed by Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, whose work has justified the Perth committee in their selection of a native sculptor for the execution of a Scottish memorial of the lamented Prince. The material was supplied by a fine block of pure freestone from Redhall Quarry. The figure is nine feet in height. It represents the Prince attired in the robes of a Knight of the Ancient Order of the Thistle. The dress is the doublet and trunk hose of the Old Scottish Court; and the figure bears not only the insignia of the Scottish but also of the great English order of knighthood, the Garter being worn below the left knee. The collar and star of the Thistle show very effectively on the richly-ornamented doublet, and the mantle falls gracefully in rear of the figure. The right hand rests on a square column, or pedestal, and holds an open scroll, on which the outlines of the Exhibition building of 1851 may be traced. The likeness is excellent, and the whole figure serves well to recall the Prince just as he was removed from among us. In the course of the execution of the model, Mr. Brodie had the advantage of several visits from Prince Alfred during his residence in Edinburgh last winter; and his Royal Highness also saw the statue, when nearly finished, in the sculptor's studio a few weeks ago. The statue was highly approved by the Prince, who contributed some important suggestions to the sculptor, both as to likeness and costume; and her Majesty, to whom a photograph of the work was sent, was so gratified with the result that she signified her gracious pleasure to attend its inauguration.

The site chosen for the statue is on the North Inch of Perth, in the corner nearest to the Bridge of Tay. The figure is set upon a pedestal 13 ft. high, making the whole height 22 ft. The pedestal is octagonal, approached by four octagonal graduated steps, and is surrounded by a circular railing of bronzed malleable iron of a star cross and floral pattern. The railing was beautifully festooned with a series of wreaths and with mottoes. Over the whole was the Prince's motto, "Treu and fest," and underneath were the chaplets—namely, first, the cypress, emblematical of grief, with the words, "Multis ille flebilis occidit;" second, the immortelle, symbol of immortality, with the scroll, "Non omnis moriar;" and, third, the olive, significant of peace, with the motto, "Wisdom is better than weapons of war."

In preparation for the ceremony the ground in the vicinity of the statue was inclosed and kept clear. The pavilion for her Majesty was a most tasteful erection; the front presented four shafts with floral capitals, and three arches, the central one being appropriated for the Queen. The pavilion was hung with crimson cloth and festooned with evergreens and flowers, with crimson hangings to let down in case of rain. The whole route from the railway station to the site was thronged. The railway-trains and conveyances from the country poured in crowds of visitors, and the townspeople gathered early to witness the spectacle. The weather was sunny and fair. The train bringing the Queen, the younger members of the Royal family, and suite arrived at Perth from Windsor at twenty minutes to nine. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and also by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha. In the Royal suite were the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Sir Charles Wood, General Grey, General Seymour, General Hood, Sir C. Phipps, Dr. Jenner, &c. The Royal party were received at the station by the Lord Provost and magistrates, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the directors and officials of the railway, the Sheriff and Sheriff-substitute, and the Procurator Fiscal. At twenty minutes before ten the Royal party, accompanied by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town council, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. for the city, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the members of the Conveners' Court, and the members of the memorial committee, proceeded in state to the site of the statue, via Marshal-place, Princes-street, St. John-street, George-street, and Charlotte-street. The procession was escorted by a squadron of cavalry (two troops of the 15th Hussars) and the streets were lined with detachments of Highlanders and other regiments brought for the occasion from various garrisons in Scotland. Several companies of Perthshire volunteers were also on the ground. The troops were commanded by General Walker, C.B., the head of the North British Staff. On arriving at the site the municipal bodies, the memorial committee, and the high constables took up their places within the barrier, along with the guard of honour of the 92nd Highlanders and band of that regiment. A large company were accommodated within the Royal pavilion, including the Lord Provost and magistrates of Perth, the Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Grey, Lord Kinnaird, Lord and Lady Blanche Dupplin; Sir John, Lady, and Mrs. Richardson; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Sir John Ogilvy, M.P.; Sir Patrick Threipland, Sir J. Stuart Forbes, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The ceremony was brief but impressive. On the Queen's arrival the band of the 92nd played one stanza of the National Anthem. The Rev. Mr. Burden, minister of East Church, Perth, offered a prayer that the Almighty would prosper and guard the work that they had finished, prolong her Majesty's reign, and fill it with the blessings of peace, of progress, and of Christian enterprise. The Lord Provost of Perth presented a loyal and dutiful address to her Majesty:—

"Most excellent Majesty, most gracious Majesty.—We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council, as representing the community of Perth, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the renewed assurance of attachment to your Majesty's person, family, and throne. At all times gratified by your Majesty's visits to our ancient city, we feel especially honoured by the kindness and condescension with which your Majesty has been pleased to grace by your Royal presence the interesting ceremonial which is now to take place. May the memorial this day to be inaugurated be an enduring testimony of gratitude, affection and respect! May it stimulate the men of coming generations to the practice of those virtues which shone forth so conspicuously in the character of him whose name it commemorates! Assured that such will ever no less command the praise and gratitude of the living than secure the admiration and applause of posterity, we feel that no inauguration of our city's memorial of 'Albert the Good' can be more appropriate or graceful than that which proceeds under the auspices of the equally good and gracious Sovereign to whom the lamented Prince stood connected by the nearest and dearest of human ties, and under whose just, beneficent, and exemplary rule her subjects have made unprecedented progress in everything fitted to render a nation great, prosperous, and happy. That your Majesty may be long spared to sway the sceptre of these realms, and to be a blessing, a guide, and an example to a contented, loyal, and devoted people, is our sincere and earnest prayer."

The statue was then uncovered, and the guard of honour presented arms, the band of the 92nd played the National Anthem, the pipes of the Highland regiments sounded a pibroch, and a battery of artillery placed at the top of the Inch fired a Royal salute. A cheer, too, was raised by the assembly, but somewhat subdued by the thought that the memorial was for one too early lost, and the greatest loser of all was present at the ceremony—so her necessarily one of sad and melancholy interest. The sight of the statue, however, drew forth many expressions of admiration. Having silently regarded the figure for a few minutes, the Queen turned round, and, commanding the Lord Provost of the city, Mr. David Ross, to kneel, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Her Majesty expressed to him her satisfaction with the statue and with the proceedings of the day. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the deceased Prince, presented the sculptor, Mr. Brodie, to the Queen, who repeated to him the expressions of her appreciation of the statue, both as a work of art and as a faithful resemblance of the lamented Prince. The Royal party then, attended by the Lord Provost and magistrates, returned to the general station. At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock the Queen departed for Balmoral, which she reached at half-past four. She was greeted with hearty cheers on her way by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at the Aberdeen station, where she was received by Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost of the city, and other official persons.

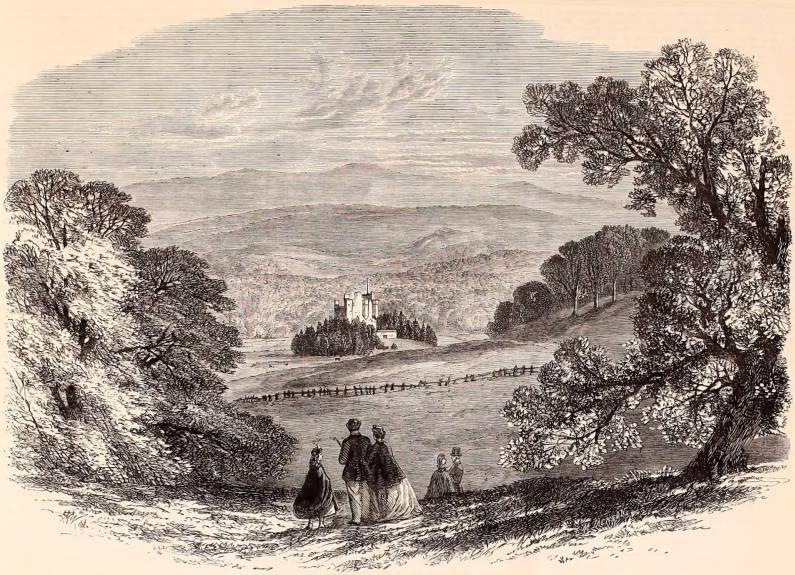
Our Illustration of the ceremony at Perth is from a sketch by Mr. Keeley Halswell.



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT PERTH, BY W. BRODIE, R.S.A.



THE PRINCE CONSORT'S CAIRN, FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE, NEAR ABERGELDIE.

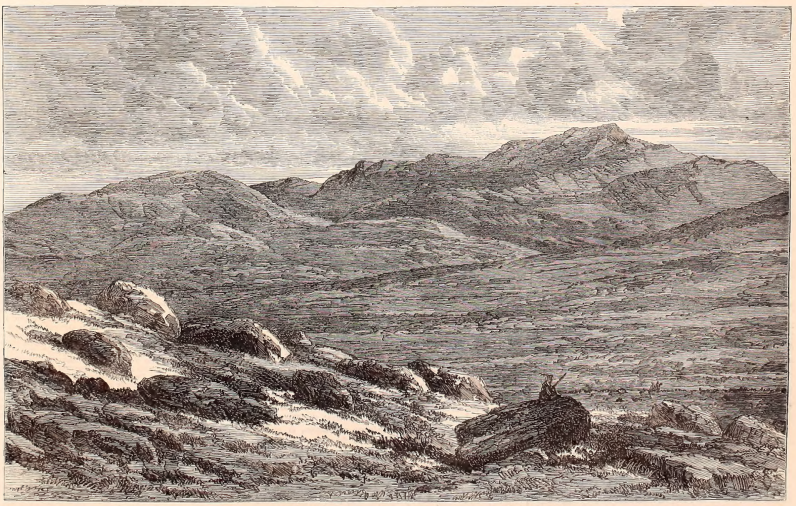


BRAEMAR, FROM THE GARDEN OF THE INVERCAULD ARMS.

VIEWS IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS NEAR BALMORAL.—THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.

We continue the series of our Illustrations of the scenery in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Engraving on page 256 gives a view of the cairn or monument of loose stones, erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on the top of a hill within the Royal demesne. The first stone was laid there by the Queen herself in the summer of 1862. Our view is taken from a spot on the other side of the river Dee, near Abergeldie.

The View of Braemar Castle, about nine miles from Balmoral, is taken from the garden of the Invercauld Arms, in the little village named Castleton of Braemar, the head-quarters of tourists in that picturesque region of the valley of the Dee. The "castle" is a high, bare-walled tower of recent erection. The deep, rocky ravine, fringed with copses, through which the turbulent stream of the Clunie dashes down to join the Dee with the distant mountains, for the most part green and wooded, which surround this place, make up a very effective scene. In



VIEW OF LOCHNAGAR.

connection with this Illustration of the locality, we may remark that the annual Braemar gathering of the clans, for competition in various Highland sports and games, took place on Thursday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with several of the nobility, were present as spectators. There was a good muster of Highland plaids, the Fife men, some eighty in number, being commanded by Viscount Macduff, Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., and Mr. George Lane Fox. The Farquharsons had a rather larger array, and were officered by Captain Farquharson, 60th Rifles, and Captain Henry Farquharson, Scots Fusilier Guards. Combined, they were a very fine body of men, and, dressed in the tartans of their respective chiefs and armed with long poles, had an imposing appearance. Unfortunately the weather was wretched, strong gusts of wind and drizzling showers sweeping down the valley. Notwithstanding this, the spectators gathered steadily around the ring, and the competitors stripped and set to work racing, "putting the stone," throwing the hammer, "tossing the caber," until the raising of the standard on the castle top announced the coming of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The games were instantly stopped, and the Highlanders, forming into line, greeted their Royal Highnesses with loud cheers, the general body of spectators joining heartily. The Prince and Princess were received by the Earl of Fife and Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld. Her Royal Highness took her seat on a sofa beside Lady Fife, while the Prince entered into conversation with the gentlemen around. Among the company in front of the castle and overlooking the games were Lord and Lady Holmesdale, Lord Cowley, Lord Tyrone, Lady Blantyre, Lord Hamilton, Sir Charles Wood, General Hood, Major Teesdale, Dr. Sieveking, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Bertram Gordon, and many persons of rank and station in the county of Perth. The games, having been renewed, were contested with great spirit for about an hour, when short cut took place, during which luncheon was served in the castle to a party of about one hundred. Colonel Farquharson had the honour to conduct the Princess of Wales to table, the Prince following with Miss Oswald, the Colonel's bride-elect, on his arm. This incident was at once noticed by the Highlanders, and seemed to give much gratification.

After luncheon the sports recommenced, and, despite the rain, which came on heaviest during the dancing, the Royal visitors seemed kept their places till the end, when they took tea in the castle, and shortly before six o'clock drove off for Abergeldie Castle, amidst enthusiastic cheers.

The hero of the games, alike for strength of arm and agility in jumping, was Donald Dinnie, well known as the champion of the "Deside Champion." James Paton Murthly carried off the prize of £5 given by the Prince of Wales to the best performer in the Highland dance; while Lady Fife's prize of a like sum, for dancing reels, fell to John Cumming Farland. Alexander Robertson Glenisla cleverly eclipsed all competitors for the sword dance, and Colonel Farquharson to the winner of the half-mile race. A grand ball was held in the evening at the castle, when a number of the neighbouring visitors named above joined the Highlanders in their merry-making. The arrangements for the gathering, under Mr. Brown, factor at Invercauld, were very complete and satisfactory.

The subject of our third Engraving is Loch-an-Gar, to which Byron has dedicated a few well-known verses. Here is a small black lake, which sleeps at the foot of a wide corrie or cleft near the summit of a mountain some miles to the south-east of Braemar. But in our View this lake, from which the mountain takes its name, is hidden by a lofty range of precipitous rocks, which run sheer down to the edge of the water, inclosing it with a wall of rock. The lake is a dark one, strewn with white crags or tors, slope upwards to the top of the mountain. The forest of Balmoyle, which lies just below this rocr antic solitude, is one of the best preserves of the red deer.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the wife of Edwin Freud, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 8th ult., at Pension Wetley, Locerne, Switzerland, the wife of Mr. Thomas Peel, Esq., of a daughter (not of a son, as announced in our last Number).

At South Cork, Pembroke, Viscountess Hardinge, of a son.

At Lowndes-square, Lady Evelyn Stratford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 21, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Chaplain, Charles Edward King, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bengal, to Emmeline Barker, eldest daughter of Joseph Goodeve Lucas, late Master of the High Court, Calcutta.

On the 25th ult., at Penny Bridge, by the Rev. George Bond, Rector of Bettiscombe, Dorset, uncle of the bride, Walter Edward Wilkinson, Lieutenant, Armoid Borrowes, Esq., third son of the late Major Borrowes, of Strathmore, Co. Kildare, and formerly of Rockville, Co. Roscommon, to Mary Caroline Frankland Gaunt, only daughter of James Gaunt, Esq., of Somerhill, Tunbridge.

On the 1st inst., at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, by the Rev. George Park, Vicar of Great Malvern, Gilmore Ainslie, Esq., Clerk, Assistant Secretary, Lancashire, eldest son of the late Graham Ainslie, Esq., of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, to Isabella Harper, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Lowe, Nawfenland. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's Church, Hanwell, Middlesex, by the Rev. Charles Rumball, A.B., Vicar of Littlehampton, Sussex, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Emerton, D.D., Principal of Hanwell College, James Quitter Rumball, Esq., Manager of the London and County Bank, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, to Mary Kemp, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hanwellgrove Middleton.——On the same day at the same church, by the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Charles Rumball, A.B., Joseph Buckingham, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Maria Rudd, third daughter of North Ealing, Esq.

On the 27th ult., at St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, Frederick, youngest son of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Wellfield, Deddingstone, to Joanna Ancrie, youngest daughter of Humphrey Graham, Esq., Writer to the Signet, of Nicholson-street, Edinburgh, and Gilmerton, Edinburgh. No cards.

At Inverness, Andrew, son of Charles Stirling, Esq., of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, to Georgina Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., Caroline Isabella, the wife of Edwin Freud, Esq., of Wray Park, Reigate, aged 24 years.

On the 25th ult., at Southsea, Captain John Gilbert, Esq., of Penzance, Devon, eldest son of Joseph Thos. Tyler Gilbert, Esq., of Wellington.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Nicholas, Thanet, Ellen Anne, the wife of Alfred Gillow, Esq., and only child of the late Captain Hall, R.N., of Bridlington Quay.

On the 4th inst., at Crown Point, near Norwich, Robert Lambert Sutton Mackenzie, second son of Mr. and Lady Caroline Harvey, aged 3 years.

On the 1st inst., at Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Alderman Sir John Ratcliff Kent, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., after a few days' illness, at the house of his parents, at Bloomfield-st., Mary's Leamington, William Henry Lucas, aged 21, formerly twenty years the faithful and much-valued servant of F. T. Martin, Esq., formerly of Kingston House, in this county.

On the 2nd inst., at the Rev. A. M. Sugden's, Mollington Vicarage, Oxon, Elizabeth, widow of the late Admiral Sneyderley Hooper, Esq., Aldermaston, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, and Queenhithe, London.

On the 4th inst., at Hamstead, Berks, Mary, wife of T. Lewer, of the Stock Exchange, deeply regretted by her family and friends. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Hampstead on the 7th inst.

At Leadenham House, Lincolnshire, Lady Susan Reeve, wife of General Reeve, and daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., deeply regretted.

At Edinburgh, Lady Mary Hamilton, widow of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17.

SUNDAY, Sept. 11.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Mathorough's victory over the French at Malplaquet, 1709.
MONDAY, 12.—Death of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, 1806. General Ross killed in the battle before Baltimore, U.S., the British victorious, 1814.
TUESDAY, 13.—Death of the Emperor Titus, 81. Battle of the Giants; Francis I. of France defeats Henry of Nassau, at Marignano, 1515. Edward Alleyn, as Master, opens Dulwich College, his own foundation, 1619.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Morrow burst, on the entry of the French under Napoleon, 1812.
THURSDAY, 15.—The free-trade statesman, William Huskisson, killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1830. Full Moon, 9h. 9m. p.m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Death of Dean John Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, 1519; and of Gabriel D. Fahrenheit, constructer of the thermometer which bears his name, 1736.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Lambert, Bishop and Martyr. The Constitution of the United States signed by the Convention at Philadelphia, 1787.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, 17, Strand.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. 9 40	M. A. 10 26	M. A. 11 10	M. A. 11 56	M. A. 0 6	M. A. 0 53	M. A. 1 43
M. A. 10 13	M. A. 10 58	M. A. 11 42	M. A. 0 30	M. A. 1 17	M. A. 2 10	M. A. 3 1

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, FOR THE WEEK ending Sept. 3.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18″ 42″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, read off at 9h. M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Maximum in Sun's Rays.	Minimum on Grass.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Aug.	Inches.	°	°		°	°		Miles	Inches.
31	29·656	58·8	49·7	·64	76·4	47·4	S. WSW.	333	·022
Sept. 1	29·656	58·9	46·7	·64	6	48·9	68·5	SW. SSW.	275	·105
2	29·615	57·2	49·0	·80	6	47·7	67·9	SW. WSW.	221	·003
3	29·682	58·9	50·2	·75	7	50·4	69·7	WSW. SW.	161	·031
4					7	50·6	69·7		161	·000
5	29·787	58·1	41·4	·56	5	54·3	65·7	WSW. W.	325	·019
6	29·797	61·2	47·2	·67	5	54·6	71·0	W.NW.	333	·072

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea-level	29·656	29·656	29·615	29·682	29·787	29·797	30·026
Temperature of Air	63·3°	60·0°	62·3°	62·8°	62·4°	59·1°	57·4°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0	55·0	57·0	57·0	57·0	55·0	54·0
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	SW.	CALM.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE imparial observers of the affairs of America, who for our present purpose may be defined as those who desire to see peace re-established on constitutional basis, have recently perceived a gleam of hope in that direction. Without adopting too sanguine a view of the situation, it may at least be said that some things tend to show that there is a chance that negotiation will take the place of armed arbitrament, and that an attempt will be made to bring about a solution of the dispute between the North and the South. It has all along been well understood that Mr. Lincoln, in his character as President of the Federal States, was the representative of a war policy. He himself laid down his principle, in his own homely phrase, and probably with a sincere belief in the object of his policy, when form, when he said that all that was to be done, so far as he was to influence affairs, was to "keep pegging away." It was a very obvious deduction from this fact, that if the President were to receive the honour of re-election it would amount to a declaration to keep about the work in favour of a continuance of the war for another term of four years, or to the point of exhaustion on both sides, if that point should be reached within a less period than that to which the next tenure of the presidential office would extend. A proposition, therefore, which has for its object the withdrawal of the candidature of Mr. Lincoln, may be accepted as an indication of a change of opinion in the North, or in that portion of the people of the North who are practically the governing class. Few of us in this country exactly understand the force of certain political influences in America; but of late we have been led to suppose that the nomination of a candidate for the office of President at a convention to be held at Chicago was to be conclusive of the principles on which the coming election was to be conducted. It appears that the decision which is likely to be come to by this body is a rejection of the claims of Mr. Lincoln, and the nomination of a person who represents the opinions of the party which under the name of Democrat, while holding fast by the principles of constitutional liberty, just now prevalent, the see that object attained by peaceful means, and therefore is in favour of at least a suspension of the war. In this country a declaration of a political league, even at Manchester, could not summarily decide a great national question; but, according to opinions and statements which just now prevalent, the vote of the Chicago convention will go far to turn the tide of sentiment in the North towards peace, and it is said that Americans are embracing the new policy of negotiation almost as eagerly as they adopted that of war.

However all this may be premature, it is not to be supposed that the Federals have yet yielded, even in idea, the question of Southern independence or have given up all hope of the restoration of the Union. The utmost that it can be assumed that they have ceded is that event may be left to be worked out by the ordinary course of hostilities, and that the side pending an effort at negotiation, without prejudice to another and future appeal to arms. Without taking for granted—for the fact is one by no means to be assumed—that the North is actuated by any notion of proximate exhaustion, it may be supposed that a cessation of the flow of blood and treasure which has been going on so long would not be unwelcome to the Federals; and, looking to the military situation, an armistice would by no means operate to the ultimate detriment of the North with reference to any renewal of hostilities. It is possible—indeed, probable—that a temporary lull in the storm of battle is all that will issue out of negotiations. If the South should refuse to re-enter the Union upon any terms, it is very questionable whether the North would submit to acknowledge secession; and the only alternative would be a recurrence to the attitude of belligerents.

While admitting a doubt of a favourable result arising out of the new phase into which the question of North and South is presumed to have entered, we, who have uniformly urged peace and a restoration of at least the outward and visible signs of peace and goodwill between those who are brethren by nationality, if not wholly by race, cannot fail to state our earnest desire that there is truth in the rumours to which we have referred of a tendency towards a policy of negotiation in America. We are aware that on the whole of this contest that we have seen any signs of the coming of the rainbow through the clouds of broil and battle; and most heartily shall we hail its appearance. If there exist amongst the Federal party the sagacity which is at this moment attributed to them, and which leads them to see that a combination of circumstances which are sufficiently obvious, but which it is not necessary to wound Northern susceptibilities by specifying, have arisen, which gives fair opportunity for putting a stop to the effusion of kindred blood, we trust it may not be exercised in vain. The Americans are a people actuated by impulse as by any other motive, and if now they are yielding to an impulse which carries them towards an attempt to restore peace to their country, even the cynics of the world will forgive them any deficiency in dignity which may seem to attach to them because they have not been influenced by some high-wrought notion of abstract principle.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duchess of Athole, went out driving, and walked about in the castle grounds. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach and proceeded up the Loch Muick to the Glassalt, returning in the evening by the Lynn of Muick to Birkhall.

On Sunday Princess Helena and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Fowler officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove out. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg went out deerstalking.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Saturday week the Prince and Princess of Wales honoured Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, with a visit at Castle Newe, Strathdon. Their Royal Highnesses drove from Ballater to Lochnagar, proceeding thence, upon ponies, by Larnaguaid to Corgarff, whence the Prince and Princess drove down Donside by Skellater, Cushnie, and Candecamp to Castle Newe, where they were received by Sir Charles and Lady Forbes, with whom they partook of luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses visited also the Earl of Fife at the castle from which they returned by the low road from Strathdon through Ballater to Abergeldie. The Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod officiated in the castle free kirk.

On Sunday week the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod officiated.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess drove to Balmoral to receive the Queen upon her arrival in the Highlands. Their Royal Highnesses dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday week the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, went out deerstalking. The Prince and Princess dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Thursday week their Royal Highnesses honoured the Braemar gathering with their presence at the Castle of Mar. The Prince being one of the patrons, his Royal Highness awarded a prize of £5 to the best performer of the sword dance, which was won by James Paton Murthley.

VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES TO DENMARK.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Victor and attended by Earl and Countess Spencer, Countess De Grey, Lieutenant-General Keating, Colonel Teesdale, and Commander the Hon. A. Duncan on Saturday last, on their voyage to Denmark, as described on page 274. They arrived at Elsinore in the Royal yacht Osborne, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, landed at one o'clock. The quay was decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and flags of all nations, those of Great Britain and Denmark excepted. At the entrance to the principal street was a triumphal arch, bearing the word "Welcome," the initials "A. L." and the letters "A. E." and surmounted by a trophy of the Danish and English flags. At four o'clock in the morning a Danish man-of-war and her Majesty's steamship Ariadne were lying off the harbour, the former having two or twelve Danish men-of-war were anchored off the harbour. The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Dagmar arrived in an open carriage and four a little after ten, and proceeded to the Castle of the Wort to await the arrival of the Prince and Princess. At twelve o'clock the guns announced the arrival of the fleet in the roads, a salute was fired by all the Danish ships, and the band of the 4th Regt. of Danish Infantry played "God save the Queen," as the Osborne steamed into the harbour. "Rule Britannia" followed, the observation on all sides being favourable. Nearly three quarters of an hour were occupied in bringing the steamer to her moorings, during which time the King, Queen, and Princess Dagmar proceeded on board to the Osborne, and remained on board, when the Danish standard was hoisted at the main. The band on board, previous to the landing, rendered the compliment of the military band on shore by playing "The Danish Hymn." The Prince of Wales first stepped across the gangway, which was covered with crimson cloth and strewed with flowers, the Queen of Denmark resting on his arm. The King of Denmark followed, with the Princess of Wales, and the most affectionate greeting and the kissing of a hundred cannon. The burgomaster of the town read an address, and the choral societies of the town sang "God Save the Queen," which had been translated into Danish for this occasion. The Royal party then withdrew to Denmark's Castle, where refreshments were served; and afterwards proceeded to Fredensborg, where the Prince and Princess will sojourn during their stay in Denmark.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived at West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone.

The Count and Countess de Paris have left York House for the Continent.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has returned to the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square from Scotland.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador left Chandos House on Saturday last for Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Paris.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have arrived at Chatsworth, Derbyshire, from Bolton Abbey.

Louisa Marchioness of Waterford has left Farrance's Hotel for Forde Castle, near Coldstream, N.B.

Earl and Countess Russell and Ladies Russell have arrived at Chatsworth on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Ladies Ashley are at present residing in Switzerland.

The Earl and Countess of Egmont have left town for Ireland.

The Countess of Dalkeith has arrived at Drumlanrig Castle, N.B., from Tunbridge Wells.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at Brocket Hall, Herts, on Monday, from Ware and Hertford.

Sir Charles Locock, who has been commissioned by the Queen to attend upon the Crown Princess of Prussia at her approaching confinement, has arrived at the court of Berlin.

Professor Piccioly, of King's College, has been appointed to attend the Princess Louis of Hesse, at Darmstadt, in her approaching accouchement, which is expected to take place about the end of October or the first week of November.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Exeter intends holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday, the 25th inst.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., has contributed the sum of £1000 towards the erection of the new church of Bonsdon.

The Church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, which has been recently restored, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, was opened on Tuesday week, when there was a full choral service. The total outlay has been nearly £2000, while the total cost of the restoration is about £3000.

A scheme is said to have been submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council for the subdivision of the existing Indian dioceses. The plan comprises the erection of three new sees, one for Bengal, one for the North West Provinces; one at Lahore, for the Punjaub; and one at Palamcotta, for the missionary province of Tinnevelly.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Peter, was laid at Bishop's Tachbrook, near Leamington, by Lady Augusta Stanley, which will serve as a chapel-of-ease to Kirkella, the parish church being at that village. Sir Francis Legard gave the site for the building, which will cost about £1600.

Yesterday week, at six o'clock, the mortal remains of the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., Vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, were interred in Bedlington churchyard. A large number of clerical and lay friends and admirers followed the body to the grave, for which a select service was performed by the Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. Canons Trevor and Gutteres. After the service at Whitley on Saturday a handsome drinking fountain, the gift of Mr. George Grey, Mayor of Newcastle, and Mr. Alan's Church, was inaugurated in that village by the Duchess of Northumberland.

The new chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, which is being erected from the designs of Mr. Scott, R.A., is to receive an important alteration, from the likelihood of Mr. Henry Hoare, of Fleet-street, form ly a distinguished member of the college, having left a sum of money in trust for the purpose. It was suggested to Mr. Scott that a massive stone tower, as a substitute for the *flèche*, or wooden spire, would be a great improvement in the design of the building. Mr. Scott warmly espoused this idea, and prepared a design for a tower and spire, which he submitted to the college authorities, and which met with the second set of windows. The authorities of the college, however, finding that the proposed change would involve additional expenditure of between £3000 and £6000, decided that they could not in prudence adopt it, and resolved to proceed with the work originally contemplated. Mr. Henry Hoare has recently presented to the college to erect the tower at his own expense. The offer has been accepted, and the college, at his request, has made changes in the plan of the building have been begun.

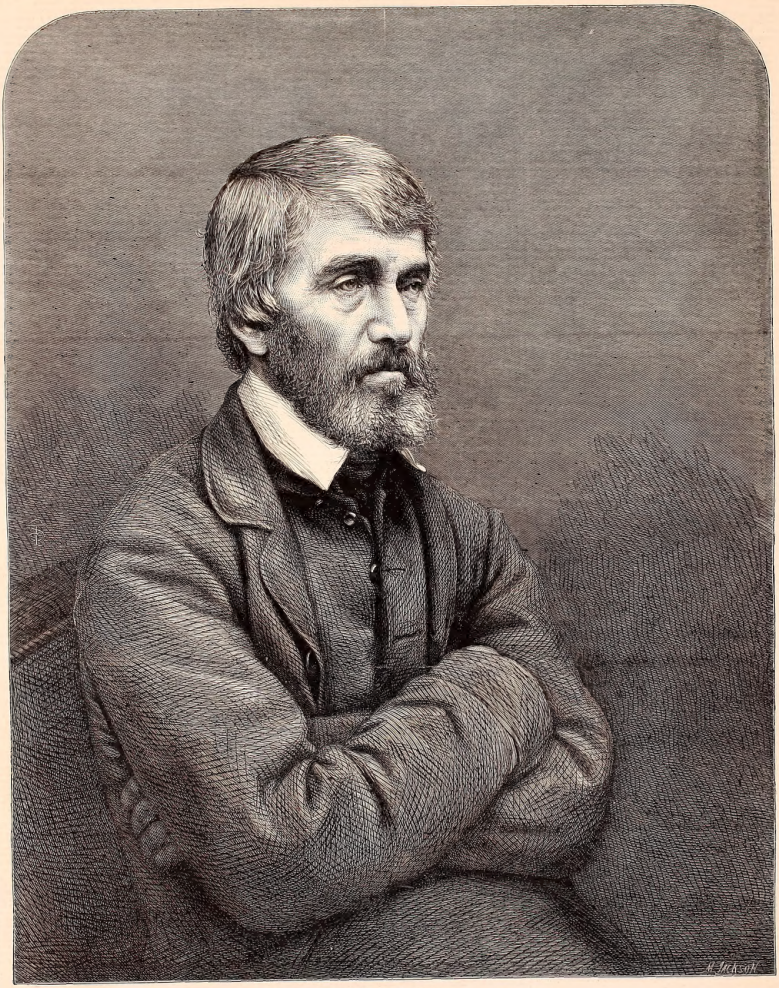
A meeting has been held at Oxford, by the Rev. Dr. Pusey on the subject of the recent decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Essays and Reviews." He says that, as to Mr. Wilson's case, "the Lord Chancellor did for those who trusted him, and not our Lord or His Church, what, amidst the belief in 'half' and that, as Dr. Wiseman's case, "there was a jubilee of triumph among half-believers, as if all barriers were thrown down, and disbelief might have its course." He says that the Privy Council history, he urges that the English Crown may stand in need of the aid of the Baptist Church, and the State may wish that it had not weakened her. Let Churchmen, he says, support no candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself, as did a man in him to restore the Court of Ecclesiastical Causes, and besiege Parliament until it is reformed. It has been suggested that as by church rates are offered for conservation as many pence per £ on the building of churches which by consecration would become the property of the present Church of England, and, by some gifts and endowments, in perpetuity, until the present heresy-legalising court shall be modified. "This will show our rulers that we are in earnest." Such is the substance of the meeting.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: Rev. A. H. Bridges, Perpetual Curate of Southover, to Bolnington; Rev. J. Parsons to Bolton-le-Sands; Rev. Martinus, Vicar of Bolton, to Bracknell, Berks; Rev. Robert Bruce, to Wingfield; Rev. Henry Bull, to Sonning; Rev. E. Bowyer Bowyer, to Radwinter, Essex; Rev. Richard Bickersteth Ainsworth, Rector of Poston, Brecon; Rev. Charles Chandler, Rector of Acton, Middlesex; Rev. E. Cutler, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Westminster, to Longdon, with Castle Frome, annexed; Rev. Richard Rice, Rector of Newchurch, to Incumbency at Clifton, Brist. Rev. M. J. Brockman to be Perpetual Curate of Cury and Cotswallow, Cornwall.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Wyllie, Ministerof Foreign Relations to the King of Hawaii, affords a gratifying proof of the correctness with which the present Government of those islands is now newly-established mission :—"Leaving Honolulu in the Royal yacht Kaluenana, the 17th inst., with a long and strong breeze, we passed Diamond Head at a rapid wind, which was blowing with the force of a gale, and a heavy sea running, covered the yacht with spray every time she struck. All which had happened at eight a.m. on Sunday the 20th of May. The yacht, being localised, did not arrive at the Kaawaloa anchorage till half-past one p.m. Immediately on her coming to anchor, the Rev. Mr. Bond, Chaplain to the Forces, and



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, IN THE PRESENCE OF HER MAJESTY, AT PERTH.—SEE PAGE 256.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

MR. CARLYLE'S readers know Mr. Carlyle. Few writers have left a stronger impression of their own personality. His books are an emanation of his peculiar temperament and real idiosyncracy. They are, in this sense, among the most original of literary productions. By originality, we mean that they are the sincere and genuine expression of the author's whole mind; not that their matter is new. Most of Mr. Carlyle's doctrines are as old as the hills. They are coeval, as he might say, with "the Eternal Verities." They are, at least, as ancient as the Book of Job. Whether as an historian, biographer, or censor of contemporary affairs, Mr. Carlyle has the same arguments to set forth. These, divested of his modern applications, may be found in certain venerable maxims of essential morality and practical religion, of which the world perhaps needs to be reminded in his forcible and startling way. As a non-ecclesiastical preacher, he has formed to himself a pulpit from the study of modern history, German poetry, and the metaphysical theosophy of Fichte; but in the deeper soil of sacred antiquity are fixed the roots of his prophetic discourse. The result is a system of ethico-poetic spiritualism, which commends itself to the imaginations as much as to the sentiments and consciences of many readers. Mr. Carlyle is a man of genius; he is an earnest man; he throws his whole soul into the deliverance of these opinions, professedly as a Divine message, some thirty or thirty-five years ago. He gained an immense influence over young and ardent minds. It is the privilege of an author sometimes to impress his own intimate convictions, feelings, and habits of mind upon a large part of the rising generation. Mr. Carlyle's example and teaching have had their effect, which may be traced in many departments of social, political, religious, and literary progress. Philosophical Radicalism has certainly been modified by the influence of Mr. Carlyle. Administrative Reform, the Broad Church movement, and the general disposition to improve the condition of the labouring classes have received an impulse from him. We often find his views reflected in the speeches, sermons, essays, novels, and popular fictions of the day. Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Anthony Trollope, among others, have been more or less tinged with his complexion. The way in which a question like the extension of the suffrage, or an event like the civil war in America, is now regarded by an important section of the higher and middle classes in England is probably due, in some degree, to Mr. Carlyle. It is to be hoped that the influence of his writings has been still more efficient, and altogether more salutary, upon the private lives of a great number of his countrymen; that he has encouraged them to put aside the besetting sins of a luxurious and pretentious state of society, the vices of a selfish and cowardly indolence, wantonness, insincerity, and cant; that he has taught them the dignity of useful work, the sanctity of justice and truth; that he has inculcated, in one word, the fear of God. For this is the message that Mr. Carlyle undertook to deliver when he began to speak out what was in him. His earlier performances were those of a writer skilful in his craft, who had edited a collection of German fairy tales, compiled a slight "Life of Schiller," and translated the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, besides occasional contributions to the magazines and reviews of that day.

The time when Mr. Carlyle fairly opened the oracle of his philosophy was just in the midst of that general ebullition of liberal sentiments, that sanguine exultation of bold and generous minds, which accompanied the Paris revolution of July and the subsequent passing of the English Reform Bill. In those years Mr. Carlyle conceived his

"Sartor Resartus," which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* somewhat later. We cannot speak more judicially of this extraordinary work of genius. It is, in our judgment, the work of greatest value to his literary fame: it is, moreover, that by which the vital and seminal principles of his system of thought were first communicated to the world. We do not underrate the brilliant imagination, the powerful eloquence, the vast knowledge and research displayed in his larger historical works; but in our appreciation of Mr. Carlyle's rank as a teacher of the age, we cannot deem them of equal importance with "Sartor Resartus," "Hero-Worship," and "Past and Present," which are the distinctive expression of his most characteristic doctrines.

It is a very significant feature in the literature of the nineteenth century, that some of its most influential and popular writers, laymen as they are, while shunning to intrude on the province of the orthodox theology, have treated, independently, the ideas and emotions which constitute "natural religion." In the last age there was a conventional reserve, if not a prevailing scepticism, which usually put to silence on such topics the most thoughtful persons not expressly called to expound the Evangelical creed. Even Akenyside's poem of "The Monuments," one of the noblest utterances of devotional feeling, would scarcely have been published as a religious poem, were it not a hymn-book, approved by godly ministers of some church or sect. Literature, in the present day, is more spiritual and free; and it would be if dared formerly to profess, does not shrink from claiming its right to discuss and illustrate that part of religious truth which belongs to the general mind of human speculation and thought. Mr. Carlyle, best in the austere faith of the Scottish Kirk, still cherishing his reverence for the Hebrew Bible "—deep as love, deep as life," as he once, in other words, "—and sharing much of Edward Irving's fiery zeal, has belonged unconnected to his pen to this service. In his public lectures of 1840 he avowedly adopted the maxim of Fichte, "That the true Man of Letters should be a Prophet or Priest, sent hither to discern and make known to its Presence of God manifested in every age and country." This is a very serious profession, and Mr. Carlyle is not a man to have assumed it lightly.

It would be shallow and unfair criticism which should omit to lay stress on the declared purpose of his literary career. That he has honestly and earnestly preached what he believed to be divine truth will not be denied by his candid opponents. His views are to be found in a treatise by Fichte, "On the Destination of Mankind," which is the logical exposition of them. That all things in the visible Universe, with outward and all other symbols, are but the vesture of the one sensuous Appearance, under which lies the sole Reality"—namely, the Idea of the Universe in the eternal mind of God; that Time and Space are but modes of our finite intellectual vision; that the Here and Where and When, though seemingly inseparable from all our thoughts, are but superficial conditions to thought; that we cannot conceive of God as dwelling in a universal *Here*, an everlasting *Now*, and look upon all Nature as the present which He wears to be seen of us—these notions which we will not attempt to discuss, form the basis of Carlyle's philosophical structure. His theory of Hero-Worship, to which we shall by-and-by advert, is a necessary result of it.

"Sartor Resartus," or "The Tailor Stitched Together," contains the abstract sense of what we have cited. In these words: but accompanied with a half-satirical development of the idea that the phenomena of our social life, the outward aspect, forms, and fashions of this world are the mere clothing of the human spirit, partial and decent while it lasts, but soon to be worn out and cast aside. The truth which is the kernel of this grotesque and humorous satire is compromised by the whimsical exaggeration of its bearings in the commentary of Herr Diogenes Teufelsdroch, Professor of Things in General at the University of Know-and-Care-Not, the inventor of a system of German recluse philosopher, with his vast erudition, his eccentric adventures, his sublime speculations and sodden ignorance of the commonest, indeed, is seldom so philanthropic or so pious. Swift, for example, with a giant's force, uses it like a cruel giant. Voltaire is much kinder. He takes the various scenes and shows of the world into his magic-lantern, and reduces their greatness and splendour to the thinnest shadow, but with a kind bless me! which forgives it as it is the temporary abode of human spirits. He thus makes a few remarks on the assorted passage of the Gods and mortals in succession, each swarming for a moment across the fields of time and space. "They are an Apparition of the Divine Idea. But if whence and whither? And O whither do they go? Sense knows not; Faith knows not; only that it is through Mystery to Mystery, from God and to God. This is the inscription of the universe of Time and of Thought. The author shifts from the profoundest passages of the soul's history—from the "Everlasting No," the "Pain and Indifference," and "Worship of Sorrow," and the "Everlasting Yea," to the gayest innocent words. Grotesque, recorded fun and wisdom of the most genial book, the moral energy which inspires its conception—and it is all in the capricious oddity of its details—are scarcely paralleled even in the Pantagruel of Rabelais, and altogether unapproached but by the author, by any other writer in ancient or modern times.

This composite style, by-the-way, had a singular effect on the literary habits of its author. The earlier writings of Mr. Carlyle—some of which we have named—were distinguished by their propriety and correctness of style, formed after the best English models. Indeed, in "Sartor Resartus," having to create for Diogenes Teufelsdroch a "singular, wild, outlandish, hyperpoetical style of his own," as he describes it, Mr. Carlyle, by his own admission, "lost much of the purity of his English," and acquired those reverberate peculiarities which, though he promised "by time and assiduous effort to correct them," have beset all his subsequent works. We think the result is very much to be deplored. It made his later writings almost always repulsive to many young readers who had not become accustomed to the quaint language which he employs. The jerking abruptness, the forced inversion of sentences, the plethoric fulness of diction, the copious introduction of German, French, and Scottish idioms and of home-made slang, the unconventional orthography, especially the abuse of adverbs and conjunctions, which he omits where they should be not inserted, are they should not, are characteristics of most of Mr. Carlyle's style. On the other hand, he commands a rich vocabulary: he can paint a picture or tell a story with the finest and strongest words. He is but too pointed and emphatic, fatiguing us by the rapidity of his strokes; and every page flames almost intolerably with the stern energy of his fiery genius.

Those qualities of Mr. Carlyle's writing, as well as the vigour of his dramatic imaginations and his graphic powers, are most conspicuous in his wild history of the great French Revolution. We doubt, indeed, whether any modern writer can surpass or imitate the force of that passage; for not only the style but the views of Mr. Carlyle on this subject will probably be found to differ considerably from those which now flatter the ear of the public. The history of the French time which he is now engaged, though it deals with a less attractive and exciting topic, is a work of no much greater importance, and was no more wanted to supply a great defect in our library of historical information, that it will long keep its place there.

We may, however, leave these more extensive literary undertakings, since their interest belongs rather to Frederick and to Mirabeau or Danton than to Mr. Carlyle. We cannot even stay to examine a more congenial work, his "Life of Cromwell." His memoir of John Sterling is a most interesting record of a private friendship. We must return to speak, very briefly, of the "Lectures on Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History," which mark the second stage of his system of moral and philosophical teaching. He enters here upon a course of thought in which many of his former disciples—we appeal to their own experience—have felt way of following him to the end. It was, perhaps, impossible that the high imaginative and nervous which had much employed him up to 1840, and by the interest of a few eminent personalities in the history of the French Revolution. We will not say the habit of extending great men had so grown upon him that he came to regard each of them as a special manifestation of "the Divine Idea of the World," instead of a favourable human example of the general capacities of their race. He asserted, on the contrary, that "to make a hero there must be a god-created soul which will be true to its origin," and that the Puritan spirit in seventeenth century were "a nation of heroes." But in magnifying the excellence of a number of individuals, every one of whom, for instance, Rousseau, Burns, and Napoleon, had little of that Puritan quality of character, Mr. Carlyle was obliged to call for any exhibition of mental energy combined with "a certain distinctive honesty and sincerity," or with "a certain sincerity, sincerity," the full honours of hero-worship. Now, though we should admire strength of intellect and of will for their own sake, apart from moral worth, we must deplore that such qualities, special token of the presence of divinity in a big, but man, except in the old Greek sense of a favoured divine workman, are by no means all great men—that is, men showing natural abilities have done great things—even when admirable, as they rarely are, in other and, or small, we owe our reverence and love. Such men are not always great, and good, and wise, our obedience and submission. Of these distinctions, so far as we understand Mr. Carlyle, he is generally too unobservant.

In bringing this review of Mr. Carlyle's literary career to a termination, we regret to part with him on a topic where his views always so widely from our own. It would have been more satisfactory if we could agree with him in his overall happy opinion of which may be ranked next after "Sartor Resartus" and "Hero-Worship," as a direct and deliberate exposition of his principles, "Past and Present." "Past and Present." This volume, with his essay entitled "Chartism," and his "Latter-Day Pamphlets," form a class which neither from a corollary to "Past and Present," may be taken as the whole system of his political opinions on social and political reform. There are considerable merits in all these publications, merely as a literary production; but they do not does the author more strongly exert his tremendous powers of satire, of fierce invective, of denunciation of the abuses of the unrighteous rule of Abbot Samson in the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, in the twelfth century, with the manners and institutions of the mediæval period; while the character of the Abbot himself is drawn with a kindly and as vividly portrayed. Here, indeed, we meet with a true Hero—a great man who is also a good man, in the full sense of the words. It must be said, that Mr. Carlyle has the heartiest sympathy. This is the ground of his admiration for Cromwell. It is with this feeling, we are sure, that he has so often lifted up his voice against the cruel and sarcastic reproach against the vices and vanities of the age. He has done so in the most vehement manner in his pamphlet on the Negro servile allayed, which vexed him when he wrote of "the Coalition-of-Stupid question," and "the Parliament of Dilettanti," the landed aristocracy, our manufacturing and commercial aristocracy, and the whole writing, have been aroused to take an active share in public and private efforts for the relief of the distressed. He is legislation has been mainly directed to this object. Popular education has been extended, and the necessity for emigration, of which he likewise spoke in 1841, has ceased to be felt. With so great a change for the better, effected within the memory of middle-aged men, we may hope for a still greater improvement. We should not, however, be sorry if the generation we helped in our youth to bring about the moral reform so much needed in our own day.

The Portrait we have this week engraved is the best likeness of Mr. Carlyle which has been published. It is taken from a photograph by Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Great Russell-street.

MUSIC.

THE Birmingham Musical Festival—the greatest of all our provincial music-meetings—has been held during this week, in Bingley Hall, every morning and evening, and on Friday evening. Next week we shall give an account of the morning and evening performances, and of the production of the new cantata, which we may inform our readers that this has been one of the most brilliant, as from a financial point of view, most successful, meetings that have taken place since the beginning, in 1768, of the series. The new cantata, "Naaman," which was performed for the first time on Thursday evening, is the work of Mr. Costa, and is a setting of a libretto compiled for the purpose by Mr. Bache, of Dunkerton," standard work of the class to which it belongs. During the week Birmingham has been visited by Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang in the performance of Costa's oratorio was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

At the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, Mr. German Reed has brought out a new operetta, composed by Mr. Balfe, entitled "The Sleeping Queen," which contains very pleasing and graceful music. The performers, as in Mr. Macfarren's operetta of "Jessie Lea," are Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. Miss Dolre Fulkyson has the principal part; the other parts devolve upon Mr. Corney Grain and Mr. R. Wilkinson. An amusing little piece, adapted from the French, in which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Miss Fulkyson, and Mr. Corney Grain, for the favour of the village bells, forms the concluding portion of the entertainment. Mr. Arthur Cecil, A. Shaw, who personates the blacksmith, is very droll indeed.

THE THEATRES.

THE winter dramatic season has now commenced, and we shall have to chronicle the opening nights of a host of theatrical entertainments. The transpontine houses take the lead. Astley's, reopened last Anderson, at the Surrey, on Saturday, again made a public demonstration of its popularity. A full force of the company was evident in their proceedings. The house, re-embellished and somewhat modified in its interior, looked fresher and more inviting. Extra convenience, too, were furnished—the public are treated to more room than they had in the old days—and the pit, in which we drop some, presenting Stratford-on-Avon, the medallion of Shakspeare, has been painted by Mr. John Johnson. The patrons of the establishment filled it full force on the opening night, and the house was crowded with an audience willing to admire. The performances commenced with "The Sailor's Return," a drama, entitled "The Happy Man." The hero, Paddy Murphy, whose shirt-front contributes so much to the happiness of the Sultana, was well performed by an actor new to the London stage, but who has won fame on the Dublin boards—Mr. W. Henry Montgomery. He was pleasingly welcomed by Miss Fanny Huddart, who, as Kate Kearney, showed to some special qualification as a singer. Mr. Wilkins's drama of "Civilisation," and Mr. James Rice's modified title of "The Savage and Civilisation;" and Mr. James Rice's modified title of "The Savage and Civilisation;" and Mr. James Rice's modified title of "The Savage and Civilisation;"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Warwick Autumn Meeting of 1864 opened more auspiciously than those of recent years. There has been something of an undefinable character which has operated against the popularity of the gathering for several anniversaries; and the enterprising lessee and handicapper, having doubtless seen that he laboured under some unfavoured influence, pulled himself together before it was too late, and not only saved the autumn meeting from the low stage to which it threatened to come, but actually made it on the present occasion a success. Warwick and Doncaster stand in the same parallel in the betting world as Bath and Epsom. It is, indeed, the exception when some favourite is not knocked out or a rank outsider brought to a short price for the Derby on Lansdowne. What racing man does not recollect the furore which Trumpeter created in 1859? And memory serves him equally well in bringing back to view the elongated visages of the victims of the "Bogus" telegram about Dictator's breakdown the following year, when the excitement on the Swindon platform was so great that Bookmaker Bill actually ignored the soup and peppered Robert's bore instead. But they burnt their fingers just one well-known Jewish firm of commissioners suffered so seriously from "mulk fever" that, in some quarters, their "getting round" was considered wonderful. The Marquis of Hastings' success in the Leamington Stakes with Redcap was another highly notable issue. According to present appearances and market operations, the first and second in the Derby are likely to have it all to themselves on the turn of the year, so we will say no more about the odds the verdict of the judge, and merely give the probable list of starters and prices as follows:—

Horse.	Jockey.	Horse.	Jockey.
General Peel ..	T. Aldcroft.	Vampisher ..	Norman.
Blair Athol ..	Challoner.	Windham ..	Crawshaw.
Minor	J. Osborne.	Thurtell ..	J. Gaster.
Buraglah ..	Ashmall.	Ackworth ..	S. Rogers.
Ely	Hollyhoe.	Hollyhoe ..	W. Boyce.
Master Richard ..	Deacon.	Gondola ..	Snowden.
Knight of Malvern ..	Fordham.	Ion	Lynch.
Cambuscan	A. Edwards.	Valiant ..	Morris.
Brece	Wells.	Hadrian ..	S. Adams.
Free	E. Sharp.	Brindisi ..	F. Adams.

Claremont having been so unequivocally knocked out of the betting at Tadcaster, on Monday, the starting is reduced to the above dozen, and Mr. Dewes will, therefore, trust to Baragah. Each Doncaster Septenber Meeting outdoes its predecessor in the value of the stakes, and the amount of the receipts on the Grand Stand, and the general interest and enthusiasm about the Derby of the north. From all appearances the importance of the meeting is about to be increased to a fully equal, if not eclipse, that of all previous years: for all Yorkshire, to say nothing of the other counties, is determined, if possible, to see "Leger." The annual sale of blood stock will be, as usual, a conspicuous feature; and the Messrs. Tattersall will, no doubt, be on hand sure to attract all the buyers throughout the kingdom. Buckstone, for whom the enormous sum of 4500 guineas was given last year, died recently in China. Redcliffe is now the favourite stand against a climate.

While the deerstalkers are busy on the hills in the forests of the North the tufters and harbourers are slotting their deer into the Somerset and Devon covers for some of those stirring bursts in the open, for description of which Mr. Karslake, Q.C., is the revered author of the late Dr. Collyns's work on Exmoor staghunting), has proved himself such a Nimrod. On the 30th, the hounds met at Hawkridge Wood, in the Dulverton country, held one of the oldest and best coops that has been reserved for the last few years in the county, and a hard run over the heather and fern covered hills, "where the boys are made up and the blackcock is bred," ended with a kill. Changing the venue to the North Devon, we hear that Mr. Wallace Heath has had a capital day on the South Esk with his pack (one of which, an Ilminster lurcher, did especially good service), the Welsh terriers, and killed a 22-lb. otter. Dr. Grant, the master of the Teviotdale, was on the Jed last Tuesday, but did not hit on the right line till he had driven from Camptown within four miles above Jedburgh. A beautiful bit of cold hunting ensued, in which Malakhoff, the old white hound from Dumfriesshire, Ringwood—the Lightfoot of the pack"—and the pioneering young Belman distinguished themselves greatly. They just held the line, which was fully three hours old, and yet scarcely dared to speak to it, for nearly half a mile, in the water, then on the bank, up a meadow and then back to the stream, where they marked him into a burrow under a tree-root which had only one hole-hole. He punished two of the hounds slightly when they first touched him; but when the terriers had driven him out to the ordenly changed his tactics, and retreated so far into the bank that Teddy and the terrier contingent could not dislodge him, and he was left for another day. The Doctor trusts, with the permission of the proprietor, to give a public day on the Teviot, the Jed, and the Ale, and these last his 9th season, during which he has had to kill fifteen otters.

A rowing match for £400 came off on the Tyne on Monday and Tuesday between Chambers (champion of the Thames) and Cooper, another famous sculler. On the first day Chambers was obliged to give up through Cooper having fouled him and knocked a hole in his boat. Chambers claimed the race as his, but the referee decided that both should row again. Accordingly they started on Tuesday, and he was when Chambers won by 200 yards.

A swimming race for the female champion's cup took place in the Thames, from Hammersmith to Putney, on Monday evening. There were five competitors, the youngest and smallest of whom, named Henry Kyes, won easily. The youthful champion was pressed at an aquatic entertainment given by the London Swimming Club at the Metropolitan Bath on the following evening, when he won the two principal prizes.

WARWICK SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Sweet Jessie, 1. Auditor, 2. Finch, 3.

Avon Stakes.—Brown Willie, 1. Virtuous, 2. Lady Cochrane, 3.

Leamington Stakes.—Red Cap, 1. Revenge, 2. Gondola, 3.

Racing Stakes.—Damascene, 1. Cateran, 2. Verdiere, 3.

Shorts Handicap.—Hawkshaw, 1. Practitioner, 2. Soapstone, 3.

Castle Park Stakes.—Auditor, 1. Brown Willie, 2. Virtuous, 3.

Queen's Plate.—Cullet Oil, 1. Member, 2. Radiation, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Welter Cup.—Mealsey, 1. The Principal, 2. Overstone, 3.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—The Clown, 1. Paris, 2. Rhetoric, 3.

Nursery Handicap.—Betty, 1. Solario, 2. Tin, 3.

County Handicap.—Genoa, 1. Soapstone, 2. The Principal, 3.

Warwick Cup.—Last Lancashire, 1. Glenmire, 2. Fantail, 3.

Members' Plate.—Damascene, 1. Chelsea, 2. Mountain Deer, 3.

Grand Stand Plate.—Birdbrain, 1. Damascene, 2. Orpheus, 3.

Scurry Handicap.—Bolero, 1. Disappointment, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Betwell Stakes.—Damascene, 1. Rosebery, 2. Croydon, 3.

Scurry Handicap.—Peserapticon, 1. Gipsy Girl, 2. Pupil, 3.

Leicestershire Handicap.—Pixie, 1. Rose, 2.

Selling Stakes.—Damascene, 1. Telegram, 2. Zohar, 3.

Kirkumb Stakes.—Lady Bessaldon, 1.

County Cup Stakes.—Land of the West, 1. Crevas, 2.

Skeffington Stakes.—Vivian, 1. Turret, 2. Eaglish, 3.

The *Popolo d'Italia* of Naples, a Mazzinian journal, was seized on the 20th ult. for an article offensive to the Emperor of the French.

The Prince de Montenegro has broken his shoulder-bone by a fall from his horse, and his state causes uneasiness. The young Prince has no successor appointed.

It is rumoured that the last mail from Brazil brought word that the Brazilian Government had rejected the propositions for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England consummated by the Portuguese Government and accepted by the English Cabinet.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Business has been resumed in Tunis, and the caravans have recommenced their journeys between the towns of the interior.

The Russian steam-frigate Sadninch, Admiral Cyvaloff, has been lost off the coast of Unalo. Three officers and twenty seamen were drowned; the rest of the crew were saved with difficulty.

The second session of the Catholic Congress of Belgium was held at Malines on Monday. Fifteen bishops were present, including the notabilities of the Belgian Catholic party, with distinguished persons from various countries in Europe.

The *Orchestre* states that Miss Victoire Balfe, who was formerly known as Lady Crampton, will, in a fortnight, "espouse a grandee of Spain, the Duke de Frias, Duke de Uceda, and a large fortune from qualities of head and heart."

Sir Richard Buchanan, the English Ambassador at Berlin, who is now at Potsdam awaiting the accoucheument of the Crown Princess of Prussia, will visit England for a short period after that event, and will proceed to his new post at St. Petersburg about the middle of October.

A correspondent states "that turpentine applied to the place where the fly has deposited its egg will cause the maggot to die, and be in the mouth or throat some turpentine should be swallowed, and the effect produced will be a speedy destruction."

A room just completed for the open board of brokers in New York Stock Exchange is described as a magnificent apartment, whose fortune emptying a salver of coin upon the heads of a bell and a bear—the latter of which, however, is not to be found in Wall-street.

At Buenos Ayres industrial and commercial projects are occupying attention exclusively. Paysagog is flourishing under the influence of peace and prosperity. The harvest is splendid; cattle-breeding is said to be bad, war and rebellion devastating the country.

The Pope has, on the 20th ult., the Corsican Cardinal Savelli, promoted to the purple by the reigning Pope in 1853, expired at the age of seventy-five, which he had held many important offices, among which the most conspicuous was that of Governor of Rome.

A letter from Madagascar, dated July 15, and published in *Le Moniteur*, announces the arrival of the French squadron in the roads of King Radama, and that an unsuccessful attempt had recently been made to assassinate the King. The assassin, who had been bribed by the enemies of Radama, was intoxicated, mounted the Queen, and has been degraded from his position.

The Government of Portugal has entered into negotiations for selecting to the new customs' treaties. It is believed that some modifications in the tariff will be made, which will probably be granted. There will then only remain Grand Ducal Hesse, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg as the remaining States of the Zollverein.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued large supply of money on offer in the ground discount market, and that the demand for gold does not appear to be very urgent, the Bank of England has not reduced the rate of interest for more than 2 per cent. This has taken place in the quotations. Some of the dealers attribute the decline to the prospect of peace; in America and Mexico; but the more general opinion is that the Bank Directors have come to the conclusion that the present rate of discount is sufficient to induce capitalists to invest in certain joint-stock companies many of which are now being brought out.

On Thursday last the Bank of England rate of discount was reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. On the next market the best paper is now done as follows:—

Three months' bills ..	6 per cent.	Four months' bills ..	6 per cent.
Sixty days' bills	5½ ,,	Six months' bills ..	6 ,,
Short mercantile bills ..	6 ,,		

Throughout the Continental money has ruled about stationary in price. We annex the exchanges on the leading places:—

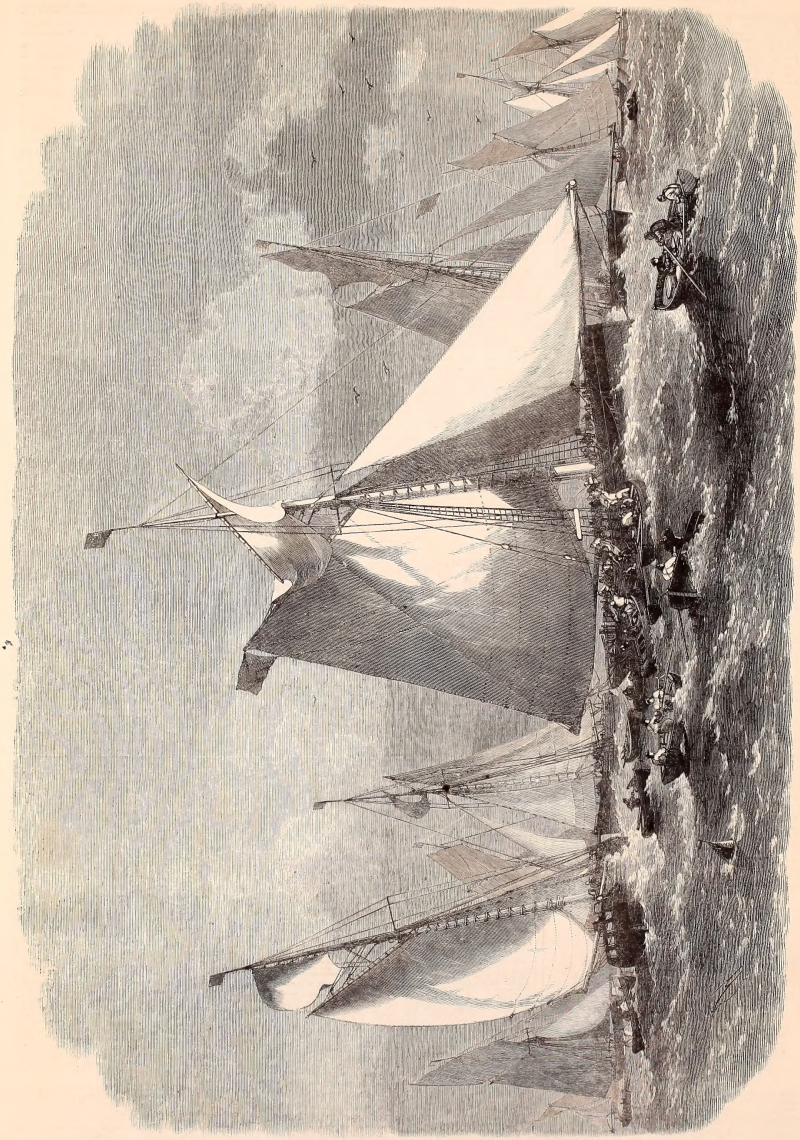
	Short.	Open rates.		Short.	Open rates.
Paris	par cent.	par cent.	Turin	par cent.	par cent.
Vienna	5	6	Brussels	par	par
Trieste	5	6	Brussels	6	5
Hamburgh	6	6	Frankfort	6	6
Breadfort	6	6	Petersburg	6	6
Amsterdam	6	6			

The imports of bullion have been to a very moderate amount; but a few parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England.

The harbour master's return shows a movement of 1 to 1½ per cent.

The Council for India have disposed of £500,000 in bills on the various presidencies. The following are the rates at which they were taken:—

The Bombay, Madras, and Bengal bills were taken at 1s. 11 15-16d. per rupee; those at Bombay and New Ports were at 1s. 11 15-16d.; India Five per Cents, 103½; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 87½ to 89; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102 to 104. There was rather more business in the quotations on the following day. The Bombay, Madras, and Bengal bills were taken at 1s. 11 15-16d. per rupee; those at Bombay and New Ports were at 1s. 11 15-16d.; India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Monday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money. India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Tuesday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money. India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Wednesday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money. India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Thursday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money. India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Friday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money. India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Enfeoffment Bills, 20s. to 30s. discount; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Three per Cents, 100½ to 102; Bengal Paper, 102 to 104, and 1½ to 1½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 2s. to 1s. dis. On Saturday the market was very dull, and a considerable fall took place in the value of money.



A BARKING CARRIER COLLECTING FISH FROM THE TRAWL FLEET ON THE DOGGERBANK.

accordingly pile their packages on board, until it sometimes becomes absolutely dangerous. It is a stirring incident of this kind that is depicted in the foreground of our Engraving. As fast as the hands can work the boxes and baskets are struck down into the hold and stowed in tiers, between each pair of which a layer of ice is placed to preserve the fish in good condition, each carrier taking out with her eighteen tons of ice for that purpose. They will stow, on an average, about forty tons of fish, or from 500 to 1000 packages.

As fast as one carrier leaves another ceases fishing and takes her place. The general passage occupies about three days; but it sometimes happens that heavy weather during the winter months, and calms and variable winds in summer, interfere much with the regular delivery of the fish. It is this irregularity of communication that causes the great drawback to an increased supply to our markets. As an instance, we may mention that, about three weeks since, five days elapsed without a single carrier being able to get up to Billingsgate. The consequence of this is that the cargoes of fish are greatly deteriorated in value, while the scarcity raises the price and imposes much hardship and inconvenience both on sellers and consumers. Although Messrs. Hewett have spared no expense in towing their vessels sometimes upwards of one hundred miles to the market, this great difficulty has hitherto been insurmountable. We perceive, however, that a new element is about to be introduced into the business. A new limited liability joint-stock company has purchased the entire fishing fleet, with the stations, plant, goodwill, and connection of Messrs. Hewett; and a most important feature in its plan of operations is the introduction of fast and powerful steamers as carriers instead of the present sailing-cutters. Upwards of eighty of the principal factors, salesmen, and retail dealers have expressed their opinion that this plan will have the effect of creating a most beneficial revolution in our fish markets. At present, they state, the supply does not half equal the demand of the London market alone; but if once regularity, facility, and increased accommodation of transit are secured by means of the steam-carriers, abundance of fish, in splendid condition, can be delivered daily, at prices suitable to the means of all, and still highly remunerative to the trade. The new steamers will carry three times the cargo of any sailing carrier, deliver it in one third of the time, and as fresh as when taken. No matter what quantity they bring, there are purchasers for it all.

It appears that there are several most valuable banks, teeming with prime fish, which the fishermen are at present unable to touch, from the impossibility of getting cargoes home in a marketable condition. The principal of these lie along the Dutch coast, extending from the Island of Ameland to Helgoland. The Dogger Bank is not half fished, and to the north of it lie the splendid banks of the North-West Flat, Great Fishers' Bank, Fishers' Gut, &c., extending from 55 deg. to 57 deg. 15 min. north latitude; these have never yet been worked. But the fishing-ground which it is most desirable to reach will be that vast tract of sea lying opposite to Lyit Land, where enormous shoals of turbot, soles, brill, haddock, and plaice abound. Small boats from Blankenese, on the River Elbe, occasionally fish those grounds at a short distance from the land, and fill up full cargoes of prime fish in a single night. The English fishing fleet has heretofore been prevented working these prolific banks, owing to the strong east-going tide that sets along the Dutch land, which, together with the prevalence of westerly winds in summer, precludes the possibility of getting cargoes to the London market by sailing-carriers. By means of the steam-carriers of the new company it is expected this difficulty will be overcome, and an immense increase of supply very soon obtained. The Messrs. Hewett themselves, to show their confidence as practical men in the success of these operations, have taken £40,000 worth of shares in the company. Mr. Robert Hewett, indeed, gives it his services as



PROGRESS OF THE WATERWORKS AT MENILMONTANT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PARIS.

managing director and general superintendent of the fisheries. As the prosperity of our fisheries is a subject of national importance, which has often engaged the attention of the British Legislature, we look with much interest upon this scheme for their extension and improvement.

THE WATERWORKS AT MENILMONTANT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PARIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great sanitary improvements in Paris of late years, an increased supply of good water is still a desideratum, that drawn from the river Seine having become, from various causes, more or less polluted, and water not being obtainable in the upper stories of Parisian houses. Both these inconveniences will shortly cease by the introduction into Paris of a vast quantity of pure water, obtained from a considerable distance, and to be distributed from two immense reservoirs established within the limits of the city; one at Menilmontant, for the supply of the ordinary Parisian levels, and the other at Belleville, for the supply of the more elevated districts in that quarter. The water destined for the Belleville reservoir will be pumped up by immense steam-engines in course of construction for that purpose.

Our Engraving represents the present condition of the works at Menilmontant for the execution of the more important reservoir, which, together with that of Belleville, will be alimented by the waters obtained from the rivers Dhuis and Marne, both celebrated for their pure and hygienic qualities, in order to ensure which with still greater certainty an immense aqueduct, from the source of the river Dhuis to Paris, has been constructed under the direction of one of the most competent of French engineers, to whom we are indebted for the following information as to its extent and capacities.

The entire length of the aqueduct for conveying the waters from the springs of the river Dhuis to Paris is 134 kilometres.* This immense work has been constructed partl in cast iron and partly in masonry. The portion executed in cast iron constitutes 16 kilometres, while that executed in masonry is 118 kilometres long, of which 10 kilometres are subterranean and 108 open, the water being carried through trenches of from three to seven metres in depth.

The parts of the aqueduct composed of cast-iron tubes of one metre interior diameter are met with in the spots where hills had to be passed through; those in masonry on the flat ground, or around hill sides. The aqueduct has an incline of but one tenth of a millimetre per metre, and is of an ovoid form. The masonry, composed of stone and cement, is twenty centimetres in thickness, and the roof of the vault is covered with a coat of cement two centimetres thick; moreover, all the interior is guaranteed by a covering in cement, so as to render the masonry altogether impermeable.

The lengths of the subterranean portions of this aqueduct vary from 200 to 2000 metres, and they have been constructed by means of wells of from 10 to 50 metres in depth. For the construction of the masonry and the artistic works connected with this great undertaking, 36 millions of kilogrammes of cement, 160,000 cubic metres of stone, and 88,000 cubic metres of sand have been employed; and the quantity of earth displaced for the passage of the aqueduct amounts to 850,000 cubic metres. For the metal tubes, 10,000,000 kilogrammes of cast iron and 140,000 kilogrammes of lead have been required.

The free channel and the forced, or metal channel, traverses, by means of twenty-eight small bridges, the numerous watercourses met with in its route; three similar bridges, or ponteaux, as they are called, have been employed for crossing different portions of the Eastern Railway. The most important of these bridges is that over the Marne, near the village of Dampmart, five kilometres from Lagny; it consists of three arches, the middle one spanning 27 metres, and the two others 22½ metres each. The beauty and the boldness of this fine work of art consist in its arches being only 3 metres in width for a bearing of 27 metres, the arches themselves forming a semi-ellipse, raised, at the keystone, 9 metres above the average height of the waters of the river Marne.

We terminate these necessarily untechnical details respecting this interesting aqueduct by the most important statement as to its capacities, which will enable it to deliver into the city of Paris 12,000,000 gallons of pure water daily, or nearly 140 gallons per second!

* In order not to confuse the engineer's figures we have preserved the French weights and measures. The kilometre is 1000 metres, of which 1609 go to an English mile; the metre, 100 centimetres, of which 91½ constitute a yard; and the millimetre is one tenth of a centimetre. The kilogramme is a little over two pounds.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. S. WEBSTER.—MONDAY and THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, Mr. J. T. Tuite and Mrs. M. G. ORE-SMITH, of the ADELPHI.—Mr. H. Webster's A WOMAN AT DINNER; and THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER, a New Drama, STEPHEN DOUGLAS. Thursday, and following week, a variety of Entertainments. Commence at Seven.

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ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Mr. Moore, SHEPHERD and ANDERSON.—On SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, will be produced a New Drama, entitled the Rodgers and Sharpe Case, by Mr. Sidney Grundy, Author of Mr. Vincent Amberson, Miss Provender, &c.; FRA DIAVOLO by Mr. Charles Dillon; Miss Elizabeth Webber, Miss Jenny Williams, Mr. Wells Rogers.

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Is the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded.—Every elegant Pianoforte, of small size, for drawing-rooms, church organs, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to Small Rooms, Schools, Conservatories, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to bear any climate. Class 27. Illustrated Instrument at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Prize, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 30 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To ensure preferring the best, and to avoid being imposed upon by inferior goods, the English model should be chosen. The most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. This Pianoforte is especially recommended for its great durability, and for its power of standing in extreme climates, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the English models. Class 27. Price 50 guineas; in handsome walnut case, 55 guineas. Illustrated Instrument at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
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PIANOFORTE, price 45 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 50 guineas. Class 27. This Piano has the full and rich-toned compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means, and is recommended as a most useful instrument for hard practice in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the touch is perfect, and the tone is of that pure, rich quality that especially distinguishes the Pianofortes of this maker.
The Pianoforte in solid mahogany, and the registered keyboard, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
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BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the latest improvements, for SALE or HIRE, on the most liberal terms. Lists of prices and descriptions forwarded free.—Class 27.
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CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best English Pianoforte ever produced at the price. Class 27. Illustrated Instrument at 30 guineas. Lasting in tune, and strongly recommended this instrument as superior to any other pianoforte at or about the same price, whether of English or foreign manufacture.
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CHAPPELL'S SMALL FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, in 32 guineas, a new drawing-room model, with the best check action, 3 strings, the grand compass of seven octaves, and trichord throughout. Class 27. Illustrated Instrument at 30 guineas, price 32 guineas; in handsome walnut case, 35 guineas. The same instrument with two strings, at 30 guineas.
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ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM A MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 50 guineas. Class 27. Illustrated at 35 and 38 guineas. Detailed Catalogue and Pianoforte and Harmoniums open application to
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SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case, recommended by their use in many churches as all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
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SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION A MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 12 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, 2 octaves of pedals, worked by the feet, in oak case, £84. Class 27. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BATHS, TRAYS, DIPPERS, FROSTED FILTERING CUPS, BENDITSEN'S DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS, and every requisite for Photography. Mr. Bendit's Developing Solution is of about equal weight with an empty porcelain bath. The Bath is of Mr. Bendit's Photographic glass, which is the invention only of the Patentee—the Inflexible. Gloria Fracta, and Triplex Glass. Class 27.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, reported from the 10th.—This TOURIST'S FAVOURITE shows, without distortion, objects many miles distant, and is the favourite of Jupiter's moons, &c. The unequalled excellence and cheapness of these instruments have caused a run upon them, and a supply cannot be very speedily.—Marquis of Carmarthen. "Most useful."—Lord Ranelagh. "Extraordinary power."—Lord Dufferin. "Very good."—Lord Clarence Paget. "Very much pleased with it."—Sir J. Packington. "Quite as powerful as that for which I paid five guineas."—Major Anderson, R.E. "Very much pleased with it."—Lord Lurgan. "I cannot be sufficiently answering the recommendation of its maker, now, that I have had it in my hands for a month, and have had it out in the sun, with no cover, for a considerable time."—Rev. Lord Leo. "We have carefully tried it, and found it fully equal to your description."—Lord Ashtown. "Very much pleased with it. What astonishing tourist will ever start without such an indispensable companion."—Lord Talbot de Malahide. "Very much pleased with it."—Hyde Clarke. "Very much pleased with it."—Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal. "Very much pleased with it."—Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal. "Very much pleased with it."—Lord Dunsandle and Clanconal

INAUGURATION BY LORD PALMERSTON OF THE STATUE OF SIR G. C. LEWIS AT HEREFORD.

THE inhabitants of the city and county of Hereford having subscribed for a statue of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, their neighbour and former representative, Baron Marochetti has executed the work, and Lord Palmerston visited Hereford on the occasion of its public inauguration last Saturday. The artist of this statue has produced a striking likeness of Sir George, who is represented standing with his arms folded, as if in the act of addressing a public assembly; and his dress is not that of an ancient classical orator or statesman, but the plain frock-coat and trousers worn by an English gentleman—a costume which, if it in any degree impairs artistic effect, has, at least, the merit of truthfulness. The figure is cast in bronze, and is 7ft. 6in. high. The plinth which supports it consists of a block of unpolished Penrhyn granite, upon which rests a moulded polished pedestal; the total height of the memorial being 14ft. On the pedestal there is this appropriate inscription:—"Sir George Cornewall Lewis, a learned and honest statesman, a profound scholar, a kind and firm friend; M.P. for the county of Hereford from 1847 to 1852; chief steward of the city; Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1855 to 1858; Home Secretary from 1859 to 1860; Secretary for War from 1860 to 1863. Born, 1806; died, 1863."

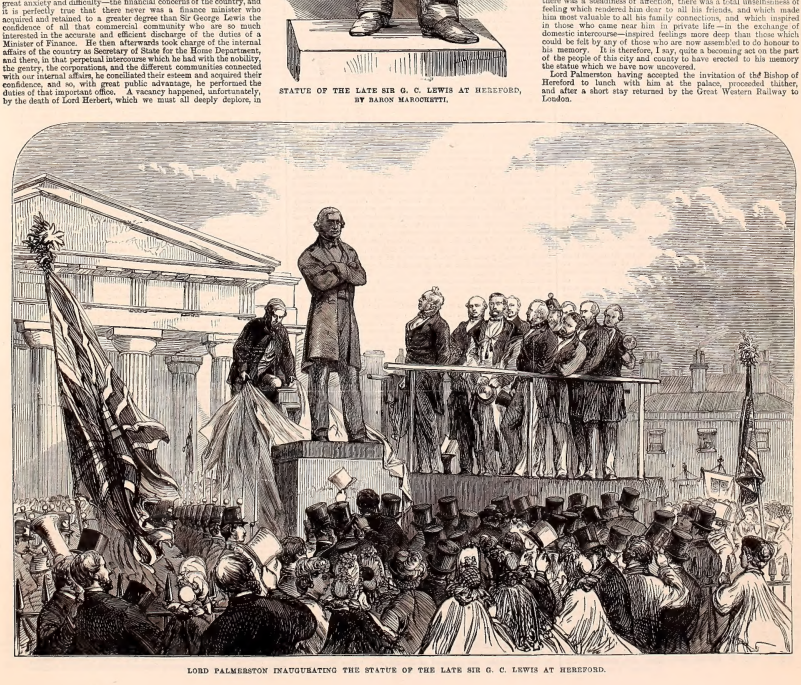
Lord Palmerston, who had arrived on the Friday evening, and was, for that night, the guest of the Rev. Archer Clive, at Whitfield, came into the town about noon. The streets were full of people; the windows were decorated with flags, laurels, and inscriptions; the militia and volunteers, with their bands of music, attended in force. Lord Palmerston was accompanied by Earl Somers and Colonel Felden in the carriage which brought him to the Wye Bridge, where he was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation. A procession was formed, in which the Odd Fellows' and Foresters' lodges bore a conspicuous part. In St. Peter's-square a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the noble Viscount, the gentry of the county, and the municipal authorities. Among those present were the Bishop of Hereford; Lieutenant-Colonel Felden, High Sheriff of the county, and Mrs. Felden; the Rev. A. Clive, High Steward of the city; E. Patershall, Esq., Mayor of the city; Colonel Clifford, M.P.; Alderman Bodenham, Mr. C. Wren Hoskins, Lord and Lady Saye and Sele, Sir Gilbert Lewis, Sir P. Cornewall, Mr. King, Lady Emily Foley, Lady Langdale, and others. An immense crowd was assembled within a short distance, by whom the noble Viscount was most enthusiastically cheered. At the entrance of the Shirehall an address was read on behalf of the city authorities, to which Lord Palmerston briefly replied. The Rev. Mr. Clive then addressed his Lordship, inviting him to uncover the monument of his departed colleague, whose public and private virtues were justly and gracefully described in Mr. Clive's most appropriate speech. Lord Palmerston then drew aside the curtain which had hidden the statue from view, amid the deafening cheers of the multitude, the troops simultaneously presenting arms, salutes being also fired, and the militia band playing a slow and solemn march.

After speaking a few minutes to those near him, and expressing to them his opinion that the statue was an admirable likeness, Lord Palmerston addressed the meeting. There has seldom been, observed Lord Palmerston, any man in a great public career who so entitled himself to the esteem and admiration of his fellow-countrymen as the late Sir George Lewis. I may say that the whole active part of his life was devoted, in one way or another, to the service of his country. During the latter period of his life he filled some of the most arduous and important offices of the State. He was at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer. He managed during the Crimean War—a period of great anxiety and difficulty—the financial concerns of the country, and it is perfectly true that there never was a finance minister who acquired and retained to a greater degree than Sir George Lewis the confidence of all that commercial community who are so much interested in the accurate and efficient discharge of the duties of a Minister of Finance. He then afterwards took charge of the internal affairs of the country as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and there, in that perpetual intercourse which he had with the nobility, the gentry, the corporations, and the different communities connected with our internal affairs, he conciliated their esteem and acquired their confidence, and so, with great public advantage, he performed the duties of that important office. A vacancy happened, unfortunately, by the death of Lord Herbert, which we must all deeply deplore, in the office of Minister for the War Department, and Sir George Lewis—not according to his own inclination, because he would have preferred to remain in the office which he occupied, but at the earnest request of myself and others connected with the Government—undertook those more arduous duties, which he admirably performed. I cannot charge myself with the belief that, however heavy the pressure of those duties was, it did tend, in any degree, to shorten his valuable life. In all those great and important public offices he performed his duties in a manner which attracted the respect, esteem, and approbation of all concerned with the several departments; and he showed a versatility of talent which, perhaps, few men in an equal degree possessed. In his Parliamentary labours he was an able and efficient debater; he stood up manfully against all opponents in defence of his own opinions, but with a calmness and forbearance, and coolness of logical argument, by which, although he convinced many who had differed from him previously in opinion, and though he confuted his political antagonists, he never, even in the warmth of debate, made a personal political adversary. All those who know in any sphere of life how much the passions are apt to be excited by finding opinions adverse to their own supported by able antagonists, and how much the human mind is impatient of contradiction, must know what a fund of good nature, of calm forbearance, and of substantial reasoning there must have been in that mind which could pass through debates in the House of Commons, night after night and year after year, repelling attacks on some occasions, urging opinions on others; and yet, though distinguished as an able speaker in that house, never, by any lapse or yielding to any impulse, converting a political antagonist into a personal enemy. But, not only was Sir George Lewis most distinguished as a public man, but he contrived in a way which excited not only admiration but astonishment to those who knew him—he contrived, while he was engaged almost all the active part of his life in public duties of greater or less importance, all requiring a great devotion and time—he contrived to acquire a more varied, and more extensive, and deeper knowledge of all kinds than has often fallen to the lot even of those who had nothing to do but to devote their minds to its acquisition. He was one of the most learned men in private life, as well as one of the most active in public duties. There is one here who can bear testimony that, however great was his acquisition of knowledge, there was, with all that, such an unpretending simpleness and simplicity of mind that there was no unnecessary display. Men might have passed hours in his society, and, unless the conversation turned by itself upon subjects with which he was much better acquainted than most of those with whom he could come in contact, they might have been ignorant, and might have gone away without knowing of that vast store of knowledge which he had heaped up in his active and most industrious mind. But that knowledge was not merely useful, as all intellectual acquisitions are; but the habit of mind which the acquisition of knowledge gave him enabled him better to perform those public duties with which from time to time he was charged. The great quality—I may say the leading quality—of his mind was thirsting after truth. His great object was to ascertain truth. He was not impatient of contradiction; he was not impatient of difference of opinion. His object was, by comparing his ideas and his opinions with those of others, whether living or deceased, whether in conversation or in books—his object was to get at truth and to ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of particular opinions. That quality he possessed in a greater degree than almost anybody whom I have had the good fortune to meet. It was that quality which endeared him as a public man to those with whom he had to enter into communion. But in his private relations of life there was a warmth of heart, there was a steadiness of affection, there was a total unselfishness of feeling which rendered him dear to all his friends, and which made him most valuable to all his family connections, and which inspired in those who came near him in private life—in the exchange of domestic intercourse—inspired feelings more deep than those which could be felt by any of those who now assembled to do honour to his memory. It is therefore, I say, quite a becoming act on the part of the people of this city and county to have erected to his memory the statue which we have now uncovered.

Lord Palmerston having accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Hereford to lunch with him at the palace, proceeded thither, and after a short stay returned by the Great Western Railway to London.



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR G. C. LEWIS AT HEREFORD, BY BARON MAROCHETTI.



LORD PALMERSTON INAUGURATING THE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR G. C. LEWIS AT HEREFORD.

THE FARM.

SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY has gone to his rest. Those who knew them both can call up many pleasant shades of difference, but in the exact cardinal points of character Sir Charles was to the Midlands what Sir Tatton was to Yorkshire—the honoured type of the cavalier who would have melted his last tankard for Church and King, who carried his place like home among his own ancestral oaks and his peasantry, and who was true in heart to the fine old regime of "a member for the country, a lord for the living and a fox for the family gentle decay, in the full enjoyment to the last of the quiet pleasures of home. Both lie in the same parish church within their own domain. Strange as it may seem, they had never met or even seen each other. But Sir Charles, along with Mr. Anthony Rowe, was one of the especial "worthies" in Sir Tatton's own room at Sledmere. One used thousands and Lincoln Cakes, the other hunters and shorthorns. One had bred Grey Momus, Skim, The Premier, and Lifeguardsman—the other—in these great days when "George Villiers" was stealing over the country in a way that was making the scarlet coats look mad, and won his spurs on the ex-races Benvolio and Sir Marinel, and ensured the Queen Mostyn's field. Nearly contemporary, was a Melton and "the cocked hat" among its choicest haunts of sporting, hospitality, and character. Of his hunters "Guide Post." Hunting was Sir Charles's earliest love. He knew every nook and corner in the vast Northamptonshire woodlands, as well as Charles King, his keen friend of a lumberman; and from the middle of July till the first week in May, at which time he was generally finishing up the season in the New Forest, he almost lived in the saddle. He was quite as much fox hunting as he was for riding, and no pressure of business could or jeided himself more on that rich chase vocabulary and knowledge of the work of hounds which is now pretty much a lost art—never out of a hundred of our hardest men. "Blame me! but I've seen him at the end of a run all blood and mud from his horse's shoulders in one of his lectures, "he would be with hounds to see "—in their work to the end of a truth he would face the stiffest bullfinch as gallantly as he did the stiffest "wood and most rotten rail" of the shoemakers of Northampton, with his "old cannon-ball" crest on his hat, from the Grammar School of The County of Northampton. He was secure of his county seat as long as he cared to stand, and he rather enjoyed their "Radical musick," and they, too, rather honoured the spirit of the old man, who could not help neither book nor hand. As far as hunting went, he and his cereal, Sir Charles Knightley, were on the same level of the position, and Sir Richard King from the Pytchley point of view. Charles seldom lacked one or two friends from his own side of the country to ride the pack at night and beguiled the way with sunny memories of the rose of the Midlands, from the instant that every "spring of posse bristled with motion" till they returned to their stalls. He knew the world often get a by-day together, and long after shorthorns and Leicesters were considered Lord Ducie's bear into his lair, and he did not forget how they once took out fifty couple in the snow, and the "old country" was "all wool."

It was to these happy Pytchesley days, when "the mornings afforded unmixed pleasure, and nectar crowned the night," that Sir Charles's memory reverted on the last day he was with his friends and loved them, the hits and the pedigrees of the chieftains of the pack, the length of their noses and whether they had been put up to a "candlestick auction" after a hard day, came vividly before him as he talked through the vista of nearly half a century. It was quite a family party, Colonel Alfred Knightley, Frank Harrison, and the indefatigable nurses. Hugo Meynell (now Meynell Ingram), Charles and Peter Allix, Osbaldeston, called "Squire," Mytton, Tom Assheton Smith, Sir David and James Baird, Lucas, Bruen, Tom Grosvenor, Roberts, Payne, Alington, Wynn Mellon, and with him mirth, fun, and revelry; F. Ponsonby, "more than all the rest," Lord Alvanley's bosom friend, Pointy, and Sir F. Salisbury, who made it a rule of his hunting life never to ride on Sunday, or to meet a man in Savile Swedes. You heard from him of the sayings and doings of John Warde, who was never one of the "pinks," of the sowing of the Orick cover, and of the sufferings of King from the "Quick Brush" of the late Lord Rivers, left an imperishable name in the Pytchesley country by making "Lucy Glover" "Lucy Glover" and "Lucy" was never got benighted and had to sleep with his hunter in a barn; how Sir Robert Lawley, who was as much at home with a mace in a "set to" buy Roberts's mare "of the Beau Brummellisms; of Sandy Gilliver, of Sir Charles Sebright's father and his beloved Woodman; of Billy Butler, the parson of Hinton, who had the "cheek" to ask that terror to hard-riding Oxonians; of the riding of the Brothers Hawkins; of Jem Bailey, though not in the Pytchesley country, and when he could raise a hunter on leger, began with a matrimonial agency that "married as many as 20 people." Of the Pytchesley Club Sir Charles was pretty nearly the last survivor, and at this moment we can only think of two that are left. "Some," as he wrote of it, "became rich, some became poor, some took to wives, some to wives, a general blight prevailed, and Pytchesley was no more." With all his merry days they might be said to have closed for he did not, like too many, frown upon the sport and do what he could to stop it. Foxes were always secure of a refuge round Fawsley; there was a fire pardon for geese and sweet young lambs, and as for the poor very vermin-traps were set on poles for fear of nasking three-legged ones. He did not like more than one annual M. F. H. dinner at Boodle's, or pendant cards, with that long, easy seat, on one of his favourite chairs, to see the Pytchesley draw Bodby Wood, and then The Duke's, and Mr. Drake's had been doing. We believe that, although in the eighty-third year, he did not miss a meet of Lord Stamford's hunters at Quorn; and if there was a good stud to be had at Fawsley during the season, you might see him in the long white coat, white pantaloons, or pumps (always worn in the evening "over before him), with his head rather sunk in his shoulders, and the dark satin stock, which proved slightly unequal, you the keenest spectator from some carriage or coign of vantage.

His love of horses was quite a passion to the last. He loved their life; but he stuck to them to the last, and he was wont to say that whenever he had more than a couple in his stable, the Bradfordian phrase, "the least bit select herd for dispersion." Only last year, when he was seventy-seven years in the Herdbook; and a report that Lord Derby had offered him a fabulous average caused the "yellow" in the pedigree volume to be clustered by anticipation "Baron Fawsley." He held his own in shorthorns to the last across country, and, trusting pretty much to his fine knowledge of form and symmetry, and his keen blood, he built up a type of cattle which for quality and milking powers were not to be surpassed, and which undoubtedly is those of his own backs. His sale on April 3, 1860, despite bad weather, was a great success, and the average which was £80 15. for seventy-seven lots, stood about fourth at the time on that historic beef-roll which is kept by the brothers Collings. Go where they might, the blood seemed to do good, and Mr. Allix and the dairy at the House Farm has had to provide for the Duke of Cambridge and Allix. Aylesby, Stirfton, Sarsden, Panton, Southcote, Artington, and countless other Shorthorn herds, can show some shape or another; and Jonas Webb, in the last summer of his life, when gout tortured him to the last inch, might just take the Baronet to walk by his side along the bull line at Battersea, and, pausing first at this animal or that, remind him how he had bought the dam in calf at the Fawsley sale, and so on to Sir Charles's son The Englishman, and the two splendid First Fruits, who had won the gold medal against all the bulls, old and young, at Battersea.

Royal Butterfly once more asserted his prerogative as the best bull in the yard at the Royal Lancashire meeting, which had only a middling anniversary at Lytham. Lady Tiptoft, judging the work for her speech to the shorthorn breeders at the Branches Park sale by "beating you all again" with her beautiful heifer Lady of Rosslea for the medal for the best female in the yard. In the bull class, Mr. Davies's Bicer, who was such a capital third to Perth and Foss at Newcastle, was cleverly beaten by Mr. Boulton's Royal Duke, who commanded a great deal of attention. Mr. Eastwood's Barmpton Butterfly and Jacobs Butterfly, which had been first and second at Lytham, were not even commended at the Craven meeting, where the Bess and second lots fell in their class on Mr. Drabble's Kent Cherry, bred by Mr. Hales, and Mr. Eastwood's Royal Butterfly's Pageant, Lady Tiptoft's Lady of Rosslea was again the head of the yearlings, and Mr. Eastwood's Rosette, the Royal prize cow at Carlisle in 1860, was first in her class, and helped to carry a pail to her owner the prize for the best at Ulverston to win the four. Royal Butterfly appeared again couple of challenge cups. Lady of Rosslea was the Queen of the yard once more, and her herd contained Perfume, Second to none, old heifer. Mr. Jefferson's Holly Bush, by Booth's Welcome Guest, headed the cow class; and that well-known local breeder, Dr. Dickinson, came first and second in the dairy class. Wensleydale got on to the Lancashire hills with Mr. Willis's Baron Crossley as its best bull, and Mr. Bruere's Vesper and Baron Booth Bess as its best cows; the former of them the best female in the yard. The Bath and West of England Society has not succeeded to have four classes for cows in its cattle sections; and it seems most probable that they will make that alteration at the next meeting at Taunton. Guile has been so ably advocated both in this and the Royal Society by Mr. Duckham.

The Royal Society's annual sale of Exmoor colts will take place this year at Bristol, on Thursday, Sept. 22, and will be the largest on a number, chiefly bays, and the greater part of them by Dr. Beevor's Bobby, who was sold for 300 guineas. Bessie was sold on Exmoor during the seasons of 1858-59. The query, "Where are the Exmoor ponies?" has been a perpetual source of annoyance to the farmer of Cockermouth" was wont to be to the mind as "What will they say at satisfactorily. They are all rising five years old, will be unusually large, and, although they have had to travel from Exmoor in its cattle sections; and it seems most probable that they will make that alteration at the next meeting at Taunton. Guile has been so ably advocated both in this and the Royal Society by Mr. Duckham.

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We have received the following note from Mr. Torr, of Aylesby Manor, Grimsby:—"Sir,—My attention has been called to your "The Farm," in your Journal of the 27th ult., in which it is stated that 'the Grafton Hunt Cup' was won by Mr. Sanderson's Lady Elizabeth in 1860. She "commended" ran from Stirling, which Mr. Torr, the only English rider who has ever won the Grand National on a Scotch horse. I most distinctly deny this. The only selection I made for the first in Scotland was in the year when the sheep of Mr. Simson, which won. I had never seen these rams before, and knew nothing of them or their owner."

THE MAGAZINES.

THE readers of the *Cornhill* have made a great acquisition in "Wives and Daughters," which is one of the most cheerful, agreeable, and readable stories now in course of publication. The characterisation is a striking contrast to its yokefellow "Margaret Denzil" in the two original parts of the new contributor. The "Squire" Hamley, "Mr. Preston" commended" ran from Stirling, which Mr. Torr, the only English rider who has ever won the Grand National on a Scotch horse. I most distinctly deny this. The only selection I made for the first in Scotland was in the year when the sheep of Mr. Simson, which won. I had never seen these rams before, and knew nothing of them or their owner."

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After all that has been written about the Schleswig-Holstein question how is it that nobody has explained those whom that question chiefly concerns—the Schleswig-Holsteiners." So one asks in the first number of *Macmillan*, and proceeds, in a very learned but very readable discussion, to explain. As regards the Schleswig-Holsteiners, they are the peninsula in question. It is certainly a gross mistake to suppose that the Schleswig-Holsteiners had embarked in the present dispute as a question as that on "Partridge-shooting." The writer is no mere partisan, and his disquisition may be perused

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt. T. S. Rickcraft to be Captain.
10th Hussars—Lieut. H. J. Wood to be Captain. 2nd Lieuts. R. E. Kensit to be Instructor of Musketry.
Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Smythe to be Colonel; Capts. S. Robinson and M. A. C. Biddulph to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Second Capts. H. J. Talbot and H. F. F. Phelips to be Captains; Lieuts. Fitz Roy S. Talbot and F. Duncan to be Second Captains; Cadets G. H. Wilkinson, R. H. Hall, and H. Vaughan to be Lieutenants. Lieut. Col. Sir Hardinge G. Gifford to be Adjutant.
Coast Brigade of Artillery—Second Capt. J. Scott to be Captain; Lieut. R. Kettle to be Second Captain. Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Bowden to be Lieutenant.
Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Capt. G. Graham to be Captain; Lieut. W. Newcome to be Second Captain. Lieut. C. Pasley to be Lieutenant. Colonel Capt. H. M. Lefroy to be Instructor of Musketry.
Military Train—Capt. F. H. Elliot to be Captain.
9th Foot: Lieut. Maj. J. Mace to be Captain. Lieut.-Col. Sir Hardinge G. Gifford to be Lieut.-Colonel. Lieut. J. Dunbar to be Lieutenant. Ens. Hyslop Bell to be Lieutenant. Ens. and Adjt. C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. Ens. and Paymaster J. Bowlby to be Lieutenant. Ens. R. Pennington to be Lieutenant. Ens. and Adjt. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. Ens. G. Garnett to be Lieutenant. 38th: Lieut. E. H. Goste to be Lieutenant; Staff Assist. Surg. H. J. Bailey to be Assistant Surgeon. 40th: Lieut. Hugh Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. S. W. Finch to be Ensign. 42nd: Staff Assist. Surg. J. E. Hutchinson to be Assistant Surgeon. 49th: Lieut. C. Cobbold to be Lieutenant. 60th: Lieut. Maj. J. Mace to be Captain. Lieut. C. Cobbold to be Lieutenant. 84th: Lieut. and Adjt. H. West Tuthe Reginon to be Lieut. and Capt. Lieut. F. Gray to be Lieutenant. Staff Assist. Surg. J. Bell to be Assistant Surgeon.
BERKET.—Col. J. N. A. Preston to be Major-General: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Maxwell to be Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Pringle to have the rank of Colonel.

The next examination for direct commissions in the Army will commence on the 7th of November.

Captain Hall, of the 60th Regiment, has assumed the duties of Brigade Major at Colchester Camp in succession to Major Tucker, of the 22nd Regiment, who has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's department at the Horse Guards.

The change of quarters of the division of Guards will take place on the 15th inst. The Scots Fusilier Guards, the Grenadier Guards 1st Battalion, from St. George's Barracks to Shornclife; 2nd Battalion, from Chelsea Barracks to Wellington Barracks. Coldstream Guards 1st Battalion, will remain at Wellington Barracks; 2nd Battalion, from Wellington Barracks to Windsor. Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion, Windsor to the Tower of London. The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards are expected to arrive from the North American Canada towards the end of the ensuing month. The former, on their arrival, will go to Chelsea Barracks, and the latter to St. George's and the Tower Barracks. The 1st Battalion of the 5th Fusiliers will remove, on the 15th inst., from the Tower to Woolwich, and will be quartered in the Herbert Barracks.

The Secretary of State for War is desirous of receiving communications from gunmakers and others on the subject of the best means of converting the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader, and he therefore invites attention—1, Cost not to exceed £1 per arm; 2, shooting of the converted arm not to be inferior to that of the rifle; 3, description of the principle to be employed, accompanied by specimens arms, should be sent to the Director of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, on or before the 1st of October next. Specimens will then be considered by the Ordnance Select Committee, who will select the best for trial. Each person whose arm has been selected for the rifles will be invited for the occasion to each of those gentlemen whose place of abode selected for the trial. The Secretary of State for War also invites attention to the following which may be supplied by 1000 rounds of such ammunition (and to be ignited in such manner) as may be considered the most suitable. A sum of £100 will be paid to each of the selected competitors, to cover the expense of converting the 50 rifles in the possession of each of the competitors required.

A general parade of the Royal Engineers was held at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, on Monday for the ceremony of decorating a large number of the non-commissioned officers and men with the Crimean and silver medals which, together with certain gratuities, had been awarded them by the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief for long service and good conduct. The following non-commissioned officers each received a silver medal and £5:—Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Cooper, Sergeant-Major J. Godfrey, B. Cuthbertson, J. Portcous, and G. Coloman. A silver medal and a gratuity of £10 each were awarded to the following non-commissioned officers:—Colour-Sergeants A. Cruut, J. Lockwood, and T. Cooper, and Sergeants Blackwell, R. Burnell, J. Tonkin, E. Bowyer, and C. Jeffery, and T. Bittmann. The following received a silver medal and the sum of £3 each:—Corporals J. L. Garrett and W. Bird; Sappers T. Bittmann, W. Bird, J. Stillwell, and J. Stephens. Silver medals without gratuities were also awarded the following:—Bugle-Major J. Dawson, bugler Cooper, and Privates Waller, D. Mason, R. Lewis, R. Quin, A. Gardner, and J. Morphy, and Corporals W. Chase, W. Adams, D. Macpherson, and H. Cornish.

The Royal Sovereign turret-ship has just taken her first cruise since her conversion to a turret-ship. She left Spithead on Saturday under a strong wind and a heavy head sea. When fairly in the mouth of the roughest water, her Captain (Commander Jervis) ordered the helm to be put hard over and tumbler about as she pleased, in order to test her turrets in as conclusive a manner as possible. It was found that the turrets, as well as the ship, answered to windward, and under these circumstances the turrets and guns were manœuvred, and the ship's course altered, in such a manner as to cause her to be seen the case in action with an enemy in the same position and under the same circumstances. It was found that the turrets were perfectly weatherly, and the guns could be handled with the same ease as in smooth water, except, of course, that a little more care was necessary in the use of the gun-tackles. The ship being still kept in her rolling position, the guns in the turrets were next trained nearly fore and aft, the vessel's head being put about sharply and up, and turrets and guns left to themselves, the ship rolling in an arc of 21 deg. As, however, everything remained perfectly workable, and it was found that the men could take hold of the winch handles, and set the turret revolving, or cause them as they pleased, without having any clinging sensation of the movement, this was deemed both by Captain Osborn and Captain Coles quite sufficient evidence of the seaworthiness of the turrets, and pronounced to be almost unfavourable conditions no could be met with, except in a gale of wind. The vessel answered every movement of her helm as quickly as a wherry could have done.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The St. Margaret's company of the Queen's (Westminster) held their annual prize-meeting for the present year on the 1st, inst., at the butts of the range, Warwood-street, Caversham, when the following prizes were competed for. The officers' prizes were carried off by Privates G. Haycock and F. Sly; and Corporal White; and the prizes given by the company were won by Corporal Stevens and Private W. Sugg. A memorial challenge cup, value £10, presented by the representatives of the late Corporal C. R. Wells, was shot for to become the absolute property of any member winning the same a second time; this was won by Corporal Stevens, the winner having also won the cup given by Porter, being the second to compete on this occasion. There were also other prizes competed for by Sergeant Bingham, Whitmore, Haycock, Stevens, and Corporal Cox. The ladies' prizes; Private Money for the inhabitants' prize; and Sergeant Andrews for that given by the honorary members and members of the St. James's company competed for the Belgrael challenge cup and association prize on Monday last. A worm-wood challenge cup, value £10, was won by Private Hewitt, Private James taking the second prize.

The Admiralty and Post Office Rifle Corps and Civil Service corps attended last Saturday at Harrow for battalion and brigade drill with the local corps, with a view of practising a field-day on a large scale.

On Tuesday week the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington), the 6th Tower Hamlets (London Docks), and the 32nd Middlesex (Cheisenham) held a field-day at Aldenham, including a sham fight.

Last Saturday the seventh company of the Finsbury Rifles competed for the company prizes at Islington, when the following prize list is situated. Sergeant Aich won the first prize—a small-bore rifle and a stock of ammunition, given by Messrs. Pondicks.

On Monday, at Loughton, the efficient members of the 6th Tower Hamlets began a competition for a cup, value one hundred guineas, presented to the regiment by Mr. Frederick Taylor, and the conditions are, cup to be the winner's during the year. The ranges are 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards, seven shots at each, and one range or more to be fired on each drill night. On the 200 yards' range on the first night of shooting, three officers competed—viz., Colonel Money, Captain Cameron, and Lieutenant Hall. Colonel Money and Captain Cameron each promised, if either of them should win the cup, to give another of like value.

The 7th Surrey held its annual prize-meeting on Friday and Saturday last week, at the range at Walmington-on-Thames. The first prize competed for was Mr. Shepherd's challenge cup, value £21, of which Colour-Sergeant Ayrton was the winner. The next prizes shot for were presented by Mr. W. Tate, being, first, a silver cup, value ten guineas, won by Colour-Sergeant Austin; and, second, a value five guineas, won by Sergeant W. Collins. Major Beresford's silver challenge cup, value £11 11s., was then competed for. Captain Porter became the winner. The next prize was that presented by Mr. P. Dunlop, M.P., being £7, won by Private Wescott; and the second, £5, by Corporal Bingham. Private Lee won Mr. Johnstone's £3 3s. prize. Mr. Burdidge's prize—the first a silver medal, value £3 3s., was won by Private A. Bridges; and the second, a silver medal, by Mr. Veil, value £2 2s., was won by Corporal Fish. The ninth prize competed for was an electro-silver tea service, value £5 5s., given by Mr. W. Wilne. Colour-Sergeant Hyett proved the victor. The ladies' prize, a silver cup, was won by Private Elmore.

In Essex the 1st County Corps has been hospitably entertained at the residence of Major Round, by Curzon. Several members of the corps have competed at the butt for a prize, which, after some smart firing, was won by Private Unwin. A contest has taken place among the Chelmsford corps for a challenge medal, given by Major Bringhurst, and held during the past year by Private Aldridge. The highest score was made by Corporal F. Mogey, to whom Major Bringhurst accordingly presented the medal. Mogey has now won the medal for the last three years in the four contests.—The annual prize competition among the members of the Colchester corps began on Monday, and was continued on Tuesday, last week. A sum of £10 was presented by the borough members, and was competed for by separate companies. The winners were as follow:—A company, first prize, a silver cup of the value of £7, Major Bishop; B company, first prize, a silver cup of the value of £7, Sergeant Portwes. Battalion prizes were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny and Major Bishop, open to two members in the Essex County Administrative Battalion, of which the Colchester corps forms a part. The first prize, £5, was won by Private G. Farmer, of the 6th Essex. The Harwich winners' prizes were competed for, the highest score to take their command and units at Harwich not to compete. The first prize, a clock, presented by Private Bagg, was won by Engine-Keeper Hall. The Assistant-Surgeons' prize, for competition among the members of both companies for a London armoury rifle, presented by Mr. H. Cooper, was won by Private Bagg. Lieutenant Cooper's prize, a silver card-case presented by Private G. Reid. The winner of the first prize was Corporal Brown, and the second prize was won by Private Sergeant, to be divided among the three best targets of each company. A volley-firing prize of £2 was competed for by the two or ten men of each company who made the most points, ten shots each. The representatives of the A company were the Gunners. The winning team was the Engine-Keepers. The prize has never won a prize; and the winners were A company, Private C. Quilter; lieutenant Bagg, Private C. Cobbold. At the close of the firing the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Papillon, wife of Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P.—The 1st Surrey Rifles (Clapham) held their Thursday's shooting for the week at the Harwich Rookeries. Colonel Knox, R.A., was present, and complimented the battery on the efficiency——A challenge cup, presented by the Isle of Thanet Volunteer Corps, the latter winning.

Bexhill, near Hastings, has been visited by a field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Lieutenant Mesne. The first prize for shooting among the volunteers was a gold watch, presented by Mr. Richard Davies, late Lieutenant in the battery; the second, a gold pencil-case, presented by Lieutenant Mesne and Sergeant Peters. The first practice consisted of a massive silver goblet and tankard, also presented by Mr. Richard Davies, to be competed for annually by the artillery. The other prizes were Gunners Burroughes and Mogg. Trumpet-Major Carr presented the first day's prizes, which were won by Gunner Ashcroft and the second prize. There were several other prizes; but, owing to the numerous ties, they were not awarded.

Prizes for all comers were competed for on Tuesday week at the range of the 23rd Devon corps. The first prize, of £20, was won by Private Hutchinson, the second, of £10, by Private Ley. The third prize, of £5, by Middlecot; and the third, of £5, by Private Symes, 3rd Devon.—The annual prize-meeting of the Dorchester Rifle Volunteers took place on The best of several money prizes given by the Duke of Bedford was won by Sergeant Lee. The annual competition for the Bedford challenge cup and but the former was disqualified on account of using a rifle not of Government pattern. The second prize, given by gentlemen of Woburn, was won by the mines of the Tavistock district, were next competed for. Sergeant Ashton was the top of the list with 100 points, Sergeant Lee being next in the same prize; but Hindmarsh was again disqualified for the same reason as in the previous case. Sergeant Lee, of the Tavistock corps, on Tuesday last was carried off by Lieutenant Perry. Sergeant Daw and Private Rindmarsh tied for the second prize, which was won by Rindmarsh on the third shot. The best of the recruits' prizes was won by Private Rapson.

An All-Cornwall prize-meeting was held at St. Columb, Cornwall, on Monday week. The first prize, of £30, was won by Captain Tucker, 8th Devon; the second, of £20, by Lieutenant Hawkins, 1st Cornwall Artillery; and the third, by Gunner Fittock, 13th Devon Artillery. The total amounted given in prizes was £190.——The annual prize-meeting of the Bodmin Rifle Volunteers took place at the company's range, near St. Austell, on Thursday week. The whole challenge cup, presented by Mr. Hawkins, M.P., was won by Sergeant Jones, before it becomes his absolute property, was competed for. Private T. S. Coom was declared the winner of the first prize, which was won by him on five times for twelve months. The first of a series of money prizes, given by the Rhubbinard at the range of the 1st Devon corps, was won by Colour-Sergeant Private Dunn. A handsome eight-day timepiece, the best of several prizes given by the Rev. Mr. Collins, was won by Private Hutchings.

At the fourth annual prize-meeting of the 6th Hants (Gosport), the first, second, and third prizes of the first match (three silver cups presented by Captain Hall, R.N.) were won by Sergeant Bingham, Ensign Monday, and Private Compigne. The next prize, the gift of Captain Compigne, the commanding officer, was carried off by Colour-Sergeant Austin, R.M.A. The all-comers' prize was won by Sergeant Snape, 6th Hants.——The disbandment of the 16th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Corps, which was first raised at Guildford last Easter Monday has been confirmed by Earl De Grey and Ripon. After a full examination, the 6th Surrey has been declared to be efficient as a battalion, and the first prize, £10 was gained by Sergeant George Deans. The ladies' prize, a silver cup, was won by Private Elmore, and the gold cup of Broderick's prizes was carried off by Corporal Grieve; but his place was disputed by protest on the ground of his being a non-commissioned officer. The prizes were given for speed and volley firing, and the first was gained by the first class shots. The Lieutenant-Colonel's prize Private Hicks won the most three times in the first piece, and in the concluding one gained, after shooting off a tie with Major Bodley, £10 returned.

RESTORATION OF THE CHOIR OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

The annual festival of the Diocesan Choir of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester having taken place this year at Hereford, from the Tuesday to the Friday of last week, we consider it opportune to publish a View of the Choir of Hereford Cathedral, which was reopened for divine worship about a twelvemonth since after having undergone the repairs and restorations intended to be effected by the late Mr. Scott, whose death, in 1862, has required five years for its completion. It has been conducted with the most scrupulous regard to preserve, as much as possible, even the minutest details of the original architecture and decoration.

The oldest parts of the building, which include the piers of the nave, the choir as high as the triforium gallery, and the south transept, are of Norman architecture, and were erected by Bishop Robert de Lungus immediately after the destruction, by fire, in 1079, of the Saxon church destroyed by fire some years before. The clerestory and vaulting of the nave, and the Lady Chapel, are in the Early English style, built in the middle or latter part of the thirteenth century. The choir is 73ft. in width, including the aisles, and 70ft. in height; the arches of the vaulting is 44ft. high. The main arches are of three orders, and spring from massive composite piers, with broad projections to the nave and choir; the smaller shafts are enriched with foliage and grotesque heads. The triforium in each bay consists of one wide Norman arch circumscribing two smaller, divided by a central shaft; the clerestory windows, together springing from massive semicircular piers. The clerestory, formed of two stories, is lighted by single lights with smaller windows on each side, affords the only way of admitting light to the choir, which is therefore pervaded by a solemn dimness, having rather an impressive effect.

The magnificent new screen of wrought-iron work, which separates the choir from the north and south aisles of the transepts, is, it is so light and open that if part of the congregation are assembled at the east end of the choir, under the central tower, and the two transepts, they can join with those in the choir in all the services of divine worship, notwithstanding the screen which is between them. It was designed by Mr. Scott, on the principles of the screen at Lichfield, but is a finer work—perhaps the finest thing of its kind produced in modern times. The entrance gates to the choir are divided by a slender shaft. The central arch, wider and higher than the others, is crowned and accompanied by a figure of Christ on the cross above. There is a figure of the Saviour, with his hands outstretched in blessing, on each side of the cross, and figures of angels, each in an attitude of adoration. Of these figures there are four, carved in wood; and other angle figures of angels, holding instruments of music, are placed at the ends of the screen. The sculptor of all these is Mr. R. L. Boulton, of Worcester, who also executed the sculpture for the angels and figures in the transepts and aisles. This variety of metal gives much diversity of colour; but the hammered iron-work, throughout the whole, is entirely left to be seen painted, and with very beautiful effect.

At the east of the choir is the Lady Chapel, Norman arch of five orders, the upper part of which is closed by a broad spandrel, covered with modern sculpture, between two pointed arches, which were erected by Mr. L. Cottingham, for the reception of some fine glass made seventy years ago. Below is a reredos of Bath stone and marble, sculptured with several designs, the central one representing the Crucifixion of Christ. This work is by Mr. Cottingham, jun., and was given as a memorial to Mr. Bailey, M.A. for Hereford, who died in 1850. Three lancet windows are of coloured glass, by Hardman, and form a back of the elevatory passage. The monumental effigies of three Bishops of Hereford—Aquablanca, who died in being 1215, 1474, and 1637, lie on their tombs in the bays of this chior. We do not here speak of the chancel, the Lady Chapel, and other parts of the building which are comprised in our illustration, but which have likewise been restored by the care of Mr. Scott. The particulars above given will suffice for the explanation of our Engraving. We may add, however, that the new organ, which was used in the musical performances of last week, is a magnificent instrument, with three complete manuals, forty-seven stops, and 2364 pipes. It is placed in the first arch on the south side of the choir, projecting over the stalls, behind which the organist is seated; the swell is placed in the triforium of the choir. This organ was built by Mr. Frederick Davison, of Pitercy-square, who has incorporated with it some of the pipes of the old organ, made by Renatus Harris, in the time of Charles II.

The annual competition for prizes offered to the Great Yarmouth Administrative Battalion began, on Monday week, at the practice-ground on the North Denes. There were fifteen competitors for a cup of the value of £9 5s., presented by the Mayor (Mr. R. Steward). The highest score was made by Corporal Wilshak, at present the champion shot of Norfolk. The second prize was of the value of £10, and was presented by the members for the borough, Sir E. N. K. Lacon, M.P., and Sir R. J. Harvey, M.P. Once again Corporal Wilshak was first, Sergeant Pearson being second. An hour's rest, the time of the competition prevailed more than one prize going to one person, Corporal Wilshak had to resign the second prize to Sergeant Pearson. The third competition was for a set of prizes offered by Major Cubitt and the officers of the battalion. Major Cubitt's prizes were £5, £3, and £2, open to all efficient members of the corps who had never won a money prize. The highest score was made by Corporal Day.——There was one bonus counting three thirds of the entrance fees, £3 5s. added, for the best scores of not less at 300 and 600 yards; and one third of the entrance fees, with £1 added, to the best score at 200 yards. The first prize was won by Corporal Wilshak, the second by Private Barnby. The last competition was for the Infield challenge cup, to be competed for annually by Private Barnby, and subsequently declared the champion shot for the year. Private Barnby also won the second prize in this match.

The annual competition of the members of the 4th Administrative Battalion of the Lincolnshire Volunteers for prizes of cups given by Colonel Dugdale and Major Bowes, took place last Saturday. The following were the successful competitors:—Private Ashcroft, Private Hill, Worsley; Sergeant Attwell, Leigh; Captain Jee, Leigh; Colour-Sergeant Timperley, Worsley; Private Ashcroft, Atherton; Corporal Hendley, Leigh; Private Bullough, Atherton; Corporal Burton, Leigh; Private Ainsworth, Atherton; Corporal Hyde, Worsley. The match was a shooting one, the contest between the 4th and 5th Lancashire Battalions was begun at the Astley Range, Blackburn, on Saturday afternoon. The result of the day's shooting was greatly in favour of the Preston battalion, which scored a total of 439, against 404 made by the Blackburn Volunteers. A million to be scored—and at Preston.——A match between the Preston Artillery Corps and the 3rd Lan. C. was came off last Saturday and Monday afternoon. There were fifteen men of each corps, and the ranges were 100 and 200 yards, five shots at each range. The result was in favour of the Artillery Corps.——The Knaresborough (the 19th Lancashire) underwent a rigid examination last Saturday afternoon and Monday, by Captain Wilkinson, the inspecting officer, as to their annual and platoon exercises, which were creditably gone through under Major Preston. The volunteers were in marching order, and on parade they went through the gun exercise, in which they proved themselves proficient. The men were complimented by the inspecting officer.

Last week's volunteer movements in Yorkshire were as follow:—The Hunsley and York corps met for a match, each a match at Goodham Dole. The result was a victory for the York men, who scored a total of 1000 points, against 1000 points. The Leeds volunteers shot for the challenge cup given by Captain Lucas and Lieuten.——Wilkinson, to be competed for annually by the corps. The cup last year, was ill and could not compete. The cup has to be won three times to give ownership, but it is competed for annually by the corps each year.——The Knaresborough volunteers have held their prize-shooting at Knaresborough. The cup, value £10, was won by Sergeant Wilkinson, defeating the claimsmanship of the corps, also gains the actual ownership of the cup. The Leeds Rifle Corps, the ladies' prize was won by Private Wilson; Private Wilcock, Corporal Groves, Private Parr, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Hall.——Shooting was given by the Mayor of Ripon, for which there were competitors with carbines, last large entries, and were won by Battery Sergeant-Major Murray, Sergeant-Major Jepson, Sergeant Bugler Jepson, Sergeant Bugler Cooper, and Gunner Wilkinson.

The Border Rifle Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week). The broad medal for Roxburghshire was gained by Lieutenant Scott, of Galashiels, and the silver medal for the Selkirk medal. A purse of £25 was competed for by "the best attendere at drill," selected in accordance with regulations. This important meeting in Scotland, was the first prize, £10 was gained by Sergeant George Deans. The ladies' prize was won by Miss Forrest, and the gallery prize (that of Broderick's) prizes was carried off by Corporal Grieve; but his place was disputed by protest on the ground of his being a non-commissioned officer. The prizes were given for speed and volley firing, and the first was gained by the first class shots. Lieutenant-Colonel's prize Private Hicks won the most three times in the first piece, and in the concluding one gained, after shooting off a tie with Major Bodley, £10 returned.



THE CHOIR OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL, RESTORED.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES EMBARKING AT DUNDEE FOR COPENHAGEN ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



HARVEST-HOME AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM-SCHOOL, REDHILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT DUNDEE.

On Saturday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their infant son, Prince Albert Victor, embarked at the Queen's Dock, in the harbour of Dundee, on their voyage to Copenhagen. They left Abergeldie about nine o'clock in the morning, and, posting to Aboyne, took a special train there for the south. The train consisted of a saloon-carriage of the London and North-Western Railway and three first-class carriages. The youthful Prince Albert Victor was in the saloon-carriage, with his parents and nurse. At Aberdeen the Royal train was under charge of by the directors of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, with Mr. Esplin, general manager; and Mr. Irvine Kemp, secretary. The train was timed to perform the distance from Aberdeen to Dundee in two hours, and it arrived at Broughty Ferry about eight minutes before three o'clock. This place is at the mouth of the Tay, about four miles below the town of Dundee. There were two points of embarkation in the Tay to choose between—namely, the harbour of Dundee and the pier at Broughty, used by the ferry-steamers of the North British Railway Company. The arrangement made, however, was that the Royal party should go from Dundee, and the Royal yacht Osborne was there to receive them. The Prince, though at first he wished that they should pass directly from the railway station to the docks or quay without any ceremonial, afterwards acceded to the pressing request of the Lord Provost and magistrates to allow his carriage to be escorted by a procession through the streets of the principal streets. The distance of the East Railway station from the Queen's Quay is over three furlongs, the access being direct, by way of Dock-street, between the shipping and the mercantile establishments. The route proposed was extended to about a mile and a half, and, diverging round a dock-street, the commercial premises of a square were formed by taking in Castle-street, High-street, and Union-street. It was with no little gratification that townspeople heard they were likely to have an opportunity of seeing the Royal visitors, and active attempts were made to decorate the houses in the line with flags, drapery, and other devices. Several hundred additional constables were engaged to keep the ground. The whole population was assembled in the streets. At the station, about 400 ladies and gentlemen were waiting to offer the first welcome to the Royal party. The train moved on to Dundee, and arrived there at twenty minutes past three o'clock. A very cordial cheer greeted the Prince and Princess. It was some time, however, before they could alight; for Lord Camperdown's carriages, which had been sent down to Broughty through making a rapid return by the road, had not yet arrived. At length, at half-past three, all was ready, and a procession, consisting of the carriages of the Sheriff, magistrates, and Council, and of the Royal party, emerged from the station amid the boisterous cheering of the multitude. The scene presented by the streets, which were densely thronged by the worshipping classes released from the spinning-mills, manufactories, and dockyards for their Saturday half-holiday, was of the most animating description. The prescribed route was passed through in about a quarter of an hour; and at a quarter to four the Royal carriage passed under the triumphal arch at the Queen's Quay, commemorative of the Royal visit of 1844. Within the archway and down the quay, which projects at a right angle from Dock-street, the volunteers were ranged as a guard of honour, and at the jetty the band was stationed and received the Royal pair with the notes of the National Anthem. At the jetty stood the deputy lord-lieutenant, the burgh of the Osborne, which had gone down to Broughty, having yet arrived. At length, flying its ten ones vigorously and displaying the Royal standard, the handsome steam-yacht glided gently till this detention there was a heavy fall of rain. (Our Special Artist made his sketch at the moment the Prince and Princess were stepping into the barge.) As the barge moved away a cordial cheer was once more raised, with no doubt, with best wishes for a safe and speedy return. About half an hour afterwards another barge came alongside for the baby Prince, who, in charge of his nurse, had been driven quietly and comparatively from the station to the pier. Meanwhile an artillery salute betokened the fact of the safe arrival of the Prince and Princess aboard the Osborne. Shortly an hour more elapsed before all the luggage was got on board. At length, about half-past five, the Osborne, with its companion vessels, the Salamis and the Medusa, got under steam and stood to sea, passing the bar of the river at Broughty shortly before six. The Royal squadron was accompanied down the Firth by nearly a score of steamers, some each with large numbers of passengers, and several of the larger ships conveyed the Royal party for about ten miles of the way.

HARVEST HOME OF THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL AT REDHILL.

Our Illustration represents a pleasant scene amidst the diversions with which the young inmates of the Philanthropic Society's Farm school were entertained at their annual harvest home. This institution, as most of our readers are aware, is designed for the reformation and moral reformation chiefly of boys under fifteen years of age, who have been convicted of crime and sentenced to a few years' detention in a reformatory under the Act 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 86. The average number of boys maintained in the farm school at Redhill is about 220. They are trained in field husbandry, garden and house work, brickmaking, and other necessary trades. After their discharge from the farm school the half of the London boys and a smaller portion of those from Kent and Surrey are assisted to emigrate; the rest are sent back to their friends, or otherwise settled at home. The harvest home, on this occasion, attracted a number of visitors to see the games in a field near the farmyard, where each boy had been assigned his theirs occupation. Here, though the wet grass and soft ground somewhat interfered with the exercises, the boys conducted their prizes, in hurdle-racing, long and high jumping, flat-racing, jumping in sacks, tug-of-war, racing, balance riding, and climbing. A contest of a more irregular but not less agreeable character took place in the form of a very numerous allotment for a sackfull of apples, in the course of which no small amount of tumbling about ought to be seen. The very pretty hand knocks were received by the actors, who took all in good part, and appeared very well satisfied with his share. This part of the day's entertainment having concluded, the boys and the visitors left the field, and, passing under an arch of laurels, the centre of which supported a beehive, emblematical of the industry of the establishment, to the railway bridge to the chapel, where, at half-past five, the pupils sat down to a substantial supper. The walls were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and with flags bearing the names of the five houses, "The Queen, Gladstone, Gerston, Waterloo, Gurney." Suitable mottoes and texts appropriate were rounded by laurels. In one corner long a shield or tablet of honour, given by Miss Compton, to be held for a year by the house which has held the highest place for good conduct during the previous six months. It is a wooden tablet, on which is represented a shield, bearing an altar, and a hand taking a burning branch from the fire. At the top is inscribed "Philanthropic Farm Schools," and underneath, "Primus inter Pares." At the head of the chapel the visitors and guests were congregated, among whom were W. Gladstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., treasurer; W. K. Gladstone, Esq.; Charles White, Esq., J.P.; Rev. W. J. Harrison, Rev. J. Gooch; W. Clutton, Esq., Lond. Royal Mint; R. Hall, Esq.; H. N. Glossop, Esq., Chairman of Visiting Justices; W. C. L. Bathurst, Esq., M. Adams, Esq.; W. Clutten, Esq., Visiting Justices; Rev. S. Hawkes; T. B. Hallowes, Esq.; Dr. Shaw; F.G.S.; G. C. Richmond, Esq., and others. The chair was taken by the treasurer, who briefly addressed the meeting on the objects and condition of this reformatory institution. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wallers, then read a report of the year, the gainers of which were called up, and received from the hands of the chairman knives, handkerchiefs, or other articles in their turn. One young fellow, named Sawyer, received a prize as champion reaper; another, named Coles, his prize as champion mower; another, for a well-kept garden. Prizes for general conduct, progress in school, cleanliness and order, were given. The proceedings being diversified by songs, and an address by Mr. Walters. The proceedings concluded by the boys singing the National Anthem. The Rev. Mr. Wallers, the chaplain, and his wife, during the sports played lively tunes in excellent style.

A notice from the Foreign Office states that passports are still required by persons entering Russia.

ANCIENT CELTIC RINGS FOUND IN THE HEBRIDES.

Our Engraving represents some remarkable ancient relics, probably belonging to the early Celtic period, found lately amid some ruins in the Western Islands of Scotland. These articles, now in the possession of Mr. James Ferguson, jeweller, of Union-street, Inverness, are said to have been found in a stone cell, or kist. Six of them are evidently ancient finger rings of the same description as are preserved in the antiquarian museums of the country. What the remaining articles are is not so apparent. The most curious of all has somewhat the shape of a



ANCIENT CELTIC RINGS FOUND IN THE HEBRIDES.

modern earring, heavy and rude in the workmanship; but some antiquarians have supposed it to be one of the ancient torques or neck ornaments of our Celtic forefathers; and if it be so it will, from the rarity of specimens of the kind, prove an object of especial interest. The following is a more precise account of the whole, and description of these objects, as shown in our Illustration:—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are plaited of eight wires each; No. 4 is plaited of three wires, and No. 5 plaited of three wires, but not finished at the ends. No. 6 is plaited of eight wires, but the end is cut, as is supposed, for the purpose of being altered in size. No. 7 seems to have been a torque, or ancient neck ornament. It is a bar, about the weight of the rings, and has very likely been cut in order to make a ring. It seems to be the end of an ingot or bar. All these articles are of pure gold.

From a document just issued it appears that the poor-law expenditure in the year ending the 25th of March last, amounted to £6,527,030, being an increase of £400,000 as compared with 1862.

A letter from Geneva announces the death of Ferdinand Lassalle, the social agitator so popular among the working classes of Germany. Lassalle was killed in a duel on the 28th ultimo.

The Tai-Pang-Nyo, a screw-steamer of 527 tons burden, commanded by Captain Gedick, has made the passage from England to Sondan in fifty-one days and four hours.

On the 16th ult. the double eagle, with the cross, was safely hoisted on the top of the Cathedral of St. Stephen, at Vienna. In the evening there was a popular festival in the Prater—a so-called "Constitutions Fest"—at which above 200,000 persons were, it is stated, present.

The number of persons who arrived in Quebec during the month of June was 7,276, as against 1963 were from England, 928 from Ireland, 891 from Scotland, 1204 from Germany, and 1290 from the British Provinces. The number of vessels arrived was 49, 31 of which were steamers with passages by charitable societies, and the remainder chiefly cargoes. 1912 British and 3125 foreign immigrants proceeded thence to the United States.

An American paper states that a few weeks ago a tract of country in the vicinity of Sacramento, California, was inundated, was visited with a tornado, levelling barns, houses, &c., killing cattle, and literally chopping up and blasting every description of crops, making lamentations in the fencing and such buildings as withstood the storm as though they had been fired on by a battalion of muskets balls. Trees were not only denuded of their leaves, but the bark was chopped as with an axe.

The submarine cable between Otranto and Valona has been completed. The previous attempt in February, by the same contractors, to connect the two points by a cable was frustrated on the vessel out at the end of the cable to be laid, but the ingenuity of the engineers, and considerable improvements in the paying apparatus, soon overcame the difficulties in the fencing and such buildings as withstood the storm as though they had been fired on by a battalion of muskets balls. Trees were not only denuded of their leaves, but the bark was chopped as with an axe.

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According to a report just addressed from Leghorn to the Italian Government, the cattle disease, which are a great resource for the poorer classes, employ 800 boats, manned by about 4000 men. The fishing-establishments, pay of the men, tenure of the nets, &c., amount to about £100,000, distributed among more than 6000 persons of different professions. About 100 tons of coral are annually introduced into the Kingdom of Italy. The articles made of it and exported are to the value of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000f., yearly principally sent to Asia, Africa, and America.

The Italian pastes, so largely used in culinary preparations, are chiefly made in the neighbourhood of Castellamare, the three principal centres being that city, Gragnano, and Torre Annunziata. Castellamare contains seventy-four manufactories, and twenty-four steam mills employed in the preparation of corn for this manufacture. Gragnano and Torre Annunziata do not contain so many factories, each employing about 2000 persons. The pastes made in Castellamare are said to be the finest. Semolina is principally used for this purpose, and the flours principally used is brought from the Black Sea. More than 72,000 tons are annually consumed.

Count de Chasseloup-Laubat, French Minister of Marine, has addressed a letter to the Municipal councils of Algeria, in the interests of those towns which recently took place on board a transport-vessel belonging to the French navy, on account of the circumstance of persons, Arabs, who were the first passengers in their occasional apparel forced to take part in the ceremonies of Christian worship, but which compelled the Arabs for his still more to leave the ship. The Minister instructs the prefects to call on captains of vessels to prohibit in future all interference with religious matters, and to enforce the respect due to religious and the sacred character of its ministers.

The *Journal de l'Algérie* states that Si-Abdallah, a famous lion-hunter of Bona (Algeria), has presented to the museum of that town two skins of a lioness, in killing which he nearly lost his life. Sometime since Si-Abdallah, who enjoyed great reputation in the country, heard of the ravages and damage in hunting lions, of which he had already killed eleven, was informed that a lioness had committed dreadful ravages among the cattle of a neighbouring tribe, and he accordingly went in pursuit of it, armed with a long single-barrelled shot gun. He soon found the animal and concealed himself in a wood which he knew she frequented, and shot her dead. The subject of Bona had Si-Abdallah conveyed to the military hospital, where he received every necessary attention and has since completely recovered from his injuries.

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.—SEPTEMBER.

PARTRIDGE and pigeon shooting may now be had to perfection. Of the latter, it may be said that a fine day at the Old Hats, at Ealing, on the Uxbridge road, and the Red House, Battersea, were the most decrous is no longer patronised, while the latter has fallen away by the modern improvements of Chelsea Bridge and the new park. Of the many remarkable shots that were wont to assemble at the Red House shooting-inclosure we may mention the late Lord Kenelworthy and the lamented General Anson, Captain Ross, Mr. Osbaldeston (*the Autocrat*), Grant, and Shoolbred; Lord Ranelagh, Messrs. Gilmore, Farnsworth, Grant, &c. On the 30th of June, 1829, the following unparalleled sweepstakes came off:—The parties were Lord Ranelagh, Captain Ross, Messrs. Osbaldeston, Grant, and Shoolbred; Lord Ranelagh and Ross to shoot reciprocally four dead birds in advance. The match became a tie at the fifteenth double shot between Richard Toomey, who shot for Osbaldeston, and Mr. Edmund Edwood and, nately, killed eight pigeons out of twenty; and one of the birds that did not drop had a leg carried off by the ball. They likewise, with a single bullet, struck, twice out of four times, a cricket-ball thrown into the air; and Richard Toomer, at a cricket-match near Holland Bridge, with a common fowling-piece shot, struck the ball twelve times successively when bowled by Harris, one of the best bowlers in England.

We find that this sport has been revived, and Hornsey-wood now stands prominently forward as the spot where excellent sport with the "blue rocks" is to be had. Of the origin of pigeon-shooting we have no authentic record; but it was in full vogue so early as the reign of Charles II., as in an old sporting work of February, 1793, we find the following notice:—

"The great celebrity of this sport, by which some of the first shots in England are so frequently distinguished, encourages us to communicate an account of its fashionable influence and increasing precedence as a polite amusement. It is a sport entirely confined to gentlemen, and from this denomination are of two kinds—the first are supported by private subscription among such gentlemen only as are members of their district and separate clubs; others, more extensive, are subscribed for one, or take place, by public contribution from candidates of every description, and are frequently the subject of much heart-burning by the landlords of inns, who offer prizes of pieces of plate, purses of money, or, more occasionally a fat pig or cow to be shot for. This practice of pigeon-shooting is common in almost every part of the kingdom, but in none is it so frequently repeated, or so fashionably followed, as in and around London. In the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Surrey, it is patronised during the season in perpetual succession from one to another. Having proceeded thus far in our general account, it remains now to enter into such a description of the sport as may render it perfectly easy of apprehension to those who have never had an opportunity to be present at so earnest a struggle for superiority. In direct conformity with these rules, the sport is to the match, as it is generally made and decided between a given number of gentlemen belonging to clubs, when, by tossing up for choice, they select their stations in rotation till the party is completely formed, which may be contracted or extended to any number that is required for the convenience of the company intending to shoot. The match thus made, and the names of the opponents arranged in a proper paper by the arbiter, the sport begins in the following way:—Several dozens of pigeons, having been previously put into separate boxes, are disposed in baskets behind the company, who wait the destructive circumstance of their liberty. Each person then to instant death or gives them liberty. A shallow box of about a foot long and eight or ten inches wide, is in the ground parallel with the surface, and just twenty-one yards from the footmark at which each gunner is bound to take his aim. The box has a sliding lid, to which is affixed a string, by which it may be opportunely drawn up, who is placed next the person going to shoot, from whom he takes the word of command for drawing up the sliding-lid, and letting out the bird to his aim; another pigeon being so expeditiously placed in the box for the succeeding shot (by the attendant who furnish the birds) that ten, twelve, or fifteen dozen of pigeons are deposited in the box, drawn, and shot at in much less time than it is possible to conceive. The gunner is not permitted to fire unless he stands or shoulder till the bird is on the wing, and the bird must fall within one hundred yards of the box, or is deemed a lost bird. Among this rapid succession of each side shooting alternately the arbiter is peculiarly exciting opposite to the gunner, as the success of every individual by A 1, or A 9; this at the end of the match is summed up, and declared, by demonstrating which party has killed most pigeons at the least number of shots. Excellent as this general betting upon the match, there is a variety amongst individuals—the shots of some against others, and the field betting on the success of the gun, as may many prompts or the reputation of the gunner dictate. The fate of these pigeons is not uncertain, at an equal number of shots with the rest, is, by such pre-eminence, declared the victor, and, stands elected champion for the meeting, and does the offices of the table accordingly. Clubs of this description are numerous, and still more numerous, generally come under the denomination of a help-sale or make feast, at the instigation of those individuals who have frequently an equality of success in pieces of plate, to be given to the three best shots; but as the amusement of entering the lists it becomes a collateral part of the contract that each adventurer is to contribute a certain sum towards the prize, and also to pay for his pigeons, and dine at the ordinary. These matters properly and previously arranged is carried on precisely in the manner before described, with this exception only, that here every individual shoots for himself alone, without any connection of party. The candidate killing most pigeons at the least number of shots, becomes entitled to the piece of plate highest in value, and so on in proportion; but with a number of candidates there is frequently an equality of success; in such cases they are called ties, and are shot off at remaining pigeons till the match is ascertained, and the victor proclaimed. This done, the day concludes with a supper, regulated by the liberality or resources of the parties concerned. Looking, however, to its character as a matter of sport, little or nothing can be said in its favour when put in competition with the more noble and lively amusement of shooting over dogs. In fact, the latter sport feels a repugnance at the idea of first confining and then shooting down from their perch, herds of domestic animals, doomed to instant death, with a very slender possibility in their favour, when a moderate shot will bring down fourteen or fifteen out some fourteen out of twenty. The picture forms but an indifferent idea of the sportsman's humanity who indulges largely in this species of gratification; and further, we believe, on reasonable and true information of the inexperienced, that it is the most infuriating and expensive amusement of the sportsman can possibly engage in; for one day very seldom terminates the whole appointment of a second—one extravagance as constantly engenders another, to the entire exclusion of economy, which is upon all similar occasions severally laughed out of countenance. Experience has also convinced us that eight, nine, or ten pounds for pigeons, in addition to the fashionable bill for exorbitances of the day (amounting to the inconsiderable reckoning of two or three pounds), has sent many a pigeon-shooter to his bed and awakened him to the pillow of reflection."

We have given the above extract in full, because it shows the system of pigeon-shooting in bygone days. Since the new grounds at Hornsey-wood have been opened and Mr. Frank Heathcote has kindly devoted his time to handicapping, this sport has been greatly on the ascendant, and now a day with the "blue rocks" is looked forward to with much pleasure by the Londoners.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF MORLEY.

The Right Hon. Edmund Parker, second Earl of Morley, Viscount Boringdon, of North Molton, and third Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the county of Devon, was the only surviving child of John, first Earl of Morley and second Baron Boringdon, by his second wife, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Gerrans, Norfolk. He was born June 15, 1810, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded his father March 14, 1840. His Lordship was a Liberal in politics, but, having been paralyzed in the legs, and unable to walk, he had been obliged to resign his seat, and was also a frequent contributor to the local charities. His Lordship died, after a long illness, on the 11th inst., at his residence, near Chudleigh, the seat of his relatives, the Parkers, at Saltram, and the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harris of Radford. He was married in 1839, but as his wife, Sophia, daughter of Sir Thomas Theobald Mostyn, Bart., died in February, 1840, the Earl was left a widower in the early part of his career. He married, secondly, on the 4th of August, 1841, Lady Georgiana Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the present Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Edmund Parker, Esq., of Whiteway, Devon, and widower of Winifred Curteis, the only daughter of Thomas Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill, Sussex, by whom he has left issue one son, Edmund Parker, Esq., born in 1863, and one daughter, Winifred Mary, born in 1862. The second son, the Hon. Robert Parker, Esq., of Whiteway, Devon, and widower of William Curteis, the only daughter of Thomas Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill, Sussex, by whom he has left issue one son, Robert Curteis Parker, born in 1861, and one daughter, Georgiana Mary, born in 1863. The eldest daughter, Lady Sophia Katherine Parker, is also unmarried. The second daughter, Lady Georgiana Augusta Frederica Parker, married, on the 11th of August, 1863, Sir Thomas Theobald Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, Flintshire, and has issue one son, Thomas Edmund Mostyn, born in 1864. The late Earl was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Parker, who was born June 11, 1843, and for whom the late lamented Prince Consort stood sponsor. On the 11th of August, 1863, Lord Morley, is of old standing and of high connection in the county of Devon, and has been distinguished in the Navy and in Parliament. His grandson, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker belonged to it, and the first Peer of the house was John Parker, Esq., in several Parliaments for the county of Devon, who was created Lord Boringdon in 1784. His son, John, second Baron, was created Earl of Morley and Viscount Boringdon in 1815, and was father of the Earl just deceased.

SIR THOMAS G. S. SEBRIGHT, BART.

Sir Thomas George Saunders Sebright, eighth Baronet, of Beaford, in the county of Worcester, who died, on the 29th ult., of congestion of the lungs, at his seat, Beechwood House, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, was the seventh Baronet by the title, M.P. for Herts, the seventh Baronet by Sewell, Harrold, and Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, Cranfield, Eaq., of West Harling, Norfolk. He was born in 1801, and succeeded his father, on eighth Baronet, April 15, 1846. He was of High Sheriff of Herts in 1850, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of that county. He married first, Nov. 17, 1841, Sarah Anne, daughter of Captain Hoffmann, R.N., by whom (who died Feb. 14, 1846) he has had one son, his successor. He married, secondly, in 1850, Olivia, youngest daughter of John Joseph Farquhar, Esq., and Lady Emily, his wife, daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P., by whom (who died Jan. 27, 1859) he leaves three sons. Sir Thomas is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, the ninth Baronet, who was born Aug. 29, 1843. Of this ancient family, Peter Sebright, of Sebright Hall, Essex, living at the end of the thirteenth century, held his estate by the Petit Serjeanty of "presenting the King's pipe when he should ride forth to any of the King's charge, whensoever he visited those parts." From this Peter's second son descended Sir Edward Sebright, High Sheriff of Worcester in 1615, whose Charles I. created a Baronet, Dec. 29, 1626. Sir Edward's grandson (Sir Edward, the third Baronet) married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Saunders, Esq., of Beechwood, Herts, thus bringing that estate into the family, and was the direct ancestor of the Baronet just dead and the present Baronet. In 1723 a member of this house, the third Baronet's second son, Edward Sebright, Esq., was married to Grisila, wife Baroness of the same English compulsions. A monument was erected to his memory near the spot where the crime was committed.

SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY, BART.

Sir Charles Knightley, second Baronet, of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, who died on the 4th ult. at his seat, Fawsley Park, near Daventry, was the eldest son of the first Charles Knightley, by his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Boultbee, Esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire. He was born June 30, 1781, and was created a Baronet, Dec. 30, 1809, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He succeeded his father, on his uncle, the Rev. Sir John Knightley, the first Baronet, who

obtained the baronetcy by creation, Feb. 2, 1798, with remainder in default of male issue to the heirs male of the body of his deceased brother, the Rev. Charles Knightley. He was some time a representative to the family honours and estates that Sir Charles Knightley entered Parliament. He first contested the southern division of Northamptonshire in 1831, but was not then successful. He was returned in 1834, and sat for that division till the dissolution in 1837. From that year to 1852 he sat for that division of the county in the Conservative interest, and opposed many of the "free-trade" measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. Since his retirement from Parliament he has chiefly devoted himself to agricultural improvements and the welfare and comfort of his tenantry. No man was more respected in the county than he was. He was very popular with his tenants. He was a liberal politics to interfere with personal friendships. Sir Charles was a great friend of the celebrated Mary Russell Mitford, agricultural improvements, and the welfare and comfort of his tenantry. No man was more respected in the county than he was. He was very popular with his tenants. He was a liberal politics to interfere with personal friendships. Sir Charles was a great friend of the celebrated Mary Russell Mitford, agricultural improvements, and

SIR JOHN RATCLIFF.

The Worshipful Sir John Ratcliff, a highly distinguished Alderman, and three times Mayor of Birmingham, was born there in 1798, the eldest son (by his wife, Mary, daughter of John Lesley, Esq.) of John Ratcliff, Esq., of Lothury, Hertfordshire, a successful Birmingham manufacturer. He himself commenced business at an early age, and was successful and rapidly prosperous. He was, in 1852, elected a member of the Town Council of Birmingham, and was subsequently raised to the post of Alderman of the borough; and in 1856 he was elected by Mayor, and held that office without intermission till 1859, having been elected to it three times in succession, a distinction unprecedented in the annals of the Corporation. During the first time of his occupying the mayoralty, several events occurred to bring about the long popularity he acquired. The present Lord Lieutenant, on the eve of the greater portion of the Birmingham suburban parish of Edgbaston, generously offered to appropriate thirty acres of land in the Park-shore-road there, as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of Birmingham and its neighborhood. The donation was readily accepted by the Town Council, and Mr. Ratcliff, then Mayor, in order to give greater éclat to the opening of this place of recreation—Calthorpe Park—invited the Duke of Cambridge to assist in the inauguration. The Duke came, and the 1st of June, 1857, the day fixed for the opening of the Park, was a memorable one in a general holiday, and all went off brilliantly. Again, on the formation of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the Mayor came prominently forward. He, in connection with his brother, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., barrister-at-law, was instrumental in bringing the members of the Association to visit their manufactories in Birmingham; and on that occasion Earl (then Lord John) Russell, Lord Stanley, and other distinguished members of the association, were the guests of Mr. Ratcliff during the week of the proceedings. He also invited the Queen of Holland to visit Birmingham. In 1858, Mr. John Ratcliff was re-elected Alderman, since which time he retired to a great extent from public life. He was, however, in the chair at the meeting which originated the movement for the purchase of Aston Hall and Park for the people. In politics Sir John was a Liberal in the extreme, but he was no active member of any party. He was also a Freemason, and a member of the Grand Lodge of England, in which he held the office of Grand Deacon. He was F.S.A., and F.G.S., of the Provincial Lodge of Warwickshire. Sir John Ratcliff died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Victoria-square, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The Duke of Cleveland died on Tuesday, at his seat, Raby Castle, in the county of Durham.

Maria Anne, Princess de Polignac, one of the celebrities of a bygone era, died in Paris on Saturday. She was the daughter of Lord Rancliffe, of Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire. The Hon. Miss Rancliffe married, first (in 1817), the Marquis de Chalmel, the head of a distinguished French family. In 1825 she married the Prince Jules Armand Auguste Jeanbaptiste, Prince Polignac.

Lady Mary Hamilton died on Saturday last. The deceased lady was the second daughter of the late Lord Fauconberg by his first marriage. She was born Nov. 30, 1799.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 1073.
By Mr. H. ENGELHARDT.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. ASHFORD.—Practice of the blind spoken of you will find a very salutary discipline and, eventually, a source of much pleasure. Your solutions of the problems are correct.

J. MAYO.—He would be mated at once by 3. R to K Kt 6th!

J. LYON, Dundee.—Many. At what period of the game do you propose to play the moves in question? You ask if "Kt to K 2d5, followed by B to Q 3rd," in a certain game, would be a mistake to advantage; but you only give us one of the moves? 2. The "Chess Player's Chronicle," Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148.

J. G. MARSHALL.—Your solution of No. 1067 to Black's play of 1. Kt to K 1(4) 3rd appears to be 2. R to Q B 2nd. The Problem itself is quite sound.

E. P.—In future be good enough to omit a diagram of any position referred to. Your position involved the playing of the same move twice over, and, as the case, we are sorry to say, is one instance out of ten where this trouble is imposed, it ought never to have been published. 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch) is the move, and we are sorry to say that your position is not worthy of a place in two or three months.

VICAR.—We shall have much pleasure in looking over the M.S. games of two such strong players as Mr. Bellamy and Mr. Boden. Any game, any time, will be welcome.

SECRETARY.—The AMATEUR'S attention is particularly directed to our remarks on his Problem No. 1, in the Number for Chess Correspondents of last week.

PHILO S.—Your letter shall have every consideration; but is it not a waste of powder and shot to expend it upon such a target?

R. B.—Many men, many minds. To us the player named has always appeared to be possessed of a very high order of talent. We do not know his address.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1069 (by C.B.A. Iota, D'., Jonas, Charles S——, M. P., Trewilby, W.W., Conrad, L.F. Digby, Alpha-stock, Larry, S.M.T., Ben and Gus, Ajax, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. W. Wilkinson, J. G. S., Quilmeter, 1866, Sim Davies, Dr. G., Rev. J. Fyp, Mabel, W. P. S.,



REVIEW OF THE LEEDS VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PNEUMATIC RAILWAY FOR PASSENGERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



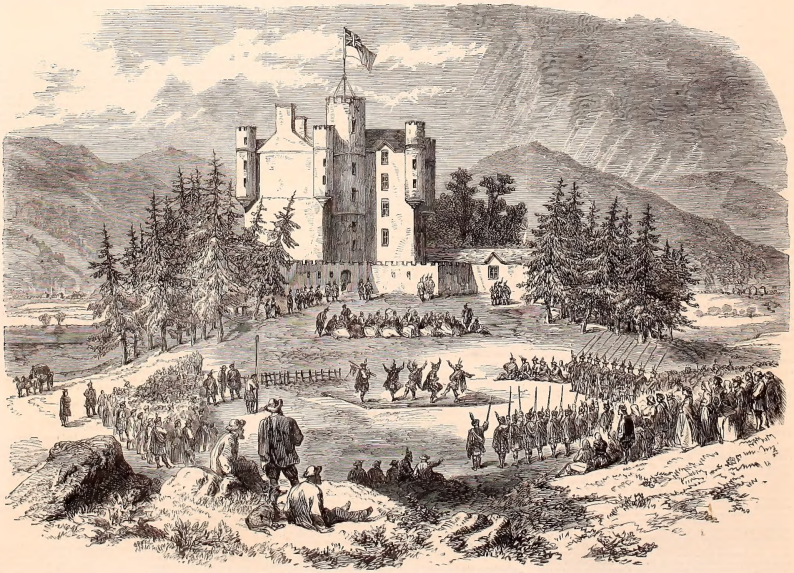
No. 1278.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN DENMARK.

THE first visit of a young wife and mother to the home in which her maiden years were passed usually calls into liveliest exercise the purest and tenderest affections of woman's nature. Filial love, stirred by the new excitement, gushes forth in fresh streams, and, if it were possible, more copiously than ever. Sweet reminiscences and pleasant associations flash unexpected gleams of sunlight into her bosom. There are new experiences to go over, and, possibly, dawning griefs to be disclosed, which can only be confided to parental sympathy. Many yearnings relating to the old home and its inmates find satisfaction, and a hundred carefully-treasured thoughts are brought out to the light and lovingly communicated to the dear ones who, it is known, will value them. Few scenes of domestic life have upon them a rosier touch of genuine human interest wholly independent of accidental circumstances.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark—the first which her Royal Highness has paid to the home of her childhood since her marriage—claims passing notice. It is not an affair of State. It is merely a family event, devoid of all political significance. It represents nothing so far as England is concerned. It awakens no expectation in Denmark. It is really and simply what it professes to be—a domestic reunion with which statesmen have nothing to do, and in which hearts play the only important part, while politics are excluded. But the subjects of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, owing to whatever cause, claim to participate in all that interests their Princes; and a large majority of them, no doubt, will have watched the movements of the Royal family in Denmark with a sympathising inquisitiveness near akin to that with which they would watch the movements of their own near relatives in a similar case.

Since the memorable March which witnessed the public entry of the Princess into London a rapid series of events has occurred, likely enough to have cast a shadow of gloom—only temporarily we may hope—over her maiden home. The sudden death of the King of Denmark; the accession of the Prince, her father, by treaty right, to the throne; the unexpected Augustenburg claim to the succession; the hasty determination of the Federal Diet to proceed to execution in Holstein; the excitement of the German people; the joint resolution of Austria and Prussia; the invasion of Schleswig; the retreat of the Danish army from the Dannewerk; the military occupation of Jutland; the capture of the Düppel forts; the London Conference; the suspension of hostilities; the failure of negotiations for peace; the recommencement of the war, and the loss of the island of Alsen; the abandonment of Denmark to her cruel fate by the signitaries of the Treaty of 1852, and the hard terms imposed upon her by her giant conquerors:—here is a train of events none of which can be regarded by the Royal family of Denmark with other than despondent feelings. The Princess of Wales must have keenly felt the misfortunes which successively befell her native country and home—possibly may have shared with her husband a sense of mortification at the chilling prudence of England in abstaining from war on behalf of the country for whom her diplomacy had been unusually active and energetic. At any rate, the bitter past will doubtless have been reviewed at the family meeting—its mistakes, perhaps, detected and acknowledged, its calamities lamented, its lessons of experience sealed and put by for future use. Sorrow has come to the youthful Princess soon (too soon, the unobservant may think) after her exaltation; but it has come, not to destroy her peace, but



THE GATHERING OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS AT BRAEMAR CASTLE, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

to mellow her character. She revisits her parents under a sense of that higher dignity imparted to youth by the baptism of affliction; and she has found, we may be sure—as all sensible women under the like conditions have found—that the events which have most disturbed her equanimity have also most enlarged the area of communion and sympathy between herself and the loved ones of her old home.

In all other respects Princess Alexandra will naturally have accompanied her husband to Denmark with a glowing sense of pleasure and pride. She was but a girl when she left home, and had tasted only a girl's experience. Not above eighteen months have since elapsed, and she is a woman, with a woman's cares, having been advanced meanwhile to the nobility of wifeship and motherhood. The brief interval comprises the greatest and most rapid change which woman's nature can undergo in her career of life on earth. It is the season of blossom-setting, when what was theretofore but promise and expectation only is superseded by maturity and substance. And as it materially modifies a woman's relationship to the external world, so it wonderfully ripens her character by awakening new instincts, exciting new hopes and fears, filling her bosom with new joys and anxieties, and developing a higher, because a more unselfish, order of affections. She feels in herself: her sense of it appears in her carriage, her style of expression, her entire manner. Nor is this, primarily, it is as delightful in fact as it is attractive in prospect to carry all this fresh experience home, and silently, unobtrusively, but nevertheless unreservedly, make the whole family, as far as it can be, a sharer in the glory of it. The public can only witness the scenes of family life within the precincts of Royalty reverentially and from afar; but the incidents which are told of Alexandra's first day at Frederisborg Castle point with unmistakable force to the conclusion that she has felt the delights common to her and to the earlier years of married life, and that the home that she left for the home that she found elicits a fuller gush of affectionate feeling than even in former days, but without lessening in the least her appreciation of, or devoted attachment to, the objects and sphere of her later choice.

The Royal couple have taken with them the baby Prince, and the mother's exultation will, of course, be revived in the pride of the grandmother and in the unconcealed delight of the juvenile uncles and aunts. There will have been, as in the humbler grades of life, much cooing to and fro of the youngster, much peering into his little face, many more kisses than he can patiently bear, and many and varied congratulatory speeches to the parents.

The experience connected with this visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark is of a momentous and peculiar mingled with it, happily, however, such only as arise out of public events which it was not within their power either to control or modify. Otherwise, it resembles in all its main features that which myriads of the Queen's subjects can sympathisingly realise. And herein consists its chief interest for the British public. That genuine loyalty which Englishmen of all classes cherish for their Sovereign and for the younger branches of her family is no merely superstitious sentiment. It has its roots in a real commingling of affections between the one and the other—affections which manifest themselves in personal participation in the events of life. Elsewhere it may be deemed politic to surround monarchy with a halo of divinity, and to impress the imagination with a sense of the immeasurable distance between the ruler and the ruled. Here, there is no such sentiment. The people of this country are content with nothing better, than to share with their princes the sentiments and emotions which belong to daily human and domestic life; and out of this community of feeling they draw the strength of their loyal attachment to the Throne.

It needs not, therefore, any political hope or expectation to invest this visit with lively interest, as far as the people of the United Kingdom are concerned. If it were an affair of State it would probably sink to the ordinary level of political events. Being as it is, an exclusively domestic matter, in which love rather than policy seeks satisfaction, and the warmer feelings of the heart are stirred by it, watch it, busy themselves with its daily scenes, and realise pleasure in its successive and varied incidents. And the result will be the revivification of the affectionate attachment which the married life of the Royal couple has already evoked. Accompanying them on this first visit of the youthful and princely pair to the maiden home, the public renew their interest in the well-being of those with regard to whom they entertain such high expectations. They read somewhat of their own future in the present of the Prince and Princess; and in every manifestation of filial and connubial love they find predictions of blessings yet to come. One with our fellow-subjects in this respect, we loyally and heartily wish the Royal pair a delightful visit and a safe return.

THE GATHERING OF HIGHLAND CLANS AT BRAEMAR CASTLE.

Our front page displays an Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale, of the second meeting, Thursday, the 1st inst., when the annual muster of the sturdy Highlandmen for their favourite athletic sports and feats of strength or skill took place, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Some account of these proceedings was given in our last Number, with a view of Braemar. The games themselves, however, were not particularly described. The chief interest lay in the competition for the prizes open to "all comers." The champions on the ground were Donald Dinnie, Aboyne; Paton, of Muthly; M'Fadzane, of Elgin; Robertson, of Glenesk; and the local favourite, Grant, of Parkhill. Of course, with these on the green, high expectations were entertained, and these were certainly realised, as Dinnie sent the stone over 29 ft. 8 in., and threw the hammer 88 ft. 4 in. The tossing of the caber was, however, the most interesting of any of the competitions; and in this the renowned Donald came off victorious with a remarkably clean "toss," followed by that of Paton, Anthe close, Donald, although he had got on his cloak and was retiring, quietly took up the caber, and without the slightest apparent effort turned it over. For the half-mile race, for a prize of £5 offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, there were no less than seventeen competitors at the start. The race, which caused much excitement, was very keenly contested, and easily won by Robertson, the Glenesk champion. Considerable interest was also evinced in the dancing of "Gillie Callum," which went game off, as well as the dancing of the strathspey and reel. The following gentlemen were judges of the dancing:—Messrs. Ross, the Queen's piper; M'Lennan, Lord Fife's piper; and P. Coats, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson's piper. Four were called out to decide the prize for strathspey, amongst whom was Paton, but he, having lent his shoes to another of the competitors, was prevented from dancing, and other four went through the reel. The other judges were Mr. Alex. Ewan, Braemar, and Mr. James Coutts, Crathie. The following are the decisions:—

FOR THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

Level Race, 600 yards (seven competitors).—1, Donald Grant, Castleton of Braemar; 2, John M'Intosh, Braemar.

Putting the Stone, 28 lbs. (four competitors).—1, Alexander Grant, Birkhall, 29 ft. 8 in.; 2, John M'Hardy, Glenlivet, 24 ft. 10 in.

Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. (five competitors).—1, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, 88 ft. 4 in.; 2, A. Robertson, Glenesk, 72 ft. 4 in.

Tossing the Caber (five competitors).—1, Charles M'Hardy, P.C., Dumbarton; 2, M. M'Dougall, Inverey.

EXTRA PRIZES—OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Putting the Stone (seven competitors).—1, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, 29 ft. 8 in.; 2, A. Grant, Birkhall, 27 ft. 6 in.

Throwing the Hammer (six competitors).—1, Donald Dinnie, Aboyne, 84 ft. 4 in.; 2, James Paton, Muthly, 79 ft. 10 in.

Tossing the Caber (six competitors).—1, Donald Dinnie; 2, James Paton.

Half-mile Race (seventeen competitors), for prize of £5, awarded by Lieut.-Col. Farquharson, of Invercauld.—1, Alex. Robertson, Glenlui.

Dancing Gillie Callum, for prize of £5, given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (fifteen competitors).—1, Alex. Ross, Ballater.

Dancing Strathspey and Reels, for prize of £5, given by the Societies of Edinburgh and Perthshire.—1, John Grant, Parkhill.

The above is the official prize-list so far as it goes; but the list does not give the result of the competitions, as, by the rules of the association, some of the competitors gave up their claims to certain prizes to qualify them for taking others. The following results of the competitions for the Queen's piper's purse of £10 may be added:—In the level race, Alexander Grant, Birkhall, came in second; in putting the stone, Alexander Robertson, Glenlui, was placed with a "put" of 26 ft. 7 in.; in throwing the hammer, the second place was held by Alexander Grant, Birkhall, who threw the hammer 71 ft. 4 in. Alexander Grant was also first for tossing the caber, but had held that place on a previous occasion. In the course of the day Lord Macduff gave a run in the hounds, a compeld for the sum of £3 10s.—for running high leap, for running long leap, for standing long leap, and for standing high leap. The running high leap was gained by Donald Dinnie, who cleared 5 ft. 9 in., Alexander Ascrombie equaing him at 5 ft.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The King of Prussia has paid his respects to the Empress Eugénie and the Duke of Nassau, in whose dominions Schwalbach is, has also called on the Queen. The Queen of Holland has arrived at Schwalbach, and enjoys the intimacy of the Empress.

Prince and Princess Napoleon have arrived in Paris.

General Bazaine, the "pacificator of Mexico," has been created a Marshal of France; and General Martimprey has been nominated Senator.

The Minister of Public Instruction, in order to encourage young people to continue their studies after leaving school, proposes to found a prize in every canton for the child of fifteen or the youth of eighteen who, while employed in manual or agricultural labour, shall have best retained or improved the instruction he received at school. The prize is to consist of a deposit in the savings-bank. The expense is to be defrayed by the Minister of Public Instruction. The Government, if sufficient funds are not provided by private contributions.

At the agricultural competition for the prize of ploughing in the department of Vaucluse, the winner was declared to be a peasant girl of twenty, though there was a large attendance of rivals and the man who was the favourite.

The Government, of its own accord, has shown its good will towards the Swiss Government by forbidding, till further notice, any fairs in frontier departments, where he would have opportunities of exciting his party to oppose the constituted authorities.

The Emperor Maximilian will remove left his capital on the 10th ult., for the purpose of making a tour through several provinces of the interior. The news of his journey has already had a moral effect upon the population as may facilitate the pacification of the country. The Count de Kollonitz, Minister of the Imperial Court, although military measures are in progress for the prompt and general suppression of disturbances, General (now Marshal) Bazaine has begun to take upon himself the functions of civil power. Juarez, and the Liberal Government which he represents, according to the *Moniteur*, shortly be made.

SPAIN.

On Tuesday the whole of the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignation to the Queen. After some consideration, her Majesty accepted their resignation, and has deputed to M. Mon the construction of a new Cabinet, in which Señor Pacheco, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will retain the post which he has hitherto held.

PORTUGAL.

The Government has been successful in its appeal to the country. The elections have been conducted with great order, and have given a large majority to the Ministry.

The extension of the Beja Railway has been inaugurated.

The Bank of Portugal, authorised by the Government, has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent—stated to be an unprecedented measure. The other banks will follow.

PRUSSIA.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

We learn from a telegram, received through Reuter's office, that her Royal Highness gave birth to a princess on Sunday, and to a son at noon on Thursday. Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince are doing well.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff has obtained leave to travel abroad, a temporary retirement from public affairs being considered necessary for the re-establishment of his health. In his absence the business of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be conducted by Councillor Maltzof.

The Government has issued a decree forming a new district under the name of the University of New Russia, and which is to replace the College Richelieu. It will be three faculties, one for history and philosophy, another of natural philosophy and mathematics, and the third of law.

A decree of the Emperor excludes Jews in the western provinces from the right of acquiring land and farms, recently conferred upon their body. The exclusion is believed to be ordered because it was feared that the Jewish capitalists of the western provinces were likely to be the purchasers of the estates of the Polish rebels for the benefit of the despoiled proprietors themselves.

The sentences passed on the Polish ladies who have been so long in confinement at Posen have just been published. The Countess Ostrowska has been condemned to five years' imprisonment with irons, the Countess Wodzicki and Madame Zakrewska to ten months of the same punishment, Mesdames Wilkoszewska and Lining to six months, and Mesdames Alexandrowicz and Dymdowicz to four. All have appealed.

GREECE.

We have two important items of news respecting Greece. From St. Petersburg we learn that King George has been betrothed to the Grand Duchess Alexandrowna, the Russian princess from whom, on the recognition of the deed of 1823-5—the original capital of seven millions sterling having been consolidated at two and a quarter millions at five per cent interest.

AMERICA.

Important news, political as well as military, has been received by the Asia, which brings New York telegrams to the morning of the 3rd inst.

The Chicago Convention has nominated M'Clellan for President, and Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President. The "platform" adopted is that the Union shall be maintained, efforts shall be made to bring about a cessation of hostilities and a convention of the States.

At Mobile Fort Morgan surrendered, with 600 prisoners, on the 23rd ult., after twenty-four days' bombardment by the Federal land and sea forces. The Confederates spiked the cannon and destroyed all other material in the fort previous to the surrender.

Another Federal success is the occupation of Atlanta. Secretary Stanton reports that one corps of Sherman's army had entered the place. Sherman had been previously marching on the Macon Railroad, which had been cut by Kilpatrick. Hood, finding communications defeated, appears to have moved southward, when a battle ensued on the Macon-road, in which it is said the Federals were successful.

At the other great point of interest in the struggle (Petersburg) there had also been active work going on, rather unfavourable to the Federals, however. On the 25th ult. the Confederates attacked General Hancock's position on the south of the Reams Station on the Weldon Railroad, and, after a desperate fight, retook four of the seven sides of the line which the Federals had occupied. The Federal loss is estimated at 2000 men and nine guns, while that of the Confederates is said to amount to 5000 men. Mr. Stanton reports that if General Grant can be reinforced by 100,000 new troops the success of his movements for the capture of Richmond will be made certain.

There are conflicting reports respecting the state of affairs in the Shenandoah Valley. Some account represents Early to have retreated and Sheridan to have started in pursuit. A later telegram, however, says that the two armies were still confronting each other.

Gold at last accounts was quoted at 240.

The Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the Emperor Maximilian had arrived at Washington.

Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and the family of the late Thomas Tileston, of New York have each presented 25,000 dols. to the Washington University of St. Louis. In consequence of the munificent gifts the professorship of Mechanics and Civil Engineers is to be called the Thayer Professorship, and that of Political Economy the Tileston Professorship.

EXTRADITION OF MULLER.

On the 27th ult., the case of the extradition case of Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs, was resumed before the United States Commissioner, Mr. Shaw. The British Government was represented by Mr. F. F. Marbury, as on the previous day; while Messrs. Chauncey Schaffer and E. Blankman appeared for the prisoner. The court was thronged with spectators anxious to obtain a view of the accused, who sat with an unmoved countenance. Mr. Schaffer, for the defence, maintained that as yet there was nothing to justify Müller's committal. The accused being a foreigner, he contended that the treaty under which the extradition was demanded had been suspended, and he also adverted to the Florida as being a vessel sent out by English subjects. Inspector Tanner having been re-examined as to the height of Müller, Mr. Schaffer argued at length to show that Müller could not be one of the two men seen in the compartment with Mr. Briggs on the night of the murder. Commissioner Newton then delivered his decision, stating that, under the circumstances, he was constrained to grant a certificate, and commit the prisoner, being satisfied as to his guilt.

Müller was given into the custody of Inspector Tanner, and left New York on the following day, by the Asia with, no doubt, arrive in England before this Number is in our readers' hands.

CHINA.

Intelligence, transmitted to us through Russia, announces that the city of Nankin, so long held by the Taeping rebels, had surrendered by capitulation to the Imperial forces.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, July 26.—In politics, business, and everything else, with the exception of the ill-treatment of criminals, this has been a dull month. The intention of the Home Government to persist in sending convicts to Western Australia, as evinced by the message through it to influence the fate of a bill legalising recommendations of the Penal Servitude Commissioners, has caused much disappointment to many, and excited the indignation of a few, of the inhabitants of the eastern colonies. It is felt that our interests in other lands have been sadly disregarded. Hitherto the language of strong but respectful remonstrance has been the only weapon used. Within the last few days, however, the question has assumed a new phase. In a letter addressed to the editor of the *Argus*, Mr. Edward Wilson suggests that the worst of the convicts whose terms have expired, and ticket-of-leave holders who may have escaped from Western Australia and Van Dieman's Land, should be shipped to England at the expense of private individuals. Already promises of liberal pecuniary co-operation on the part of some of our wealthiest citizens have been sent to Mr. Wilson. Several letters, embodying similar despatches, have been sent to the *Argus* and one millionnaire undertakes to send to England, at his own expense, six "expired" convicts every month.

The four desperadoes who attempted to rot the bank in Collingwood have been tried and convicted. The two who were caught in the act have been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment; the two others have escaped from Western Australia and Van Dieman's Land, should be shipped to England at the expense of private individuals. Already promises of liberal pecuniary co-operation on the part of some of our wealthiest citizens have been sent to Mr. Wilson. Several letters, embodying similar despatches, have been sent to the *Argus* and one millionnaire undertakes to send to England, at his own expense, six "expired" convicts every month.

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QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, July 26.—Parliament met on the 19th inst. It is expected that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Jordan, the Queensland Emigration Commissioner in England, will give a report favourable to the character and conduct of Mr. Jordan. Should it prove so, Mr. Jordan will return to Queensland immediately, with the view of inducing emigration to this colony.

Mr. Herbert has introduced a bill to reform the land-order system.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The bonded debts of the Corporation of London amount to £4,717,196.

A beautiful memorial bust of the late Sir G. C. Lewis, which has been modelled by Mr. Weeks, and is a striking likeness of the deceased statesman, has been placed in Westminster Abbey by a few of Sir George's private friends. It has been erected in the western porch of the Abbey.

The extent of ground at or near Downing-street intended for public offices, including central quadrangle, is 196,976 square feet; the extent of central appropriated for any public offices, including portion of quadrangle, is 124,680 square feet; and the extent of ground remaining unappropriated, including projection of quadrangle, is 72,296 square feet.

On Monday morning the Foresters had a great demonstration with the inconvenient object of providing additional burial for the maintenance of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The members walked in procession to Paddington-green, and thence proceeded by railway to Willesden, where arrangements had been made for sports and amusements of all kinds.

The fifth half-yearly meeting of the United Kingdom Railway Officers and Servants' Accident Assurance Company was held last week at the London Bridge House Hotel. The receipts had been £1468 for the six months, and, after payments for accidents and expenses, the balance in hand amounted to £612. The sum of £1400 had been paid for deaths of members and their families, and £68 for accidents to members. The report was unanimously adopted, with the association, was established. A special meeting was afterwards held, to take into consideration some alterations in the rules.

Last week the births of 1939 children—954 boys and 985 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1852.—The deaths in years 1854-63 in the ten weeks in which the cholera prevailed in 1854 in London, which had ranged between 1000 and 1200 weekly, rose in 1854 to the unusual number of 2477 on Saturday. The average number of deaths in the three-sixty-eight weeks of the ten years, 1854-63, was 1000, exclusive of deaths registered in the cholera years in 1854, and with a correction for increase of population, 1121. Last week the deaths registered were 1139, or 18 more than the average in the first week of August, when the deaths from it were 286; in the last week of that month they were 189, and next week 152. The last number from whatever cause is seventy-three. There were fifty-three fatal cases of measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, aged 101 years.

On the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Ainger, M.A., Head Master of the Charterhouse and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; after which they will proceed to the hall of Christ's Hospital to hear the orations delivered by the senior scholars, according to annual custom. The following is the order of the speeches:—Latin oration, Mr. Lambe, W. J. Farrer, third Grecian; Greek oration on the "Benefits of the Royal Hospitality," A. Bovell, fourth Grecian; English oration on the same subject, A. R. Dawson, ninth Grecian; English oration on the same subject, R. H. L. Hibbert, eighth Grecian; Latin oration on the same subject, H. Hughes, fifth Grecian. After which the following translations from Farnell, poets will be recited:—Greek version of "Gray's Elegy," W. Hall, sixth Grecian; Latin elegiacs, "The Pauper's Deathbed," A. Bovell, fourth Grecian; Latin elegiacs, from "Goldsmith's Deserted Village," Sixth Grecian; Greek hexameters, from "Paradise Lost," J. E. Hewison, sixth Grecian. There Latin elegiacs, from "Goldsmith's Deserted Village," Sixth Grecian. There will also be two original poems in Latin and in English, not adjudged.

A public meeting, connected with the Working Men's Shakspeare Memorial Committee, was held on Wednesday night, at the Whittington Club, chiefly for the purpose of explaining the objects and progress of the movement. Mr. Bainbridge moved the following resolution:—"That the carrying out of the objects of the society is a token of Shakspeare by a general penny subscription amongst the working classes." It had been proposed to the committee to commence the movement by asking the hearts of the people; but he, for one, should like to see some outward manifestation of that inward feeling, and to erect, and therefore, as the motto ran, be supported the present movement. Mr. G. L. Banks seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Cowden Clarke, editor of *Bell's Bunder*, in some eminently practical remarks, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Emanuel moved "That the public be appealed to for small subscriptions in aid of the movement." Mr. Howell seconded the resolution. He hoped the readers would take a pride in subscribing. Mr. Shirley Brooks supported the resolution, paying a tribute to the genius of the departed bard as a philosopher to the human race. The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. G. Cruikshank, Wheeler, and others.

The church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, was crowded on Sunday morning, it having been announced that "Brother Ignatius" would preach the service. When the bell ceased about twenty surplices—choristers and others—took their stations, but no University hoods. Then followed up the whole vestried train of the rector, full fourteen strong, including some Mr. Stuart habited in the cope of full length, stole, and hood which are different in every respect from the Master of Arts's academical dress, but ordinarily worn by a priest of the Church of England as the insignia of the office of his order. The cope was richly embroidered, the ornamentation deep at the back forming a spindle-shape which extended from the shoulders at the back forming a spindle-shape which extended from the shoulders to the middle of the back, and also in front. Prior to the entrance of the procession, from his vestries namely, which are on the north side of the church, there were two huge candles (between which was placed a crucifix) lighted on the altar. A prayer-book was placed on the altar. A young boy supplied and knelt during the service. Mr. Stuart pronounced the so-called "Absolution" standing on the steps of the altar, and not in the sentence; then the thurible, or censer, in which the incense was burned and in which it was fanned, was handed to Mr. Stuart, who fanned it. Mr. Stuart took from the "thurible," or attendant, and waved it in the air, the usual operation was then performed in a very fine swung it in the air, the usual operation was then performed in a very fine manner by the priests before whom were officiating at the altar became for a moment the priests before whom were officiating at the altar became for a moment the time enveloped in a dense cloud of incense. Mr. Stuart then intoned the Creed, which he called the "Te Deum" with much solemnity. When the sermon was announced, Brother Ignatius was again honoured with the usual gospel of the day was read or intoned. During the recital he (although not the gospel was read or intoned. During the recital he (although not the gospel of the day) censed the congregation, and also the altar at the end of the Nicene Creed which he called the "Thurible," or attendant, and waved it in the air by the Holy Ghost." At the close of the ante-communion service Mr. Stuart censed the altar at the cross on the north side of the altar, then the sacrament, and stripped himself of his ecclesiastic vestment, leaving on the alb which he had on when he first entered the vestries. Brother Ignatius was then called upon to preach the sermon. His text, but very different from the ordinary clerical surplice, and with a gentle cassock, was "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." He said, in the course of his sermon, that he was not a priest, but one of the laymen of our Lord's admission to residence. He were also an embroidered gown and stole crossed over his breast, and he would not call himself priest and said—"Brother Ignatius tells me that he has got a new throat and cannot speak here to-day. I am sorry for it, because we have come here, probably, for the purpose of hearing him. It is not my fault. Before I gave you notice last Sunday morning that Brother Ignatius would preach, I received a distinct assurance from him that nothing should hinder him from coming here, and Brother Ignatius thinks a promise to be binding, and there is my opinion about his sore throat. When I called him to preach here last summer, and engaged to give him what might amount to, I think, rather about £100 being raised, he had no sore throat; but, as the officers collecting the money to be for the benefit of the Church of England, and poor Brother Ignatius has got a sore throat. Now, as some have, no doubt, come to hear Brother Ignatius, I will not detain you any two to allow those who like to leave the church to go. Those who like to remain I shall be, of course, glad to see. In the meantime Brother Ignatius will preach." About three minutes elapsed, and as no one seemed disposed to move, Mr. Stuart proceeded, stating that he would now read the Nicene Creed and the Ephesians, verses 22 and 23—"And gave him to be the head over all things to the Church. He said that Brother Ignatius was not a priest, and could not do Brother Ignatius, which existed before Brother Ignatius, and would exist after Brother Ignatius, and whether he had a sore throat or not, he could not do the morning of one of those things, which was the Church of Christ. At the close of the sermon Mr. Stuart went to the altar, and, in the usual way, read the Eucharistic vestments, and proceeded to the administration of the holy sacrament, which he served to the congregation.

LAW AND POLICE.—At the COURT of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, a first meeting was held under the bankruptcy of Mr. Paul Beaden, the executive. The debts, which had been undertaken on accommodation bills, for Mr. Beaden's own, were shown to be of small amount, and a proposal is shortly to be made which will secure the payment in full of all the creditors.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Joseph Pinnis, a foreigner, was summoned to serve on the jury, but pleaded in excuse that he was not able to speak English, and had to feed with his mouth 500 young pheasants, and if he were engaged as a juryman they would die directly, as there was no other man in this country who could feed them as he could. Mr. Payne excused him on the ground of his being unable to speak English.

The inquest on the two Wreschloff women, Beckenham and Gubbins, found dead in a house at Hile-end, has resulted in a verdict, arrived at through the partially insane state of the bodies, to the effect that they died from the effects of cupidity of persuasion, but how or by whom administered the evidence did not show.

At Greenwich, yesterday week, a girl was found in the market-place in an almost exhausted state, and with a long iron chain fastened around her neck by means of a padlock. She is about eleven years of age, and had evidently made her escape from some place of confinement. The only thing that could be ascertained from her is that her name is Sarah White. Her mind appears to be in such a state that she is unable to name the place she has escaped from. The police are making inquiries about the matter.

Last Saturday evening an Irish fell or was pushed under a moving train at the Portland-road station of the Metropolitan Railway and was killed. The lady has been identified. The deceased was the wife of Henry Golding, living in Harrow-street, Lisson-grove. An inquest was held on Wednesday, but nothing definite was elicited in evidence, and the inquiry adjourned.

A shocking discovery has been made at Chelsea. About three weeks ago a man, named Moss, lost his unfurnished house, he occupying with his three sisters. Little was seen of the women, and latterly the landlord noticed that a strong effluvium emanated from the room. Yesterday this was all explained. Moss stated that one of his sisters had died on the previous Monday, and another on the Wednesday, and that he had been unable to tie in the room, as he could not get a surgeon's certificate. A post-mortem examination showed that the women had been starved to death.

A child, whose parents are both dead, her mother having been deranged, was charged at Westminster Police Court on Tuesday with cutting her throat. Her aunt, with whom she is living on sufferance, having given her a shilling, the poor thing took her loneliness to heart, and tried to rid herself at once of her life and care with a razor.

George Augustus King, the man who accused himself of having been concerned with Mr. Bernard, the murder of Mr. Briggs, was brought up on Wednesday, at the Worship-street Police Court. No further evidence was produced in support of the charge preferred against him, and Mr. Mansfield Arnes, in contradiction of it, stated that King was at his house from eight o'clock on the evening of the murder to nine o'clock the next morning, and that, therefore, he could not have been a party to the crime. The magistrate, however, refused to discharge the prisoner until Miller should arrive, and accordingly remanded him for three days.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. George J. Abbot as Consul at Stralford for the United States of America.

The total number of deaths during the week ending Sept. 10 were 952, and the deaths were 39, in a population of 234,868 (in 1861).

Busts of the Queen and Prince Consort, by Noble and Theed, have been presented to the city of Edinburgh by the Lord Provost, and placed in the Council-chamber.

The Manchester Mercantile Committee in Cork have unanimously resolved to recommend to the trades and such others as will take part in the ceremonial of the 16th of October next to avoid the use of party colours and emblems in the procession.

A drinking-fountain has been erected at Black Gang, at the back of the Isle of Portland, in memory of the late Mr. Gray, surveyor of Shaftesbury. The fountain has been erected by Mr. Letts, a gentleman residing at Black Gang.

Barnsley has just had presented to it a large and handsome building for a dispensary and a suite of rooms for a museum. The latter is from the munificence of Mr. Joseph Taylor, who is a member of a family that in the early part of the present century resided in Barnsley and carried on a large business as linen manufacturers and bankers.

The Government emigrant-ship Charlie Palmer, belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, London, sailed from Plymouth on the 19th inst. for Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Queensland, with emigrants, numbering 300, the care of Mr. Alexander Cumming, M.D., surgeon superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Alexander Cumming, and Mr. Thomas Cumming, matron.

On Thursday week the third annual exhibition of a society which has been formed at Slough, on the model of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of industry and economy amongst the poor of the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, was held in the grounds of Upton House, the neighbourhood, was held in the grounds of Upton House, the residence of Mr. Fuller. A large and fashionable company was present, and the various articles sent in for competition were inspected by the noble owner.

Lord Lyveden has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Tipperary Farming Society, on Tuesday evening, and spoke at considerable length on the subject of the cattle disease prevailing in Ireland. He said that he had a favourable view of the future, and said he could not believe that the extensive sacrifices which had been made would be altogether in vain. Incidentally in the course of his speech he expressed an opinion that the American war was unfavourable to the Irish farmers.

The brig Governor Maclean, 216 tons, laden with ivory, cotton, and palm oil, bound from Africa to London, struck on the Long Sand, off the mouth of the Thames, on Tuesday. The Ilchester life-boat of the station on the Long Sand, off the mouth of the Thames, on Tuesday. The Ilchester life-boat of the station on the Long Sand, proceeded to the stranded vessel, and, National Life-boat Institution instantly proceeded to the stranded vessel, and, together with the crew, succeeded in saving the number, having been taken off by a Dover lugger. The life-boat's crew were also instrumental in rendering assistance to another vessel in distress.

Marble busts of her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Messrs. Theed, of Sloane-street, London, have been presented to the Corporation of Halifax and placed upon pedestals, designed by Mr. Barry, architect, in the Town Hall. The presentation was made by the late Prince Consort, by the same sculptor, has also been presented to the Corporation by William Edward Stansfeld, Esq., M.P., and has been placed with the other busts.

Captain Miller, of the Liverpool ship William Chandler, has been presented through the Local Marine Board at Liverpool with a fine telescope, the gift of the British Government, as a reward for his humane and gallant conduct in rescuing the crew and passengers of the crew of the ship America, of Belfast, when that vessel was in a sinking state in mid-Atlantic, on the 12th of September last. Captain Miller, in carrying out his intentions, was compelled to put his own crew on short allowance as far as food was concerned.

The first transfer of a telegraph cable to the Town Council of Birmingham took place on Monday afternoon. The park keys were handed over to the Mayor by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the former owner of the land, and a chain by way of conferring possession of the chattels and effects. The gates of the park were afterwards opened to the public by the Mayor. In the course of the month, on which occasion his Worship will entertain the Town Council and a number of other gentlemen.

At the monthly meeting on Monday of the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund at Manchester, figures were submitted, showing that the number of persons relieved during the week, and the reduction in the numbers relieved during last month has been 2934; since the week ending the 27th of August the number has been 1,000 less than in January, 1863, 373,249. In seventeen of the twenty-eight unions in the district relief has ceased, and in the remaining eleven it is rapidly diminishing. In the remaining eleven, twenty-four committees are still distributing relief. The greatest decrease has been in Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Chorley, Preston, and Wigan unions. The committee have still a balance in hand of £1100; but, including the sum required for the winter months, they require £1500.

Bucksfield, £600; Mossley, £400; Stalybridge, £1000; Dukinfield, £200; Hyde, £300; Glossop, £200; Ashton, £700; Oldham, £700; Preston, £500; Rochdale, £600; Burnley, £400; Haslingden, £200; Blackburn, £600; Bolton, £800; Norden, £300; Chorley, £200; Wigan, £700; Leigh, £200.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Surrey Justice, M.P., was driving his wife and child in a pony-carriage at Herne Bay, yesterday week, when the animal took fright and overturned it. Mrs. and Miss Surrey and Mr. Surrey had her skull fractured.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, son of Chief Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., and recently an officer of the 60th Rifles, poisoned himself with prussic acid, in a public-house parlour at Ramsgate, on Thursday morning. He had taken the contents of a small bottle into a glass of spirits and water, which he drank off, and died in a few minutes afterwards.

While Mr. Arthur J. Wigram was decorating at Sonsoer, Syke, he knelt on a nail, which went into his knee. Lockjaw ensued, and he died. Mr. Wigram sang him. He suffered seriously from the effects, but is recovering.

The Ilchester life-boat, stationed at the Long Sand, has been launched twice. The first began in the January, where a stove was kept all night in a hut on the beach for the use of the crew.

A fire broke out yesterday week in the village of Billingham, near Lincoln. All the cottages in the village, except one, were burnt down. Two children before the fire was got under several cottages; the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and the vicarage house, were destroyed.

A man was crushed to death at Liverpool by a heated cylinder, which had been put down in the hold of the ship, and was being hoisted out of it when it reversed the next day.

Yesterday week a boiler exploded at the printworks of Messrs. Hoyle and Sons, Stanningley, at Bramley, near Leeds, about 7 p.m., while a considerable portion of the roof was carried away. When the walls gave way the interior of the dyehouse, which was crowded by a deluge of scalding water and steam. Within the dyehouse, three boys and an old woman were killed outright, and several others so severe that they died shortly afterwards; while three men received injuries which have also proved fatal.

The Yorkshire papers state that the prisoners James P. Brice and James Scott, who were convicted at the York Assizes of the outrageous attack on Mr. Isaac Wilson, have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. They employed a barrister to defend them on their trial.

There has been a serious affray between two of Lord Derby's keepers, at Knowsley, and five poachers. Both the former were severely hurt, one so much so as to be unable to attend to give evidence against the poachers, who were seized next day. They were all bad characters, and connected with a gang of poachers, several of whom were committed at the last sessions but one to a long term of imprisonment for a murderous assault on the Knowsley keepers.

The two criminals Joseph Myers and James Surgison were executed at Armley Gaol last Saturday morning in the presence of a crowd of people, which is estimated by a reporter at 100,000. The first-named culprit murdered his wife at Sheffield; the other murdered a young man named Cooper, at Loughton, for the sake of a watch, valued at 7s. 6d. When apprehended he accused a man called Bocock as the principal, and this story he maintained up to the last.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

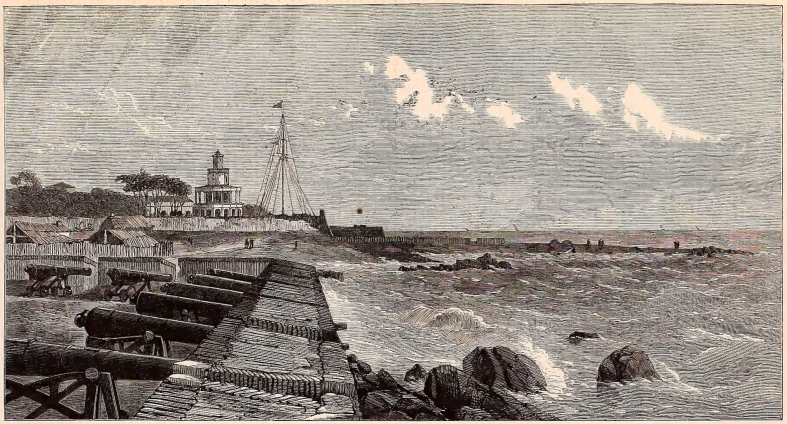
THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened, at Bath, on Wednesday, the number of visitors in Bath has been very large, and the number of tickets issued gives favourable promise that the meeting will be a most successful one. At one o'clock the general committee met in the Guildhall, and received the report of the council. The names of the officers of the different sections were appointed. The inaugural meeting of the Association was held in the theatre at eight o'clock in the evening. The building was crowded, and among those present were some of the most distinguished scientific men in Europe. Sir William Armstrong, the President, having resigned the office of president, the opening address was delivered by the new President, Mr. Hugh Falconer, who, after some remarks on the locality in the position of the waters for which Bath has long been renowned, and to the physical phenomena on which the study of geology throws such light, referred to the subject, in the discussion of which he has taken a prominent part, the learned President said—

"The more we study and comprehend the geographical changes of the glacial period, and the migrations of animals and plants to which it gave rise, the higher our conceptions are raised of the duration of that subdivision of time, which, as measured by the succession of events, must be considered unsurpassed in it, was brief, if estimated by the ordinary rules of geological classification. The glacial epoch was, in fact, a mere episode in the later geographies of the earth's history; for the inhabitants of the lands and seas, which existed during the great development of coal, were not very unlike the same. As yet we have no satisfactory proof that man existed in Europe or elsewhere during the glacial epoch, although the light of discovery may at any hour cast still in their infancy. In no early portion of the post-glacial period which we have yet explored in Europe; and in Egypt, where the signs of his existence, from the historical ages to those immediately antecedent, and to which we can assign a certain date, he is found to approach a dissimilar geographical state of things, when the climate was more humid, and the valley of the Nile rather imperfectly reclaimed from that which now prevails. Archeologists are satisfied that in central Europe the age of bronze succeeded that of stone, and that the age of iron in turn prior to the Swiss-lake dwellings of the bronze age were those of the stone period, which, however, may have come down to have been of about the same date; but what Europe and the nations around it were in the south of France was probably not unlike the condition of Africa under equal climate. Of that highest archeological grade of Amiens and Abbeville, and which has been assigned to the glacial epoch, because of extinct animals which were mingled in the same gravel with the implements, Between the present era and the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and hyena. Between the present era and that of these extinct vertebrates there is a great interval of time, during which many successive generations of unicornuous rivers which once flowed have through caverns have been occupied by a species of wild animals now wholly disappeared. Over the bed of the sea, moreover, has in the same ages been lifted up, in many places, hundreds of the beaches we see now in the British Islands, which are entirely altered. MM. De Verneuil and Louis Lartet have recently found in the province of Murcia, in the Spanish peninsula, the bones

EMBARKING OXEN AT TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR.

A SKETCH by Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.A., engraved below, shows the mode of putting cattle on shipboard in a port of Madagascar, which does a considerable trade in live beef. The ox is there commonly represented by the variety called "zébu," or the Indian ox (bos Indicus), which is remarkable chiefly for the enormous dorsal hump and the membranous folds of skin about its dewlap. On the coast, however, the ox is not yet abundant. The province of Ankova, in the centre of the island, is the only district where cattle are bred and domesticated on a large scale. It is from this province solely that the islands of Mauritius and Réunion are provisioned with beef. It exports 30,000 head of cattle in the year. These cattle are driven from the highlands of Ankova, down the steep passes of Angavo, across the river Mangoro, to the plains of Ankay, where they are allowed to recruit themselves on a magnificent pasturage before traversing the dense forests of Ankanasatra. It is interesting, though rather inconvenient, to meet one of these vast herds in some of the precipitous watercourses or ravines, which in many places form the only path. Some of these places are so steep that the marmittes, or herdsmen, have to force the cattle, one ox after another, over the edge, where they slip and slide, and tumble and roll, and so reach the bottom somehow. In some places there are regular slides over the sticky clay, only interrupted by the deep holes made by the animals' feet when they pull themselves up by sticking their hoofs well into the soft mud. After passing the forests, the herds of oxen proceed by easy stages to the coast, near Tamatave, where they remain in the neighbourhood of that port until they are required for the Mauritius or Bourbon traders. All the oxen are sold in front of the battery of Thomasina, the head-quarters of the Governor of Tamatave, a great cattle owner, who is said to have bought his present position with the money he had acquired by successful bullock trading. Andriamandroso (that is his name), or one of his deputies, usually attends the sale; and none are allowed to be sold under fifteen dollars a head, out of which a royalty is paid to the representative of the Madagascar Government for the revenue of her Majesty Queen Rasoahery (literally "The Strong-minded"). The master of the "bullocker" (the slang name for the vessels engaged in this traffic) has previously arranged with the Hova traders for the conveyance of such a number as he can receive on board—from eighty to 200, perhaps, in one vessel. The lot bought, with a few extra, are driven into some strong cattle-pens near Hastie Point, on the night before the ship is ready for sea; and early the next morning the embarkation takes place. The vessel having approached the shore as near as is practicable, a hawser is passed ashore. A large canoe is prepared, with pieces of timber lashed across as outriggers (sometimes they have two canoes lashed together), and this lies just outside the rollers, or breakers, on the beach. The bullocks and oxen are driven into the surf and made to swim to the canoe, where their horns are lashed to the outrigger; and as soon as the canoe has a number of them fast lashed and swimming alongside, she is hauled along the hawser and brought alongside the vessel, where the oxen are slung and hauled on board. It is very amusing to see the cattle driven into the sea. They are first caught with a noose thrown round their horns whilst yet in the pen; ropes are made fast to the head of the first comer, and, the gate of the cattle-pen being opened, he rushes out. If he be an obstreperous animal he causes great sport: first, he makes a rush at the nearest persons, but is speedily hauled off by the rope; then he tries to turn back, but he is assailed from behind with kicks, and sticks, and goads; at last he rushes to the water, but, just as they think he is going in all right, he dashes back again in their faces. When they are once got off their legs in deep water the animals are powerless, and are speedily lashed tight, swimming with their nostrils just above water. For the information of our graziers and butchers, we state the dimensions of a fat Madagascar bullock which was a gift from the late King of Madagascar to the English Commandant in the Mauritius:—Height, from top of hump to the ground, 5 ft. 8 in.; from back of hump to ground, 4 ft. 9 in.; girth behind the hump, 7 ft. 8½ in.; round the base of hump, 6 ft.; round the top of hump, 2 ft. 6 in.; round the loins, 7 ft. 5½ in.; length of the animal, from extreme of buttock to tip of nose, 7 ft. 2 in.; from back of hump to tail, 3 ft. 1 in.



THE LIGHTHOUSE AND FLAGSTAFF AT COLOMBO, CEYLON.—SEE PAGE 285.



EMBARKING CATTLE AT THE PORT OF TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR.



CATTLE ON THEIR WAY TO TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Marchwood Parsonage, near Southampton, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Durell, of a son and heir.

On the 12th inst., at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, the wife of Captain Hewlett, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Duchess-street, Lody Robert Cecil, of a son.

At Hadlow Park, Kent, Lady Yardley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, St. George's-square, by the Rev. John Walker, M.A., Charles S. Bastard, Esq., of Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and of Robertstown, in the county of Kildare, to Rosetta Phillipps, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Cameron, of Lower-Grove, near Swansea, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., K.H., and bells of the 15th, or Queen's Regiment.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. G. B. Macliwaine, B.A., Hugh B. Macdonald, Esq., of Bombay and of the Royal Bank of India, to Mary Georgina Hillatt, the elder daughter of Alfred Jones, Esq., of Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

On the 7th inst., at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. A. B. Burton, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Southampton, and brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Browning, M.A., Incumbent, William P. Burton, Captain Royal Marine Artillery, son of Vice-Admiral George Gay Burton, to Mary, youngest surviving daughter of Captain George Mason, R.N., Clarendon Lodge, Southsea. No cards.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Lewisham, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D., Incumbent of St. George's, Camberwell, cousin of the bride, George Oliver, Esq., of Furry-hill, Aylesham, only son of the late William Oliver, Esq., and cousin of George Oliver, Esq., both of Birchfield-hill, to Albertina Charlotte, third daughter of F. Ferguson Camroux, Esq., of Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath.

On the 13th inst., at Tolmere-square Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. J. Adeney, brother of the bride, Mr. M. Kimball, to Rebecca Elizabeth Sarton, only surviving daughter of Mr. George Adeney. No cards sent.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, by the Right Rev. Bishop Grant, Le Marchant de Lys, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Porter, Esq., of the Myths, Gloucestershire.

On the 13th inst., by special license, at Castle Bullingham Church, by the Rev. R. Is P. McClintock and the Rev. H. Seddall, Sir Thomas P. Butler, of Ballintaggart, Carlow, Bart., to Hester Blundell, eldest daughter of the late Alan C. Bellingham, of Castle Bullingham, Bart.

At Glasgow, C. C. W. Scott, Esq., of Beechwood, Perthshire, to Maria Thorne, daughter of Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, G.C.B.

At Dundee, Captain F. L. Twemlow, Bombay Staff Corps, to Mary, daughter of the late H. Mackworth, Esq., R.N., and granddaughter of the late Sir J. Mackworth, Bart., of Gnoll-park, Glamorgan.

On the 27th ult., at St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. P. Sandford, Perpetual, youngest son of Thomas Fairy, Esq., of Wellington, Salop, to Augustine, the Joanna Anchia, youngest daughter of Humphrey Graham, Esq., Writer to the Signet, of Belsitare, Blackhall, and 5, Great King-street, Edinburgh. No cards.

On the 13th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Hull, by the Rev. R. Kemp Bailey, Incumbent, Charles Jones, eldest son of James Thomas Hill, Esq., to Edith Rose, second daughter of John Crosby Eastwood, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Chester-le-Street, Violet Amelia, the beloved child of William and Mary Shield, aged six weeks, after three days' illness.

On the 9th inst., at Wisbech, Mr. John Trevor, formerly of Horncastle, aged 72.

On the 5th inst., at Moel Bracs, Shrewsbury, after a very short illness, Lucy Lord Hill, wife of A. Barber, Esq., and daughter of C. T. Hill, Esq., of Hawkstone, Salop.

At Bournemouth, Eleanor Hester, daughter of Earl and Countess Fortescue.

At Madeira, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir J. M. Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch and Invereshie.

At Homburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Alexis, widow of Captain G. Prolyn, of the 30th-regiment, and daughter of the late Sir Francis de Moncmagden, Bart.

* *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. The Anti-Corn-Law League formed, 1838. Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, 1854.

MONDAY, 19.—The first printed English book, "History of Troy," published at Cologne, 1471. Treaty of Clonmel between the Irish Chiefs of Ossory and Governor Hastings, 1783.

TUESDAY, 20.—Wave of Riverlet, which separates England, France, Spain, and Holland, 1697. First Victory of the French Republicans, under Kellermann, over the Prussians at Valmy, 1792.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Ember Week. Anniversary of Christ's Hospital. London (founded, 1553). Prince Charles Edward Stuart and the Highlanders defeat Sir John Cope, at Preston Pans, 1745.

THURSDAY, 22.—The Regius, or Flight of Mahomet, 622. The French Revolutionary Calendar begins with the first day of Vendémiaire, 1792. Michaelmas Law Quarter begins. Oh. 54m. p.m. Autumnal Quarter begins.

FRIDAY, 23.—The Lansquenets under Lord Audley defeated, and their leader slain at Bloreheath, 1459. The New Post Office, London, opened, 1829.

SATURDAY, 24.—Synod of Hertford: a body of Canons Law introduced, 673. Death of Samuel Butler, Author of "Hudibras," 1680.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
3 39 3 51	4 21 4 33	5 3 5 15	5 46 6 0	6 30 6 45	7 17 7 32	8 5 8 18

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.		WIND.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain in inches.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum in the Shade.	General Direction.	Miles.
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.
7	29·966	48·6	0·3	8·1	0·0	56·0	47·6	76·5	46·5	WSW., SW.	159
8	29·993	47·1	0·4	4·6	0·0	61·7	52·3	68·W.	W.		277
9	29·850	49·2	0·7	6·1	0·0	60·4	50·1	72·3	SW.		377
10	29·957	50·2	0·5	7·4	0·0	59·3	49·2	72·6	SW., WSW.		274
11						52·3	42·6	68·0	SW., SSW.		191
12	29·918	48·4	0·4	5·7	0·0	57·1	48·3	69·4	SW.		259
13	29·903	48·4	0·4	5·7	0·0	59·7	49·7	73·1	SW., W.		253
14	29·760	48·3	0·4	6·7	0·0	57·3	47·8	69·8	SW., W.		209

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·782	29·824	29·836	29·908	29·941	29·923	29·824
Temperature of Air	63·0°	67·0°	67·2°	57·6°	54·3°	58·4°	54·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	62·0°	61·0°	61·8°	54·0°	52·0°	54·0°	52·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	SW.	SW., CALM.	WSW.	W.	SSW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The Public is respectfully informed that this Theatre will Open for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, when will be produced a New Drama, entitled THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE. In rehearsal, a New Drama, by Tom Taylor. Engagement of Mr. Charles Dillon. Mr. Phelps, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Creswick. On SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, MONDAY, and during the week, the Performances will commence with the Comedy of THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE. After which, at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely, the First Part of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Macduff, Mr. Fisher; Banquo, Mr. Phipps; Malcolm, Walter Lacy; Donalbain, Miss Reynolds; Hecate, Mr. Rouse; Lady Macbeth, Miss Neville; F. Moncton; H. Barrett; Fitzjames, T. Mathews; J. Cormick, &c.; Miss Helen Faucit. After which, a Ballet Divertissement, by John Gilbert, entitled THE MAGIC OF LOVE, with THE DEMON BRIDE. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Full Prospectuses and Programmes may be obtained at the Box Office, from Eleven till Five daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY, all the GREAT FOUNTAINS, at Half-past Three.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER.—EXCURSION TRAINS from Hundreds of thousands of Visitors, families—rich and poor—will look in legion of beauty.—Unusually varied extra attractions daily.

MONDAY.—The Great Fountains.

Wednesday.—Mr. Brinsley Sheridan Rice Day.—Musical Attractions by Ballenstedt—Telegraphic War Signals—Flight of Balloons, concluding with Night Ascent, with Fireworks and Illuminated Fountains, weather permitting. One Shilling. No extra charge for any of these special arrangements.

THURSDAY.—The Concluding Saturday this season.—Concert by the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society. Five Thousand Voices, on the Great Handel Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—One Shilling.

EVERY DAY.—Picture Galleries; also Mr. Bickcroft's Collection, no extra charge—Panoramic Railway Tube—The Chamounix Switchback—Mountain Slides—Shakspeare Cliff—Fairy Temple—Bosjesman's Hippodrome, with Mr. Frank Bucklaud's Performing Seals—the Orchestral Band of the Company twice daily, and by Mr. Cousen, on the Festival Organ—Boating, Archery, Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, Fishing, and the Thousand and One other special attractions of the Palace.

Open till Dark. Afternoon until delighted. Monday to Saturday, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—COXWELL'S GREAT BALLOON DAY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 21.

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MEETING AT BATH
OF
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday Next, Sept. 24, will contain the following Engravings illustrative of the Meeting at Bath of the British Association for the Advancement of Science:—

A View of the City of Bath, from the South-East.
Interior of the Bath Theatre during the delivery of the Presidential Inaugural Address.
Ruins of Nunney Castle and of Vallis Manor House.
Dreidical Remains at Stanton Drew.
Telford's Aqueduct of the Kennet and Avon Canal over the River Avon.
Village and Quarries of Holwell near Bath.
An Old Bridge at Bath.

The following ILLUSTRATIONS, with others, will also be given:—

Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark: The Royal Yacht Osborne in the Harbour of Elsinore.
Volunteer Fete and Review at Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire.
View of the Ruins of a part of the Village of Billingsley, Lincolnshire, lately destroyed by Fire.
Embarkation at Cape Coast Castle of the Troops recalled from the Ashantee War.
Cutting the First Turf of the Canvarvon and Llanberris Railway, North Wales.
Incidents of the New Zealand War: Maori Weapons taken at Ti Raangi on June 21.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence. 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

THE tercentenary year is not to expire without our witnessing another attempt to "do something in honour of Shakspeare." The London affair having come to a lugubriously-disgraceful end and the Stratford celebration (which, *malgré* a whole chapter of accidents, was successful as a fête) having involved the promoters in a debt to liquidate which the hat is being sent round, the working classes, as they are affectedly called, have a subscription started to Shakspeare by a memorial is proposed to be erected by a penny subscription. That is to say, those who can afford a penny only may honour Shakspeare to that amount; but no coin will be refused, and, indeed, increased liberality is invited by the intimation that, whereas a penny subscriber is to have only a work of Shakspeare's autograph-stamp as a receipt for his donation, "memorial cards" and other treasures are to be bestowed upon the donors of silver. Money-boxes are to be placed in various parts of the metropolis for the convenience of those who desire to do Shakspeare honour by giving a penny; and it is to be a penny collection, which latter feature of the scheme many persons will be inclined to regard as a nuisance.

What is the fatality that attaches to every attempt to gild the refined gold of Avon—to hoist a twopenny flag on the starry-pointing pyramid of Shakspeare's fame? The world has long since raised to the greatest of poets? Here is a new effort, on which the word "Sham" is at once graven by its own promoters. They propose to call their erection a "Working Men's Memorial," and the very first thing they do is to announce that they cannot rely upon the contributions of working men themselves, but not only to invite, but to demand, the aid of the richer orders. Therefore the monument, even if it be raised, will not be a working men's memorial. Nor are "working men," in the sense of the foolish word—foolish, because professional persons and tradesmen are working men—to have the case as hard as the mechanic—the promoters of the movement. The chairman at the meeting last reported was a political lecturer; one of the speakers was a tragedian of eminence, another was a literary man, and a third was a distinguished artist. The matter which was the chief subject for congratulation was the fact that Mr. Gladstone had become a subscriber, and the next was a letter from one of our actresses of the highest class, who also inclosed her donation. What have the London mechanics to do with a movement in this pretentious?

To the scheme itself there can be no objection whatever, beyond the fact that nothing has occurred during two centuries to show that Milton was wrong in declaring that Shakspeare needed no monument. We have in London three statues of the poet—two, four, if we count the one at the very portico of Drury-lane Theatre; and there is no reason why a fifth should not be set up on Primrose-hill. But let the effort be made in a frank and truthful manner. We have no idea of accusing the promoters of any desire for self-glorification. There was a great deal of this kind of thing attaching to the original London scheme, and the public detected it at once and laughed at the plan. But we believe that those who are now engaged in trying to get up the working men's memorial are honest in their intention; that they have a great reverence for Shakspeare; and that they think a memorial of the tercentenary ought to be set up. Why sail under false colours? If they have deceived themselves into the notion that Shakspeare worship is as prevalent among the working classes that they will gladly unite in raising his statue, why not try the experiment fairly. We dare say they will obtain a great many pennies from the class which earns high wages and is never niggardly when it has money to spend. A penny is but half the price of the glass of ale which members of that class are ever ready to bestow on one another on the slightest provocation and from the smallest service. Two strangers accidentally meet on London Bridge and look at the boats. One remarks to the other that there is a deal of traffic going on. The other responds to the profound observation, "Ay, that there is." Then they go and refresh themselves together: the little drama is reported in a tap-room case where witnesses come before a police court. The other night a station clerk, with a courtesy so remarkable that it ought to be noted, told a man who was buying a ticket to make haste, as there were no later trains. The traveller expressed his regret that he must hurry, or he would have rewarded the strange civility of the clerk with liquid. We repeat that nobody can be more open-handed than the mechanic when he has money. We do not believe that he takes any violent interest in Shakspeare; but he will give his penny if he is asked for it. Why do not the promoters of the Shakspeare Memorial go to the pub in whose name they propose to set up a statue? If it is to be raised in the way now suggested, it will be Mr. Gladstone's, and Miss Faucit's, and Mr. Cruikshank's statue, partly paid for by the pennies of mechanics; and it will not be a true thing, or the true exponent of a sentiment.

But, as we have said, we believe in the honest intentions and loyalty of the promoters of the memorial; and, as it is the most hopeful of all the schemes for doing honour to the poet, because it is last tainted with self-seeking, we should like it to succeed, if the sham part of the business were cleared away. Call it the London Memorial, if you will, or the Primrose-hill Memorial, or by some title that shall not involve untruth. If it be desired to make the class subscription distinct from the rest—an unwise course, and, moreover, one which will give no true results—separate the penny list from that of the silver and gold. But do not call the thing a working men's affair, and then solicit Chancellors of the Exchequer to help to pay for it. This is the only objection we have to make to the new scheme. Of one thing we are certain — namely, that there will be no ridiculous and shameful revelation in connection with the funds, like that which the Stratford balance-sheet gives out. After being dinned to death with the statements that the "profession" (the actors) had come forward in the most enthusiastic manner to honour the great head of their craft, and after being disgusted with their jealousies and quarrels, we now read that the cost of hiring and feeding "the profession" for the few days of the festival was £2235 15s. 10d. That is the price at which the co-operation of the actors was obtained in doing honour to the head of the Drama. The memorial likely to last as long as anything connected with the tercentenary.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to Loch Bulig, and thence to Inchrory, returning by Tomahoish and Gairn Shiel. Mr. Morier arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to the Lynn of Quoich. Later in the day the Queen, attended by Lady Ely and Major Hodge, Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove to Birkhall.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to Chamounix. Princess having been previously met Birkhall from Balmoral, her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses mounted and rode up Glenquoich nearly to the pine forest of the Bracban, which is proximate to the foot of Ben Gaurd, where the Royal party partook of luncheon, and afterwards enjoyed a walk through the wild and picturesque district of Glenquoich, emerging via Mar Lodge into the Lynn of Dee, when a brief stay was made in order to view the unique beauty of the scenery surrounding the Falls. The journey was continued thence via Braemar. Horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, where a large number of persons had assembled, who warmly greeted the Queen by graciously responding to their salutations. After a few minutes the route was resumed, and Balmoral was reached at half-past six o'clock.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, walked in the grounds. Later in the day her Majesty drove in the vicinity of Balmoral.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Ai to Dochnacarn and visited Mrs. Dan Lock. Sir Charles Wood left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Stephen Renfrew officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Beatrice, drove in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha went deerstalking in the forest of Glenmore.

Lord Russell has arrived at the castle as Secretary of State in attendance upon the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have enjoyed perfect retirement since their arrival at Frederiksborg Castle. The Princess and the infant Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Regius of the Royal House, are both but little inconvenienced. The weather, according to the latest accounts, has been unfavourable, with continuous rain falling.

The birthday of the Queen of Denmark was celebrated privately at Frederiksborg on Wednesday week. The Princess of Wales remained resident in the castle and the members of the Corps Diplomatique had the honour of being received and of tendering their congratulations. In the evening there was a dinner party, at which about forty guests were present. The circle included the members of the Danish Royal family at present at the castle in honour of the Prince and Princess, Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, Mr. Gosling, and Mr. Scott of the British Embassy, the suite of the Prince and Princess, and the Commander and Captains of the British Royal squadron. After dinner the Prince proposed the health of the Queen of Denmark, and immediately afterwards the King of Denmark proposed the health of Queen Victoria. The company then separated, the remainder of the evening being passed in private.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the

members of the Danish Royal family, drove in open carriages to Elsinore and visited the Castle of Kronborg. After inspecting the castle and the fortifications their Royal Highnesses proceeded on board the Osborne, which conveyed them to Humblebek, where the Danish fleet was anchored at a point of the Sound wider than at Elsinore. The Prince and Princess were received with the usual salutes, and, after steaming round the squadron, their Royal Highnesses received the principal officers of the fleet on board the Osborne. The Royal party returned to Fredensborg at eight o'clock. The Prince and Princess were warmly greeted by the inhabitants of Elsinore, and the streets were decorated with flags.

On Sunday, at the request of the Princess, Divine service was performed at Fredensborg Castle by the Rev. Mr. Sandham, chaplain to the Royal Highness for the title of confirmation.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess left Fredensborg for Bernstorf, whither they arrived at six o'clock. A triumphal arch was erected, and national airs were played. An address was read by the clergyman of the parish. The King of Denmark returned thanks on behalf of the Prince and Princess. A large concourse of people were assembled, who heartily cheered the Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess are expected to visit Stockholm at the end of the month, at the invitation of the King of Sweden.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Her Majesty's ship Racoon, with Prince Alfred on board, arrived in the Firth of Forth from Norway early on Tuesday, and anchored in Burntisland Roads. The Prince went ashore at seven o'clock, and proceeded by the first train for the north en route for Balmoral. It is stated that his Royal Highness will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and study a year at the University in which the Prince Consort passed a portion of his youth.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde (Prince Humbert's sister), arrived at Southampton from Paris on Saturday last, in the Imperial yacht Jean Sasseleen's yacht. His Royal Highness was received upon his arrival by the Italian Minister and the principal members of the suite. The Prince passed the night in his yacht, and proceeded to London, viâ the Lavinia and South-Western Railway to the Nine Elms terminus, whence the Prince drove to the residence of the Italian Legation in Grosvenor-street. At two o'clock Viscount Palmerston paid a visit to his Royal Highness at the Legation. The Foreign Minister, the French Chargé-d'Affaires, and other members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the Consular General of Italy, called upon the Prince. Subsequently his Royal Highness visited the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, and afterwards drove through the parks. In the evening the Prince honoured Viscountess and Viscount Palmerston with his company at dinner at Cambridge House.

On Tuesday the Prince left London by the quarter-past nine o'clock train on the Great Northern Railway, for Doncaster.

One of the vacant Garters has been conferred on the Marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Lovat will have the vacant ribbon of the Thistle. Lord Harewood will be the new Knight of the Bath.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess of Paris have arrived at Inveligreich, in North Germany, on a visit to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland and Lord Albert Leveson arrived at Stafford House, on Tuesday, from their seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Dalkeith has arrived in Scotland from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Cambridge House for Brambledene, Hants.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A new church, dedicated to All the Saints, is to be erected in the Pimlerico and Alma roads, for the use of the inhabitants of Clifton, and the works will be proceeded with without delay.

A handsome silver inkstand and an elegant writing-case have been given to the Rev. J. C. Flach, Chaplain at Frankfort, by the young persons prepared by him for the confirmation recently held in that city.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Silas, was laid by Dr. M'Neile at Liverpool on Tuesday. The church is situated in Toxteth Park. The money for the erection has been provided by the Doctor's congregation at St. Paul's, Prescot Park.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday week at Gosport, by Mr. Preston, M.P. The church will be built in the Early Norman style, and will accommodate about 600 persons. It will be consecrated Easter.

Among the gifts presented on the occasion were two specimens of the raw material of the district, a piece of coal and of ironstone.

The appeal made to the public at the recent meetings held at Leicester, Warwick, and Northampton, in the interest of Nonconformity, has resulted in a liberal sum being raised towards the completion of the restoration of this cathedral. The amount promised or required, in addition to the £30,000 already spent, is £22,000, and one half of that amount has been subscribed. The estimate of Mr. Gilbert Scott, of Bristol, for the restoration of the tower, has been accepted, and the work will be proceeded with forthwith.

There was a good deal of excitement at Claybrook, in Leicestershire, on Sunday. Bishop Colenso had been announced to preach there, but the Bishop of Peterborough, however, intervened, and inhibited the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Vicar, and the Rev. Mr. Wright, the Curate, from permitting the Lord's Bishop of Natal to officiate. The inhibition was obeyed, but the Rev. Lewis Wood took the opportunity of reading from the pulpit Dr. Colenso's sermon, and in the evening the Lord Bishop himself delivered an address to a large number of people on the village green.

The Bishop of Lincoln proposes to hold his general visitation and some confirmations at the following places:—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, Tuesday, Oct. 4, Lincoln; Oct. 5, East Retford; Oct. 6, Newark; Oct. 7, Boston; Oct. 8, Gainsborough; Oct. 10, Louth; Oct. 11, Horncastle; Oct. 12, Boston; Oct. 14, Boston; Oct. 18, Spalding; Oct. 17, Grantham; Oct. 18, Stamford; Oct. 19, Stamford; Oct. 22, Brigg; Oct. 24, Horncastle; Oct. 25, Louth; Oct. 27, Louth; and Saturday, Oct. 29, Market Rasen—all at eleven. Immediately after the charge, a conference of the clergy will be held, at which the state of some of the following subjects will be considered, not, however, to the exclusion of others which the clergy of the call may bring forward at the time:—1, Diocesan synods; 2, scarcity of candidates for orders and supply of clergy; 3, best method of making provision for curates' stipends.

The following are the arrangements for the primary visitation of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol:—Tuesday, Sept. 20, cathedral church of Gloucester; Thursday, Sept. 29, cathedral church of Bristol; Wednesday, Friday, Sept. 30, parish church of Stroud; Thursday, Oct. 1, parish church of Stroud; Gloucester and Retford, Tuesday, Oct. 4, parish church of Cirencester; Wednesday, Oct. 5, parish church of Bowdon; Thursday, Oct. 6, parish church of Slow-on-the-Wold; Tuesday, Oct. 7, parish church of Campden; Wednesday, Oct. 12, parish church of Dursley; Malmesbury (South), Tuesday, Oct. 18, parish church of Malmesbury; Malmesbury (North), Wednesday, Oct. 19, parish church of Malmesbury; Cricklade, Thursday, Oct. 20, parish church of Swindon; Hawkesbury, Friday, Oct. 21, parish church of Hawkesbury; and each day at eleven o'clock.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Church congress at Bristol have been completed. On the first day there will be Divine service in Bristol Cathedral, with a sermon by the Dean of Ely. In the afternoon papers will be read on the Increase of the Episcopate, Home Missions and Lay Agency, Synods of the Church, Rural Deans and Diocesan Chapters, Foreign Missions and Supply of Missionary Candidates. On the second day papers will be read on Parochial Subdivision, Organization, and Action; Collegiate Churches in Great Towns, Church Architecture and Decoration, Mutual Relations of the Church in England and Ireland, Free and Open Churches; Augmentation of Small Livings, and Queen Anne's Bounty; Social Hindrances to the Spread of Christianity, Theological Difficulties, Incompetent Boards, Ignorance, Injurious Publications. On the third day papers will be read on the Education of the Clergy, Systematic Cultivation of English Composition, Public Reading and Speaking; Associations for Aiding Poor, Enfeebled, and Disabled Clergymen, and the Widows and Children of the Clergy; Church Finance, Middle-class Education, Adult Education and Night Schools, the Revised Code and Church Training Colleges, Church in the Workhouse, Church Music.

The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin have issued an address, on behalf of themselves and the vice-presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, addressed, "To our beloved brethren in Christ, the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland," on the Church work in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. Their Graces, in addressing the clergy, give utterance to the following words:—"The Bishops of Calcutta, Colombo, Grahamstown, Orange River Settlement, Honolulu, Labuan, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Bishop of Natal, and many others of the missionary bishops, are also members of the Archbishops' Council. The Archbishop says:—'We earnestly and affectionately entreat you to make use next year of the first offer for a large and more general appeal.' Bishop Gray, Speaking in the name of the vice-presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, gives specially for this purpose the following reasons:—'That we do not limit our sympathies to it. We are convinced that in no other way can the work of the Church in the colonies be put on a permanent and secure existence, raising its own contributions for the work; and we therefore beseech you that this year the Sunday appointed for the purpose receive a collection for Church of England missions; and we pray our brethren of the laity to help them, not only by their contributions, but by their co-operation, but by becoming regular subscribers, if they are not such at present, or, if living away, by becoming new sons of Christian ministry and so to add to the funds of the societies they support, and by forming themselves into associations for the more complete effecting of this great work."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examination for the Cavendish Trustees' testimonial prize for Euclidean will commence in the Arts School, Cambridge, on Thursday, October 6.

Mr. James Spence has been elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Syme, resigned.

The Rev. W. H. Walker, M.A., late Senior Curate of Sedgefield, is to be Principal of the Durham Diocesan Training College.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Berkeley*: The Rev. T. E. Affleck, Rector of Bishop's Hatch, Somerset, to be Rural Surveyor. Rev. J. Mackenzie to Calstorwath; Yen. A. Stewart, Archdeacon of Ross, to Strathpeffer; Rev. J. Wilson, late of Bridge-street, Glasgow, to Kilmuir, Wester. *Vicarages*: Rev. J. Bateman, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, to Margate; Rev. J. Bell, to Lea, Hereford; Rev. C. L. Bevan, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, to Christ Church, Preston, Lancashire; Rev. H. R. Lloyd to St. Mark's, Swansea; Rev. J. Lloyd, to Llanfair; Rev. J. Rawlinson, Rural Dean, to Ecclesfield, Yorkshire; Rev. H. C. Rowsell, to Cheriton, Kent; Rev. T. H. Cooth to North and South Reston; Rev. H. C. Cosson to Stretham-cum-Wentworth; Rev. J. Stephens to Bow Brickhill; Rev. Edward Stephens to Rev. F. Freeman to Penrith, Cumberland; Rev. A. Hughes to Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Thompson to Tilehurst, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Wilson to All Saints', Cinderford; Rev. T. F. Jennings to Weston-super-Mare; Rev. T. R. Stevens to Ashchurch; Rev. J. Paley to Bishop's Cleeve; Rev. Neville Bew, T. Robinson to Langar with Barnston; Rev. C. W. Rose to Hunmanby; Rev. Joseph Dodgson to Bolton Percy; Rev. J. Bell to Cawthorne; Rev. D. Sutton to Chorley; Rev. G. J. Watts to Patcham, Brighton; Rev. W. T. Whitehead to Rev. A. Whitehead; Rev. H. Wright to Ingleton; Rev. J. Yolland to Holy Trinity, Halstead. The Rev. C. B. Gordon to be Precentor at Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent-street.—*Guardian*.

The Pope has sent the Emperor Napoleon a lance taken from the tomb of Charlemagne.

The International Association for the Advancement of Social Science is to hold its annual meeting at Aberdeen from the 21st to the 28th inst.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a bed of amber has been discovered in Livonia, on the banks of the River Spikupse, about half a mile from the Baltic.

An assembly of more than a thousand of the principal inhabitants of Bremen has been held to propose the admission of that free town into the Zollverein.

For the future no ship belonging to either the Federal or the Confederate States will be allowed to coal in any port of Spain, except for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The corporation of Georgia has received a communication from the Foreign Office intimating that the cause of the seizure of that vessel must go before the American prize-court, and that the owner must be prepared to establish his claim in that court.

The betrothal of the youngest daughter of the King of Saxony, Princess Sophie, to the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, is officially announced. The marriage, it is stated, will take place at Dresden towards the end of October.

The King of Cambodia has just decided on sending to France for their education a number of young men belonging to the first families of the country. The first batch of these youths will be sent off in a steamship for the navy, and it is to follow the studies at the French Naval School.

The steamer Great Eastern, Captain A. Ashby, which arrived at Falmouth, from London, by the South-Eastern Railway, on Thursday week, starting 11½ hours after the Great Eastern, has been commissioned by Senhor D. José Da Silva Mendes Leal, Portuguese Minister, to convey the ballot-box to Bonjugue, from which port it is to be transported to the Cape Verde Islands, for the Portuguese Indian mail. The charge for freight from London to Bonjugue is nearly £400.

An expedition has been organised by the colonial Government of Victoria, and has already started, for the purpose of exploring the northern and central parts of the island. These parts have never been surveyed, and are supposed to be rich in minerals. The whole remainder of the island, they are to look out for open ground for settlements, and for indications of the existence of coal. The expedition is under the leadership of Dr. Robert Brown, of Edinburgh, who has made himself favourably known in Victoria by a journey which he performed recently on foot from Port Phillip Heads in a gun-boat to the mouth of the Gwydhun river, from which place he returned to Melbourne overland.

At the last meeting of the Entomological Society the letters and papers addressed to Mr. Stevenson, executor of Mr. Curtis, have been brought before the notice of the members by Mr. Tegetmeier. *These* letters afford a curious illustration of the difficulties encountered by those who, destitute of either scientific or practical value. Several of the most erroneous statements have been made over and over again, and have misled even the students of derelore lengthier. The object with which these letters were brought before the notice of the members of the Entomological Society was that entomologists and agriculturists that they represent the state of practical to enable them to form a correct estimate of the value of Mr. Curtis's labours.

The Russian fleet has just been strengthened by the addition of a magnificent armour-plated frigate, the Minin, launched at Archangel in the Cronstadt docks on the 24th ult. The Scrastopol is stated to be one of the largest and most powerful vessels of her class afloat, and will shortly be nearly equals the Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and far exceeds them in the weight of her armour-plating. The Minin's plates are measures 600 ft. in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 ft. 3 in. When ready for sea, she will draw 26 ft. 6 in. of water. Her armour-plates will be 4½ in. thick, fastened to a double coating of teak backed by iron. The armament will consist of 36 guns, all of the most recent pattern, and she will be armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following notice:—"The Port of Dublin Corporation has given notice that the fixed light now exhibited from the harbour of the light tower on Howth Point, the east point of entrance of Cork Harbour, will, on and after the evening of the 1st of October, 1864, be changed to a revolving red light, showing its glass brilliantly once in every minute. Also, that on and after the evening of the 1st of October, 1864, a fixed white light will be shown from the base of the same light tower on Roche Point, to mark the position of Daunt's Rock. The light will be visible between the bearings of N.E. by E. and N.E. ¼ N., or between Robert's Head and a distance of half a mile to the eastward of Daunt's Rock. Mariners are therefore cautioned, when approaching Cork Harbour at night, to keep eastward of the limits of the fixed white light until they have passed the rock. Also, that the fog bell lately erected at Roche Point will in future be sounded eight times in a minute during thick or foggy weather."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Not to battle entirely the desires of those who, like Mr. Croaker in Goldsmith's capital comedy, depend mainly upon what news they get for their excitement of the day, as other matters wane in interest, the exciting chase and capture of a murderer has come into prominence. It is true that we have had other horrors supplied us by the papers; and the wealthy prophesies—one of whom, by-the-way, is a notable disciple of the renowned "Zadkiel"—have, greatly to their own astonishment, found themselves in a corner of the *Times*, figuring prominently away before an admiring but incredulous audience. We have only to become just a shade more dull, and, for lack of news, we shall be compelled to let Mr. Croaker's pleasant way of amusing himself:—"What if I bring you my last letter to the *Gazetteer* on the increase and progress of earthquakes? It will amuse us, I promise you. I there prove how the late earthquake is coming round to pay us a visit from London to Lisbon, from Lisbon to the Canary Isles, from the Canary Islands to Palmyra, from Palmyra to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Paris, and so on again, and so on!" There is nothing now under the sun, here, Croaker, you see, ninety-six years ago, that is not the property of earthquakes; and here are we frightening ourselves with the saddest forebodings of perpetual ruin and misery, more especially when we have no Parliamentary orator whose speech we may criticise or whose absence we may laugh at.

Talking about oratory, what a display was that in New York the other day on the extradition case of Herr Franz Müller! How admirably logical was Mr. Chauncey Shafter, when we are told, once drew and discharged a pistol at the presiding Judge, just to bring him to a speedy and pleasant decision on the side of the state counsel! What a grand deal of "reasoning" the American populace will hear! Because, forsooth, an American counsel chooses to assert that England and the United States are in a "state of nature," a state of war" a man, in whose possession the last and watch of a murdered man were found, and to whom the watch-chain was traced, and whose own coat was stained with blood, is not to be given up to stand a fair trial! Even the Commissioner hesitated, and "wished" he could only find a precedent to support his unbiassed decision, and alas! felt "constrained" to give the man up!

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark, surely a very natural one, and one which, of course, could not be the occasion of these political gentlemen who see a meaning in everything, and who, in consequence, rarely have been favourable after the young couple, and the result is, that we have a very interesting second act of the Schleswig-Holstein drama now enjoying the blessings of peace after a humiliating defeat at the hands unprovoked attack. One of the best French papers, adverting to the humiliation of Denmark, says that the nation could not be in a more black in history. Poland butchered and Denmark crushed, without a single power having drawn a sword in favour of the principle of power and liberty in Europe." But in the midst of this mourning the King of Denmark, having wedded his eldest daughter to one of the Royal Princes of Europe, from which alliance a child has sprung, is now offered the next best alliance in Europe, in uniting her sister, Princess Dagmar, to the heir to the throne of Russia. At the same time we learn that the young King of Greece is betrothed to Princess Alexandra, daughter of England and Denmark will become united, and Denmark serve as a bond between them. The French see in the match a determination to prevent the Scandinavian Union which was talked of at Stockholm, and which was popular enough at Copenhagen; and other Continental politicians find nothing better than to attribute the part of Russia in the affair "to prevent the guardian of the Baltic Sea from throwing herself into the arms of England." But the Emperor Napoleon's Secretary has not his finger in the pie; he has made such a muddle of the foreign affairs and has so degraded England by his forcibly-feeble policy, that it will be wise for us to abstain from fishing in troubled waters.

There was, some time ago, a pretty little paragraph in the American papers, which our own journals extracted as a specimen of ghastly ingenuity. It was simply a statement how many trees in the United States, piled to the height of twenty-five feet, and being thirty-five feet thick, could be made out of the timber in the "virgin forests" of the Federal civil war, appropriating, by-the-way, a name which Lor l Clarendon has applied to the United States ages ago in his own way. The next step in mathetical exercise was to assert that "seventy-five thousand tons of human blood had been spilled on Dixie's soil," a fact of which another American paper disposed of by saying supposing that a man of war had to have "spilled" more or less of that fluid, they would have averaged the loss of about seventy gallons a piece! Considering the fate of the "Arithmetical Copperhead" who made the fallacious calculation above, we should fear such tremendous figures as these, and those who are about to emigrate to the State of Texas in the North, as they will be and are, "On the National Debt of Great Britain," says the *New York World*, "it is yearly interest charge is 1 for 262 dollars of property; but for America, whose property is very much less, it is 1 for 20 dollars of property. Our debt is not one half times larger than the debt of Great Britain; and when they come to examine the difference of the currency, with gold at 2.60, our debt, says the calculator, will be more than four times larger than the debt of Great Britain!" Now, this is a pretty state of matters to have arrived at in three short years! Every one may quote figures, and say that, if this makes the foolish stare, it cannot but make the judicious grieve. Such calculations are all very well, provided that only one moiety to pay the taxes, for the property of the South is included in the above calculation, means the almost total exclusion of English goods and manufactures for years to come, and the worst of it is that the expenses are still running on, and, so far as we see, there is no end to the war, which has to stop them.

The great question of drinking the health of the Pope before that of the Queen has been of late debated very freely in our papers; and Lord Ashtown, who is a Roman Catholic, tells us that "the subject of the Pope" is as much superior to the "sphere of the Queen" as the attributes of creation are to those of the Creator. "Why, we are told no king but Cæsar" seems to be the cry of the Ultramontanists; and every letter that any one of them writes only exhibits more strongly to us the fact, urged by Lord Ashtown, that no man can be a true and loyal Catholic beehren a divided allegiance, an *impossible to imagine*. A notable Belgian Catholic writer says these Ultramontanes "make on the bones of a dolmens when he asserts that, if they drink the Pope's health "spiritually," it is a "monstrous nonsense, and equivalent to, if as a temporal prince it is treasonable; and that the Pope, good man, does not care about it. Nor the Queen either! Why not omit the two Potentates altogether? Is it quite right to drink to either there is a question of precedent? We like these little epistles *observance* and *observance*. Lord Ashtown is hard upon the bones of Ultramontane brethren. In the mean time certain brigands have frightened to death English ladies outside the very gates of Rome and Florence, and in Preston Goel we have such a terrible superfluity of Roman Catholic prisoners that, as an instrument of reformation thereat, they have been obliged to be released in many instances as incurable. No doubt, these extraordinary means will answer the end in view!

A new play of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble will be produced on Monday at the Haymarket Theatre, which will be nothing less than a version of Dumas's piece, "Mille. de Belle Isle." The great Alexandre, having dramatised Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" and "The Moloniad" for the stage, is reaping awhile from his labours: the serio-comic account which he gave to the Emperor in his recent letter to him is worth reading.

The *Times'* Bee Master, Dr. Cumming, will, we hear, be subjected to a heavy action for damages upon the appearance of his new book, by a gentleman of considerable scientific acquirements. "By Jingo," cried Dennis the critic to his friends in the pit, as he was sitting at a play, "they won't act my tragedy, but they have stolen my thunder!" The talented gentleman had invented a theatrical thunder, just as Mr. Beecheroft has a patent flame for his fire in the "Streets of London," and he recognised its tone. It is sad for a man of science, whose patient investigation is but half concluded, to find some mistaken gentleman jump in before him and bolt away with his ideas.

Messrs. Moxon have found the demand for Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" so great that another printer one stationer can keep up with it. We hear that it is already printed abroad.

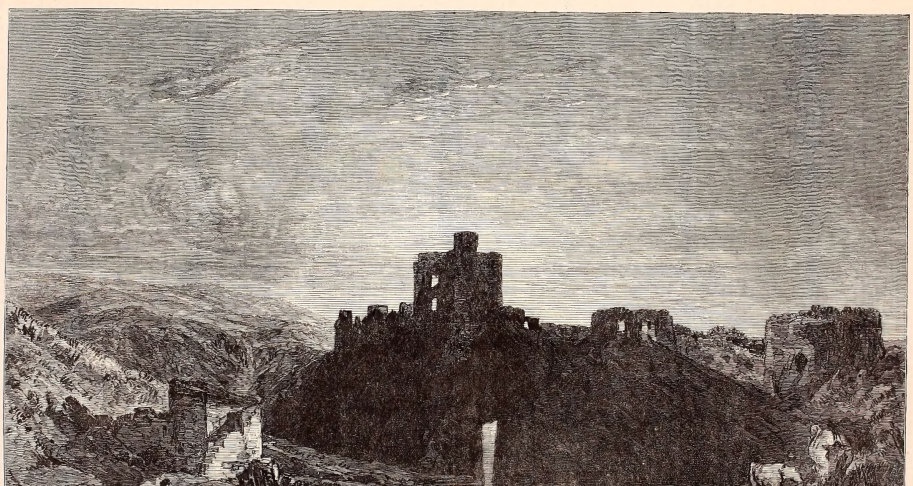
PHOTOGRAPHS OF TURNER'S "LIBER STUDIORUM."

THE true scope and proper function of photography have in nothing been more clearly displayed than in the various photographic reproductions of the works of Turner. It is a well-known fact that, from the very various degrees of actinic power in light of diverse colours, a photograph from any work of art or natural object in which variety of colour is a prominent characteristic must be full of relative untruthfulness and can scarcely be other than inharmonious. Hence, photographs from the oil pictures and water-colour drawings of Turner—in which not only diversity of local colour, but also the most subtle play and interchange of hues are most essential qualities—are to the last degree disappointing. It is not merely that we miss the charm of the exquisite colouring, but the composition—at least that important part of it depending on chiaroscuro—is altogether falsified. On the other hand, photographs from rare proof engravings after, or monochrome drawings by, Turner, in which (as through the medium of photography) colour does not interfere with the scale of gradation, are entirely satisfactory, and are, in reality, scarcely less valuable to the artist or amateur than the originals. For this reason photographs from Turner's "Liber Studiorum"—a collection which has only appeared in the form of sepia drawings or engravings thereof—possess, so to speak, a genuine documentary value to which no photographs from his oil paintings or drawings in colour can, with the least show of reason, lay claim.

From this famous work two sets of photographs have been published, the one from the original drawings, the other from the engravings executed from these drawings. It might at first seem probable that the advantage between the two reproductions would be wholly on the side of the former—i.e., the photographs from the original drawings. But this is not exactly the case. It should be remembered that Turner did not consider that his task was completed when he placed his drawings in the hands of the engravers. On the contrary, he bestowed unremitted attention on the engraver's progress, frequently altering, correcting, and making additions with his own hands. Consequently, there are some interesting afterthoughts and striking effects in the prints not to be found in the drawings. Moreover, as the plates wore, the painter made successive alterations; sometimes, when the plate was in a very bad state, actually reversing the entire effect. On the whole, however, the photographs from the original drawings, taken by Mr. Thurston Thompson (whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence), and published by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, are by far the more estimable. In the first place, they are more important and generally more successful examples of photographic manipulation. But, over and above this, they have the very weighty recommendation of presenting facsimiles of the master's handiwork, not merely in part and through another medium, but wholly and directly.

The original drawings which form the "Liber Studiorum" are (including the frontispiece) seventy-one in number. The subscription-price for the series was £17 18s., but a good and complete copy now sells for 200 guineas. Mr. Stokes formed a "Liber Studiorum" collection, consisting of etchings, proofs, and many duplicates of each separate plate in every known state—a collection which was offered to the authorities of the South Kensington Museum for £2500, and afterwards brought, when sold in detail, £3000. As the means of placing a perfectly accurate reproduction, not merely of these now rare and costly plates, but of the still more precious original drawings after which they were executed, within the reach of persons of ordinary means, photography presents advantages which require no comment.

The great undertaking of publishing photographs from the drawings of the "Liber Studiorum" was commenced some three years ago. Fortunately for the lover of art and the student of Turner, the South Kensington Museum possesses fifty-one of the original drawings for the work, and photographs of these have for some time been before the public. We have selected from the two volumes composing this series two characteristic examples for engraving. To assert that our Engravings have the same kind of excellence as copies produced by the camera, would clearly amount to a self-contradiction. Yet it is quite possible for any work of artistic imitation to have its own peculiar merit, inasmuch as it may—within, of course, the limits of its means—evince a feeling for, and appreciation of, the qualities it seeks to translate. We submit to the reader that our artist has at all events indicated some of the leading characteristics of Turner's art and even his handiwork. In "The Stackyard" we see the painter's power of imparting interest to the humblest incidents and homeliest occupations of rustic life by judicious choice of the point of view, skilful composition and distribution of light and shade, and suggestive handling—the last noticeable especially in the masses of foliage. In the "Norham Castle" we are reminded of Turner's marvellous versatility. Although the cows drinking at evening, the boat, the, skiff, and hut, are as familiar and commonplace as any of the elements of the first-named drawing, yet every one must feel that this is as different in its dominant sentiment of solemn serenity and impressive repose as it is in its leading subject of a venerable, brave, and sturdy stronghold, preserving its dignity and grandeur, and even gaining in awfulness, in ruin and decay. This drawing illustrates, also, one of Turner's most favourite expedients for securing powerful effect, with a real perspective, in which he has never been approached. We allude to the placing of a tree or building immediately before or near to the source of light. A painter thus secures not only the power of accenting the mass and contour of the object so relieved in the most powerful way, but he obtains the utmost limit of effect by the opposition of his highest light and profoundest dark, and, by this mode of giving, so to speak, the extremities of his gamut, he enables the eye to be sensible of and measure the tenderest tones and semitones in other parts of the picture. We trust the reader will appreciate, by looking at our Engraving, the variety afforded by this artistic principle to the gradations throughout, and the luminous and aerial quality imparted to the sky. Of the appropriateness of relieving against the setting sun that frowning ruin and that watch-turret, which has seen the same sun sink beneath is for centuries, it would be idle to speak. To analyse the whole cycle—for we may so term it—of landscape-art comprised in the "Liber Studiorum" would be obviously impossible within the space at our command. In a former article we endeavoured to describe the general characteristics of the work and to recall the circumstances of its production. A few facts in connection with the latter are all that we can now venture to recapitulate. There can be no doubt, then, that the "Liber Studiorum" originated in that rivalry with Claude which during the earlier part of his career, actuated Turner, and that confessedly, in many instances. The causes which led to the compilation of Claude's "Liber Veritatis" were, however, widely different; and any comparison between the work of the ancient and modern master must be unfair to the former. Claude's drawings for his "Liber" were executed not for the public eye or the engravers, but as memoranda to identify the pictures he had produced. His early success brought him many fraudulent imitators as well as more honourable followers; and to guard his reputation he made drawings of every picture he produced in order to authenticate them; and these drawings, bound together, were hence called "Libri di Verita." There are said to have been six of these "Books of Truth," but only one is now in existence, and that is at Chatsworth. The drawings were admirably engraved in mezzotint by Earlom; and the exhibition of many of them at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857 must have contributed to vindicate the master against some of the unjust depreciation of Mr. Ruskin. The diffusion of Earlom's and other engravings after Claude, added to the undue partiality of the aristocracy for "classical landscape," in all probability led to Turner's competing against Claude in designs for the engraver—a kind of work in which the English painter had previously met with more encouragement than for his oil pictures. Turner was engaged upon the "Liber Studiorum" at intervals from 1807 to 1816. To give some idea of the comprehensiveness of the scheme, the subjects were divided into six heads—viz., historical, pastoral, elegant pastoral, mountain, marine, and architectural. Several engravers were at various times engaged upon the task. The number of plates were to extend to one hundred; but, as we have said, it only reached seventy-one. The work is said not to have paid, and Turner discontinued it as soon as he began the "England and Wales" series.



"NORHAM CASTLE," FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHED EDITION OF THE "LIBER STUDIORUM," BY J. W. M. TURNER.

THE MILITARY SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

Our Illustration on page 289 represents the official military inspection at Toronto of the pupils of one of the schools lately established by the Canadian Government in connection with the militia of that province. The militia force of Canada is divided into three classes—the volunteer, the service, and reserve militia. The volunteers are organised in companies and battalions, according to circumstances, provided with arms and uniforms, and frequently drilled by means of an efficient staff of instructors from the regular army in the pay of the province. This force is organised and governed under a special act of the Legislature. The service and reserve or sedentary militia are regulated by a separate bill and classified as follows:—The service militia consists, 1st, of all unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; 2ndly, of all married men and widowers with children between the ages mentioned. The reserve men are those of forty-five and upwards, but under sixty years of age. The service men of the province thus represent the main element of the force of the country practically available for purposes of defence. The reserve or sedentary force is organised into battalions and companies, under the necessary officers, and consists of all those men of the class specified resident within certain prescribed limits. These and the corps of service men form the county battalions of the regiment. The service militia is balloted and organised under the provisions of the statute, and, as occasion may require, is liable, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to be mustered into active service in the field.

No regular service of these men is required in time of peace. There existed, however, an urgent necessity for properly-qualified officers to command them in the event of their being called out. With this view schools of instruction were established, one in Upper and one in Lower Canada. These schools have been in operation since the 1st of March last; and their working has been so satisfactory that there seems to be a general desire to establish more such schools in both sections of the province. For this useful institution the province is indebted to Lord Monck, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

The military school of Upper Canada is conducted at Toronto, in the offices and grounds belonging to what was formerly the Government House. The staff consists of the Captain Commandant, who is Lieutenant-Colonel Peacock, commanding the 1st battalion of the 16th Regiment, stationed at Toronto; with Captain Carter, 16th Regiment, as Adjutant, one sergeant-major, and eight drill instructors. The latter are also from the regiment mentioned. Pupils are admitted by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, upon a favourable report from the proper staff officer of militia for the regimental division of the applicant. After they have undergone a course of instruction and passed certain examinations, they may obtain certificates of proficiency, which are designated as of the second and of the first class, and which testify respectively to the fitness of the pupil to take command of a company or of a battalion. A second-class certificate must be obtained before a pupil will be allowed to continue and to try for a first-class; and no pupil is allowed to remain at the school for a longer period than three months. Fifty dollars gratuity, besides the uniform and books, is given to the pupil obtaining each certificate of either class, which is intended to cover the expenses of living while at the school; and his travelling expenses are also paid. The instruction in drill is conducted strictly on the principles laid down in the field-exercise book for the regular army, which are explained and illustrated by lectures. The pupils, after a certain time, are attached to companies of the 16th Regiment; they attend the company officers and those on regimental duty during the performance of their various duties, and so have ample opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with them. Military habits and discipline are enforced, the pupils, for the time, being under military law. Since the opening of the school on the 1st of March last, the number of pupils who have entered is 234, of whom 116 have obtained second-class certificates, while eighteen have obtained first-class certificates. Independently of the universal desire shown by the Canadian youth to become qualified for military duty, the country is much indebted for the popularity and usefulness of the school to the admirable system and discipline established by the able officer under whose command it has been placed, as well as to the zeal and ability shown in imparting instruction by the Adjutant, Captain Carter.

In Lower Canada the school is established at Quebec, in connection with the 17th Regiment, which has also been most successful, and admission to it is equally sought by the youth in that section of the province. The numbers who have entered is 186 up to August 1, of whom eighty-eight have obtained second-class certificates, while fifty-seven have obtained first-class certificates.



"A STACKYARD," FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHED EDITION OF THE "LIBER STUDIORUM," BY J. W. M. TURNER.

ENLISTMENT OF IRISH AND GERMAN EMIGRANTS ON THE BATTERY, AT NEW YORK.

Our Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. C. D. Shanly, of New York) gives a fair idea of the scene which may be witnessed any day in that city, where the most strenuous efforts are now made to draw foreigners to the recruiting-offices. Castle Garden—once a popular place of amusement, and famous because within its walls Jenny Lind first sang before an American audience—has for several years past been used as a harbour of refuge for newly-arrived emigrants from all parts of Europe. Close by it, on the piece of ground known as the Battery, a large recruiting-station has just been established. Immense placards, in English and German, calling for men to serve in the army and navy of the United States, are displayed on the walls of the buildings, and the tempting sum of 600 dollars is offered to the wavering emigrants to induce them to enlist. But this sum of 600 dols. is in paper, not in gold; so that, with the existing depreciation of the United States currency, it is worth but little more than one third of that amount. It may be owing to this that the recruiting officers on the Battery do not appear to be doing a very brisk business among the emigrants. On the occasion of our Artist's last visit to the place there were a good many Germans and Irish loitering around, but he did not remark any great display of military ardour among them. No drink stronger than lemonade is allowed to be dispensed at Castle Garden, and a tall Irishman was observed wincing under the application of that mild acid, with which a dyspeptic-looking soldier was trying to convert him into food for powder. Whisky-punch would have been more to the purpose. The German cream-breasted, buxom lasses, for the most part, in jaunty hats and feathers—look very sharp after their young men, interfering sadly between them and the insinuating sergeants. The fifes and drums on the roof of the principal recruiting-office are like reminiscences of Richardson's Booth. They have no attractions for the Germans, at least, who are accustomed to better music at home. In the foreground of the Engraving we observe a self-possessed boy, with but few clothes upon him. He is a type of the unaccountable young gentleman peculiar to all American crowds—hatless, shoeless, almost nude, but always provided with the contingent remainder of a cigar, and evidently quite aware that there is no legal barrier between him and the Presidential chair at the White House.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT COLOMBO, CEYLON.

We have engraved, from a photograph by Messrs. Slinn and Co., of Colombo, Ceylon, a view of the old Lighthouse, Battery, and Flagstaff, which mark the approach to that town from the sea. Colombo, situated upon a ridge of sand and rocks between the mouth of the river Kalany and a lake infested by swarms of mosquitoes and frogs, is not, according to Sir Emerson Tennent, the most salubrious place in the world; and the port is a mere roadstead, none but light native craft being able to come up to the wharves and the fort. He thinks it ought not to have been chosen for the seat of the Ceylon Government. The fortress was built by the Dutch, and its outer defences consist of four bastions, with counterscarps and ravelins on the land side, and seven batteries towards the sea. The English residents of Colombo for the most part dwell in their villas overlooking the bay; or in the cinnamon gardens, which are now left to grow wild; or under the cool shade of the cocoanut groves by the shore, in the beautiful suburb of Colpetty. There are many families of Dutch and Portuguese creoles in the town; but the bulk of the population consists of native Cinghalese, Tamils (or people from Southern India), Moors, and Malays, whose huts are built of whitewashed mud, and either roofed with red tiles or thatched with the leaves of the palm.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This great music-meeting was held last week, beginning on Tuesday, the 6th, and ending on Friday, the 9th, of September. In a financial point of view it has been one of the most successful, and, artistically speaking, one of the most interesting festivals on record.

To give an idea of the magnitude and importance of the Birmingham Triennial Festival a few figures will suffice. The first meeting was held in the year 1768, and they have been continued without interruption down to the present time. Their object originally was, and has always been, the support of the Birmingham General Hospital, the largest provincial institution of its class in the kingdom, which, since its foundation, has afforded charitable relief to above *half a million* afflicted persons. Of this vast establishment the Musical Festival has always been the principal support. The receipts of the music-meetings have exceeded *two hundred thousand pounds*, and of this sum above *eighty thousand* have been handed over to the support of the General Hospital. The remainder of the receipts have been exhausted in payments to the vocal and instrumental performers and other expenses. So that the Birmingham Festival has been pre-eminent as an agent in the encouragement of the art of music in this country as well as in the work of benevolence and charity. During the period of its existence there have been music-meetings of a similar kind at various other provincial towns; but, with the exception of the "Meetings of the Three Choirs" and the Norwich Triennial Festival, they have been discontinued for want of support, while the Birmingham Festival has been carried on with increasing and increasing success; a result certainly owing to the energy and judgment with which it has been managed,—and only in the number of new works by great composers which it has been the means of giving to the world, but in the unparalleled excellence and grandeur of its performances.

The following principal singers were engaged on this occasion:—Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Weiss (bass). Mr. Weiss's name appears in the list of principal vocalists for the first time. The solo instrumentalists were Mdme. Arabella Goddard (piano) and Mr. Sainton (violin). The organist was Mr. Stimpson. The chorus consisted of nearly four hundred voices—sopranos, contraltos, altos, tenors, and 88 basses—in all, 356. The instrumental band included fifty-four violins, eighteen violas, seventeen violoncellos, eighteen double-basses, with the usual complement of wind and percussion instruments. The whole of this splendid band, chorus, and organ was under the command of Mr. Costa. When they mustered on Monday morning for the general rehearsal one important individual was absent—Signor Mario—whose state of health at the time rendered his appearance in any music set down for him throughout the festival was ably sung by Mr. Cummings, a young singer of great promise, who, on this occasion, if it may be said, without any disparagement to him, that the place of Mario could not be filled by any substitute whatever. The whole of Monday, from ten in the morning till near midnight, was occupied with little respite, in one of the most laborious rehearsals we have ever witnessed.

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The most important novelty of the festival—Gounod's "Redemption"—was given on Wednesday morning. Its success was most complete. During the performance, there was, of course, no applause; but several of the finest airs and concerted pieces elicited a murmur as a signals given by Lord Lichfield, the noble president of the festival. At the conclusion, however, the audience, as by one impulse, broke out without restraint, and for several minutes the hall resounded with acclamations. The judgment thus uttered by the audience was fully ratified by the voice of the ablest critics, who have pronounced "Redemption" to be, not only superior to the composer's previous oratorio, "Ste. Cécile," but the greatest work of its class since "Elijah." In our own part, we do not know any oratorio of the present day that is worthy to be compared with it. Even Meyerbeer's "Africaine," produced (as our musical readers are aware) at the Norwich Festival in 1862. The text of Gounod's oratorio, from the pen of Mr. Bartholomew, is founded on the story of Naaman, the great Syrian warrior, whose miraculous *recovery* from a mortal disease and consequent conversion to the faith of Israel, as told in the Second Book of Kings, are known to every reader of the Bible. This, together with several episodic incidents illustrative of the divine power of the Prophet Elisha—particularly his replenishing the widow's cruise of oil and restoring to life the dead son of the Shunamite woman—form the substance of the work. It is throughout replete with the highest art of musicians, and has enabled Costa to display his powers both of description and invention. The music is full of grandeur and sublimity, as well as tenderness and pathos. It shows, moreover, a great artistic progress since the production of "Ste. Cécile," a progress which evinces a profundity of design and a mastery over the resources of counterpoint evidently resulting from deep and persevering study. We regard "Naaman" not only as a great work, but as an earnest of greater efforts yet to come. The performances of this noble oratorio were in all respects admirable. Naaman was represented by Sims Reeves, Elisha by Santley, Adah (the Jewish handmaiden, whose energy mainly contributes to the master's cure and conversion) by Adelina Patti, the widow by Mdme. Dolby, and the Shunamite woman by Mdme. Rudersdorff; and not only they, but the orchestra and chorus, showed by their zealous efforts the interest they felt in the success of the work.

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On Thursday morning the oratorio was "The Messiah," the whole of the band and chorus being given to Mr. Sims Reeves. In the first and second parts the soprano was assigned to Mdme. Sherrington, in the third to Mdme. Patti. The contraltos were Mdme. Lemmens and Mdme. Dolby and Miss Palmer, and the whole of the bass was allotted to Mr. Santley. The Reeves-Sherrington-Lemmens-Santley quartet in the well-known air with that profound feeling of religious awe with which it always inspires an English audience.

The concert on Thursday evening opened another novelty—Mr. Sullivan's cantata entitled "Kenilworth"—a work of considerable merit, and favourably received. The words, from the pen of Mr. Chorley, is a kind of "masque," descriptive of the pageants and entertainments given at Kenilworth to Queen Elizabeth by her favourite, Leicester, in 1575. The poetry is generally of a pleasing interest either dramatic or romantic, and without any expression of passion or feeling. Sir Sullivan's music is quaint and pretty; and this, we think, is all that can justly be said in its praise. The remainder of the evening's concert was light and pleasing.

The last morning performances, on Friday, consisted of Beethoven's beautiful and dramatic oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," and Spohr's "Consecration of Tones." Several airs and choruses from Handel's "Solomon." Beethoven's divine work was magnificently performed, the principal parts being sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Sudlow, and Mr. Weiss. The solo instrumentalists were Mdme. Arabella Goddard (piano) and Mr. Sainton (violin). The organist was Mr. Stimpson. The chorus consisted of ninety-four sopranos, eighty-two contralti, eighty-eight tenors, and 88 basses—in all, 356. The instrumental band included fifty-four violins, eighteen violas, seventeen violoncellos, eighteen double-basses, with the usual complement of wind and percussion instruments. The whole of this splendid band, chorus, and organ was under the command of Mr. Costa. When they mustered on Monday morning for the general rehearsal one important individual was absent—Signor Mario—whose state of health at the time rendered his appearance in any music set down for him throughout the festival was ably sung by Mr. Cummings, a young singer of great promise, who, on this occasion, if it may be said, without any disparagement to him, that the place of Mario could not be filled by any substitute whatever. The whole of Monday, from ten in the morning till near midnight, was occupied with little respite, in one of the most laborious rehearsals we have ever witnessed.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DONCASTER MEETING.

The Doncaster Corporation were wise in season when they paved their "Mecca and Foster Reform Bill" last May for the enlargement of their Central Stand, and set Mr. Anchay to work with all speed. The £1800 has been laid out. The "Eudoxa Reed Stand" received sixty or seventy more subscribers in consequence; if there had not been room for them, the Corporation they would have been left; and the new flight of steps a little beyond the winning-post supplied a great want most especially. In fact, with the exception of the complaints of trainers and jockeys, that their original ones has been curtailed, there was but one feeling about the alterations, which are all strictly in keeping with the grand outline of the original building. The Corporation may "be thankful," but still they can hardly "rest" while their meeting advances with such sure, steady strides. The fresh outlay of this year has produced a very large percentage, and, putting aside the new sources from which this is drawn, and comparing with the Corporation summary issued on the Saturday night with those of last year, which are the largest on record, we find that they amount to £1000 more than in 1863, a still more proud progress is to be found in the fact that this nugget is only £100 less than the receipts of the whole week at Stockwell's year, which first ushered in "the golden age" for Doncaster.

The proceedings fairly opened about three o'clock on Monday, with the arrival of a steamer from Hull with a pack of nearly four dozen horses and vans bearing the fortunes of Blair Athol, General Peel, Baragnah, and the Miner. The two first-named were the favourites of many of them, and therefore the attention of the crowd was specially concentrated on the "Peel" and "the pudge" chestnuts, as the two latter were promptly termed when stripped on the scales and saddled. There had always been a strong feeling after York that both the cracks had a slightly overtrained appearance, but as staying was concerned, and Miner was the horse on whom the holders relied very fondly to pull them through the Leger, neither Peel nor Blair had this distinguished schoolmaisters, looked and went well on the one next morning; but those who expected to see a brilliant bay round John Scott, with his favourite "Mr. Merry" on his back, for the Cleveland, were fated to disappointment. Lord Derby was not in the town at all, Lord Glasgow was engaged at Ayr, and Lord Exeter only appeared to watch the slow half-mile canter in which "The General" was indulged. The Baronet's colours were in the charge of Sutton, who rode Benefort to look on, and Ely had a smart break with his Principal. The long lack of anything like real rain had made the going very hard, and some anxiety was expressed as to the effect which it might not cause pretty quickly before morning, a horse of "The General's" great frame and power could shaken over such a Caithness pavement.

The sales on Tuesday were rather slow, and the highest yearling, Sir Atticus by Newminster, only fetched 300 gs. Captain Machell's lot, headed by the leviathan, My Partner, derived some little interest from the fact of Mr. Merry's having purchased the latter in some rather slow "fifty" biddings, she was knocked down to Mr. Jackson for 700 gs. Mr. Merry's next purchase was Mr. Crawley's "valuable mind" were present, and made one or two purchases. The yearlings, as a lot, were not very inviting, but we heard that one of the best-looking in the room, a bay colt, brother to Bothwell, sold privately, by Captain Skipworth, to Lord Uxbridge for a large sum, and rumour spoke highly of one or two more which changed hands after the sale of the pell, as Zambesi, 800 gs., did last year.

The Two-year-old Stakes should have £200 added to it in order to make it the great weight-for-age short-distance "cup" of the week, but neither Lord Clifden nor Borealis is it. Still it brought sixteen to the post, and Mr. Merry and Argonaut, the Duke and Mr. Adventurer, who has been laid up in ordinary for a long time won very cleverly, giving Mr. Merry's colt 5 lbs. and a beating. In his turn, gave Victorious, the favourite, two stone, and beat him a head, it was no small performance. The Glasgow Stakes was remarkable for "the bad fourth" which the St. Leger, the Two Thousand, and Derby go, as a yearling, played in it. His Lordship was pretty nearly in the position of Mr. Merry's colt at the Great Yorkshire Handicap, as the horse was outpaced from the first, and his Lord-Clifden effort to come through the field was not made. Magnum Bonum (very carefully ridden by Norman) was a hopeless failure. The 900-guinea Blouthus, and the 800-guinea Bedminster had no chance with the first three, Sir Stanley, Zambesi and the first favourite, Gardevisure, came right away from their eight opponents, and the Whitewall mare, Lady Audley, half sister to Queen Bertha, and with no great scale about her, was a bad third, but considerably before Bedminster. The winner looked far better than he has ever done before, and, getting 5 lbs. from Ely, he won his race from his mare opponent (who did not go so well as usual) by a neck cleverly. His Lordship's success did not end here, and it is said that Mr. Merry did not back him. John Osborne won the Fifty Sovs. Scramble for the Grand Stand "Across the Flat" course, Sir Tatton Sykes has intrusted the future paddock fortunes of Sledmere. This closed a good level day's sport, in which seventy-two horses ran, or nearly a third of the entries as long ago as last June. Prince Hunabet, the heir apparent to the throne of Italy, was present in the balcony of the Grand Stand during the whole of the day's racing, and his national flag was hoisted to keep the weather-beaten tricolor in countenance. The evening was small, crowded in a very moderate night. Blair Athol still led General Peel, while Miner was hardly so good a favourite, and the confidence in Baragnah slightly "hardened."

The sales on Wednesday, the first day of the meeting of the old Hampton Court style, the Prince of Wales, one of Mr. Newton's yearlings by Lambton from Queen Bertha, was purchased by Mr. Jackson, who went up to 1070 gs.; but, when the Earl's "end ten" had been presented, the auctioneer's services would have been dispensed with. Having once got his hand in, his Lordship bought Chipiea by Lambton, and half-brother to Zambesi, for 800 gs. These prices, aided by 420 gs. for Wild Dayrell by Newminster, the average for the Caxton yearlings to nearly 400 gs. Mr. Pedley's did not make great prices; but a colt by Stockwell from Cowslip, by Weatherbit from Gamester's dam, fetched 820 gs., and attracted a great deal of attention, which Prince of Wales did not. The stream of carriages and people to the course was indeed an falling off, despite the warnings over head, and it was still flowing steadily at half-past one o'clock, when the first race was run, and when the first chime of the saddling bell. With it Lord Glasgow's troubles began. His Sister to Achaan went to the post for the Two and Threes, but insisted on running the course the wrong way; so the rest started without her, and she had her will, and won the Maiden Plate, for which four others also ran. The ship's Young Melbourne colt, with Aldcroft on him, was a bad last of the four. It was pouring steadily when the ten numbers went up the St. Leger Handicap, and the betting seems to have been rather in the square acre. Still the tykes stood it very unflinchingly, and there was a tantalising suspension of interest at the gate of the usual passage from the rubbing-house was thrown open, and there stood Ivri Ely (Custance), Casabianca (A. Edwards), looking much thicker and better than he did at the Derby, with Aldcroft in the "all blue" on Knight of Snowdon behind them. Ely's head was as much in the air as ever, and he also looked rather more leggy, and seemed to lack the stamina for such a severe course. Miner (Osborne) was a Rataplan all over, but a common style of horse by the side of some of his more fashionable opponents; and few had eyes either for Black Rock (Fordham) or Brindle (F. Adams). The Whitewall three were headed by Baragnah (Ashmall); then General Peel followed, led by Peirce and with Wells in the saddle, and Claremont (Goater) whipped

in. The great northern stable certainly did its duty by its favourite race. Blair Athol was the last out, and, although Gaper's ground had been scratched during the morning, and Challoner was at liberty, Mr. L'Anson once more intrusted his chestnut to James Snowden, who rode him so determinedly for the Derby. Challoner was therefore a looker-on, and Sam Rogers did not come at all.

The old allegiance of the million, which had rather wavered since York, came back in all its strength when the Derby winner was once more seen face to face with General Peel, and the large ends and rather light saddle of the Eclipse were anything but in favour with the staying such a distance. Scarcely were the casters over when the weather broke, and the long-awaited rain began—what at twenty-five Knight of Snowdon, Ely, and Cambuscan joined, and The General remained at the post like a sheep—sent off in great style, and Jockey Snowden was soon wet to the skin himself, and therefore there was no time for finesse at the post, and the parade in front of the stand was wholly dispensed with. The mud accumulated more in all round the course, and for all practical purposes of observation the race might have been run during a thunderstorm. People almost seemed to forget that the Leger was running as the elements descended on to them with all the emphasis of a thunderclap; but still they stood it out grimly, muddier in shoulder, and scarred shelter till all was over. Seeing anything was out of the question, as the wet had soddened all the colours to one, Mr. Merry heard a shout that The General was "leading *again*," and then you had to follow their flights purely by guesswork. When through a slight glimpse of them, or rather a moving shadow of them, above the people's heads, near the turn at the Red House; and when they were fairly round the last bend then was a shout that General Peel was not placed on the inside, and that the Derby winner was "going like a lion" on the out. On they came, swimming in blue, which proved to be Cambuscan, whom his owner was said to have backed for a place, and sticking well to the Whitewall horse; but it was all over—Jack of sticking well to the Whitewall horse; but it was all over—Jack of them, as the "muddy face" was called, was in front, and clear of his horses on the outside, and in a few more strides Snowden had completed his triplet of victories, and added the sixth name, Blair Athol, to the record of double firsts, on which Champion, Surplice, Voltigeur, Sleeveless, and West Australian are already inscribed. The Flying Dutchman, and West Australian are already inscribed. The Flying Dutchman, and West Australian are already inscribed. The race might be said to have been run in profound silence, as people were too much wedged together, and too uncomfortable to be shouting. The return of Blair Athol to be weighed then up, and the cry of "Yorkshire rear" for the son of Blink Bonny floated over the noor as the two Scotch-breeders were raised by the shoulders to weigh in. Wells dismounted, and then the Blair Atholites took it up again and again, as the dripping heralds rushed out of the weighing-house and exulted with a triumphant shout that Snowden had passed the clerk of the scales "all right."

Annexed is the official account, which must have been read with peculiar zest by those who went to see the race, and felt that they had practically seen nothing, but only caught a momentary shower-bath for the millions.

Perhaps the most trying thing to the feelings was to run the gauntlet of the streets once more and observe the complacent grin on the features of the non-racing population, as seated high and dry, at their latticy, watched the dripping St. Leger-goers shaking their muddy hack, and hoped they had sated their thirst for true turf knowledge. However, the tykes strode lustily along, happy in the thought that the best horse had won, and bore their lot with the grim fortitude of "The Old Guard." "It 's something," said one, "we 've shown that Tyne-side 's what a jolly good race-course is like; but then there was not much comfort to be derived from that. Be that as it may, it is a still deeper comfort that the mooted question has been settled, and that Blair Athol (on which such reams have been written) is virtually at rest; and, without reviving the question as to whether the Glasgow lot was ridden judiciously or not last May, few indeed would care to back him against the chestnut at the Derby distance now. The Corporation have also improved the accommodation for the Leger, taken at the Stand, up to the Leger night, was £5972, or nearly £200 beyond last year.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fitzwilliam Stakes.—Advertiser, 1; Hermit, 2; Wrangler, 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Brown Bread, 1, Lord Waldegrave, 2, Drake's dam, 3.
Revival Plate.—Attraction, 1, Sir Hercules, 2, Hermit, 3.
Rolling Stakes.—Catalogue, 1, Lancaval, 2, Neil Digby, 3.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Lancaval, 1, Reveiver, 2, Ragtag, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Jamboree, 1, Gardevisure, 2, Reginella, 3.
Doncaster Plate.—Baxter, 1, Gully, 2, Jamboree, 3.
Fifty Stakes.—Wild Agnes, 1, Sister to Aicham, 2, Fair Merooe, 3.

WEDNESDAY.—THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—My Fancy, 1, Attraction, 2, Prescription, 3.
Municipal Stakes.—Sheridan, 1, Shergar, 2, Sir Hercules, 3.
St. Leger Handicap.—Blair Athol, 1, General Peel, 2, Cambuscan, 3.
Second Plate Handicap.—Jamboree, 1, Neil Digby, 2, Ragtag, 3.
Stand Plate Handicap.—Ely, 1, Knight of Snowdon, 2, Cure, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tound, 1, Excelsior, 2, Furze Chat, 3.
Corporation Plate.—Master Richard, 1, Sara Lodge, 2, Gaper, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Evelina, 1, Alabama, 2, Light Dob, 3.

THURSDAY.

Portland Plate.—Persuasion, 1, Woodger, 2, Lyra, 3.
Zetland Stakes.—Mahometan walked over.
Juvenile Stakes.—Catalogue, 1, Brown Willy, 2, Ethel, 3.
Cleveland Handicap.—Woldgs, 1, Twilight, 2, Blue Mantle, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Aeolus, 1, Jessie, 2, Lady Ann, 3.
Scarborough Sweepstakes.—Persuasion beat General Butler.
Egerton Stakes.—Wild Agnes, 1, Victorious, 2, Furze Chat, 3.

Great Grimsby Regatta took place on Monday. We give the following results from the *Eastern Morning News*:—For the piece of plate, value £10, given to be contested for by yachts of forty tons and upwards, there was no race, only one vessel having entered—the Amberwitch, the property of H. Bacon, Esq. The prize was claimed by the owner. In the pleasure-boat sweepstakes five competitors, viz.—The Sapphire, twenty-eight tons, Mr. A. Garthorne; the Amberwitch, Mr. J. M. Bacon; the Lady of Mercia, Mr. W. Garthorne; the Cinderella, Ebenr. Mr. G. N. Dick; and the Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Aeolus, 1, Jessie, 2, Lady Ann, 3.
Scarborough Sweepstakes.—Persuasion beat General Butler.
Egerton Stakes.—Wild Agnes, 1, Victorious, 2, Furze Chat, 3.

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The Pope has returned to Rome, and his progress to the Vatican was hailed by a vast concourse of his people.

Tranquillity is at length fully restored in Geneva, and M. Chenevière has been officially sworn in before the Grand Council.

The evacuation of Governor Eyre took place at Jamaica on the 23rd ult. Sir Bryan Edwards, Chief Justice, administered the oaths. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Jamaica on the 16th and 17th, but no damage was done.

The King of the Belgians was present on the 8th inst. at the opening of the exhibition of industry organised by the Artistic and Literary Club, under the auspices of the Government.

A despatch received at Paris from Constantinople states that, in consequence of the explanations of Nubar Pacha, the Porte has accepted the views of the arbitration of the Emperor of the French.

Letters from Senegal, dated July 5, give an account of an expedition at present engaged in exploring the course of the Niger, under the auspices of the French Government. The plan of the expedition was drawn up by General Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal, and its execution confided by him to Lieutenant Mage, of the Imperial Navy, and Dr. Quintin, a naval surgeon. The object of the explorers is to trace the lower course of the river from the kingdom of Timbuctoo to the Atlantic, of which nothing anything is known. There is, however, good reason to believe that it passes through regions rich in natural productions, and to offer great resources to trade and industry; General Faidherbe therefore to open communication between those countries and the European markets in that part of Africa, which is the principal object of the enterprise undertaken by Lieutenant Mage, who is well known for his previous explorations in 1853 and 1854. The last letters received from the travellers, dated May 2, state that the expedition had descended the Niger from Nyamina to Segou, and there then staying at the latter place with an influential chief named Sambo Sanfara-mokhi, who had passed a considerable time in Senegal, and there acquired from the French some knowledge of the military art. He is at present an officer of engineers in the service of El-Hadj-Omar, one of the most powerful Sovereigns of Central Africa, and has built fortresses for that Prince at Segou-Sikoro, Koundian, and Nioro. The explorers were in hopes of soon being able to continue their journey, after first going to Hamdallahi, to pay a visit to El-Hadj-Omar, who appears disposed to enter into friendly relations with France. They have forwarded to Governor Faidherbe much interesting information respecting the countries through which they have passed. The population of Segou-Sikoro is a state of continual alarm, as their chiefs seem inclined to form alliances with France. Should these alliances be realised, a political situation similar to that which existed in Upper Senegal would soon follow, and posts and establishments would be founded by which the Niger would be rendered accessible to commerce. The last letters from which the above particulars are extracted represent the explorers as having left Segou-Sikoro, and proceeding in canoes, accompanied by the Cayor; the works of the establishment at N'goungo were then being carried on with great activity, and were to be completed during the Government instituted by his late adversary, Lat Dior, who had been abandoned by all his former supporters.

In the year 1830 there were only seventy souls in Chicago. In 1855 there were 80,000. In the month of July last the receipts of the railroad companies lost week in Mr. Mouru, was, we learn, written by Mrs. Mitchell.

Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 20th ult. bring no news of matters affecting the cure of whooping-cough by inhaling the air from the purifying apparatus invented by a quarter of a century ago.

The champion prize for lady archers has been carried off this year by an Irish lady, Miss Bethum, of the county of Dublin archers, leading the Scotch and English competitors.

Upwards of fifty Cornish miners have written to their families in the course of the past month announcing their return to Australia on account of the great depression in the currency of that country.

The great belt of Ware, for many years preserved in the Sebastopol Museum, has been lost or stolen. It was ultimately knocked down at one hundred guineas to a bookie, who, it was stated, held a commission of Mr. Charles Dickens.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week there was an improved feeling in the market for most national securities, with an upward movement in the quotations; since then, however, a reaction has taken place, and the closing prices are generally lower than those of Monday. In imperial stocks the business transacted has been moderate, and the fluctuations unimportant. Indian Stocks have commanded very little attention; yet, consequently with the scarcity of money, the demand for them has been limited.

The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England has been only moderate. In the open market the disparity is steady, as the annexed note for the week will show:—

Thirty days' bills	½	per cent. Four months' bills	⅝ per cent.
Two months' bills	½	per cent. Six months' bills	⅝ per cent.
Three months' bills	½	per cent.	

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods have declined to ½ and 5 per cent. The following are the rates of interest for deposits by the joint-stock banks and discount houses:—

Joint-stock banks	½ per cent.
Discount houses at call	½
Ditto, with 7 days' notice	½
Ditto, with 14 days' notice	¾

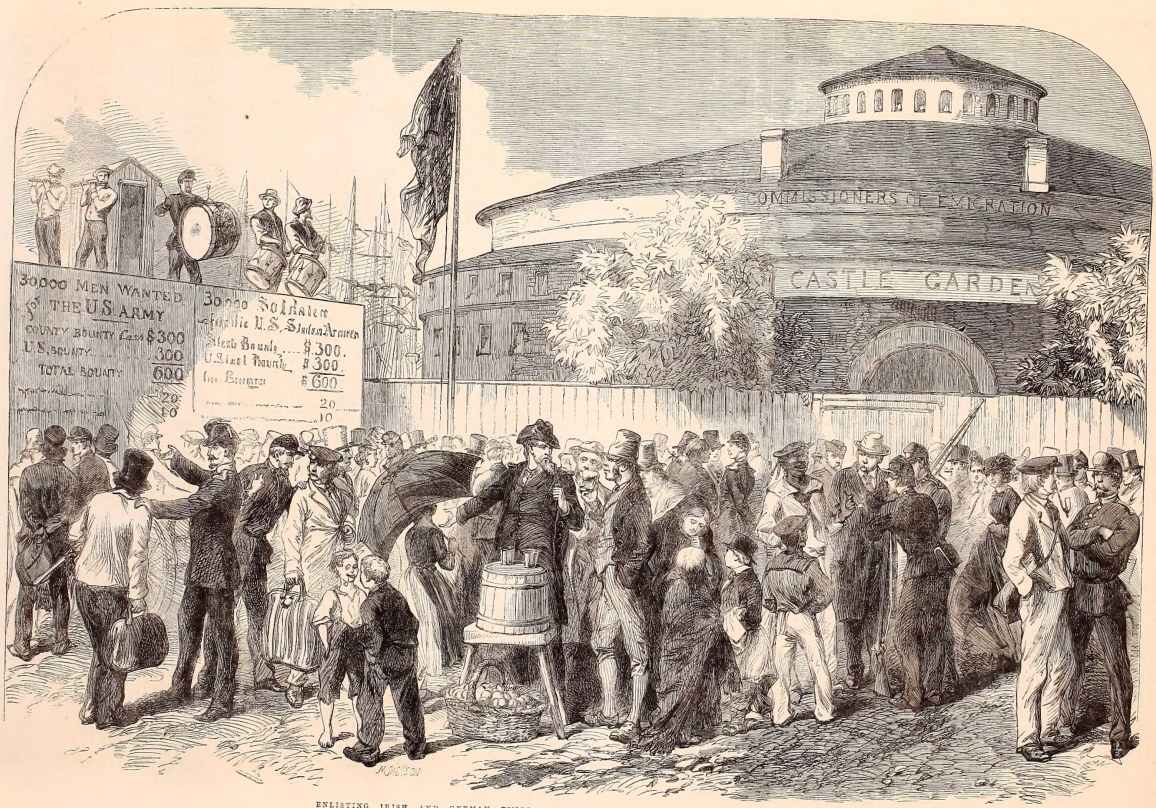
Throughout the Continent money is advancing in price, with a good demand. The rates for the leading cities are as follows:—

Paris	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	per cent.	Bank rate. Open market.
Trieste	6		Brussels	3½	3½
Vienna	6		Brussels	4	4
Berlin	6		Frankfort	4	4
Hamburgh	6		Petersburg	6	6

Over £500,000 in bullion has arrived during the week, and several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England. The total amount held by the Government is now £23,000,000.

Consols were somewhat on the advance on Monday. The Three per Cents, for Money, realised to 8½; Ditto, for Account, 8½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 8½; and Long Annuities, 8 5-16. On Tuesday the quotations were 8½ to 9-16, 8½, 8½, and 8 5-16. On Wednesday they were 8½ to 9-16, 8½, 8½, and 8 5-16. On Thursday they were 8½ to 9-16, 8½, 8½, and 8 5-16. On Friday they were 8½ to 9-16, 8½, 8½, and 8 5-16. Bank Stock realised 241 to 243, and the Bank Premium 42 to 44. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. dis. Bank Stock, 242 to 244; Reduced, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Ditto, for Account, 92½ to 93; India Stock, 242 to 244; Ditto Bonds, 2s. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 3s. dis.

The Foreign Stock Exchange has been very dull, and prices have, in some instances, slightly declined. The leading speculative stocks have been as follows:—Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 72½ to 73; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 47½ to 48; Chilian, 6 per Cents, 102½ to 103; Ditto, New, 4½ per Cents, 93½ to 94; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 71½ to 72; Danish, 5 per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 71½ to 72; Egyptian, 7 per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Unified, 4½ per Cents, 93½ to 94; Ditto, Guaranteed, 3 per Cents, 71½ to 72; Mexican, 3 per Cents, 19½ to 20; Peruvian, 4½ per Cents, 84½ to 85; Portuguese, 3 per Cents, 44½ to 45; Russian, 5 per Cents, 103½ to 104; Spanish, 3 per Cents, 39½ to 40; Turkish, 6 per Cents, 103½ to 104; Ditto, Anglo-Turk, 6 per Cents, 103½ to 104; Spanish Three



ENLISTING IRISH AND GERMAN EMIGRANTS ON THE BATTERY AT NEW YORK.—SEE PAGE 285



YACHT-RACE BETWEEN THE THOUGHT AND THE TORFID: OFF THE NAB LIGHT, IN THE SOLENT.—SEE PAGE 287.



REVIEW OF THE PUPILS OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, TORONTO.—SEE PAGE 285

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 19, and During Theatre will OPEN for the Season with the Ballet of BACCHUS AND ARIADNE. After which (for the First Time) a Comedy, in Three Acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "The Overland Route," and "The Wedlock." Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. John Wood (with whom Mr. Toole), Mr. Howe, Mrs. Nelly Moore, &c.; will also appear, with FRIEND WAGGIN, and A KISS IN THE DARK.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. A. WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the week, A WOMAN OF BUSINESS.—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss E. Thorne. After which, for the FIFTIETH TIME, LITTLE DOT. J. Toole and Hollingshead, Mrs. A. Mellon and Miss H. Mason; Messrs. Paulo, Rogers, Ryan, Stuart, Wilkinson, Webster, and Paul Bedford; Mesdames Leclercq, Matthews, Stephens, and Miss Fanny Josephs. SATURDAY, the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. B. WEBSTER.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Husband and Wife. Last Week but One. Concluding Performances. This popular Theatre will CLOSE the Winter Season on MONDAY, SEPT. 19, with (second time) a Comedy, in Three Acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled "A HUSBAND TO ORDER." FOR THE LAST FORTNIGHT OF THE SEASON.—Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Addison, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Rosalind Disney, under the direction of Messrs. Gagnier and Montague. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured by letter addressed to Mr. Webster, at the Theatre. Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, principally at the Centre, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Private Boxes, Grand Tier, Stalls, and Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 19, A FIGHT WITH FATE.—Mr. Shepherd and Miss Caroline Parkes. After which, a Drama, in Three Acts, by H. T. Edgar, Mr. Fitz Roscoe, Mr. Shepherd, Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Webster; with FRA DIAVOLO TRAVESTIE.—Miss Elizabeth Webster, Miss Gurney, Williamson, Mr. Lulu Rogers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—Redecorated and reopened.—Arranged on the Scientific, Recreative, Practical, Classic, and Economical Principles. Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "Acoustic Illusions," the Ghost Illusion, and Original Entertainments. Also, a Lecture on the Electric Telegraph. The Ghost Scene in "Faust," Pepper and Henry Dircks' Joint Invention) as usual, by J. L. King, Esq.

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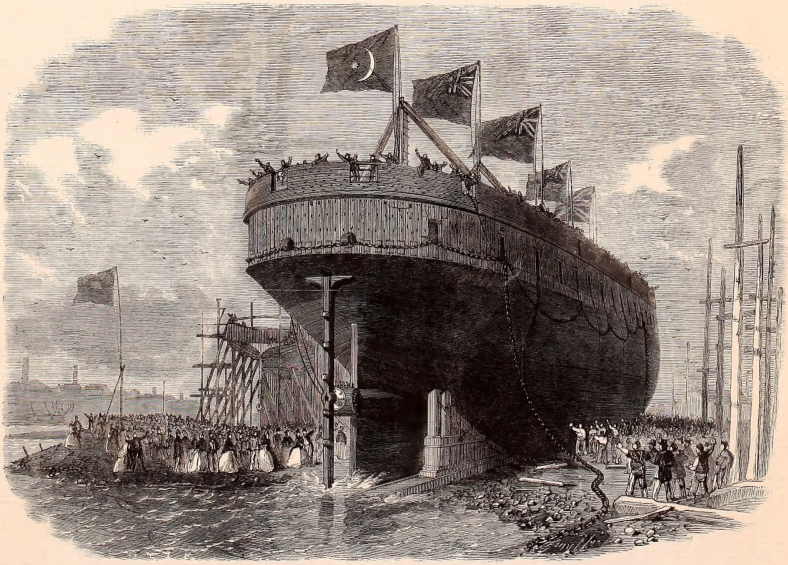
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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES LANDING AT ELSINORE.—SEE PAGE 299.



LAUNCH OF THE OSMAN GHAZY, IRON-CLAD STEAM-RAM, BUILT FOR THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AT GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 300.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

COUNTY members are on their trial. A formal indictment has been drawn up against them. The issue to be decided is "whether they cannot put more solid materials than they do into after-dinner speeches to their constituents; or whether, in fact, the ability and inclination to do so is not a proper qualification for a county member." In another count of the document it is laid down "that no educated gentleman should spear before any body of persons, however mixed and ignorant, without a sense of responsibility. By standing up at all, he undertakes to say what is worth their attention, and whatever nonsense is worth the attention of no human being. The chances are that in trying, as it is called, to meet them on their own level, he will be unreal and unnatural, and loses the respect of those whom he thus patronises, like grown people conversing with children in words of one syllable. If a man cannot talk simply without sinking into the feeblest commonplaces, or find any points of sympathy with those he addresses except those previous, he is an unfit to be a county member as he is to address a jury." All this is related in a metropolitan journal apropos of the speeches of two of the members for Middlesex at a meeting at Thame. The biliary tendency of these strictures is easily accounted for. The premiss of Mr. Henley, the third member for Oxfordshire, who always contrives to say something pointed, if not original, has rendered this particular meeting notable and to be noted by the writers of articles at a season of the year when that body is in a state of drought. On the present occasion, for reasons on which every one who has any knowledge of Oxfordshire sympathize, Mr. Henley was absent, and the proceedings suffered accordingly. Some of "Thame" meeting would have been written without the letter "h" in order to symbolize the occasion. The journalistic imputation was wanting, and nothing was left but to endure the reproach of not afford amusement to the ordinary reader. Thus it is Colonel North and Colonel Fane find themselves set up as melancholy examples of failure and humiliation in the county member's point of view. Of course this is very terrible; and, no doubt, the Oxfordshire members and the Middlesex county which has elected them and has hitherto been satisfied with them are wringing their hands and calling aloud for candidates who shall fulfil the esthetic demands of the journal of fancy portraits of county members.

But is their case so bad, after all? Are the Oxfordshire electors deserving of the stripes which the writer would lay more severely over their members' backs. For it must be understood that the speeches of these gentlemen were received with the ordinary conditions which exist cordially and sympathy between speakers and hearers; so that the voters are so much involved in the censure which has been passed on the meeting as the member who on that day to have been so low beneath the proper standard. The fact of the regret expressed at the absence of Mr. Henley, which was the cause of the ill-fated want of tone of the meeting, is an admission that the electors of Oxfordshire have some appreciation of the right men to represent them. But to Colonel North, whose records at the House of Commons can tell whether he is exactly the kind of member who is content to act as "having something to say," but to say that, although connected by virtue of a large estate with the landed interest, he does not profess to be a master of suggestions of economical movement, or may possess any original agricultural fallacies in as agricultural sense. He happens to have been head-literally and, for he is one of the few officers in the Army of whom we were wont though the certificate of Saulthurst—a soldier, and he applies to the practical questions connected with the service on which he has belonged; and no voice is heard more frequently during the discussion of the Army Estimates, and no one is more ready with notions of amassing military information. Of course it is to be suggested that these are strict qualifications for a county member, in a purely business; but surely it is not to be set down as a rule that all the hundred and fifty or sixty members for agricultural districts are to be chosen because of their aptitude to talk about bullocks; or as a practical man of knowledge and any like knowledge of the world is to be excluded from representing an interest in the State to which it belongs because he does not make a study of the theory of the farmers' market ordinary. Then as to Colonel Fane, he may, perhaps, belong to that old in the House of Commons who are supposed to be inglorious; but, if all one hears be true, he has some qualities which justify that confidence of his county which has made him its representative. He is one of those who does not think it inconsistent with his position, either as a landowner or as a member of Parliament, to be practical and intelligent, and to be a good companion, and to mingle with them in their hours of ease; to learn their habits, feelings, and wishes; and, perhaps, if the real truth were known, he might be caused to tell not make a philosophic-economic speech, he has so much of the real knowledge of the people around him as to render him practically helpful to members of Parliamentary majority; and it is not to the pesters of prate that the sphere of usefulness is confined. We may never open his mouth in there, yet he is a very excellent member. As to Colonel Fane's speech on the particular occasion to which allusion is being made, it was conceived in a genial spirit and, if he did not defend the "pigeons" and "sights" of his wife's agnates to the solid exhibition of the agricultural show, and expressed an opinion that they were not, as wholly out of place as a reverend gentleman had asserted, he only proved that he was in favour of that principle which is involved in the antithetical proverb "about with it and no lip. The agricultural exhibitions of a country fair are to the agricultural labourer what music-halls and theatres are to the urban population; and we believe we have never met with any but kindly advocacy of the principle of amusements for the people.

There seems to be a fatality about the Thame county gathering this year, so far as the absence of the regular stars is concerned. Here is the Sparkenhoe Farmers' Club holding its annual joust of talk at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and in Mr. Newdegate is not found among the assembly has to fall back on Mr. Hartopp, who, as a county member, may be said lucky that we are not to have a speech from Mr. Newdegate, or he might have fared worse than the Oxfordshire members. So far as we have seen the house than either of them and therefore, of course, may be supposed to be still lower in that arbitrary scale of qualification for his function which has recently been set up by amateur authority. Mr. Hartopp, however, has had the infusion of the town element in the person of Mr. John Peel, the newspaper proprietor of Tunworth, who, after having successively educated at Manchester, and lived in the atmosphere of trade and manufactures, may be taken to have shed light and brightness on the clod-like assembly into which he was thrown. Mr. Peel came into Parliament with a certain celebrity, inasmuch as he was victorious in a contest for the Tower Hamlets, which seemed to be represented with exceeding vigour the Government in the election, and he fought in more sense than one, lead for the candidate whose cause he espoused. Mr. Peel spoke once last Session, quietly, sensibly, and to the point, and was judiciously brief. He gave no signs of an inheritance of the high Tyrwhitt Parliamentary gift, and he is a man of business, he will take a good place amongst the useful members.

There is not a better-badgered man in the house than the Right Hon. William Cowper, Chief Commissioner of Works. He has, fortunately, acquired the reputation of "having a taste," and he is supposed to exercise it with energy in the discharge of the functions of his office, given him by the ordering of many jobs in the so-called ornamentation of the metropolis. He is supposed to be answerable for all the new streets and gardening, and fountains, and architecture of public edifices; for the paintings in the houses of Parliament and for the statuary which is to be distributed about them; it may well be conceived that he has a comfortable time of it. In a degree, whatever Parliamentary troubles he has to encounter he has brought on himself; because he has not been content to rest on his vocation, a tendency to assert that whatever has been done is right; and, indeed, at times, a tenacity in reference to dress and place which, if not originally his own, he has adopted with fatherly fondness. The temptation to cynicism is consequently strong from this point of view; but, besides this, he has chosen to assume a style and a demeanour which can only be described by the word Palmerstonian, and this is another inducement to cynical members to draw him out. Although he presents a very shadowy and watery counterfeit of the great original on whom he models himself, yet he is not wholly unsuccessful in his efforts to make a good fight against his assailants, and not the less because he is always backed by the most powerful "bottle-holder" in the House, whose opinions on the matters connected with his department he is believed accurately to represent. If official aptitude is to be tested by the number of offices which a man has held, Mr. Cowper is one of the very first officials of the day, for he has been a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, a Lord of the Treasury, a Lord of the Admiralty, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Vice-President of Health, Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, before he held his present post. The right hon. gentleman has been produced here because he has been presiding at a harvest home at Hertingfordbury, in the county of Herts, where he seems to have been especially at home.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

16th Foxtons: Staff Assist. Surg. W. H. Mackenzie to be Assistant Surgeon, 18th: Col. Sir J. Lysons, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir J. Lysons, K.C.B., deceased: Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon to be Colonel.

1st Dragoon Guards: Ensign and Lieut. W. T. Loatour to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign G. Bunbury to be Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Ensign G. A. Scott to be Lieutenant; A. T. Palmer to be Ensign. 9th: Cadet C. F. Powell to be Lieutenant. 10th: E. A. Pyne to be Ensign; Cadet L. F. Heath to be C. F. Powell to be Lieutenant. 10th: E. A. Pyne to be Ensign; Cadet L. F. Heath to be Ensign. 13th: Lieut. and Capt. C. Wilson to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. Crook to be Captain; Ensign and Lieut. C. Wilson to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. Crook to be Lieutenant. 14th: Cadet W. Hall to be Ensign. 15th: Lieut. W. G. Rodgers to be Lieutenant; Ensign and Lieut. W. G. Rodgers to be Lieutenant; Staff Surg. D. Mayrose to be Surgeon-major. 16th: Cadet W. N. Considine to be Ensign. 34th: Ensign G. W. Wood to be Lieutenant; Ensign and Lieut. G. W. Wood to be Lieutenant. 37th: Lieut. and Capt. H. Bowen to be Captain; Ensign and Lieut. H. Bowen to be Lieutenant. 38th: Lieut. and Capt. H. Bowen to be Captain; Ensign F. N. M. Mapleton to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. Aickens to be Ensign. 39th: Ensign and Lieut. F. N. M. Mapleton to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. Aickens to be Ensign. E. A. Pyne to be Ensign. Rifle Brigade: Capt. G. J. Hare and L. L. Spottiswoode to be Ensigns. Brevet: Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., to be Colonel.

Memorandum: Lieut.-Col. C. Wilson has retired upon full pay. Commandant and Chief Engineer, Col. A. Crabbe to be Ensign. Hon. A. Gordon to be Colonel.

CHATHAM.—Ensigns M. Drummond and H. Halford to be Lieutenants.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that Capt. Hon. Arthur Gordon to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Surg. F. Quaine to be Staff Assistant Surgeon; W. Adams to be Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that Capt. Hon. Arthur Gordon, the eldest son of Lord Aberdeen, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, in the room of Major, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals H. Hopkinson, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. Major H. J. Schooles, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Yesterday week the officers of the 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, who have been doing garrison duty at Melville since April last, gave a ball on a sumptuous scale at the infantry barracks.

Orders have been received at Chatham directing four of the 700 convicts, who have been employed at the Royal Clarence Arsenal, Gosport, Northumberland, preparing for sea, the remainder of the unexpired sentences of which will be remitted on account of good conduct.

On the 30th ult. 20,375 applications had been received, and 17,476 tested, and 14,000 passed by the Royal Society's Examiners to receive certificates of competency as masters; 627 possess certificates of competency as mates; nineteen possess certificates of competency as masters and mates; and 2000 are apprentices or men of service as mates. The force also includes 2631 petty officers in the merchant service.

The Queen's colour has been erected in the new cemetery, at Stirling, to those of the 74th Regiment who fell in the discharge of their duty in India in 1857-58. The colour is a handsome granite obelisk about forty feet high, in the form of a Roman cross, trefoil headed. Within the trefoils are the names and ages of the officers who fell. Below the cross the regimental bellyband cut and gilt, records the names of nine officers, thirteen sergeants, nine corporals, two drummers, and 120 rank and file who died of disease. The sentence, "Thine, O Lord, is the honour and the glory!" The sculptor is Mr. Robert Richmond, of Stirling, and Glasgow.

The division at Aldershott, under the command of Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., consisting of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the Marquis of Ormond Warde, C.B., inspected the troops and the various departments of Woolwich garrison on Saturday last. The Duke of Cambridge arrived on the ground of the Royal Marines were, on the 8th inst., mustered on the Plumstead Marshes, and marched past the Duke, who was then put through the movements of a field-day. The troops were formed into two lines, because it is intended to form a camp for the Rifle Brigade, the whole of the force being under the command of Colonel Commandant Thomas Wynyard, C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery, Woolwich Division.

It is likebook on the Army Medical Department an interesting account is given of the state of education among the recruits in the British Army, in the year ending March 31, 1864. The number which it appears, out of every 1000 recruits examined in English districts 229 were unable to read and write, 75 to read only, and 696 to read and write. In the Scotch districts the numbers were respectively 161, 137, and 669. In Irish districts the numbers were 439, 124, and 437. The number of men in the Army who can read and write is 1000. It appears from the above that, although there is a decrease in the proportion of uneducated in England, but scarcely any in Scotland, and a considerable increase in Ireland, the general progress in the French army in the five years 1853-9, the state of education was ascertained to be as follows:—Instruction superior to reading and writing, 1 per cent only; 32; able to read and write, 630; so that the proportion who possessed a higher than average degree of education was 663.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

On Saturday last the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers met at the Bull and Gate, Kentish Town hill, near Tottenham, the seat of Lewis H. Blackwood, Esq., who invited the several companies to a most sumptuous luncheon, and for all to remain and repast, as well as for his other numerous guests. The force was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, and the companies present were also attached and defending force, the 41st (Royal Small Arms Factory) and 12th (Bloomsbury) Middlesex, the 1st (Inns of Court), 2nd (Westminster), 3rd (Hampstead), 18th (Hornsey), 14th (Highgate), and 32nd (Tottenham), Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Captain Mitmes (3rd) the defence. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson commanded the force on the offensive, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson the evolutions.

Prizes to the value of over one hundred guineas were competed for on Wednesday week between the members of the eleventh (Captain Coreoden's, or Govent-garden) company of the 1st Middlesex Volunteers, at their rifle-range, Wormwood-scrubbs. The range is 200 yards, and the seven shots are to count. The first prize, a silver challenge cup, value seventy guineas, presented by Captain Coreoden, was won by Private Sergeant Cox; the cup was won by Private Seymour. This cup must be won three consecutive times before it becomes the absolute property of the winner. The cup given by Captain Coreoden, value ten guineas, was won by Private Sergeant Cox; the second prize, a silver cup, value five guineas, was won by Private Clarke. Ensign Lawrence's cup, value five guineas, was won by Sergeant Cox; the second prize, a silver cup, value five guineas, was won by Private Clarke. Ensign Lawrence's cup, value five guineas, presented by Mr. Barringer, and Private Mayor's cup, value five guineas, presented by Private Seymour; and the consolation prize, three guineas, by Private Webber.

The shooting for the prizes of the 9th Middlesex Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the 4th (Kensington), and 42nd Middlesex (St. Katharine's Dock Company), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell, took place, by permission, at Kensington Gravel-pits. Davis, at his range at Cranbrook Park, Ilford, on the 29th ult. and three following days. The first prize, presented by Colonel Lovell, was won, and returned as having won prizes; but, as they were made by men who were disqualified, the prizes fell to the next highest scores. The second prize, a silver cup, except in the case of the challenge cup, money, and private prizes, they are the property of the winners, was won by Sergeant Cowell; the third prize, Keeller; Mr. Frederick Besley's prize, a silver cup, by Colour-Sergeant Ayrtes; Capt. H. Hodges's prize, a silver cup, by Sergeant Cowell. Money prize, value £5, by Sergeant Cresswell. Money prizes shot for by the 26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, at their range, Hainault Forest, Chigwell, by Christian, £30, won by; Private Oram, £16; Private Minter, £16, won by; Private Sergeant Hall, £10, won by; Private Bridge, £10, won by; Private Bridge, a silver cup, was won by Lieutenant Burton; the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byng's prize, a silver cup, by Private Edge; the regimental prize, value £6, by Private W. H. Burton; Mr. Sidney S. Dignall's prize, a silver cup, by Private Seward; a silver fish knife and fork, value £3, by Ensign Gardiner; Hay's Wharf prizes, value £5 5s., by Sergeant Rolston and Colour-Sergeant Barnes; Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Wrightson's prizes, a rifle and a silver cup, by Corporal Woolston and Private Archer.

The annual regimental competition of the Finsbury Rifle Volunteer Corps (29th Middlesex) for prizes presented by inhabitants of the borough took place at the Brighton range on Monday. Seven prizes, for the highest aggregate scores, were adjudged as follow:—A silver cup, value twelve guineas, the first annual gift of Mr. Henry Hollond, was given by Colonel Sir Culcor-Sergeant White; a watch, value twelve guineas, given by Messrs. Jackson and Sons, to Corporal Janowsky; £10, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton, to Private Lorrain; £10, given by Major Burgess, to Corporal Hocking; Corporal Veloz and Private Straguell were each awarded five guineas, the gifts of Mr. R. H. Jones and Mr. Rumbelow; and Sergeant Jones was the winner of a silver cup, value £5, given by Messrs. Boulton and Sons. A prize of £5, with others presented by Mr. R. Fleur, Mr. G. Hickman, and Mr. J. S. Milne, was awarded to Private J. Smith. A sum of £20, the fourth annual gift to the corps by Mr. Henry Gardiner, was divided into shots and attendance prizes. Colour-Sergeant White, in first class, gained the prize of £6.

The fourth annual prize-competition of the members of the North Middlesex Rifle Corps began on Tuesday, at the ranges at Child's-hill, near Hendon. The first prize, a silver cup, was won by Private Sergt. Giles. The winners of the indies' prize and Mr. J. Mullen's prize (a silver watch) were Corporal J. Parker and Sergeant Jacks.

The annual official inspection of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Brigade was made last Saturday by Colonel Hamley, R.A., at Broom Wood, Chobham-common, by the permission of Mr. Charles Perkins. The muster was good—out of a total of 316, there being, together with those on garrison duty, but those on service, 284 men marched on. The manœuvres performed in a manner creditable alike to men and officers. Refreshments were provided on the ground by Colonel Perkins, Captain Cox, and others.

The fifth annual Enfield rifle prize-meeting, open to all Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, was held on Tuesday, 6th Middlesex, the 13th on Thursday, Wednesday, and Thursday, last week, at the ranges erected at North Down, between Margate and Broadstairs. The first prize, given by Lord Kent, was the winner of the first prize, a Steward's Lord Bury telescope, and £10 10s., with the consolation prize of a telescope and five guineas; and a centre, out of five rounds, at 500 yards. In the contest for the Isle of Thanet match, each score £20, divided into four prizes of £10, £5, £3, and £2, Private Mortlock, in shooting off, stood first, having made two centres and a bull's-eye at 500 yards, including the consolation or a gold watch, value £20, for the greatest aggregate score during the meeting, the amount was £60, divided into ten prizes. The first, a gold watch, value £20, Lieut. Clark, 4th Middlesex, the Captain Williams, 13th Middlesex, won the first prize; Private Dixon, 7th Middlesex, second prize; Corporal Gould, 4th Middlesex, the third. On the third day the first business was to settle the extra prizes of the meeting. In the first series, the first prize in money and a telescope, Lord Bury telescope, was won by Private Dutton, 22nd Kent; second prize and telescope, Private Mortlock, 22nd Kent. Second series, first prize, Private Sergeant, 14th Middlesex; second, Private Andrews, St. George's. Third series: First prize, Private Dickinson; second, Private Sergeant Mortlock. The grand contest of the day was for class C—the sum of £50 divided into ten prizes:—First, of £10, Private Sergeant Hall, 4th; third, £7 10s.; fourth, £5. In addition to these prizes a gold watch, value 20 guineas, to be presented to the competitor making the highest aggregate score at the whole of the meetings, Montgomery, of the 20th Middlesex, and Private W. Dutton, of the 22nd Kent, had tied for the highest aggregate score with 69 each; and according to the rule Private Dutton won, but was subsequently beaten by it being announced that a score of 69 was made by Private Ryan, of the 4th Middlesex.

The annual prize-meeting of the 4th Administrative Battalion of Kentish Rifle Volunteers has been brought to a close at the rifle-ranges at Sittingbourne, with the following results:—First competition: Staff prizes, presented by gentlemen connected with the battalion and the officers of the battalion staff—First prize, a Dent's gold watch (presented by Colonel Dyke), value £15; second, a silver cup, value £5 5s. (presented by Major Lee), by Corporal Goodwin; 4th, Sergeant Cooper. Second competition: A clock, &c., value £20, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Dyke—First in those competitors who were not Corporal Goodwin (Ashford); Private Price, ditto; Ensign Bensted, ditto; Private Whitehead, ditto; Sergeant Bensted, ditto; Private Stewart, ditto; Private Sergeant Stead, ditto; Private Sergeant Cooper, ditto; Sergeant Hall, ditto; Private Sergeant Mackenzie, ditto; Private Sergeant Wood, ditto; Private Sergeant Wood, ditto; Private Sergeant Wood

prize; Corporal Wilsham, also of the Yarmouth battalion, won the rifle; while the two prizes of £5 each were won by Corporal Agate, of this city, and by Mr. R. P. H. Harvey, and other prizes added by the association, were competed for by 60 efficient volunteers from each company or subdivision in Norfolk. In the prizes added by the association every £2 for the best score of £12, while the 1st Yarmouth gained the second prize. The next contest was three ranges—first, £20 and the medal of the Norfolk Rifle Association; second, £10; third, £5. Private Breese, of the 1st Norfolk, after shooting at Davidson Norfolk, gained the champion prize of £20; and Corporal Wilsham, of Yarmouth, the second prize, of £10; and Corporal Swan, of the 2nd the value of £5, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurdon, of the 1st Norfolk, for efficient volunteer officers of the 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, open to all was won by Private Cubitt, of the Yarmouth battalion. The meeting yesterday week, with a review on the Scottish Common closed its annual Yarmouth. Colonel Lidderdale had added to the scale for that year.

About 3000 volunteers were reviewed on Saturday last by Colonel Mure, of the Manchester Brigade, at Broughton, Salford, Ashton, and Eccles, consisting of corps from Manchester, Salford, Ashton, and Eccles, Colonel Dugdale. The Manchester brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., consisted of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Brigade, Atherton, Wigan, and Farnworth corps. Several thousands of spectators witnessed the spectacle from the high ground on the opposite side of the river Irwell, and from the windows of the houses overlooking the line of march. The movements were executed with precision, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the weather. Colonel Mure made a congratulatory address to the volunteers, after which the gallant officer addressed a few parting words to the men—words which, coming from such a quarter, were listened to with deep attention, and were made a speech in which he modestly referred to the services rendered by the volunteers during the late visit of the Emperor Napoleon. He said, in addition, he had endeavoured to carry out the wishes of Government—above all, to add to the efficiency of the force at their disposal, which he should be glad to think at the termination of the present movement, was in the course of being increased by the remainder of his days."

The Grimsby corps has just held its annual rifle competition for the following results:—£10, presented by Mr. Chapman, M.P., for competition by Private Croft; £5, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Heneage, for competition by Corporal Firth; a long range prize, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Heneage, for competition by Sergeant W. Brewin, a tie between Private Wenlesdale range. The Private Stynes and Sergeant Cooper, after standing for some time, decided to toss off, and to that settlement. Lord and Lady Bulteel, with a party, which, after shooting presented by the officers of the corps, and shot for by honorary members, by Mr. Owen Roe, &c.

During last week the 1st North York Volunteers were engaged in the formation of a new rifle corps, to be called Upper Wold, which is nearly ready for use. The East York Rifle Volunteers have also formed a new

THE SCOTTISH PEARL FISHERY.



SCENE NEAR THE BRAES OF BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE.



PEARL-FISHING NEAR LOCH LUBNAIG, PERTHSHIRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REOPENING OF THE CHAPEL IN THE ROYAL PALACE OF FREDERIKSBORG, DENMARK.—SEE PAGE 299.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. By Professor C. Piazzi Smyth. (1 vol. Alexander Strahan and Co.) The title of this singular book suggests at first sight some connection with those advertisements in the daily papers which promise certain fortunate persons "something to their advantage;" and one is inclined to think that he would not like to have the Great Pyramid for a very small consideration—for something less, indeed, than Essex received for the transfer of his birthright. But not many pages need be read before it is discovered that Professor Smyth's work has no object of such a mean and selfish order, but is actuated by benevolence; for a good faith so unimpeachable that it must be approached with respect and even with diffidence. It is, in fact, a Christian work in every important subject mentioned, and it owes its title to the fact that "the truly noteworthy qualities of the British inch," which has lately been assailed by the Decimal Association, "are the whole country on general science to be "really the unit of British literal measure, to be, "moreover, 'providential' in origination," and to possess "some most admirable and even transcendent scientific recommendations," were "first brought to light" by a mistake not by Mr. Taylor, from the researches in connection with the Great Pyramid; and with this most signal addition—viz., that that particular *inheritance* of our metric unit not come to pass by accident or chance, but was, on the contrary, the result of settled intention and high purpose, arranged from the beginning of the world!" Now, whether the God of Abraham put it into the hearts of pre-Abrahamic men of the chosen race to build up the Great Pyramid, and revealed to them the proportions in which it should be built so that there should exist even to this day the means of arriving at a perfect metrology, "of which the *hereditary* British measures still preserve some very recognisable traces," we do not feel competent even had we illimitable space and time, to discuss; but we do assure the reader that he will find the matter very fully handled, with forcible arguments and wonderful coincidences, in the remarkable volume to which we hereby draw attention. A perfect chronological apparatus is a desideratum, and we should be perfectly willing to have one constructed according to the principles of the Great Pyramid, but it seems to us harsh language to talk of the "Athenian schemes," of the French, because they have not yet heard of, or been convinced by, the metrological theories of the late Mr. *Edgar Taylor.*

The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest. By William Menzies. (1 vol. Longman and Co.) This is a book highly worthy of the regal ideas inseparable from the subject to which it is devoted. Its proportions are majestic; and all has been done that can be done with paper, print, and illustration, to render the volume princely. Its magnificence, however, is not of a gorgeous character, but a remarkable fair distribution of light and shade is the characteristic of true grandeur. The illustrations are a series of photographs, by the Earl of Caithness and Mr. Bambridge, giving a faithful representation of the most notable scenes in the park and in the forest. Of these trees some are a thousand years old, and must have afforded the shelter of spreading foliage to many a Saxon Thane. As far as he has made the woods re-echo with the name of Saxon Amaryllis more than a century before our shores resounded with the name of the Norman Conqueror. The idea of undertaking the work which he has brought to a happy conclusion occurred to Mr. Menzies during the surveys, in 1858, for the valuation of the Park and Forest, and his capacity and in his capacity of resident deputy surveyor he had, of course, peculiar advantages for the task he has so nobly and so make due use. It has been objected that his work is not so much a history as a collection of notes whereon to found a history; and that as the title is therefore a misnomer, there may be some ground for this objection, and there can be no doubt but that had it necessarily good to be put together, as a history, from the author's rich and varied collection of anecdotes, he would have made his book even more entertaining than it is; but it must have been at the sacrifice of much important feature—to wit, the grand scale upon which the volume has been wrought. There is such a thing as symmetry, with due regard to which the folio we are speaking of could hardly have been increased in bulk; and it seems ludicrous to suppose that anyone who has seen the stately volume would wish it other than it is, or would have done well to issue a trivia volume. They would have been a very Gog and Magog of books. Why, as things are, those only whose good fortune it is to be able "to go to Cumnor" can hope to possess the book; and two volumes, each at the price of this one, would very likely have diminished even the Londonian's vast acquaion. Mr. Menzies has acted wisely. He has not heaped up words to the cramping of his historical material, as he has been charged by most readers to have given them enough, which is said to be as good as a feast; and he has provided "the few" with a tortly ornament for their drawing-room tables.

The Works of William Shakespeare: the text revised by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. (9 vols. Vol. I. Chapman and Hall.) It is a great pleasure to be able to announce yet another, making the fourth, volume of Mr. Dyce's excellent Shakespeare, which is now fairly setting on an old string to celebrate the editor's praises, to admire his acuteness, and to eulogise his diligence. It will be sufficient simply to announce that the present volume contains "King John," "Richard II.," "Henry IV." and "Henry V."

Glimpses of Life and Character and Bohemian. By Peter Paterson, a Strolling Comedian. (1 vol. Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo.) The writer of this amusing volume gives, under the (assumed, we imagine) name of Peter Paterson, an account of his experience in various capacities upon the stage and in the circus. He has not much to say which has not been said over and over again before; information from all quarters, including the well-known ballet-girl's letter from Australia; and his personal description of what he has drawn very vivid and interesting pictures of the life he has undertaken to portray. The reader will sign often, perhaps, than he will laugh over Mr. Paterson's pages, and will be inclined to echo the advice with which the volume concludes—Don't go upon the stage! Mr. Paterson himself had the misfortune to be born a gentleman, and early age, left "an excellent situation" to follow his bent, met with misfortunes and failures innumerable, learned to long for "the fleshpots of Egypt" which had been plentiful in the days of bondage (hence he had been so anxious to escape, has "been *starved* out of the profession," and has yet to trust, obtained employment congenial to his mature tastes, more suited to his talents, and more profitable to his treasury.

The Nun. Translated from the French of L'Abbé * * *. (3 vols. Bentley.) It is but a short time since we were called upon to notice a novel entitled in French "Le Maudit," and in English "Under his Ban." "The Nun," or "La Religieuse," is a sort of sequel to that story. The object of both books is the same, to illustrate practically the tenets of Ultramontanism. It is probable that the success of "La Religieuse" will rival that of "Le Maudit," and that the success of the former will be due to the same cause which principally led to the latter, led to the immense circulation of the latter—namely, the idea that it was written by an unbeliever in order to expose the enormities of "La Religieuse," flatly denies that "any interdicted priest has written in 'Le Maudit,'" and would have been expressed with greater force had he not the production of a layman. The cowl does not make the monk, nor does the assumption of a certain title make an ecclesiastic. Nevertheless, the novels bear internal evidence of having been written by one well acquainted with priests and priestcraft. In "The Nun" the reader is introduced "behind the gratings of religious houses," and has the veil raised "from the familiar life of the communities" but it is not always agreeable to indulgence to have the veil raised, with the exception of one rather (to English ideas) highly-coloured scene, where the struggles of natural instinct against vows of celibacy are powerfully described, there is nothing to startle the most sensitive or the prurient. The style is often rhetorical and exaggerated, but as often pigment and epigrammatic; and the dialogue is, after the manner of French dialogue generally, brisk and animated.

A Gravedigger Angel. By the Author of "A Tray to catch a Sunbeam." (2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) A story to be read with great content; for it is healthy in tone, lively in style, and happy in result. The character most hardly dealt with is the "guardian angel;" but anybody who will be an angel must expect to be treated differently from other mortals, and bear griefs with the melancholy smile of Patience on the monument. The "guardian angel" is, of course, of the feminine gender, and she undertakes her guardianship, of course, under the influence of all-powerful love. She scorns the common-place means, "I will be a guardian angel to you or to no one, if I have to die to become one," she says, and she cannot have the gentleman whom she loves she will not have the miller who loves her. Nevertheless, she does not imitate sweet, weak Elaine, who died for lack of Launcelot's love; she enters upon the enjoyment of the property which is left her with cheerful resignation; she takes her meals regularly, and consoles herself by petting the son of him whom she would fain have called husband. The plot is exceedingly simple and is derived from no old sensational romances. but the personages are described with charming freshness, truth, and humour, and the author's unrequited love is told in an original pathos. It is a pity that there should be occasional traces of carelessness, that step-mother should be spelt with an accordance, a hyphen should be omitted (pp. 95, 98, vol. i), that a single person should be called "a party" (p. 205, vol. ii), that Sir James Huntley, who is represented to be a perfect gentleman, should say "I'll be hanged if I do" (p. 215, vol. i) and that the relative pronoun should first itself so awkwardly attended as it is in the sentence "I, whom she [meaning herself] could treat a favourite with her mistress." These are little blemishes easily removed, and one is on that account the more irritated at their appearance.

Memoires de Mdme. Roland. (2 vols. Hachett et Cie.) The victims of the French Revolution, amongst whom Madame Roland was not the least remarkable, will never fall in interest; and therefore we give a hearty welcome to a new edition of the memoirs written by Mdme. Roland during her imprisonment. M. Faugère is the editor, and he has had opportunities for rectifying and completing the work of the late M. Barrière; so that we may regard the publication as itself solves upon possessing as perfect an edition as is possible of those memoirs which, besides the personal interest attached to them, are also an important portion of general history.

The English and Australian Cookery Book. By an Australian Aristocrat. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, Son, and Marston.) The merits of this book as an addition to culinary literature let cooks and housekeepers judge for themselves; it was composed, we feel sure, sufficient for us to observe that is has apparently been compiled with great diligence, and that the recommendations of its contents are remarkable for high colouring than for resemblance to nature. The dishes and the drinks treated of are many of them wonderful for their variety of nature and of flavour, and we hope, for the sake of those with edibles called Almondigos soup, ecobeche, Haman's fritters, and Huevos Haman, with the terms of Hoover, Jerked beef, Jumbles, Jumbles called jingle, shay-in-the-mouth, tewahkidde, and blow-my-skull? Yet of such the Aristologist discourses. Dangaroo is confined in this country entirely to the Zoological Society's Gardens, but those who are inclined and in a position to import the delicacy may find directions for cooking it. The last part of the miscellaneous matter (bearing upon cookery and its adjuncts) to be found in the volume is a collection of trade cards and prices, such as newspaper advertisements, have been laid under contribution to supply it.

OPENING OF BRISH GRAVES AT CASTLE HOWARD, YORKSHIRE.

LAST week an exploration of extraordinary interest was commenced upon the Castle Howard estate in the North Riding of Yorkshire. On one of the wolds or moors, the sites of some personages of the Brigantes, who were the most powerful people in the north of England when the Romans first came, and who held out against the Romans, Nature, near which lies Castle Howard, is supposed to have been one of the most important centres of the tribe, and it is the only locality in its ancient roads pointing to it denote its importance as a Roman military station. The first step in the exploration of the district was the successful opening of the Bowl Barrows, on Wesponness, near Scarborough, in 1841, there was, probably, been much regarded as of little account in the wolds, but which has not been entered upon at Castle Howard, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Kemble, M.A., the well-known author of the "Horæ Ferales," researches throughout the ancient Northumbrian kingdom, and in whose hands the examination of the Barrows on the North Riding estate is entrusted, being associated with Mr. Pycock, and other Mattton gentlemen interested in archæological pursuits. The Barrows are numerous, and are generally associated to the *Pinnæ*, whence we have condensed the leading details.

The operations commenced on Wednesday, the 7th inst., operator at the base of the Slingsby banks, fully 60 ft. in diameter, and, at the time of opening, about 8 ft. high. The first step was to ascertain whether it was natural or artificial, inquiry it was found that about half a century ago the field was in tillage, it is a remarkable fact, very many Barrows, and large ones, are undisturbed, are merely loose sand, and showing that the materials of the burial-mound have been brought from a distance. The first step, therefore, to obtain considerable excavation was necessary to reach the centre, the supposed seat of the original burial. In the work proceeded, and, at a depth of 4 ft. ashes and large lumps of charcoal, yet perfect in shape and preservation, were found, and the workmen showing a considerable formation, as if regularly scattered over the mound as formed. Nearly at the centre of the mound were found the ashes of an wrought flints, showing traces of fire. Because of these flints are assignable to any distinct use, but the sharpness of the edges and other appearances of the smooth of fracture expanded upon them by the Brigantian workmen. Portions of a large slab of sandstone, with the bones and teeth of animals, and a large bone, were discovered, and marked, were likewise found near the centre of the barrow. Partly charred bones were also found in the mound, and, slightly to east, fragments of three enemys urns were found only a little below the surface; two of large size, with a rudely-executed zigzag marking; and the third was of a smaller size, remains in colour, but coarser, and without the glaze. These urns had, without doubt, been originally placed and broken, as the fragments of bones and detached portions of bone had been not infrequent, there was no sufficient trace of the original arrangement proper of the three urns, the secret of the tension, however, began to show signs of a previous central excavation, though evidence as to portion of the mound had been made, and the graves had ever taken place during the present century. A casual spadeful of earth turned up by the workmen revealed the fact that the original burial had been human teeth and bones were found within a yard of the surface, and at the depth of 3 ft. 6 in. a cist of burial in a similar manner. It was then found that the cist was formed of four stones, two at the sides, one at the centre—and that the urns at the surface, being also broken, and contained similar remains to those found in the original burial-mound. Still, it was hoped that the original burial had not been disturbed. Somewhat, though trifling, in extent, the original burial had been made in the centre of the deeper the search was continued the more apparent it became that the mound had been formed in the Roman age. The type pieces of pottery, bone, ashes, with a flint or two, were found, all mixed up promiscuously. Among the bones of animals found in the cist, and about half of the original cremary urn was found, undisturbed in position, embedded in ashes, bones, and charcoal. The bones, however, were not calcined, who, finding it contained none, left half the urn undisturbed. It was of the British type, and was found to contain a small bronze instrument, where the clay was plastic. As portions of charcoal kept turning up, although the natural line of the original burial was undisturbed, the workmen continued downward, and soon revealed a somewhat oval hollow, or dish, in the earth, in which, apparently, the original burial had been placed, and on the plane, as usual. Among the ashes, at the very bottom, a beautifully-wrought flint-dagger, 6 in. long, was found. The type piece of the barrow, and the valuable find of the day.

The centre of the tumulus being now passed, Mr. Greenwell considered further excavation unnecessary in that direction. A lesser brookwork was taken further to the west, and a single flint was found. Nothing else was found. Next day, on the south-east, a sixth burial was found, the urn crushed, but the bones lying perfectly natural and the ashes in position, and incised a peck measure's capacity of burnt bones. The burial was slightly below the surface, and, as usual, surrounded by charcoal and calcined stone. Singularly enough, and as a departure from the rule, several pieces of vertebral disks, apparently of sheep, were found in the urn. Among the type pieces, being put together, made a flint implement resembling a knife, and a bronze pin, the latter very curiously the interior portion remaining for the cremation of the bodies. Next day's search, east and west, proved fruitless. The tumulus was then attacked on the south-west, and, within two feet of the field, no natural ordinance having been taken advantage of for the site. The barrow, however, was found to be a very large tumulus, about 12 ft. diameter, and short of 2 ft. high, having been reduced by the plough, but no perceptible trace of the original burial. Here, too, the urn was found with charcoal and burnt bones, and next, after noon, it we found that the whole of the south-west side of the barrow was first excavated, 5 ft. each side, from north to south, through the centre. Traces of fire increased towards the centre, until were reached twelve distinct beds of ashes of charcoal layers, with others of burnt earth and stones, but few bones. About the centre burnt stones and a few bones were found as a distinct deposit, some 3 ft. deep; and a concrete floor, laid as a fag-stones, a little above the centre, the construction was very remarkable and altogether unusual. In the centre of this large concrete floor was found a platform, a magnificent amongst or particular urn was found, but there were no bones along with it. From beneath the urn, taken, having a dentals edge, you have a sharp, a well-fitted implement was found. Hardly a vestige of the body could be seen, but it was, while it resembled, passed right through the barrow and just over the urn, may have disturbed the bones. The burial-floor—of clay, with a layer of charcoal—had been fused or baked together of extreme hardness; and in its centre was placed the urn, covered with charcoal ashes. The urn was not of the best form of the enemy vessel, but had three cordons, the ornamented under four horizontal rows of sharply-angular indentations. The whole of the fragments were of beautiful there. Inside the urn was found a bronzed-tool, and, altogether, this urn is a fine specimen of a British burial-vessel, though crushed by the falling earth from the whole-barrow. During this day the last interment discovered in this large "bone," it is thought to have been the grave of some important personage of the ancient British tribe of the Brigantes. Many antiquaries are of opinion that a vicinal way passed from Malton to Isurium (Aldborough), or Eboracum (Roman-remains) York, corresponding to this valley of the graves. The full examination of other tumuli remains over till the spring of next year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

His Grace William John Frederick, third Duke and Marquis of Cleveland, Earl of Darlington, Viscount and Baron Barnard, Lord of Barby Castle, and Baron Raby, of Raby Castle, in the bishopric of Durham, died on the 6th inst., at Raby Castle, some eight months after his succession to the family honours, his brother and predecessor, Henry, second Duke, having died on the 16th of last January. The noble-man has not subject of the present notice was born on April 3, 1792, and was the second son of William, second Earl of Darlington, third Earl of Darlington, and Duke of Cleveland in 1833), and the great-grandson of Henry, Lord Barnard, on whom the earldom of Darlington was created in 1754. Lord Barnard, by his marriage with Lady Katharine Margaret Powlett, daughter and coheiress of Harry, last Duke of Bolton, is very considerable estate, he assumed, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Powlett, and was, for many years, well known on the turf as "Lord Harry Powlett." As such, he won the St. Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, in 1802, and for Lurlow from 1802 to 1807, for which he represented the borough of Bury St. Edmunds, and was returned, by Royal license, his patronymic Powlett. He married, July 6, 1815, Lady Caroline Lascelles, third daughter of the late Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., but had no issue. His dignities, as well as the Raby estates, devolve, in consequence, on his only surviving brother, Lord Harry George Vane, M.P. for Hastings, who is now further the Duke of Cleveland. Grace is married to Lady Adelaide Cecilia Emma Maria, the late Earl Stanhope, but has no child. At his death, should he remain unmarried, the Marquisate of Cleveland, the Earldom of Darlington, and the Baronies of Barnard and Raby, will become extinct, while the original Barony of Barnard will pass to the next heir, Morgan Vane, who has purchased the Barony of Barnard, under the will of the second Duke of Cleveland, to carry out the personal provisions of that will. By the first from 1846 to 1852, and for Lurlow from 1852 to 1857, for which he represented the borough of Bury St. Edmunds, and was returned, by Royal license, his patronymic Powlett. He married, July 6, 1815, Lady Caroline Lascelles, third daughter of the late Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., but had no issue. His dignities, as well as the Raby estates, devolve, in consequence, on his only surviving brother, Lord Harry George Vane, M.P. for Hastings, who is now further the Duke of Cleveland. Grace is married to Lady Adelaide Cecilia Emma Maria, the late Earl Stanhope, but has no child. At his death, should he remain unmarried, the Marquisate of Cleveland, the Earldom of Darlington, and the Baronies of Barnard and Raby, will become extinct, while the original Barony of Barnard will pass to the next heir, Morgan Vane, who has purchased the Barony of Barnard, under the will of the second Duke of Cleveland, to carry out the personal provisions of that will. By the first Duke, who was born in 1766, and for Lurlow from 1802 to 1807

history of the Church. The Prince himself was successively Extraordinary Commissionary at Toulouse, Minister at Ravaria, Envoy sent to pacify Dauphiny and Provence, Ambassador in London; and, finally, Charles the Tenth's ill-fated Minister. When made a Peer of France, in 1815, Polignac refused to take the oath because it was contrary to religion. Louis XVIII. referred the matter to the Pope, who decided against his too punctilious devotion, and in 1816 the new Peer submitted to the form. In 1820 he became a Roman Prince, three years before he was sent to London. After the Revolution of 1830, Prince Polignac was condemned to "perpetual imprisonment and civil death," but was released by the amnesty of 1836. He died March 29, 1847, leaving by his first wife (a daughter of the house of Rohan) two children—viz., 1, Alphonse, a Captain in the Artillery, who married, in 1840, Adelle Josephine Marie; 2, Louis, Comte de Polignac, who, in 1842, married, formerly an officer in the French Army; and 4, Edmond. The present head of the house of Polignac (Armand, Prince Pierre Joseph Prince of the Holy Empire) is the stepson of the Princess just deceased, being the son of the late Prince de Polignac by his wife, Barbara Campbell.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. THOMAS BEST.

This gallant officer, who died on the 4th inst., at 19, Hyde Park-square, was born at Hull in 1779; and was educated one of William Wilberforce, the Rev. Lord Wynford, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and of Mary Anne, his wife, the eldest daughter of Sampson Lloyd, Esq., of Birmingham. He joined the Royal Navy Nov. 3, 1812, was made Lieutenant March 6, 1812; Commander, April 30, 1817; Post-Captain, July 22, 1819; Rear-Admiral on the reserved list, Oct. 3, 1850; and Vice-Admiral, Nov. 19, 1862. He served, at various periods, under Sir Thomas Maitland, Sir Hugh Pigot, Captain Charles Ogle, Captain Peter Parker, and Captain John Chambers White. He married, Aug. 28, 1830, Marianne, only surviving daughter of George, Lord Braybrooke, and had no issue.

REV. THOMAS CATOR, M.A.

This gentleman, Rector of Kirk Smeaton, near Pontefract, since 1817, and Vicar of Wentworth, also in Yorkshire, since 1827, died at the Rectory, Smeaton Rectory on the 6th ult. He was brother of Admiral Cator, who died last July, and son of Joseph Cator, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, by Susan, his wife, sister of Admiral Sir Alexander Hortie, Bart. He married, Sept. 21, 1850, Lucy Isabella Lumley, daughter of the late Rev. Lord Frederick Lumley, and sister of Lady Harriet Elliston, lately deceased. The Mr. Cator, who built the splendid mansion of Beckenham, and founded the Church of Cator of Beckenham, is frequently mentioned by Boswell as one honoured with the special esteem of Dr. Johnson, with whom he was associated in the executorship of their common friend, Henry Thrale, Esq.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM GARNOCK POPHAM.

The death of this gallant officer took place at his residence, Stonefield, near Christchurch, Hants, on the 22nd ult. Admiral Popham belonged to a family essentially naval. His father was the famous Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B.; his next brother, Brunswick Popham, is a Rear Admiral; and his twin brother Captain Joseph Leigh Popham, R.N., married, successively, and sister of Lady Harriet Elliston, lately deceased. The Mr. Cator, who built the splendid mansion of Beckenham, and founded the Church of Cator of Beckenham, is frequently mentioned by Boswell as one honoured with the special esteem of Dr. Johnson, with whom he was associated in the executorship of their common friend, Henry Thrale, Esq.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., K.H., was proved in London on the 16th ult., by his nephew William Robert Brereton, Esq., of New Abbey, Kildare, the sole executor, under the two last named, Lieutenant-General Robert Brereton. The personalty was sworn under £20,000, and the probate taken out by R. Esq., of Dublin, and another. The will bears date the 10th of April, 1858. The testator added to his signature Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery, and he was attended by 1st Battalion, Captain Royal Artillery, and E. I. Warde, Captain Royal Horse Artillery. This gallant officer distinguished himself at the Battle of Waterloo, and died on the 27th July last, at his residence in the Albany, Piccadilly. Sir William has left legacies to his nephews and other relatives. Amongst the legatees are the names of Admiral Deans Dundas and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald. His brother, Sir Robert Brereton, is appointed residuary legatee. This meritorious officer has much kindly and liberally remembered his regiment, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Royal Artillery, and to his successors, the sum of £1000, the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards assisting in providing annually for the summer months by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot, at Woolwich, and to furnish them in obtaining the implements for the game, and also for refreshments.

The will of Charles Jacomb, Esq., of Upper Clapton, and of Basinghall-street (we proved in January), gives pecuniary legacies to the executors nominated being Charles Jacomb, Esq. (the son), Arnold Jacomb, Esq. (the nephew), and Colonel H. Jacomb, R.E. The testator carried on an extensive business with his son as woodturkers. His will bears date 1859, and is dated the 10th of May last. To his wife he has left legacies. To his daughter a provision on marriage, appointing his son residuary legatee of real and personal estate. He bequeaths to each of his sons £1000 in addition to his several grandchildren, and there are legacies to other relatives, and also to each of his clerks, and a sum of £200 to be distributed amongst his workmen. To the poor of St. Thomas, Upper Clapton, he bequeaths a legacy of £20, and he has expressed a wish that his son should purchase a piece of the adjoining premises of a new church in the said district of St. Thomas. The legacies are to be paid free of legacy duty. He concludes his will as follows:—"And I do hereby declare that every man who is possessed of property should do something for the benefit of his country, I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being the sum of £100, to be applied by him towards the reduction of the national debt."

The will of George Almond, Esq., of St. James's-street, Piccadilly, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 13th inst. William Harry Surman, Esq., the sole executor; the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator was in partnership with his brother-in-law, the firm of "George and William Almond, army accoutrement-makers." The will was executed in 1854. After making a few bequests, and leaving an annuity to his widowed sister, he bequeaths to his wife a life interest in the rest of the property, with power of disposition over one third; and, upon her decease, one other third is left to the testator's brother William, and the remaining third to his executor, W. H. Surman, Esq.

At Teplitz, near Treatschin, in Hungary, eight earthquakeshocks were felt on the 1st inst.

The Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Johannes von Geissel, has recently died, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, after having been Archbishop of Cologne for twenty-three years.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Hornet, 1155 tons, Seymour, to Mr. George Thompson, for conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £12 11s. 9d. per statute adult. The Hornet is to sail from Plymouth about Oct. 15.

The reports of the Frankfort autumn fair this year state that it has passed off favourably, the transactions in woollen, worsted, linen, and cotton manufactures having been large. It is remarkable as one of the growing prosperity of the people that the sale of common goods is continually falling off, while that of the more expensive manufactures is on the horse fair is also said to have been successful. About a thousand horses were sold at prices rather higher than those realised at the previous fair in May.

Mr. John A. Time writes to the *Times* announcing the unsuccessful termination of the Dutch ladies' expedition on the Niam-Niams. "One of the ladies forming the expedition," he says, "in a letter recently received, informs me that, owing to the shameful manner in which they have been treated by the merchants, the expedition has been compelled to return to Khartoum without accomplishing the intended object—that of exploring the country of the Niam-Niams. She complains particularly of the conduct of Riaditi and Mahmoud, two native merchants and proprietors of caravans, or stations, on the White Nile, and who appear to wield absolute and unquestioned despotism over the natives thereabouts, and now, also, of the consular Agent Pacha, Governor of the Soudan."

A meeting to the brothers Van Eyk, the well-known painters, was inaugurated a few days ago at Maseyck, in Belgium, in the presence of the Leopold and the Count de Flandre. The statue by M. de Wiener, and the group, which is in white marble, represents the brothers at the period of the discovery of painting in oil. Jean Van Eyk is represented as having had his first picture by the new method, and has submitted it for approval to his brother Hubert, who stands near. While awaiting the opinion of his elder brother, Jean's face expresses his deep anxiety, while Hubert's countenance beams with satisfaction, and displays the confidence of a pupil's fame. The King has made the sculptor an officer in the Order of Leopold.

The Eldorado, which has arrived from Alexandria, has brought a large collection of wild animals, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Kings of Siam, as well as two enormous chests full of valuable seeds and vegetables. Among the beasts are several which are said to be the first specimens of their kind that have reached Europe. These are a Thibet bear, a very beautiful bovine; a Mongolian pheasant of extraordinary size and wonderfully beautiful plumage; also a miniature doe, from Pegu, a magnificent Malacca tiger, a leopard of Senaar, remarkable for its size and ferocity; a Bornan peacock of singular beauty; two hooded pigeons, of which the fancier who may be able to acclimatise them in Europe; and a black waterfowl, the like of which is said to produce the finest effect as a violent attack of apoplexy. To the above are to be added two Siamese buffaloes, which in that strange country are trained to run races, as horses are in England and France. A Cochin-Chinese state carriage completes the list of those very original presents.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. E.—In the position given, we doubt the practicability of Black winning, if his adversary play correctly. Your note appears to have been forgot or mislaid, if the date of it be correct.

J. Wilson, Dublin.—Quite right. Your best course will be to procure some modern treatises on the game.

L. A. WHITE BOOKING.—1. In your Problem or Diagram there are two pieces, a Bishop and a Knight, on the same square, which is a misunderstanding with the rules of chess-playing.

2. The question respecting a game in "Chess Praxis" shall be answered next week.

W. F., of Leamington.—Your solution is correct.

R. F., of Lucan.—Your solution of Enigma No. 1673 is 1. B to K 8th, B to K 8th, and 2. Q mates.

CARLOS.—It is entitled to some consideration that we can give it this week, but it shall not be forgotten.

J. H. S., of Leeds.—R K 8th, after that you ought to find no further difficulty.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1671 by Messrs. Rev. W. Wilkinson, Dr. Duffy, Jules, Bess and Coy, Davey, Fido, Queen, R. S., F. W. G., M. P., Stanley, G. T., Victor, Brownrigg, Miss Lucy, Dr. Salter, H. T. Lucas, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Pincock, Kelvin, J. H. B., Fyp, Rhabmanithus, R. P. Q. S., C. Dupuy, Finnery, R. B. C., W. Dodd, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Fawcett, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. H. Fenn, G. Bateman, R. C. Carrington, Rev. J. Mc. Leod, W. T. B., R. S., of Mullamy, A Rath Audrey, R. W. Jack, Hugh, F. L. B., Bath, C. Moon, M. F., Huddersfield, Fingerwood, E. B. Foucar, Alexander, Quiz, C. W., Virgo, R. S. W., B. Y., Violet, A. Ba R., Gamma, Edmonds, O. D. V., Rugby, W. M., C. W., Dublin, Rev. J. Wright, Rev. J. Mc. Leod, Rev. J. Crake, Rev. J. Fawcett, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. H. Fenn, G. Bateman, R. C. Carrington

pulpit, and the paintings, could be removed and saved in time, before the arches of the roof fell down and crushed whatever else it contained. The restoration has been effected with the greatest care and taste, under the superintendence of the architect, Professor Meldahl, and of Messrs. Zwingmann and Klein, with other excellent sculptors, painters, and artists, who have considered it an honour to be employed on such a task.

The palace of Frederiksborg is but a few miles distant from the summer palace of Fredensborg, where the Royal family are at present receiving a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Copenhagen and Elsinore Railway, opened but some few months ago,



THE STOCKTON RACE CUP.

has stations at both palaces, in the neighbourhood of which is some of the most agreeable and picturesque scenery in Zealand.

Our sketch was taken by M. Simon Simonsen, and represents the moment when the Bishop of Zealand, before the altar, pronounces the formula of blessing the walls and the altar of the chapel, after which the ceremony of consecration was concluded. In a pew to the left, near the altar, the King and Queen of Denmark are seen.

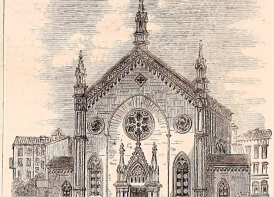
THE OSMAN GHAZY, TURKISH STEAM-RAM.

OUR Engraving on page 293 represents the steam-ram, Osman Ghazy, as she appeared on the stocks, just before she was launched, in the ship-building yard of Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, at Govan. This vessel is one of three in course of construction by the Turkish Government, the others being the Abdul Aziz, which is expected to be launched in January next, and the Orkhan, which will be ready about four months afterwards. The keel of the Osman Ghazy was laid in March, 1863. The ram is armour-plated from stem to stern, and of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 300 ft.; extreme breadth, 56 ft.; depth moulded, 37 ft.; tonnage, o.m., 4260; draught of water, 24 ft. 9 in. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 ft. beyond the upper deck at the water line, and its strength is considerably increased by a centre-line bulkhead extending backwards about 40 ft., and which is supported by a double angle iron, so as to strengthen it to resist the shock of collision with an opponent. For further security, this longitudinal bulkhead is intercepted by transverse bulkheads, thoroughly watertight, and forming a series of distinct compartments, the same as in other properly-constructed iron vessels, only they are stronger, and there are more of them. The keel is formed in three separate pieces—namely, a web plate 4 ft. deep, with two keel bars 12 in. by 3 in., riveted on their lower edge, and to which the keel plates are attached. The framework of the vessel is in six pieces, intercepted by longitudinal girders, these girders being attached to the shell plating, and secured on their upper edges by longitudinal covering plates and bars inside. The utmost care has been taken in building the Osman Ghazy to give all possible stability and strength, especially in those parts where, either in action or in stormy weather, the greatest strain may be expected to take place. The vessel in construction is similar to that of the Hector, which was built by the same eminent firm for the British Navy. The armour-plates extend 6 ft. below the water line at the middle of the ram, and are carried forward and aft, so as to extend 4½ ft. below the water line at the bow and stern. The three lower streaks are about 8¼ ft. in depth above the armour shell, and are 9½ in. thick, tapering forward to 5 in., and aft under the counter to 3 in. From this to the upper deck they are 5 in. thick, tapering forward and aft to 4½ in. The plates are pierced by portholes 2 ft. above the main deck. The portholes are 3 ft. 6 in. in height, and 2 ft. in breadth, so as to allow the guns of the main deck being worked easily. There are two magazines, and every precaution has been taken to place them, as much as possible, beyond the reach of the enemy's shot and shell. The vessel has four decks, including the upper or spar one. Great care has been taken in looking to comfort of the officers and crew in the allocation and fitting up of their quarters; and, indeed, every recent improvement in ships of war has been taken advantage of by the Messrs. Napier to make this one of the finest ever built. She will be propelled by horizontal direct-acting engines of 800-horse power, nominal, which will be supplied with steam from six boilers. Her armament, as at present arranged, will consist of twenty-four guns, though provision has been made for thirty-eight. Twenty of these will be 68-pounders, and the remaining four, which are to be placed on the upper deck, will be 110-pounders. The bow-guns are to be protected by a strong shield thrown forward on the upper deck, formed of four-inch armour-plates. The vessel is to be barque-rigged, and the lower masts and the lower and top sail yards are to be made of iron. The crew will consist of 600 men. The launch took place a fortnight ago. It was found necessary to deepen the bed of the river, by means of a dredge, immediately in front of Messrs. Napier's yard, in order to prevent the huge vessel from taking the ground in her first plunge; and a series of chain cables, attached to anchors on each side of the river, was brought into requisition to keep her length parallel with the stream. A numerous and distinguished company were present, including the Turkish Ambassador, Musurus Bey; Admiral Edhem Pacha (and Admiral Mouhyr Pacha (Sir Adolphus Slade), of the Turkish Navy; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. R. Dalglish, M.P.; and the Rev. Dr. Livingstone. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Dalglish. The Turkish Ambassador, by cutting a rope to which were suspended a pair of heavy weights, allowed the weights to fall so as to knock away the "dog-shores," or timber wedges, by which the ship was detained. The "Osman Ghazy" thus descended into the water, and was by the guiding-chains brought into a convenient position, whence she was afterwards towed up to Glasgow to receive her engines and the remainder of her iron plating. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. T. Annan, of 202, Hope-street, Glasgow.

NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH AT LEGHORN.

WE give an Engraving of the new church just built in the town of Leghorn by what is called the "Dutch and German Protestant Congregation." It was on the 18th of February, 1836, that this congregation first obtained from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo III., the privilege of being allowed to lay out a separate cemetery for the burial of their dead, and to assemble for the celebration of Divine service in a room on the second story of a house in Via dietro il Consiglio. The greater freedom now accorded to Protestants by the Constitution of the United Kingdom of Italy, promulgated in 1859, has encouraged them to provide a more decent building for the performance of their religious services; and, by means of subscriptions amongst the members, as well as by donations received from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, they have been enabled, at a cost of about £5000, to erect the church which was consecrated by their clergyman, Dr. L. Detroit, on Sunday, the 7th ult., in the presence of most of the English, Scotch, and other Protestant residents of Leghorn, besides a vast concourse of people. An appropriate sermon was preached in the French language, and a "Te Deum" sung by the congregation. Divine service will be continued, as heretofore, every Sunday, alternately in the French and German language; the congregation consisting, at present, mostly of German and Swiss families, a few of the latter belonging to the French cantons of Switzerland. The expenses are defrayed by annual subscriptions raised from about fifty members, heads of families, resided in Leghorn; and the administration of its funds is confided to a consistory composed of five members presided over by a governor elected every year at a general meeting.

The architect of the building is Mr. Dario Giacomelli, to whom



NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH AT LEGHORN.

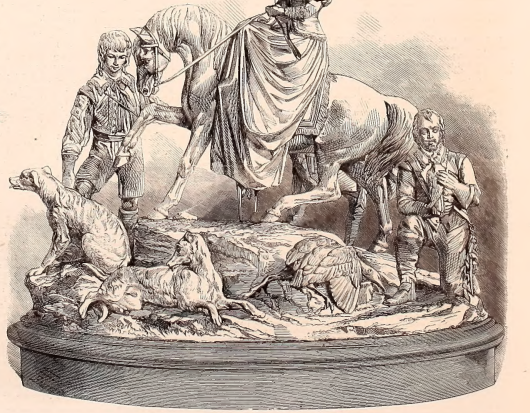
great credit is due for its design and execution, which have given general satisfaction, as well as for the economy with which the whole has been carried out.

THE STOCKTON AND DONCASTER RACE CUPS.

Two of our Engravings this week represent the Stockton and Doncaster race cups.

The Stockton cup, won by Bandarilla on Thursday, Sept. 1, was manufactured by Messrs. R. and E. Emanuel, of Portsmouth; designed and modelled by Mr. H. O. Hale. The group of sculpture with which it is adorned takes its subject from a passage in the fifth book of Homer's "Iliad," describing the Grecian chiefs Nestor and Diomed riding in the same war-chariot.

The Doncaster cup, shown in our second Engraving, is from the establishment of Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket. The design consists of a group of figures representing a hawking party in the time of the Cavaliers. The principal figure is a lady, who is on horseback; in the foreground is an attendant who has the charge of two dogs, and by the side of the lady is another attendant holding the hawk.



THE DONCASTER RACE CUP.

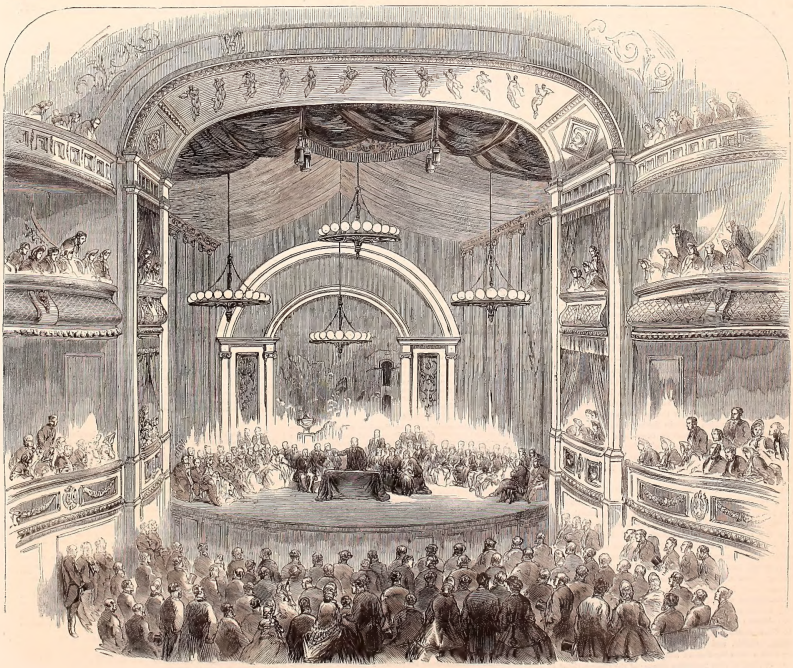
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1279.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

THE annual congresses—for so they may be most fitly designated—of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have long outlived their probationary period. We can well remember the time when they served as a most attractive bait to the critics, and when it was esteemed capital fun to let loose the ferrets of the press upon an assembly of savans. Those days have long since passed, and so altered has become the spirit of the age that the most merciless reviler of the then high priests of philosophy is now the Corypheus of their eulogists. The society has survived the ailments of childhood, and, as might have been anticipated from this fact, it develops robuster and manlier proportions and energies year by year. The meeting of its members at Bath has been one of the most successful on record, and, albeit exhibiting no extraordinary features, imperatively claims a brief notice at our hands.

Bath undoubtedly offered an attractive *locale* for an assembly of the devotees of science. In the physical features of the neighbourhood it presents more than one problem well worthy of, but still waiting for, solution. It seems to challenge scientific investigation. We will not say it defies, for defiance implies antagonism, but, assuredly, it as yet eludes, satisfactory exposition. There was exquisite propriety in electing Sir Charles Lyell as president of the society for the year of its proceedings inaugurated at Bath; and, in response, Sir Charles displayed both tact and good taste in choosing the natural wonders of Bath for the theme of his introductory address. It seemed only fair that the thermal and mineral waters of that renowned city should be accepted by the most accomplished of geologists as his text; and it is not surprising, certainly not a matter of complaint, that, basing his discourse upon a phenomenon which no one has hitherto fully explained, he should have built up a magnificent conjectural superstructure. The plan upon which Sir Charles Lyell arranged the geologic records of the formation of the earth's crust was, to say the least, worthy of him and worthy of the scientific forecast of the present day; but whether it may be correctly designated as "Nature's plan" will, we suspect, be classed among the points to be disputed, especially by those



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH: SIR CHARLES LYELL DELIVERING THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS IN THE THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 305.

who lay stress upon the admitted fact that the theories of geologists have, from the earliest dawn of the science, been as beautiful, and, alas! as evanescent, as the rainbow. But Sir Charles's address, interpreted as the conjecture of scientific genius as to the order of the several stages, according to which this globe was built up, was marvellously suggestive. We are not sure that it was not better suited to the purpose of the meeting than the customary synoptical survey of the progress of the sciences: it will turn out in effect, we believe, to have been more stimulative of further research. This is the main object for which the association meets. If it puts forth in the forefront of its profession the placing on record, and beyond all possibility of future loss, the acquisitions which have been made by science during the foregoing year, it will not be slow to admit that its anxiety to secure the past is with a view to the future, and that he best discharges the functions of president who most powerfully incites his fellow-members to renewed and still more earnest investigation.

That Bath should have felt itself flattered by the notion thus bestowed upon its physical researches was but natural. Probably it never before, even in the days of Beau Nash, realised so fully its own importance. Sir Charles Lyell made it, for the time being, the spot in which the nave and transept of the cathedral of science intersect each other—a sort of central spot from which to survey the geologic ages at a single and all-comprehending glance. Within view of the philosophic standpoint suggested by the hot springs rose up some of the vastest and most significant problems which the structure of the earth can furnish — problems the explanation of which must be sought in times so remote as to transcend the reach of present generations of men, and amongst agencies and phenomena of all but miraculous potency. The learned President handled these themes with his wonted grasp and breadth, and must have been followed, we should imagine, by his audience with more assured confidence when he traced the link of connection between volcanoes and hot springs, and accounted for the metalliferous veins in the rocks and for the mineral character of the waters in question by one and the same igneous theory, than when he surveyed the remoter ages of the physical history of the globe. The one theme naturally expanded into the other, for inasmuch as, according to the geological conclusions of the day, thermal and mineral springs mark the site of some great convulsion, it was quite *en règle* at Bath to glance at the nature and agencies of the principal changes which have left their *empreintes* upon the outer crust of the earth.

The scientific discoveries of the past year do not appear to have been numerous or brilliant. In no one of the sections so far as we have the means of estimating was any novel generalisation calculated to affect perceptibly the current of human affairs. The geological section, perhaps, came out as strong as any, in compliment to the President; but its produce, placed in juxtaposition with the abounding wealth of the inaugural address, made a meagre display. We can hardly be said to express surprise at Professor Phillips's observation that "inductive geology refuses to accept definite periods for phenomena produced under conditions not yet really determined," when we learn, on his high authority, that the time requisite for the cooling of the earth's crust from a state of fusion to its present condition has been estimated by Professor W. Thompson at the modest term of 98,000,000 years, whilst Professor Haughton finds, upon data that he adopts, that fully twenty-three hundred million years have elapsed during the process. We certainly wish that, in the face of these differences, the students of this most fascinating of sciences were a little less hasty in their generalisations, and a trifle less dogmatic in their expositions of them. We tread firmer ground under the guidance of Mr. C. Moore, who, in describing the geology of the south-west of England, informed his audience that on one estate alone of 40,000 acres, within the district, the land, which was wholly useless for agricultural purposes, contained ironstone enough, if converted into iron and sold at the present market price, to meet half pay off the National Debt.

The geographical and ethnological section, under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison, was expected to contribute largely to the fund of information and interest—and certainly the materials in the hands of its members were unusually rich. But on the first day's meeting a pervasive gloom was cast over its proceedings by the fatal accident which had befallen Captain Speke, one of its most successful and illustrious members. To have adjourned for the day—especially as the meeting was that at which Captain Speke intended to take prominent part—would have been more than a becoming expression of sorrow for his sudden death. Surely science does not necessarily dry up the springs of human sympathy, nor, we hope, can that high region be accessible to the fumes of envy or detraction.

The Bath printed noticeable statements distributed over what is reported of the other sections must, if our ordinary limits are to be preserved, be strung together, devoid of comment, in a few sentences. Our readers will not, we hope, be sorry to hear that the recently-instituted explosive, called gun-cotton, although it develops a bursting power six times as great as gunpowder, is condemned as too dangerous a compound for warlike purposes, but is strongly recommended to be used in the blasting of rocks. Under the head of zoology and botany much interesting information was imparted. The paper on acclimatisation was of considerable practical value, and especially in reference to the introduction of foreign animals into the colonies; while that on diet, besides furnishing useful hints to Government available for the better management of workhouses, schools, and gaols, will startle the disciples of Banting with a warning that in adopting his system to avoid the Scylla of obesity, they run great danger of the Charybdis of heart-disease. The attraction presented by the section of economic science and statistics was hardly equal this year to what it has sometimes been. One is glad, however, to learn that crime is decreasing in this kingdom, though that gladness is materially qualified by the statement that crimes of violence are more numerous than they were. But, during the five years just concluded, there have been fifty thousand fewer criminals—a fact traceable in part to the successful working of reformatory and industrial schools. We may also refer with gratification to the prospect Mr. Fairbairn has given us of having at last a successful and permanent Atlantic telegraph cable. That about to be laid between Ireland and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, it is stated, will be able to bear a strain four times its own weight when laid at the bottom of the Atlantic.

On the whole, the British Association for the Advancement of Science took summation the week of its proceedings at Bath with satisfaction. Its meetings have fully reached the average of interest. Its members have been most hospitably entertained. Instructed and stimulated by mutual conference and free interchange of thought and knowledge, they will resume their scientific pursuits with fresh ardour, and put secute with even increased energy and success the noble task of winning from Nature such of her secrets as may be serviceable to man.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Cambridge passed through Paris on Saturday, and breakfasted with the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon has left Paris for his estate in Switzerland. The Empress is to be host to the latter while at the Imperial chateau at Compiègne in honour of Prince Humbert on his arrival from England on Wednesday.

An Imperial decree creates a professorship of political economy and public law in the Faculty of Law, at Paris. This decree is founded on a report which M. Rouher, the Minister of Public Instruction, has addressed to the Emperor.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has issued its injunctions to the heads of educational establishments prohibiting them henceforth from allowing the pupils under their charge to act plays or recite poetry, original or other, at the annual distribution of the prizes awarded to the long vacation.

The Council-General of the Aube has signalised its session by voting a statue in commemoration of Pope Urban IV., born at Troyes, the Attorney of Louis IX.

M. Meignan, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Paris, has been nominated by the Emperor to the vacant see of Chalons. M. Rambaldi, Bishop of Beziers, succeeds M. Boyer, Bishop of Perpignan.

The Chantilly races took place on Sunday. The Imperial Handicap was won by Guillaume le Taciturne and the Chantilly prize by Gladiateur.

The proclamation of the King of Pamphlona for 1864 took place at the Halle-Centrales, Paris, on Sunday morning, with the usual ceremonial. It is a remarkable production. The fair is to be held in the valley of the Loire, and sold for 108f.

Requisitions are now circulated that the French had been defeated, with heavy loss, at Victoria city by Cortinas. The French had landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande to operate against Matamoros. One of the terms of the convention signed at Soledad between France and Mexico, the latter Power was to pay over one million sterling yearly to the French army of occupation for the next forty—the terms after which it was to become chargeable to the new Empire.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell, as well as M. Mon, having failed to form a Ministry, Marshal Narvaez, at Queen Isabella's request, undertook the duty. Narvaez, after some years of ill-health, determined to stay at Turin and hold together a Cabinet ended in failure. The following is his list:—President of the Council (without portfolio), Marshal Narvaez; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Llorente; War, Senor Cordova; Justice, Senor Lorenzo Arrazola; Marine, Senor Armero; Interior, Senor Gonzalez Bravo; Finance, Senor Mantilla; Commerce, Pelisic Works, Senor Calzado; Public Worship, Senor Seijas Lozano. The most distinguished member of the new Ministry is M. Gonzalez Bravo. A conciliatory policy has been announced, and the press prosecutions are stated to be suspended.

ITALY.

The Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 5th of October. The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence. The chief says that, if this removal were necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Italian Government could not assume the responsibility of a refusal.

At Teramo, during evening a number of young men of the town were awoken, paraded the streets of Turin, shouting "Down with the Ministry!" The authorities witnessed this demonstration with indifference, and the assemblage subsequently dispersed of its own accord.

It is positively affirmed, both in Turin and Paris, that the French and Italian Governments have concluded a convention which provides that Rome shall be evacuated by the French garrison at the end of two years. The Papal authorities will be allowed that time to organise forces for their protection against encroachment, and the Italian Government will, it is asserted, undertake to protect the Pope's remaining territories against external invasion, and assume the burden of five sixths of the Pontifical debt.

PRUSSIA.

By the latest intelligence received from Potsdam we learn that her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia and the infant Prince are progressing in a favourable manner. On Friday evening the King held a Court in the Royal dangling-room, and on the previous day the Crown Prince received the congratulations of the Royal family. The Ministers and principal military officers paid their congratulatory visits on Friday.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Chambers have been opened, and the National Council has commenced the discussion of the Franco-Swiss treaty of commerce. The majority of the Committee propose the immediate ratification of the treaty, while the minority demands its postponement.

The Federal Magistrate in Geneva has issued a warrant for the arrest of M. James Fazy.

HOLLAND.

The Legislative Session of the Netherlands was opened at the Hague on Monday by the King. In his speech from the throne his Majesty said that the country and the colonies were alike in a prosperous state, that a number of public works were contemplated, and that bills for the abolition of local excise duties, with other important financial propositions, were being prepared and would be submitted. A project for the rearrangement of the customs tariff in the East India colonies is likewise to be laid before the Chamber.

GREECE.

In Monday's sitting of the National Assembly the abolition of the Senate was decided upon by a large majority. In future, therefore, one Chamber only will exist.

RUSSIA.

The Government has announced the promised measures for the conciliation of Poland. These are the creation of a University in Warsaw and the establishment of several schools. The use of the Polish language is to be preserved. The penal code is also somewhat modified, and corporal punishment is abolished.

The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Polish bishops, organising the Russian Government for its persecution of his Catholic Church and arraigning it before Heaven and earth for its cruelties and excesses. The Pope also censures the confessions and banishments carried out in Poland, and especially the treatment of the Archbishop of Warsaw. At the same time the Pope does not fail to condemn the revolutionary movement in Poland, and he reminds the Catholics of their duty to obey all civil authorities.

AMERICA.

We have news, by the Jura and the Edinburgh, from New York to the 10th inst.

It was announced in New York that Mobile had surrendered to Admiral Farragut, and that the Confederate garrison had withdrawn into the interior; but the rumour proceeded from the enemies who had given rise to General Grant's army, and must be received with circumspection. It was, however, known in New York that Admiral Farragut had succeeded in getting up the channel which, which the Confederates had sunk in the channel over Dog River Bar.

General Sherman's report of the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, has been published. Sherman withdrew on the 30th ult. from around Atlanta and reached a point to strike the Macon road; Howard, with the right, being near Jonesboro'; Schofield, with the left, near Rough and Ready; and Thomas, with the centre, at Couch's. The Federals, finding the enemy at Jonesboro', intrenched themselves. Sherman, meeting with strong opposition along the road, advanced his left and centre to the railroad, and broke it from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro'. By the same movement Sherman interposed his army between Atlanta and that portion of the enemy intrenched at Jonesboro'. These Sherman made a general attack upon the enemy, capturing their works, ten guns, and 1000 prisoners. The Confederates retreated south in a strong fight. Sherman following them to their lines, near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, at Atlanta, finding Sherman on his only road of supply, and between him and part of his army, retreated during the night from Atlanta after blowing up the magazines. The 20th Corps of the Federal army then occupied the city. General Sherman reported, on the 1st inst., that he had pursued General Hood's army to the rear of Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, and had left there the Confederates intrenched. He had consequently withdrawn to Atlanta, as the great object of his campaign, the capture of that city, had been attained. The fruits of his successful operations, during which he had lost 1500 men, were twenty-seven guns and 3000 prisoners.

President Lincoln ordered a day of thanksgiving (kept on Sunday, the 11th inst.) for the victories at Atlanta and Mobile, and tendered his thanks to Admiral Farragut and General Sherman. Salutes were ordered in honour of the victories.

General Early was, at the latest accounts, still confronting General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

It is stated that General Lee had drawn large reinforcements from Early and had concentrated a great force for the purpose of attacking General Grant's left. Indeed, according to both Federal and Confederate accounts, both Grant and Lee were concentrating forces about Petersburg, and it is believed that a great battle for the possession of the Weldon Railway was imminent. A letter has been written by Grant declaring that the Confederates in the trenches talk their last man, and that, if the North continue undivided, the end of the war is not far distant.

General Gillam has surprised and killed the guerilla General Morgan, at Greenville, Tennessee, capturing his Staff.

The draught in New York and Brooklyn will not take place.

General M'Clellan has accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention. He declares for the Union at all hazards, and says a spirit of conciliation and compromise must be exercised, but union is the one condition on which he will be willing to return to the Union should he received at once, with full constitutional rights. A large enthusiastic meeting for the ratification of M'Clellan's nomination to the presidency has been held in New York.

Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, New York, recently, in which he declared that the restoration of the Union depends upon the election of Mr. Lincoln; that slavery is no longer an issue of the war, and will not be revived; and that peace is restored; and that the Democratic party is aiding and abetting the rebellion. He also stated that no draught will be necessary, as the armies are being recruited as rapidly as required by volunteering.

It is reported that General Fremont has withdrawn his name as presidential candidate.

There had been extraordinary fluctuations and a great decline in the premium on gold at New York; and the last quotation was 228.

CANADA.

It is reported that the Canadian conference has decided that the union of the British North American provinces would be satisfactory, provided that the terms of alliance could be arranged.

INDIA.

The accounts from India are favourable. There was no disturbance of the general tranquillity of the raine were considerable, and the crops promising.

The Viceroy was to leave Simla at the end of September and be in Lahore the 1st of October, when it is understood that Sir R. Montgomery will resign, and Sir Herbert Edwardes succeed him as ruler of the Punjaub.

Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., has given a lac and twenty-five thousand rupees (£12,500) to defray the cost of supplying Bombay Island with water.

Conflicting rumours prevailed as to the state of affairs of Afghanistan, the latest being that the Ameer, notwithstanding the submission of his brothers, had made them prisoners and sent them to Cabool.

The Shah of Persia has sent an ultimatum regarding Herat to the Ameer, the rejection of which is to be followed by the advance of an army on Herat. There were great differences among the Hindoos as to the answer to be returned to the Governor-General's letter; but the peace party appears to have prevailed, and an apology is to be forwarded.

The Europeans are devastating the frontier of Persia and plundering the caravans. An expedition of 20,000 Persians has been ordered towards Asterabad to intercept them.

A Brunswick journal mentions that the bastinado has been abolished as a disciplinary punishment in the prisons of that duchy.

The Senate of Frankfort has acceded to the Israelitish Body a bill for the abolition of all religious disabilities. The measure has been referred by the last-named assembly to its committee on constitutional affairs.

Letters received from Alexandria to the 10th inst. state that the Egyptian Government has concluded a loan for 125,000,000f. (£5,000,000) with the firm of Oppenheim and Company in fifteen years.

The thirteenth congress of the Evangelical Church has taken place at Altenburg, in Saxony. About 600 persons were present, of whom half were foreigners.

Accounts have been received of the murder of Mr. Benjamin Campbell and his servant in Persia, whilst returning from a pleasure party to his home at Shemt. The motive was plunder, and every effort is being made to secure the murderers.

As the Mayor of New York was on a water excursion, one of his children was nearly overturned by the steam boat, but was saved by a man who jumped overboard, and snatched her until the arrival of the boat. The Mayor presented Mr. J. Johnson, her preserver, with a check for 1000 dollars, another of the party giving 250.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Prussian forces in Schleswig has issued a proclamation prohibiting the circulation of petitions and the collection of signatures under penalty of the rigorous infliction of martial law. This step is taken to prevent the getting up of any more addresses from the Northern Schleswigers praying that they may not be separated from Denmark.

The *Observateur Catholique* relates the following series of coincidences in the lives of two women named Cazeaux and Delcourag, who died last week at Lagord, near Rochelle. They were born on the same day, made their first communion on the same day, were betrothed on the same day, gave birth to their first child (a daughter) on the same day; they became widows on the same day, and almost at the same hour; and next they have completed the strange series by dying the same day and being buried on the same day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A most numerously attended public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Taylor's Repository, Lambeth, to discuss the arrangements for the forthcoming annual London Working Men's Conference (National Society, Esq., was in the chair. The proceedings were altogether of a most satisfactory character.

During the last seven years Mr. H. E. Gurney has invited the whole of the teachers of the ragged-schools in London to spend a day with him at his seat at Nutfield. About 2200 of the teachers from 163 schools have partaken of that gentleman's hospitality. On Saturday last 490 teachers were thus entertained. (Our Number next week will contain an Engraving of this interesting scene.)

Wednesday being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other members of the Corporation, proceeded to Christ's Hospital, for the purpose of hearing the sermon which is annually delivered by the Grecians who are about leaving the school for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hale, and the subjects being treated with considerable ability. Prior to the ceremony the Corporation attended service in Little Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, Head Master of the Charterhouse.

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A great fire broke out early on Monday morning in Gerrard-street West. It began in the newly-built premises of Messrs. Tapling, carpet manufacturers, upon the site of the old and very worn houses in the centre of the upper part of which is tenanted by Messrs. Hollaby and Co., warehousemen, Hollaby's Warehousemen Hall, over of one of which Messrs. Tapling suffered severely. The unsporting hall, of which nothing now remains but the four walls, was of fine proportions, being 60 ft. long by 30 ft. in width. It was consumed by portraits by the first masters of benefactors of the company, and a series of oiled drawings of the arms of the past and the emblazoned on the windows in stained glass. The lower portions of the walls were painted in oil, and the frieze of a fancy which has since been the western end of the hall was decorated with carved work by the famous Grinling Gibbons, the leading wood-carver of his time, executed at the time of the fire. On the northern side of the hall, and on the same floor, is a commodious reception room, immediately over the main entrance. It is a handsome room, with an organ-recess, overlooking the dining-hall, and approached from without on the hall by ochre-stone staircase. Over the hall are bedrooms, which had been lately repainted, has been seriously damaged by water, as has been much of the property in the premises; and a fine banner of the arms of the staircases is limited appears much injured by the action of the fire. The roof and ceiling of the hall, which was lofty, and lighted at the western end, have been entirely destroyed, and the hall is now open to the sky. All that remains of it is a few fragments of timbers which serve to show the elegance of its outline and design. Some 11 feet of the walls above have been saved, and two or three of the windows at the eastern end of the hall. The hall and offices are understood to be insured for £3000, but considerably more than that sum will be required for the damage. Soon after the fire broke out there were twelve engines, five working by steam, on the premises, and a full supply of them had been procured from the premises of Messrs. Tapling appears to have been hopeless from the first. The light inflammable materials of which the upper part of the building was erected burnt fiercely, and the fire spread from floor to floor with tremendous rapidity. The building is a fireproof one, but the fire had attacked it in which the fire was raging, the efforts of the firemen were at length directed to preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining stock of materials and merchandise of various kinds, was of great value. The fire, however, happily spread in the direction of Messrs. Hollaby's Wood-street, lately erected for Mr. Hugh Jones, a warehouseman in a large way of business, but which escaped with the loss on the premises of Messrs. Tapling. This building has a frontage 110 ft. in width and about 100 ft. high, exclusive of the shafts. The stock and machinery destroyed is £150,000 in nine offices. The premises are numbered from 109 to 119 inclusive, and form part of the block of which that of No. 121 is injured, and the latter much damaged by water, as to also the stock in 161 and 164; 165, 166, and 167 is also much damaged. Building Nos. 168 and 169 are the last on the west of 168 and 169 are entirely destroyed and the stock damaged by water. At one time the whole front of the establishment in front of the new building caught fire, and some of it fell in a blazing mass, but doing no harm to the more substantial portions of the premises. The fire was extinguished by 10 o'clock, while all the more modern buildings immediately contiguous to that in which the fire originated have been scorched or injured, to a different extent, on the west door, and fronting Gresham-street, has entirely escaped. By four o'clock on Monday the fire had reached the premises of Messrs. Hollaby, which is the block northwards and for miles around. The flames shot high into the air, lighting up the dome of St. Paul's and all the surrounding objects. The coolness of the assurance offices put down the loss of property, exclusive of the buildings, at from £200 to £300,000.

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The inquest on the body of Mr. Briggs was resumed on Tuesday. The coachman Matthews was the chief witness under examination. At the request of Mr. Bennet Collins, the prisoner's solicitor, he took Miller in the railway carriage, and supposed to be Miller's. He declared that the hat was more like Miller's than Mr. T. J. Briggs' produced. He was then asked if he would be able to give at four-and-a-half o'clock on the afternoon of the murder. He replied that he could not positively say. Mr. Bennet Collins handed the witness a watch, which he declared was the watch found in the prisoner's possession when he was arrested at Liverpool Victoria belonging to his brother. He was, however, unable to swear positively to the fact which the police officers also found among Miller's luggage. Subsequently, the solicitor regarded the evidence that was already given, to the effect that the hat found in the railway carriage after the murder was Miller's; and Mr. Bennet Collins, on behalf of the prisoner as the man who brought Mr. Briggs's watch-chain to his shop and exchanged it for another a few days after the murder of Mr. Briggs, was remanded for a week.

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A crowd of persons, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, assembled on Monday morning in the open space in front of the Royal Exchange, and in the adjoining streets, to witness the ceremony of proclaiming Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, as the sovereign, consort, and heir-apparent of the realm. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other members of the Corporation, proceeded to Christ's Hospital, for the purpose of hearing the sermon which is annually delivered by the Grecians who are about leaving the school for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hale, and the subjects being treated with considerable ability. Prior to the ceremony the Corporation attended service in Little Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, Head Master of the Charterhouse.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

The births registered in Dublin last week were 118, and the deaths were 107, in a population of 284,868 (in 1861).

A meeting was held, on Monday, at Liverpool for the purpose of establishing a training-ship for orphans and other children in the Mersey.

The yacht presented to Farnsworth by Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P. for Bolton, for the free use and recreation of the inhabitants, is to be opened by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The Rev. Dr. John Strain, President of St. Mary's College, at Blair's, near Aberdeen, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Gillis as Roman Catholic Metropolitan of Edinburgh.

Locusts have been caught in almost every direction in the west of Ireland, and especially in the district of Land's End. They have done much mischief among the cabbages.

Enormous quantities of mushrooms have been gathered in Berwickshire and Northumberland during the present season, the yield rising following upon it.

In consequence of there not being a sufficient number of aldermen present at the Saltash Townhall on Saturday to elect a Mayor for the ensuing year, the present Mayor, Mr. J. H. Cook, is compelled to retain the office for another year in succession.

A portrait of the ex-Mayor of Southampton and a valuable gold watch for the ex-Mayoress were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins respectively, on Wednesday week, for their hospitality during Mr. Alderman Perkins' three years of office as Mayor of Southampton.

The first stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid at Scarborough on Tuesday by Mrs. Titus Salt, on a site near the South Cliff. The chapel is being built in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Lockwood, and accommodate 1000 or 1200 people.

A few days since the life-boat presented to the National Life-boat Institution by Messrs. Cressley and Sons, of Halifax, stationed at Whitby, was launched for the first time, in the presence of Commander R. Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the society. The boat was named the Halifax.

On Tuesday week Lady Willoughby de Broke entertained the whole of her tenantry to dinner, at Compton House, Compton Verney. Lady Willoughby de Broke is the daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings, and succeeded to the title of Baroness Willoughby de Broke on the death of her father, the late Marquis of Hastings, in 1851. Her Ladyship presided at the principal table, and Lord Willoughby de Broke at the other. The Knights of the Shire were present.

Sir Stafford Northcote delivered an elaborate address on the question of middle-class education at Exeter, on Wednesday, the occasion being the distribution of the prizes awarded by the West Riding Educational Board. He advocated the formation of middle-class schools throughout the country, so as to carry out the intention of the founders in the spirit, if not in the letter.

On Wednesday evening Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, addressed the electors and non-electors of Montrose in the Assembly Hall, Castle-street, on the political questions of the day, and he adjourned from the Guildhall, which would not have held more than half the people who thronged to hear him. He spoke for upwards of two hours, and dealt with all the prominent social and political questions of the day.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England commenced its proceedings at Leeds on Tuesday, the show, generally, being considered fully equal to any previous exhibition, and a very numerous company assembled to attend the meeting. Replying to the toast of "The Council and Officers of the Society," Lord Feversham said he could not avoid advice to the farmers who were present, and managed to invest with himself a strong feeling in favour of steam.

The annual competition for prizes offered by the Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Association, which has taken place this year within its short existence, at Salisbury, was concluded on Saturday. It was held to give the distribution of prizes as much eclat as possible, Lady Herbert last presided over the ceremony. The Earl of Pembroke, the marksman who had present to receive the challenge cup on the fortunate winner, Colour-Sergeant Hall, of the Bradford Rifles, who had made the highest score of the week.

The second regatta this season in connection with the Boston Yacht Club took place on the Wash, on Saturday last. The prizes, £7, £2, and £1, for which the following yachts competed:—Waterwitch, seven tons, Mr. Gilbert; Fire Fly, seven tons, Mr. Bell; Vesta, 10 tons, Boston; Vixen, three tons, the Rev. J. Tunnard, Frampton. The course extended over a distance of about 20 miles, starting from the Lynn and Skinze down to the Upper-Seal-Hig Buoy and back to Freston. The race lasted about an hour after.

A bronze equestrian statue of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort was unveiled at Halifax on Saturday last. The cost of the statue was not by public subscription some time ago, and, when the form in which the statue was to take was left to the choice of the public, and into the hands of Mr. Thorneycroft. The statue and pedestal measure eighteen feet in height. The statue is placed in the centre of the area in the possession of the Queen, named Nimrod. The statue was cast by Messrs. Thorneycroft, and the pedestal was executed by Mr. Thomas Brock, of Pimlico, London, supplied the pedestal, which is of magnificent grey granite from the quarries of Messrs. Dyce and Co., of Aberdeen, and was carried last week to Halifax. The statue was unveiled by Lord Mayor Hollands, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Ebrington, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., presented the statue to the Corporation of Halifax, and the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, and gentlemen were present, among whom was the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.

The foundation-stone of the west wing of the new Liverpool Exchange was laid on Saturday last by the Mayor, in the presence of members of the Exchange Company. The building, when completed, will be one of the most extensive and commodious in the kingdom. Designs for it have been designed by Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, of London, and will cover a space of about an acre. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site, is estimated to form an integral part of the new edifice. The portion of the work at present in hand is estimated to cost £80,000. It will be a fine block, and will comprise, containing 1845 square yards, and, with its accessories of conversation rooms, &c., 2000 yards. The height from the floor to the ceiling will be 82 ft. high from the floor. It is expected that this wing will be completed and ready for the use of the merchants in the course of the next twelve months. The Exchange Company have purchased the existing building and the land required for the new wing for £400,000. The Mayor, Mr. Charles Melly, and most of the leading merchants of the town were also present on the occasion.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science began its annual meeting for the present year in the ancient and picturesque city of York. Lord Brougham again occupies the office of president of the association. The meeting was held in the Yorkshire Museum. Lord Brougham, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Houghton, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Wrottesley, and others were also charged by Mr. G. H. Hastings, and the local secretaries are the Rev. Thomas Myers, Mr. J. Noble Scarborough, and Mr. J. Kemp Welch. The opening of the meeting is divided amongst four departments. The first of these deals with the subject of jurisprudence and the amendment of the law. The chair at the meetings are presided over by Sir James Wilde, Judge of the Court of Probate; Mr. Justice Willes, and Mr. Justice Byles, and Mr. Serjeant Pulling. The second department, of which Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., is president. The proceedings will be presided over by Mr. Chadwick, who is the vice-president of the association. The meeting promises to be a successful one. A number of papers have been announced to be read, and many distinguished gentlemen have signified their intention of being present. We intend to give several Illustrations of the proceedings in our forthcoming Number.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.—During Saturday and Sunday a steeple-chase was run from Doncaster to Exeter, a distance of 170 miles between Taunton and Exeter, visiting both these places with great violence. The proprietor of the Exeter Theatre of Mrs. Oxenford's house, one of the most beautiful in the west country, was struck by the lightning. One of the sacking portions of the roof was destroyed, the organ acquired of the most ornamental work as that side torn open and scattered in fragments.

Fifteen houses were burned down at Thetford, Essex, last week, by a fire caused by a child playing with matches. Only one fire-engine was present to check the flames.

A fire broke near Aylesbury, was driving some pigs out of his yard, when he struck a boar, on which the animal attacked him so furiously as to cause him to fall to the ground.

On Thursday week, at Bude, Cornwall, Mr. John Frost, grocer, lithographer, Robert Frost, was, and Mr. Edward Frost, bookbinder, were bathing. Mr. Frost has been blind for some years. Three three persons had proceeded to the water, and were carried out of their depth by a current. The gentleman named Frost made an heroic attempt, in which he nearly lost his life, to succour the drowning men, but did not succeed in reaching them.

A man, in whose memorandum-book was the name "Richard Williams," has committed a determined suicide at Liverpool. He threw himself into the water from a pier, and, when a man threw a life-buoy out to him, he dived away from it, seemingly resolved to die. One of the stage constables, named Sharp, jumped into the water with a determination to save the stranger in spite of himself. A desperate struggle between the two men immediately took place between them, the stranger being bent on self-destruction and Sharp on preserving him. Both sank, and rose to the surface together, when the stranger sinking his head under the water in the most resolute manner. They were both picked up by some men in a boat, but the stranger was dead, and Sharp was taken to the hospital.

ART IN BELGIUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

A REMARKABLE exhibition of objects of art is now to be seen at Machlin (Malines), the ecclesiastical capital of Belgium. The collection has been formed on the occasion of the late Roman Catholic congress, but will not be concluded as an exhibition till the middle of the present month, the period advertised for closing, though it is now arranged to remain open till Oct. 15, to allow persons to examine the collection with a descriptive catalogue, an advantage not enjoyed by the first visitors. The delay in the completion of the display was caused by the reluctance of owners to part with their priceless treasures—articles many of them in daily use, or which have but now not quitted their resting-places for centuries.

The works exhibited consist of utensils, decorative objects, robes, and all the splendid paraphernalia employed in the offices of the Roman Catholic Church, which they range over the Mediæval, Renaissance, and Modern periods. A large comprise a considerable proportion of the most valued treasures of the many churches, corporations, and private collections of Belgium, and with a few have never before been publicly exhibited. It is to be regretted that so fine a collection is not to be seen in one of the noble mediæval halls for which Flanders is so famous, instead of, as it is, in the inconvenient rooms of an ordinary residence—in the Hotel Lecokercke, in the Rue de la Blanchisserie, where the effect the ensemble would have had is entirely sacrificed; and, of course, as a mere show, it would have been vastly more popular in Brussels or Antwerp. To the artist and the antiquary, however, the ancient, quaint, and picturesque see of the Belgian Primate presents attractions which are scarcely equalled by the capital or seaport.

In attempting to give some idea of a collection of this kind the difficulty of selection is enormous; for everywhere art-merit, historic interest, intrinsic or extrinsic value, compete for consideration, and, in many instances, in one and the same object. Thus, a chasuble, being so noting that there are Byzantine crucifixes of the earliest date, embellished with crystals; large processional crosses and pastoral staves, including one of ivory of the sixth century; diptychs of the eighth and ninth centuries; and monstrances, one of which was given by Henry VIII. to Holbein, the siege of Tournay. Among these, as among other objects *d'art*, the designs will often be found in combination with the execution, and vice versâ. Thus, a missal discovers there are two remarkably early examples from Tongres and Namur, that from the Sœurs de Notre Dame de Namur being marvellous for beauty and variety of design, material, and workmanship. There are a very fine chalice and a curiously beautiful altar-cover of Flemish make de Quay, and a chalice and chasuble of S. S. Thomas-à-Becket. The reliquaries are numerous, interesting, and artistic, though often very grotesque; though, on account of the odd forms they were made to contain; perhaps the most noteworthy being that of St. Chamelle, of Arras, of the twelfth century. The reliquary of the St. Epine—a name derived from the thorn supposed to form our Saviour's crown—was presented by Alexander of Scotland to St. Lambert. In 1568 one of the bishops gave it on the scaffold to the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. It then passed to the English College at Watten, and, upon the suppression of religious houses, crossed into the hands of the Bishop of Gand. There is also a gold reliquary, adorned with precious stones and enamels, that once belonged to Marguerite de Flandre. The reliquary is said to contain wood from the true cross, portions of the veil of the Virgin, a tooth of St. Peter, &c. Of shrines there are many in gold and brass, bewilled and otherwise decorated, a few being of very early date. It would be impossible to enumerate here even the most remarkable specimens (being of the rare enamelled description), or nickle and repoussé work. There are numerous rings of shields, books of Gospels, and Missals, including that of Sir Thomas More's. A silver collar belonging to the goldsmith's guild of Ghent is remarkable for its treatment. A few richly-embroidered fabrics and priests' vestments there is a gorgeous display, though few are good in design. Among these is a tunic of St. Bridget, left by Pope Martin V. to the order of Alcantara, and a cope, the gift of Jeanne, Queen of Navarre, presented by Sixtus IV. to the Prince of Orange, is also exhibited.

Regarding the modern work, exhibited in the lower rooms, it is to be remarked that, while the Continental workmen is seen to very great advantage, the designs are generally inferior to the earlier specimens. The Belgian designer, like the nation generally, is distinguished by fecundity of imagination for the Renaissance. We should add that the formation of this exhibition is due to the exertions of an Englishman, settled in Belgium, the zealous antiquary, Mr. W. H. James Weal.

Whilst at Machlin there is this display of mediæval art, at Bruges is to be seen another exhibition of a somewhat novel character, and one—now that we are beginning to feel the national importance of monumental brasses—not the less conspicuous, and most—which should be repeated in this country. We allude to the international exhibition of cartoons, including those for stained glass, which is held in a temporary building of wood, situated at the rear of the Royal palace. The collection comprises many works of a remarkable character, most of them being the result of the competition of mural decorations, as is evident by the marks of the stylus or charcoal-holes which pierce the paper in all shapes and sizes, some are in long strips, for friezes; others are three-cornered, for spandrils; some are as large as the side of a room, for windows; and the pencil-drawings suited for a book illustration. The collection is highly instructive, from its practical nature and for the unusual facilities it affords for comparison; and the principle of the exhibition may be taken as a test. At the end of the grand salon is Kaulbach's fresco of the Reformation, where Martin Luther, standing in the centre, holds aloft the Bible, which sheds rays upon the heroes and worthies of the immediate period, our Saviour on the Cross appearing in prominent position in the foreground. Exhibit has two designs executed in a military station—"The Telegraph" and "The Encampment." The former exhibits many religious subjects: Guffens, of Antwerp, several historical incidents connected with the history of the city. The drawings used by Gerard for his decorations in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris. Many other of the leading mural painters of the Netherlands, Germany, and France are also represented.

Of the Antwerp salon, also now open, it may be remarked that it is above the average, few of the pictures being of the Belgian school being absent. This exhibition, for arrangement and high general quality, is far superior to any which has been held under the Royal Academy. The Antwerp Academy is an ancient corporation, twice as old as our own; it exhibits many score works—and that freely, being kept open for study for about a month, which is more than our line in height. All are placed in black wooden boxes, which preserve the frames, and, by tending to isolate the pictures, increase their effect, and prevent the injurious influence of unfavourable juxtaposition. Of sculpture there is but little; but that little, however, is well displayed—a portion of it with the pictures, but somewhat removed from them to prevent violent contrast with the white marble. In architecture there are many interesting drawings. Some of these are tricked out "locally;" nor are ground plans or elevations excluded. There are many engravings and lithographs, and a variety of other media for the display of fine art, even to chased metal-work, the place of honour being given to a clock-case in repoussé relief—a most artistic performance, as vigorous as if from the hand of Quintin Matsys. The exhibition is well attended on week days and Sunday morning at one franc, though at the afternoon of the last-named day the admission is free.

The railway journey between New York and St. Louis—a distance of 1000 miles—is performed without change of carriage.

Professor Donati, the astronomer at Florence, announces the discovery of a new comet, being the third of the present year, in the constellation of Leo Minor. His motion is slow, which leads to the supposition that it is approaching the earth and sun, and is, therefore, not unlikely to appear more much larger dimensions than at present. Its actual appearance through the telescope is that of a very weak nebula. Its positions were as follow:—

	Mean T. Flor.	Right Ascension.	Declination.
Sept. 9	11h. 30m. 4s.	13h. 6m. 49·0s.	32 deg. 40 min. 32 sec.
Sept. 16	11h. 30m. 4s.	13h. 8m. 49·0s.	32 deg. 32 min. 47 sec.

M. Donati further states that the comet is moving northwards in the direction of the pole star, and will recede from the northern hemisphere, but is still visible to the southern one. We shall be able to see it again in January next by the aid of powerful telescopes.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



JAPANESE GIRL PAINTING HER LIPS.



WANDERING MINSTRELS AT YOKOHAMA.

We have engraved a couple of sketches taken by Mr. C. Wirgman, our Special Artist at Yokohama, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Japanese.

The first represents a young girl painting her face after the usual daily bath. It is only the young and pretty in Japan, who ever think it worth while to practise these arts of adornment; a woman of mature age will always be found modest and simple in her attire. The girl seen in our Engraving takes extraordinary pains to improve the charms with which Nature has endowed her. She has first whitewashed her face and neck, then she tints her cheeks with lake, and paints her lips brilliantly with a mixture of crimson and gold, using a fine hair brush for that purpose. The effect is rather displeasing to the European eye, but if the Japanese admire it, we can only say it is a matter of taste. Notwithstanding this strange freak of fashion, the women of Japan are said to be very attractive. Their ordinary dress consists of a robe which covers the breast close up to the neck, or perhaps a little lower, according to the taste of the wearer, and reaches nearly down to the ground. It has loose sleeves, leaving the wrist free, and is confined by a shawl round the waist, the ends of the shawl being tied in a bow behind, and there hanging loose. They prefer quiet patterns and colours for the dress—grey, blue, or black striped silks; but the shawl is commonly of bright crimson; and their fine black hair is well set off by caps or veils of coloured gauze or crape. Their nails are carefully dyed, as well as the tips of their fingers, with a red pigment, which requires to be renewed every two or three days. The class of washerwomen, as may well be supposed, are exempted from this tribute to the custom of their sex. The Japanese females have almost as much liberty as those of Europe. Most of them can play on a musical instrument, like a guitar.

Our second Illustration represents a group of wandering musicians, who form a privileged corporation in Japan, and pursue their vocation without fear of the penalties imposed by Mr. Bass's Act. Their services are an indispensable part of the entertainment in all public or private festivities, and they are remunerated according to a legal tariff.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

In our Journal of last week we commenced our report of the brilliant meeting of the British Association, which was brought to a close on Wednesday evening. The gathering has been, in point of numbers, 2037, as against 3334 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This success has proved contrary to general anticipation. The Newcastle meeting undoubtedly presented local advantages, in point of population and manufacturing establishments, with which Bath cannot compare; but the beauty and celebrity of the city and the surrounding country, its comparatively easy railway distance from the metropolis, and its choice as a good surveying station for the geologist, especially in illustration of the Bath waters, have doubtless contributed to this unlooked-for result.

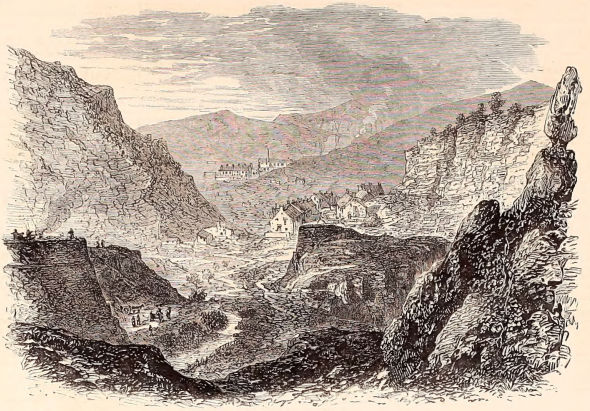
The inaugural address of the President, Sir Charles Lyell, was delivered in the New Theatre Royal, which was erected in the spring of last year upon the site of the former theatre, built by Mr. Dance, R.A., in 1805, and destroyed by fire in August, 1862. The present edifice was designed by Charles J. Phipps, F.S.A., architect; the auditory will seat commodiously 1750 persons; it has three tiers of boxes and galleries above the pit. The cost was about £11,000. The stage arrangements are elaborate and elegant. The house was crowded on the great evening meeting of the inauguration, many ladies being present. The more distinguished members of the association were seated on the stage, which was elegantly fitted up and lighted with gaseliers. Among those present on the stage were the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the American Minister, Lord Wrottesley, Sir William Armstrong, the Mayor of Bath, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Tite, M.P., Sir E. Head, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Bowring, Mr. Fairbairn, Sir William Jardine, Sir E. Belcher, Professor Willis, Professor Phillips, Lord Enniskillen, Bishop Colenso, Archdeacon Browne, Captain Burton, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Glaisher, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Sylvester, Professor Miller, Mr. F. Galton, Dr. William Farr, Professor Rankine, Mr. Purdy, and others.

Sir Charles Lyell read his Address with excellent emphasis, and evidenced what Sir William Armstrong described as Sir Charles's talent of "imparting the charm of lucid and elegant language to the communication of ideas." The address was not so much a synoptical view of the progress of all branches of science as an independent contribution to one of them—namely, a monograph on the Bath Waters: their history, the geological theories of their origin, and the geological phenomena to which such agencies are believed to contribute—problems which depend for their solution on chemical inquiries of the greatest nicety. The following opening passages are picturesquely descriptive of Bath as a place of no ordinary interest to the cultivators of physical science:—

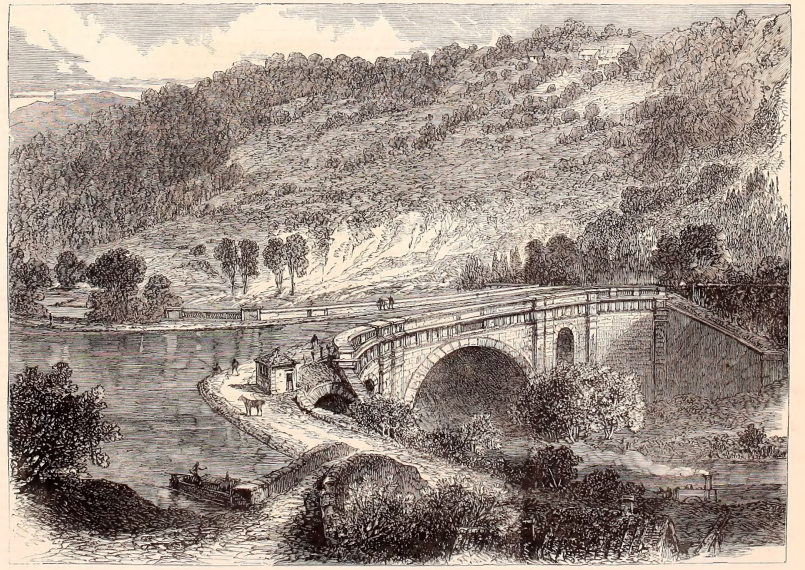
"What renders Bath a peculiar point of attraction to the student of natural phenomena is its thermal and mineral waters, to the sanitary powers of which the city has owed its origin and celebrity. The great volume and high temperature of these waters renders them not only unique in our island, but perhaps without a parallel in the rest of Europe, when we duly take into account their distance from the nearest region of violent earthquakes or of active or extinct volcanoes. The spot where they issue, as we learn from the researches of the historian and antiquary, was lonely and desert when the Romans first landed in this island; but in a few years it was converted into one of the chief cities of the newly-conquered province. On the site of the hot springs was a large morass, from which clouds of white vapour rose into the air; and there, first, was the spacious bath-room built, in a highly ornamental style of architecture, and decorated with columns, pilasters, and tesselated pavements. By its side was erected a splendid temple dedicated to Minerva, of which some statues and altars, with their inscriptions and ornate pillars, are still to be seen in the museum of this place. To these edifices the quarters of the garrison, and in the course of time the dwellings of new settlers, were added; and they were all encircled by a massive wall, the solid foundations of which still remain.

"A dense mass of soil and rubbish, from 10 ft. to 20 ft. thick, now

(Continued on page 308.)



THE VILLAGE AND QUARRIES OF HOLWELL, NEAR BATH.



AQUEDUCT OF THE KENNET AND AVON CANAL, AT LIMPLEY STOKE, NEAR BATH.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult., at Cova de Onça, Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Mr. William Hooper Marsh, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Trenley House, Mannamead, Plymouth, Mrs. Nowell-Usticke, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Broomhead, Fitzalan, the wife of Thomas Spowart, Esq., of a daughter.

On Friday, the 16th inst., at Glaston House, Rutland, the wife of Chas. H. Morris, Esq., of Laddington Hall, Leicestershire, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Truman's-place, Stoke Newington-road, the wife of Thomas Rich Branch, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Rochill, Cardiganshire, the wife of John Robert Brechin, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd of June, at Rockcliff, Mossoorie, the wife of Captain George Campbell Ross, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

At Paris, Baroness de Rothschild, of a daughter.

In Westbourne-square, Baroness Stauffenbiel, of a son.

The Countess of Munster, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On July 12, at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, John Terry Murphy, eldest son of J. H. Murphy, Esq., to Alice, second daughter of the late Thos. Richard Moore, Esq., M.D.

At Bristol, at the parish church, Bury, by the Rev. J. P. Yoe, George Henry, youngest son of the late John Churton, Esq., M.D., of Warrington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Owen, Esq., of Bury.

At Colchester, the Hon. H. M. Hobart, Captain 103rd Regiment (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Gertrude, daughter of G. Bawtree, Esq., of Colchester.

At Kilmore, Dublin, W. Jameson, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Meath.

On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Bosset, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Rev. F. Dawson, Captain A. L. Rocksby, Grenadier Guards, to Florence, eldest daughter of R. Campbell, Esq., of Buscot Park.

At Bristol, A. Talbot, Esq., of Bristol, to Jessie, daughter of the late D. R. Ross, Esq., of Montreux, in the county of Down, formerly M.P. for Belfast, and granddaughter of the late Bishop of Limerick.

DEATHS.

At Brighton, Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Effingham, in her 86th year.

On the 15th inst., after a long illness, Captain Lionel W. Ingram, late of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, third surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Limerick-road, Barnsbury-square, aged 36.

On the 20th inst., at his country residence, near Colleuze, Cherallier Louis de Schaen, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, after a long and painful illness, in his 60th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Harold's victory over his brother Tostig, and the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge, 1066. Birth of Augeburg: religious liberty of Germany secured, 1555.

MONDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage, martyr, 258. Foundation of Constantinople, 329.

TUESDAY, 27.—Battle of Verona: victory of Theodoric the Goth over Odoacer, King of Italy, 489. Death of James Brindley, the canal engineer, 1772.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—The Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon, 490 B.C.

Death of the great French preacher, Massillon, 1742. Smooth and Bathing and cricketing. Provincial governors at Bengal, 1848.

THURSDAY, 29.—St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day. Richard II. compelled to renounce his crown, 1399. Nelson born, 1758.

FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, priest and confessor (died 420). Death of the Dissenting preacher, Joseph Hughes, 1778. New moon, 10h. 18m. p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—St. Remigius (or Remy), Bishop of Rheims. Opening of the London University, 1826. Beginning of Jewish year, 5625.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. 9 33	M. A. 10 12	M. A. 10 52	M. A. 11 28	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 24	M. A. 1 0
M. A. 9 51	M. A. 10 30	M. A. 11 10	M. A. 11 46	M. A. 0 18	M. A. 0 42	M. A. 1 37
M. A. 10 11	M. A. 10 50	M. A. 11 28	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 36	M. A. 1 0	M. A. 1 55
M. A. 10 29	M. A. 11 8	M. A. 11 46	M. A. 0 18	M. A. 0 54	M. A. 1 18	M. A. 2 13
M. A. 10 47	M. A. 11 26	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 36	M. A. 1 12	M. A. 1 36	M. A. 2 31
M. A. 11 5	M. A. 11 44	M. A. 0 18	M. A. 0 54	M. A. 1 30	M. A. 1 54	M. A. 2 49
M. A. 11 23	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 36	M. A. 1 12	M. A. 1 48	M. A. 2 12	M. A. 3 7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Sunshine.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	Inches.	°	°	%	°	°		Miles.
14	29·906	57·1	50·4	80	51·5	64·4	S. SW.	423
15	29·694	57·0	49·4	77	6	66·2	SSE. SSW.	718
16	29·842	56·7	49·2	77	6	67·2	S. SW.	399
17	29·817	55·2	48·9	75	3	66·5	SW. S.	274
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	259
19	29·749	53·2	47·0	76	2	66·1	0·9	W. SSW.
20	29·727	52·7	47·4	78	6	67·1	1·0	SSE. SW.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the week in the open air, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·690	29·665	29·745	29·486	29·623	29·731
Temperature of Air	57°	56°	56°	57°	57°	53·4°
Temperature of Evaporation	50°	50°	49°	51°	50°	47·2°
Direction of Wind	[illegible]	s.	SSE.	s.	SW.	W.

Will be published on the 28th inst., price One Shilling,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1865,

containing Fares and Butterflies, with descriptive Letterpress by Mrs. Lankester, printed in Colores by Leighton Brothers; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes; and Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Months.

It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; Her Majesty's Ministers; and the Public Offices and Officers; London and County Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals Anniversaries; Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Systems and Statistics; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and convenient companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and E. R. CHATTERTON.—Once for the Season for the performance of Shakespeare's Drama.—On MONDAY, and During the Week (Saturday excepted) the Faces of ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. After which, the First Part of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV. Characters by Messrs. Falconer, Ryder, Ross, Chatterton, Vollaire, Lyons, Mead, Belmore, Mr. Barrett, Miss Heath, Mrs. Howard, Miss Saunders, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Melville. To conclude with the Farce of BEAUTY OR THE BEAST. On SATURDAY, OCT. 1, the First Part of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV.—HOTSPUR, Mr. Falconer; PRINCE OF WALES, Miss Heath. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 26, and during the Week, to commence at Seven with the Ballet of BACCHUS AND ARIADNE, after which, THE CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA—Mr. Weiss, with the songs of "Sherry Wine" and "Nix my Dolly;" Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Madame Vestris, and Miss Leclercq. Conclude with BOX AND COX. Monday, &c., will also appear, WITH FRENCH MANNERS, and A KISS IN THE DARK.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Eminent Talent and Comedy.—Three celebrated Artists, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, are re-engaged.—This popular Theatre will OPEN for the Winter Season on MONDAY, SEPT. 26, with (second time) Mr. Arthur Sketchley's highly successful and original comedy, HOW WILL THEY GET OUT OF IT?—Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Madame Vestris, Miss Leclercq, and Miss Woodworth. Mr. Buckstone's inexhaustible comedy of FAINT AND MADD LIZETTE—Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Mr. J. Clarke. UNDER THE ROSE.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Positively for One Month Only.—Every Evening at 8. MADLLE. JULLIEN, her Full Choir, and Mdlle. Hortel de Rosenville. M. Jullien. Full Band of 100 performers. Conductor, M. Jullien. M. Jullien begs to announce that he has received the following telegram from Copenhagen :—"Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The Swedish Band and the Swedish Choir, under the auspices of the Chamberlain, immediately after their arrival they will have the honour of appearing at M. Jullien's Concerts."

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S FIRST GRAND MUSICAL MORNING PERFORMANCE, at ST. JAMES'S-HALL, will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 1, commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, with music illustrations, which made so great a sensation at Mr. H. Glover's Concert last year, will be repeated. Vocalists already engaged:—Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Susan Pyne, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Howard Glover. Leader, Mr. Lazarus; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. George Perren. Mr. Tedder, Mr. Leonard Walker, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. "Hunting-song," a musical sketch, for the pianoforte (composed by M. Jullien); Cornet-à-Piston solo will also be given the new instrument made expressly for him by Antoine Courtois, and which he has named the "Jullien." Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. Including programmes selected from the Bands of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. Conductor—Mr. Howard Glover. The full Programme will appear early next week. Tickets may be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Box-office of Drury Lane Theatre. Pianoforte, Broadwood.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—A FIGHT WITH FATE.—Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. F. F. Elsgar, Mr. Vollaire, Mr. Field, Messrs. Rogers, Hall, and Hemsley; Miss Elizabeth Jones, Miss E. Day, Miss Wilton, Mrs. Fernandez, Miss Fairweather, Miss Elizabeth Webster. Miss Jenny Marston.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY.—All the GREAT FOUNTAINS, at Half-past Three.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER.—Excursion Hundreds of Thousands of Flowers in Marble Vases and Beds in height of beauty. Fairy Fountains. Gorgeous Illuminations.

EVERY MONDAY.—Performances by Le Petit Blondin on the Low Rope in the Centre Transept.

EVERY DAY.—Pictures Galleries, also Mr. Bickerell's Collection, an extra charge.—Performances by the Great Orchestra, Messrs. Manns and Willing, Conductors. Military Band Performances by the Orchestral Band of 150 Performers, Conducted by Mr. Coward on the Festival Organ.—Boating, Archery, Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, and all the Amusements and Recreations of the Palace and Park.

Open till dark. Afternoon stroll delightful. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown.

MR. GERMAN REED'S New Opera Entertainment. THE SLEEPING QUEEN, composed by M. W. BALFE, Esq., and a Comic Entertainment, entitled THE MANY COOKS AND THE ONE BROTH, every Saturday at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARIS, and ELSEWHERE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock; Stalls, 3s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS begs to announce his Return to Town.—95, Maddox-street, Bond-street, W.

MR. FRANCESCO BERGER, Professor of the Pianoforte, attends at Kensington, Chelsea, Brixton, Peckham, Dulwich, and Walford; for Private Pupils and Schools.—Address, 3, York-street, Portman-square, W.

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Paddington, July, 1864.

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
will be published on OCTOBER 15,
INCLUDING
TWO COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,
NAMELY,
THE LIFE-BOAT OFF TYNEMOUTH BAR,
FROM A PAINTING BY E. DUNCAN;
AND
THE KINGFISHER'S HUNT,
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Price of the Number and Supplement (which will contain the usual number of Fine-Art and News Engravings) and the Two Coloured Pictures, Twopence; Stamped, One Shilling.

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

ARTIZANS have been sent to York to take Sketches for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Incidents and Objects of Interest in connection with the meeting in that city of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which Illustrations will forthwith appear in this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

* *LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.*

THE pride felt by Great Britain for her Australian colonies is a pride *sui generis*. Despite the philosophers, there is such a thing as sentiment, and, with or without their permission, it is sometimes to be held in honour and to be taken into account as a principle of national action. We look upon our glorious colonies at the antipodes as something more than outlying marts of commerce, or establishments in connection with the great home at home. We regard the Australian colonists as our own children, settled, for their good, at a distance from us, but as part of the home circle, nevertheless; and we feel that they are as much interested in what goes on here as we are in their happiness and prosperity. Having watched their characters, we have, as early as possible, presented them every freedom. We know that they are perfectly able to take care of themselves, and we now interfere with them only with a little advice, and our control over their affairs is as nearly nominal as it is possible for control to be. But we cherish the idea of the home-tie, and we believe that it is as warmly cherished in Australia. Thousands in England who have constant communications with the colonies can testify that the Australians consider themselves as English as Yorkshiremen. We have lately heard that it war had broken out in Europe on the Polish question, and England had been a party to take a fierce rush was to have been made upon the Australian colonies. It is well that nothing of the kind took place, for though it would have been justifiable by the rules of martialists, the sentiment of which we have spoken would assuredly have come into play, and, rightly or wrongly, England would have inflicted a terrible vengeance for outrage on her almost unarmed children. The sales of Odessa might have atoned for those of Melbourne. A child, alone in the streets, may be ill-used by some great lout, but five minutes after the child's father has heard the news and found his stick, the assailant will probably be excellently well informed as to the difference between the sunny and the shady side of a good bamboo, law notwithstanding. It is fortunate for everybody that no such cause for wrath arose.

At this moment, however, it would seem that the good, we may say the affectionate, understanding between England and some of the colonies is endangered by a cause so utterly unworthy to produce grave results that it is difficult to deal with it seriously. The courier question, though existing on the side of officials here and not unnatural indignation at the antipodes, is actually being permitted to become an irritant; and, with judicious red-tape fostering, may even create an ill-feeling that may menace our relationship with the colonists. We regret that it is not easy to write on such a topic with gravity. That the existence of a few thousand scoundrels should by any possibility threaten a severance between this noble, old mother country and her magnificent offshoots is one of those preposterous concatenations of circumstances which only a perverse philosophy of the Darwinian type will it be easy for the writer half a century hence to believe that he has fully informed himself as to the origin of the present crisis, when he can trace it no higher than the door of a criminal gaol. But we need neither philosopher nor poet to tell us that dire results from little causes spring, and we know it to be a fact that nothing than either how great a matter a little fire kindleth. This little fire must be trampled out at once and for ever. We are rejoiced to hear that certain influential persons, not immediately connected with political action, but on that account more able to command the attention of political leaders on all sides, are giving earnest consideration to the subject, and that it will be dealt with as wise men deal with a necessity. The "platform" is, that quarrel with our glorious colonies is to be avoided at any price.

The large question of punishments opens to us a still larger one, that of reformation. It is impossible, within the compass of a single article, to enter at any length into the bearings of these questions, and it must suffice to note with curtness the character which they assume for the thoughtful among us. It is past controversy that the public mind is not only prepared but clamorous for a change in our penal system. We have all discovered at last that we have been going the wrong way to work. The cost of our system is awful; but we could bear it with a heavy taxation for a social object were it carried out with any

reasonable success. But this is not so. Our goals are crowded, and thousands of children are being daily and nightly trained to become candidates for admission to those receptacles. To adopt the old and homely image, we are but seeking to stop the water from boiling over by taking some of it away instead of removing the vessel from the fire. No man can read the police and assize reports without feeling this. What will be demanded of Government—to state the case with a brevity for which the conditions of an article is the sufficient excuse—is, that the children of the crime-producing class be taken in hand to a very great extent, and with a boldness against which cant will rage, but rage in vain; and that what is the root of the evil is being humanely and fearlessly dealt with, the punishment of the adult—punishment at present so costly, uncertain, and useless—shall be rendered far sharper, shorter, and more decisive. The sentimental indulgence now extended to adult crime will have to be done away with altogether: a true and manly tenderness will be shown to the juvenile criminal, upon whom reformation will be forced, and our cities must cease to be the breeding nurseries of crime. We have at length discovered that we must begin at the right end.

But the adult criminal must be placed somewhere, and the problem affects our relationship with the colonies and our power to deal with early crime. We need our resources, and our vast and numerous goals, for reformatory purposes, and we cannot be ground down with taxes to maintain adult criminals in idle comfort. We want a cheap penal settlement—and dare to convey these whose reformation is hopeless. But it has come to be an admitted fact that we cannot have such a settlement. England is a little place, and has no room for such an establishment, and her colonists rightfully refuse to receive the vice-ridden.

In the present improved state of international relations, and in presence of the belief that the more international services that can be rendered the less chance of the madness and wickedness of war, what should prevent a wise Government from obtaining what it needs from Australia alike? As regards the present case, what solid objections can there exist to our attempting a convention or arrangement with another nation for our use of a foreign penal settlement? There is Russia, with a vast territory to which she remits her own criminals, but which at present she has the world only but sparsely populate. She has machinery in constant work, and the addition to her convicts of such as we could send her would be a trifle. We must pay her, of course; but calculations based upon the present terrible outcry show that if we chose to pay her a comparatively small subsidy, for the putinal support of certain Siberian colonies, she would be well remunerated, and we should be relieved from a tax which we feel doubly, because we feel that it is paid uselessly. We could transfer our convicts to her, and we should then be able to deal with incipient crime. The scheme which we have thus rapidly stated will be more fully presented ere long, but we thus state it chiefly because no time should be lost in effacing the idea that Chistendom will be allowed to see Scoundrelism breaking the link between England and Australia.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral Castle, in good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to Blacksboat. Princess Helena honored the Countess of Fife with a visit at Mar Lodge. Earl Russell had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce arrived at the castle.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, drove to Alt-na-Guishach. Her Majesty received the gratifying intelligence of the safe delivery of the Crown Princess of Prussia of a Prince. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, drove to Invercauld. Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, went deer-stalking in the Ballochbuie forest. The Duke was successful in bringing down a fine stag.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, rode to the Invergelder Farm, and inspected the implements and horses. The Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Invercauld and went up the Slugzean. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha took leave of her Majesty, and left the castle en route for the Continent. The Countess of Fife, accompanied by Miss Bruce, had a visit to the Queen. The Rev. Dr. Caird arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Caird. Princess Helena also attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. Earl Russell and the Rev. Dr. Caird had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove out twice in the neighborhood of Balmoral. Prince Alfred arrived at the castle, and had an audience of her Majesty, kissing hands on his appointment as Ambassador to the Court of Prussia. His Lordship had the honour of dining with the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Bernstorf.

Yesterday week the Prince took part in a battue in the deer park attached to the castle, and met with favorable sport. The battue party consisted partly in shooting foxes. His Royal Highness brought down a fine fox, and had two of the animals driven in range to him, and then set in gold for breastpin as a trophy of the day.

In the evening a grand reception was held by the Queen of Denmark, in the Christiansborg Palace, to which the Prince and Princess of Wales and the elite of society in Copenhagen were invited to meet the Prince and Princess. The guests began to arrive at eight o'clock. A considerable number of the Corps Diplomatique were present. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the palace from Bernstorf at half-past eight. The guests, according to the Danish custom, having formed in a triple circle in the Bourroom received the King and Queen and the Royal party with a general obeisance. Taking opposite sides of the circle, the King and Queen, followed by the Prince and Princess, walked the entire length of the room, recognizing here to whom they were known, while those more removed in position were brought forward and introduced. The Princess wore a dress of a grey colour, covered with black lace, looped up with wreaths of coral and enamel. Head-dress, a scarlet hirt, studded with diamonds and pearls; diamond and pearl ornaments. Her Royal Highness also wore suspended from the left shoulder a medallion likeness of Queen Victoria set with brilliants. The Prince wore the uniform of the 16th Hussars, of which regiment he is Colonel. His Royal Highness wore the Danish order of the Elephant. The other Royal members present were the Crown Prince of Denmark, Princess Dagmar, the Landgrave of Hesse, Prince Carl of Glücksburg, Princess Marie of Anhalt, and Princess Hilda. After the various introductions had been made, the guests proceeded to the concert-room, where a selection of music was performed by the orchestra and company attached to the King's Theatre. At eleven o'clock the King and Queen led the way to the Rittersal, where supper was prepared for 150 guests. After supper the Royal party and remained some time in conversation. Divine service.

On Saturday last the Prince witnessed a grand review of the National Guard and of the troops in garrison.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the chapel of the Embassy. The Princess attended Divine service in the parish church of Genkerf.

The King and the Royal family, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess and Princess of Wales, visited the Exhibition at Copenhagen, on Tuesday evening. On their leaving the theatre loud cheers were given for the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

His Royal Highness Prince Humbert, accompanied by his Excellency the Italian Minister and General Revel, left Doncaster on Monday week, and proceeded on a tour in Yorkshire and the adjacent counties, returning to London on Saturday last. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Italian Minister, and had for his guests Count the Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Swedish Minister, the colony ministers of the Crown, Lord Stanley, and Sir Richard Mayne, visited the Prince at the Legation in Grosvenor-street.

On Sunday the Crown Prince attended high mass at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter Hattou-garden. Later in the day his Royal Highness and suite drove to Hampton Court, and, after inspecting the palace, drove to Kew. His Royal Highness dined with the Italian Minister, and had for his guests Count Piper, the Swedish Minister, and Sir Richard Mayne, visited the Prince at the Legation.

On Monday his Royal Highness, accompanied by Major-General Peller Office, and was present during a part of the business of the day in order to witness the proceedings of the English police courts. Subsequently Lord Stanley, Sir Richard Mayne, and Major Elphinstone had their Royal Highness with the Duke of Chartres and Baron Marochetti, dined at the Italian Minister's.

On Tuesday the Crown Prince proceeded to Windsor and inspected the castle. His Royal Highness also visited Frogmore and the Royal Mausoleum, and then drove to Chobenham and Langley, and inspected the hunting-stables of the Prince of Wales. The Prince returned via Eton to Slough, and proceeded by the Great Western Railway to London. His Royal Highness and a distinguished circle dined with the Italian Minister.

On Wednesday the Crown Prince, accompanied by the Italian Minister, Colonel De Piatti, and General Revel, left the Legation in the car of the Queen's state-coach, and proceeded to the Bank of England, examined the Rembrandt, and afterwards inspected the various departments of the Royal Arsenal. After partaking of luncheon, his Royal Highness returned to London.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone and Colonel Seymour, arrived on Saturday last at Baden-Baden.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House on Tuesday for Paris, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge has accompanied the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Switzerland.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha arrived at Gotha on Saturday last from Balmoral, and took their departure on Monday for Paris, en route for Germany.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Eisenach on the 14th inst. and inspected the on a visit to the Duchess of Hamilton.

His Excellency the Prince de Joinville arrived at Vienna from Kostendjeh on the 8th inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have left Seafield for Paris.

Their Royal Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Sing have arrived in London from his Highness's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow left for Paris on Saturday last, en route for Baden.

The Duke of Somerset, accompanied by Admiral Drummond, and by several members of the Corporation, left Paris. His Grace and the officers and gentlemen by whom he is accompanied will shortly embark at Boulogne, and thence they will proceed to Gibraltar.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have left the Clarendon Hotel for Essex Castle.

The Dowager Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland has left Stafford House, on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Countess Russell and family left Lockwood, on the borders of the Windsor Forest, on Saturday last, for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond.

The Earl of Derby returned to Knowsley Park on Saturday last, from Doncaster.

The Right Hon. Countess of Wilton have left Lord Willoughby de Eresby's seat in Perthshire for Granton, near Edinburgh.

Frances Countess Waldegrave, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., with Corinna Countess of Rosslyn and Hon. Arthur, enjoy at Leeds, Ireland.

The Earl of Dalkeith left town on Saturday last for Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

Earl De Grey returned to Studley Royal, near Ripon, on Saturday.

The Earl of Lonsdale has arrived in town from Lowther Castle, Westmoreland.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Broadlands, Hants, on Tuesday, for Wilton House, near Salisbury, on a visit to Lady Herbert of Lea.

Lord Brougham, who is about to leave Brougham Hall to attend the Social Science meeting, completed his eighty-sixth year on Sunday.

When the British Association visited Bath many years since, the corporation of that city, with a view to the comfort of the members, made an excursion to inspect some objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Among the objects visited was a farm-house, which was considered worthy of notice. The proceedings of the section were altogether misunderstood by the farmer, who, on the appearance of the Lord Mayor (who attended to the party to the spot, was overheard to express his disappointment at the visit. "Why, I thought, Sir Roger, that you had been a lord, and there won't be no fight after all!" The natives were under the impression that the visitors belonged to a "fancy," and were a-for-fight in contemplation.

Lord Brougham, who is about to leave Brougham Hall to attend the Social Science meeting, completed his eighty-sixth year on Sunday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

CAPTAIN CUTTLE, the antiquary, of whom Burns wrote some stanzas which will be immortal, collected certain humorous facts concerning a brother antiquary, Oldys, the compiler of the "Harleian Miscellany" and some time Norroy King-at-Arms. In his heraldic majesty, in addition to the quality of being a heavy drinker and fuddling himself with a pint of porter and a glass of gin, swallowed alternately, had real knowledge and some industry, and did in his time good work for the booksellers. Now, his method of writing a life was this: he took a sack, wrote on it the name of the person whose life he was engaged on, and, collecting any fact thereof, wrote it on a slip of paper and popped it into the sack. By the time that this rough *portefeuille* was distended the life was finished—which he had only to arrange in facts and the work was done. As many gentlemen who collect items of news for the London papers can testify, this would be a capital how to gather or retain them during their country tours, might I suggest to them the simple method of keeping a little receptacle, after the manner of his majesty William Oldys, Norroy King-at-Arms, stuck on the back of their knapsacks?

And so says Captain Spike, after so many travels, after shooting lions and laying before the feet of savage kings the heads of enormous rhinoceroses, such as only bad Europeans have attained, has fallen a victim to his own heedlessness whilst engaged in the chase of a partridge! It is a fine time and manner that makes death rad and inappropriate. "Expended Hannibalem!" writes Juvenal. "How many pounds weight will be that of that great commander weigh, and how did he die?" The life which had plagued Rome so much, which had disturbed all Roman kind, was brought to an end, not by swords, bones, spears, nor darts, but by "a big unlucky stone." Cannot we, then, and Johnson, in his fine imitation of that magnificent satire, applies the story to Charles XII., and tells us that hostile thousands did express their conquerors to death, but that

His fall was destined to a barren strand,
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand.

Truly happy are they who are so in the occasion of their deaths; *who* die, like Sidney, Wolfe, or Nelson, at the crowning point of their glory. Certain doctors of medicine, as well as doctors of divinity, are running about with papers to be signed, assisting upon the harmony of Scripture and Science. With the latter we have little to say, but not to pinch, warp, or scrape it, they do not harmonise, a perfect and imperfect thing very seldom will do so; and Sir J. Herschel and Sir John Herschel are saying so, quite right in their spirit, too, in protesting against their assertion being construed into the assertion that they are not religious or infidel. With what, may we ask, is Scripture to harmonise? With past science, which is exploded; present, which is changing; or future, which is unknown? We wish those doctors, so anxious to rid themselves of the old imputation against them, would remember the epigram and let matters alone. After all, the Scriptures are twofold in their truth, learned dispute, whilst Christian, Hopeful, and Mr. Greatheart still march unmolestedly through "Vanity Fair."

We have had often cause enough to find fault with the "complete tailor-system," as exhibited by Messrs. Russell, and we have taken the opportunity thus afforded often enough to make it impossible for us to give a hearty approval where approval is due to that Foreign Secretary whose policy has been the theme of our praise and admiration now only in one letter. But it is peculiar to Earl Russell that, just as everyone else is getting hopelessly rotted by his Sabine farm, or vapourised only in re-editing his "Life of Moore," he turns up with a brilliant flash which pleases everybody. He is like a bin of doubtful portwine when you think of it as hospital or chemist's, but when you fill your wine merchant, you hit upon a bottle of "old crusty" which is admirable. Lord Russell has hit his right nail on the head this bottle. It will please every Englishman, because it is dignified, manly, and plain-spoken. It can offend none, because it was called for—nay, demanded. Sam Weller talks somewhere about "drawing it mild, winkle out with a crooked pin;" and so M. Bismark "coaxes out" Earl Russell's opinion. He hopes that the British Government "will not fail to recognise the moderation and placidity which have been displayed by the two Powers," and so on, and so on, and then, and then, and he rushes to his ink-bottle and produces a letter which is crushing from its simplicity and its truth. We hope that Messrs. Beust and Bismark are satisfied. Placidity and moderation are hardly the qualities to be claimed for Austria and Prussia under the circumstances. "There," says a highwayman in one of Fielding's minor pieces, when, after robbing a traveller of some hundreds, his watch, sword, shoebuckles and diamonds, he leaves him an old coat and sixpence, "there, drink my health for a generous fellow, and be hanged to you." Can we blame the Austrian Envoy to see the generosity?

The interminable Irish question has produced lately two very sensible and good letters out of a correspondence which are printed every year on the subject. One is from an Irish landlord, who—we take it in the kind, and exceedingly like the whitest of swans—declares that there is really no cause for all the talk about Ireland's misery, and everywhere she is prospering, that he peasants are getting good wages, and that life is cheap and comfortable. The other is from England, and that if landlords will only live six months out of the twelve on their estates, and try to cultivate the affections of the peasants as well as potatoes, they will make themselves and their tenants happy and prosperous. The other is from Mr. Thomas Hunley, and takes that view of the question which we have put forward in this paper. Mr. Hunley—namely, that the Queen or part of the Royal family should frequently visit Ireland, and that the Prince should be amongst the first who should make them feel that they were one with her Scotch and English subjects. Mr. Hunley believes that the lord lieutenancy should be abolished, and that to keep up a difference, and to make it appear that Ireland is a conquered country. There is much to be said upon this point. Lord Carlisle, however, with merely nominal duties, would, perhaps, form an excellent connecting medium between the extremes in the abolition of the office.

When our country readers are looking at our pictures after a late dinner or an early tea, Drury Lane will be reopened with the legitimate drama, and Shakspeare. So, for the present, thousands time, triumphant at the "Lane." Mr. Phelps has been reinforced by his old companions, Messrs. Ryder, Graham, Cooper, and "Henry IV." Part I., will be produced with unusual splendour. Mr. Creswick intends, we hear, to give several new readings to his Hotspur, and the fiery Percy will appear somewhat less brusque and blatant than heretofore. Other theatres are opening one by one; the pantomimes will soon be upon us, and Mr. Charles Dickens, who always on the look-out for effects and jokes is writing his pantomimes, other authors will be writing theirs. Meanwhile besides the evenings draw in; pleasant-shooting begins on Monday week; and we are cheered by various indications that summer is past, and that winter will soon be here. Luckily, the weather-prophets are "wrong again," and we are not pinched by cold nor dodged by ice, as we were threatened to be.

A correspondent from Blackheath kindly sets us right in a quotation which we had evidently got wrong. We quoted from our memories when we had omitted the word "late." Wordsworth, not Tennyson, was the author quoted.

We have received a letter from Messrs. Moxon which we print, although our readers will at once see that our words "we hear it" should be "it is already known abroad," and already printed by the Continental editions of Tauchnitz and others, and, not concerning the English market, could have no reference to the English printer or stationer.

SIR,—The paragraph in your last week's issue which states that the laureate's new work was in print abroad is so absolutely untrue, and so unfair to our printer and stationer, that we beg you will allow us to contradict it.

A very large edition indeed was printed of "Enoch Arden" in order to anticipate public favour. This was entirely satisfied before one copy was issued, and in consequence was the additional character, that, owing to its unusual length, it was very material, therefore, to a private remunerative calculation, that the publication of the stationer should require, after the exhaustion of the first impression, a few days' preparation, to the end that the entire country might be simultaneously and importunely supplied.

It is only due to add that, calculating the time it has been issued, although Mr. Tennyson's present work had a larger circulation than any book ever published, very demand for it has been met, and such a number is now in reserve as will, we hope, prevent any future delay or disappointment.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
MOXON AND CO.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

(Continued from page 305.)

separates the level on which the present city stands from the level of the ancient Aquæ Solis of the Romans. Digging through this mass of heterogeneous materials, coins and coffins of the Saxon period have been found; and lower down, beginning at the depth of from 12 ft. to 15 ft. from the surface, coins have been disinterred of Imperial Rome, bearing dates from the reign of Claudius to that of Maximus in the fifth century. Beneath the whole are occasionally seen tesselated pavements still retaining their bright colours, one of which, on the site of the Mineral-water Hospital, is still carefully preserved, affording us an opportunity of gauging the difference of level of ancient and modern Bath.

"On the slopes and summits of the picturesque hills in the neighbourhood rose many a Roman villa, to trace the boundaries of which and to bring to light the treasures of art concealed in them are tasks which have of late years amply rewarded the researches of Mr. Scarth and other learned antiquaries. No wonder that on this favoured spot we should meet with so many memorials of former greatness, when we reflect on the length of time during which the Imperial troops and rich colonists of a highly-civilised people sojourned here, having held undisturbed possession of the country for as many years as have elapsed from the first discovery of America to our own times."

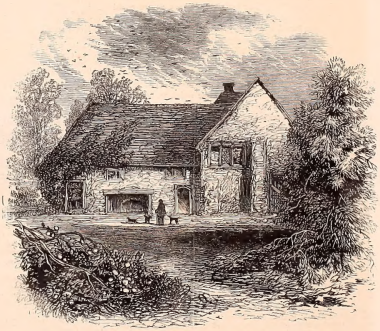
Sir Charles Lyell then drew a comparison between the hot spring and the volcano, adding "the thermal waters of Bath are far from being conspicuous among European hot springs for the quantity of mineral matter contained in them in proportion to the water which acts as a solvent; yet Professor Ramsay has calculated that if the sulphates of lime and of soda, and the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, and the other mineral ingredients which they contain, were solidified, they would form in one year a square column 9 ft. in diameter, and no less than 140 ft. in height. All this matter is now quietly conveyed by a stream of limpid water, in an invisible form, to the Avon, and by the Avon to the sea; but if, instead of being thus removed, it were deposited around the orifice of eruption, like the siliceous layers



DRUIDICAL CIRCLES AT STANTON DREW, NEAR BATH.



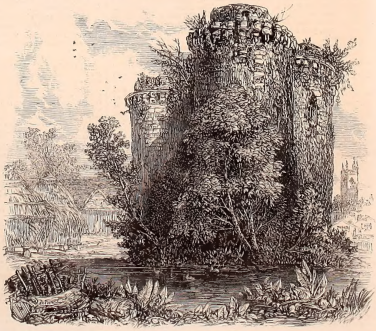
DRUIDICAL STONES IN AN ORCHARD AT STANTON DREW.



REMAINS OF VALLIS MANOR-HOUSE, NEAR BATH.

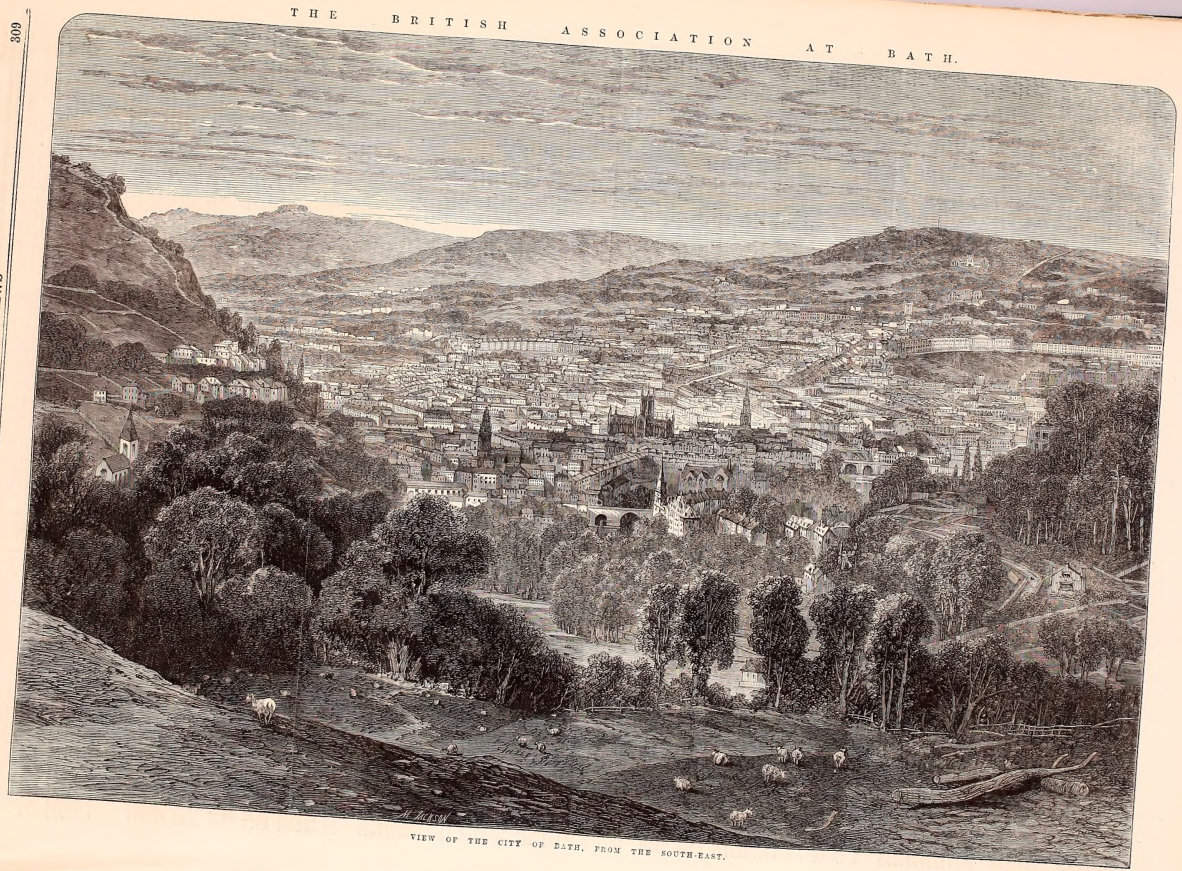


PULTENEY-BRIDGE, BATH.



NUNNEY CASTLE, NEAR BATH.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF BATH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

which incrust the circular basin of an Icelandic geyser, we should see a considerable cone built up, with a crater in the middle.

Sir Charles Lyell then referred to the temperature of the Bath waters—117° to 120° Fahr.—as unexceptionally high, allowing for the great distance of Bath from the nearest region of actively extinct volcanoes and of violent earthquakes; adding that we may well suppose that England was often more widely shaken than now; and such shocks as that of October last, the second and rocking motion of which caused so great a sensation as it traversed the southern part of the Island, and seems to have been particularly violent in Herefordshire, may only be a languid reminder to us of a force of which the energy has been gradually dying out. Referring to the large fissures and the placement of the rocks, as laid down in the Ordnance map, the Bath springs, like most other thermal waters, must find their way to some great crevice or fissure which took place in the crust of the earth at some former period, perhaps not in very recent geological times, and which may be filled with sand, gravel, sandstone, pebbles, shells, and detritus. It is impossible not to suspect that the wonderful energies of some mineral springs, both cold and thermal, in casting disease, which no artificially-prepared waters have as yet been able to excel, may be connected with the presence of iodine or some of the substances before previously unknown; and some of the newly-found ingredients, when procured in larger quantities, may prove more active and more capable of combating diseases which have hitherto baffled all human skill. Sir Charles Lyell then pointed out that the springs of Bath, as well as those of the Great Clifford Copper-mine is hardly less copious and somewhat less hot than those at Bath; and that the temperature of the water in the mine was 78° Fahr. Sir Charles believes in "a relationship between the action of the internal heat of the earth and the saline matter which issues from hot springs and mineral waters; and that, although the springs are generally viewed as meteoric waters, yet that, although precipitated from in vapour, they are the result of long filtration. Another theory ascribes to hydro-thermal processes in the metamorphism of sedimentary rocks, produced, not by intense heat, but by a low degree of temperature, aided by water and other mineral ingredients supported by the Roman aqueducts at Plombières, showing that hot springs are, in some cases, slowly dropping certain kinds of stone, which afford chemical analyses never before suspected. The forces of the action of hot springs on the interior of the earth is inconceivable. It is true we can only speculate of strata which, as evidenced by marine shells, is nowhere so obvious as in Wales, where parts of them are in one place contorted and in another broken and riven. A considerable portion of the President's address was then occupied by the glacial period, from which pressure we exclude, in our Journal of last week.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—THURSDAY WEEK.

On Thursday morning the sectional meetings commenced. In Section A (Mathematical and Physical) Dr. Hinkler read a paper on the Sensitive Flame; and in it he described the number and brilliancy of the fireballs that have appeared in the past year. Their height was from 50 to 100 miles above the spot which they traveled. The largest fireball described in the catalogue was seen on the night of May 3, 1863, which appeared to travel in a horizontal course from over the whole of the British Isles. Other papers were then read to the section.

Section B (Chemical Science) was opened by an address from the President (Dr. W. Odling, M.B.). He remarked with satisfaction on the remaining of the Museum of Economic Geology and its connection with manufacturing chemists. Dr. Gladstone's report of the committee on the Application of Gutta-percha and Indian-rubber to Useful Purposes was read, Mr. A. Smith, the manufacture, and, by experiments, showed how gruconium is a base which can be used commercially, and, moreover, that the sulphuret of which it was twisted into strands, the combustion became more gradual and regular. The general feeling in the meeting was that this was a valuable addition to stability, gruconium is superior to powder.

Among the other contributions was one on an able paper on the Utilisation of Town Sewage, by Dr. Henry Bird; and Notes on Coal Gas Results (No.), but the paper which excited the greatest interest was that by Dr. Buchanan, on the Bath Waters, referring more to their chemical than their curative qualities. Last week we published an abstract of this paper.

Section C (Geology) was addressed by the President, Professor Phillips, who referred to Mr. Hoare's recent discovery of flint implements from the multitude of fossils of the late Triassic age, and to Mr. Sandberger having completed his great work on the strata on the Rhine, from Mayence to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Mr. W. Pengelly read his researches on the Geology of Devonshire with Antiquity of Man. The following facts were connected with the Antiquity of Man:—1. Stone implements in the Brixham cave, which have no pretensions to the character of implements of higher antiquity, not only than that of the cavern Kent-cave of the Britch stone period, but than that of the Roman period. In situ used as arctic flora in Devonshire, has seen engulfed rivers carry the carcasses of elephants, rhinoceros, and other animals, has seen caves have collected shell-fish on the old sea-beaches now 30 ft. above the reach of the highest tide, and has seen submarine forests and peat-beds under the workships of war now ride at anchor. Mr. Pengelly, in conclusion, pointed out various evidences of the slowly, apparently almost imperceptibly, changes in the soil of bone-caves and other places, which proved the vast antiquity of man. He, however, was convinced that the Brixham cave was not the work of art and not of nature. It had evidently been fashioned into its existing shape by blow of human hand, and contained relics of art. There were distinct traces of five hearths.

Dr. Spence said he had visited the district in company with Sir Charles Lyell and Colonel Wood, and their conclusions were entirely in accordance with those of Mr. Pengelly. Another communication was read from the late Sir Roderick Murchison's theory, promulgated many years ago, that the space between the Alps and the Dry sea was at one time filled with ice, had been discovered at Evesham. These interesting discoveries were recently made in the valley of the Avon, in the course of the gravel beds which contain the remains of extinct animals, such as the mammoth and the Irish elk. A skeleton of the latter had also been discovered at Mere; the remains of which, in a human soldier, as his sword was found by his side; and also a very beautiful ornament, which he, Mr. Pengelly, had in his own possession. Of limited interest was the president's paper upon the Measurement of Geological Time. Natural Governments, by Mr. Bates, examined the nature of their channels, or depositing sediments; the formation and growth of peat bogs; the filling up of lakes; and the formation of distinct geological horizons, as that in La Touche on the Lake of Geneva: this has been cut through by between 200 and 300 M. Delesse's paper, on examinations of the three successive epochs the actions of the torrent spread the religion of Roman conquest, the extent of which, as far as the valley of the Aar, in specie may be approximately calculated at 1000, 1500, and 4500 years ago. Before these "stone" periods, so that the earliest trace of man in Sardinia is shown into the period of the Nuraghes, which probably occurred in the mound. The age of the whole mound is estimated at 10,000 years. Mr. Pengelly recommended a small party to be sent to Sardinia to examine M. Moritz further to investigate the "Roman Layer."

Section D (Biology and Botany) was presided over by Dr. J. E. Gray, who made several suggestions for the improvement of public museums; then passed to the subject of animal and vegetable life, and to examinations of specimens in his generally, a failure—especially the introduction of salmon into the rivers of Australia, which had destroyed the fish of the rivers and streams. Dr. Gray, with respect to horseshoe as food, showed that horses could not be fattened for human consumption on grass alone, as was the case with oxen. Mr. Jeffreys read the Report of the Shetland Dredging Expedition, in the course of which 1000 species were obtained, many of which were previously not on the surface of the sea, they walked on the under surface of the water in much a manner as to be exhibited a number of species of the genus Halobates, a circumstance never before observed.

Section E (Geography), the president (Dr. Russell Smith, F.R.S.), gave an address on the present and future of geographical education, in which he reviewed the actual distinction in public institutions and in our universities, and the plan and method of outline of the study of geography.

In Section E (Geography and Ethnology) Sir Roderick Murchison presided, and delivered a long address, passing in review the great geographical discoveries of the past fourteen years and now in progress. "The extreme height of the mountains in the interior of Africa was first ascertained by Dr. Beke, and Sir Roderick, "we then learn that the northern frontier of British rule in India extends to within the influence of the Indus to the north of the whole height of the highest mountain in Intima. It had been supposed that one depression in the ocean would be found in the Himalayas, but the extensest heights of land, and the anticipation has been exceeded, for soundings in the South Atlantic, between Ascension and Africa, have given depths of more than 40,000 feet. If these measurements be reliable—for there is room for doubt—there is deeply hollowed out the surface of the sea at certain points far exceeds the heights of the loftiest mountains above it. Another and still more startling result is the discovery by Dr. Hooker of the dredging the bottom of the North Atlantic Sea, living star-fish were brought up from a depth of 2½ mile and a half, and very near the surface of the ocean, that was examined on the spot by Dr. Wallich."

In the course a discussion on colonisation, Mr. J. Dobbie, of Clifton, referred to a visit which he had paid to Hungary, and spoke not merely from his own observations, but also on the authority of Mr. Paget's publication as to the characteristics of the Magyars, one of the chief being their oblique eye, and which probably influenced their descent.

Selections were read from a lengthy paper, by Mr. Crawford, on the "Art, Migration of Nations," considering the climate and the soil as the causes of the hypothesis of the unity of man, and the doctrines of the many races which have existed in every land a number of distinct races. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Marthins, however, urged that such migrations were physically impossible, and spoke of it, and the misinterpretation of Scripture chiefly.

In Section F (Economic Science and Statistics) there was a goodly attendance of members, and there were a number of letters. Dr. Wilson was called to the chair, and in his address described the universal spread of statistical science. Mr. Saunders, Fourth this conclusion: "That the increase of crime on the whole of the country is in accordance with the increase of popular education."

Professor Levi read "Statistics of the Number and Occupation of Foreigners in England"—There were in England 84,000 foreigners in a total population of 20,700,000, or in the proportion of 0·41 foreigners for every 100 natives, or 296 British subjects for every foreigner. Nearly a fifth consisted of women, and generally foreigners were engaged in useful industries.

Section G (Mechanical Science) was presided over by Mr. Mawshaw, F.R.S. Mr. Fairbairn then read a paper "On the Mechanical Properties of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable," in which he detailed the results of the experiments which he, as a member of the scientific committee appointed by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, conducted in order to test the mechanical qualities of the cable now about to be laid in the Atlantic, between Ireland and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. It was found from those experiments that the more the fibres or wire were brought into a state of tension the greater became its strength; and that the cable as now manufactured will be able to bear a strain four times its own weight when laid at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Admiral Sir E. Belcher then entered into an explanation of, and recommended the adoption of, the torpedo as used in the Confederate navy; and on this subject, in communication with that of iron-plated vessels, on which Captain Brantley Hunt, R.N., C.B., read a paper, in which he stated his opinion that no armour is capable of resisting the improved artillery of the day, and that therefore the floating armour of iron-plated vessels will only be a target for ships on the Warrior, to build smaller vessels as so many platforms for the mounting of the heaviest guns, and to employ the ram as the weapon. Sir Baldwin arrow afforded very great facility in the manœuvring of vessels.

On Thursday evening a conversazione was held in the Assembly Rooms, which was even more numerously attended than the inaugural meeting at the Guildhall. The Mayor, Alderman Hunt, and the Bath civic authorities were extremely interesting. The guests numbered 2100.

MEETINGS.—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WEEK.

The sections resumed their sittings on Friday. In Section A the papers were chiefly those of a mathematical character, and not of general interest.

Section B.—The Rev. P. Browne read an interesting paper on the pneumatic transmission of letters, by which he proposed to do away with the cumbrous system of sorting the letters at present in use, and they were formed by drippings from the roof. There were also found in the cavern bones of elephant, rhinoceros, bear, and other animals, which probably had been washed in by the water running into the caves by lateral fissures. There were fears of ice and large masses of ice, and of the Irish elk, in the 70 ft. level.

In the Geological Section, Mr. C. Moore delivered an address on the Geology of the South-west of England, dwelling more especially on the Bath district. Mr. Moore stated that he had discovered a new kind of clay, or rather a clay that was new to him, in the neighbourhood of Bath, and that specimens had been sent out of a cutting of it he had been able to obtain more than a million of specimens, in addition to twenty-nine figures of Saurians, various kinds of reptile. He had discovered in these beds many scares that had never been previously found in the Bath beds. He had also found a new species and one kind of fish more in the rhetic bed. Mr. Moore then made some observations which will probably be read in full hereafter. Mr. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., then lauded progressive field 40,000 acres of land, which for agricultural purposes was useless, but which, under proper management, would be most valuable. Supplying 40,000 acres by 30,000 the quantity of guanstone might be appropriated, and the result would be a rich pasture, and, as Mr. Godwin-Austen said, a rental price, would more than pay off the National Debt. Mr. Moore produced specimens about the neighbourhood of Bath, and Mr. Godwin-Austen said, when one stone was broken open not only was the cuttle-fish discovered, but also the ink-bag which it contained, and which, on the fluid being let out, that might be taken out of the ocean at the present day. He then produced a specimen of the ink-bag, and said that, although it was not considered to be perfect was it in shape that but for its colour it might have been handed to Sir Charles Lyell, who, after examining it, said that it was probably 10,000 years since it lived.

Professor Phillips, in the Section of Zoology and Botany and Physiology were not of any public interest, though valuable acquisitions to science.

In the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. Saunders, Jamble gave sympathy, the failed secession which had befallen Captain Speke, who had been lost in the interior of Africa, on account of the rebellion in America.

Professor Williamson, on behalf of the Chemical Section, bore testimony to the excellent manner in which Dr. Odling had performed his duties. Dr. Odling congratulated the section on their unanimity; and Captain Maury referred to the great importance which depends upon the Bath waters.

The president observed that they had among them one of the greatest authorities on the subject of the Bath waters, Dr. Buchanan.

The Duke of Saint, who was well received, declared his full assent to the report of the committee, and said that it was the duty of the state to do all it could for science. It should be used with the Government to induce them to regulate that in all schools throughout the land the science of health should be taught. Every child should be subjected to the new system instead, of course, he proposed when the larger schools were built, and he hoped that the Government would do their duty.

Mr. Tite, M.P., said that, as an architect, he had lost a great deal to do in Parliament, and he was sorry to say that the Government had not been active in facilitating his operations, both to matters of minute measurement and economy. In the course of the last session he had been a member of the committee on the Patent Laws, and, in considering his address, remarked—

"The Patent Laws were in a most unsatisfactory state, and he was sorry that at all were founded on theory rather than on fact; and, although they alleged that such was the case, they were nevertheless dwelling under the same old instance of it."

Mr. Peter Barlow next read his paper on the power required to overcome the six inertia of railway trains, with a description of machine to propel trains into every variety of speed, and to stop them at will, with a calculation to the importance of making electro-magnetism the initialising power for setting the train in motion. He also read a paper on the Steam Fire-engine in America that the wheels did not skid, and a fifteen-ton engine was able to be drawn by a single horse.

The consideration of the question was further prosecuted in a paper read by Mr. W. Brown, C.E., "On the Resistance to Locomotion on Railways by Power," and in which he suggested, as a relief to the street traffic of the metropolis, the adoption of the system of rails on the roofs of houses.

The question of the best form of cable for use in submarine telegraphy, and of the best method of laying it down, was then discussed, and, after the consideration of the section by Captain Selwyn, who advocated the use of a straight instead of a spiral wire, and who also recommended the use of insulator, in preference to either gutta-percha or indiarubber.

In the evening Mr. Tite delivered a lecture on Wheels, in every attractive lecture "On the Mechanical Action of Light" to a crowded audience.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS.—LAST SATURDAY.

On Saturday the meetings of the sections were brought to a close, and the Association joining in excursions. In the Section of Geography and Ethnology, after the reading of papers, Mr. Galton, F.R.S., called the particular attention, detailing their expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, through the Yellow Head Pass. Captain Speke, and Sir Roderick and Sir John Richardson, the celebrated Arctic explorer as one of a very daring and original character. Mr. Galton's paper, which has been very long, has been made known for the first time the geographical features of the upper region of the Thompson River, and of the adjacent parts of the country.

In the Section of Economic Science a paper was read on the "Mortality of Bath," which was followed by a paper upon the Statistics of Lunacy, remarkable for its great number of proposals and other nuisances.

THE EXCURSIONS TO FROME, BRUNSEY, AND HOLWELL.

Two hundred persons, on Saturday, accompanied Mr. C. Moore on the Excursion to the Mendip Rocks, near Frome, where occur the singular combinations of the Lias with the Oolites, and the remarkable fissures filled with fossiferous surfaces deposits of rhetics, liassic, and oolitic beds, and exhibiting in many instances very remarkable contortions. Mr. Moore's paper on this subject is really very meritorious views. The main purpose of the trip was geological; but the party, which was a very large one, was entertained at luncheon, which included the Roman villa near Whatley, with its fine pavement; and Lord Cork, Lord Ashburton, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Charles and Miss Lyell, and many others with splendid hospitality at Marston, in that part of the memoir. Dance of the old house we engrave a View. Roman and English coins have been found here. From Marston the party went to the Roman villa at Frome, where the head of a cuirassier was found, or in more recent times extended the terrace of the mansion house. Subsequently the party went to Holwell Cheese.

NUNNEY CASTLE.

At the distance of two miles from Frome is the picturesque village of Nunney. The old castle, of which we give an illustration, was erected by Sir Lovell family of De la Mere, and subsequently by Charles I. After a stubborn resistance it was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces, in 1431. The ruins, however, are still of considerable extent, and exhibit specimens of lower of great architectural beauty, are some remarkable monuments to the Lovell family.

VILLAGE OF HOLWELL.

The quarries of Holwell present a double interest for the geologist, in common with other hillsides along the Mendip Range, a district from which Mr. Moore has obtained a large number of interesting specimens, with which he has enriched the museum of the Bath Institution.

EXCURSION TO STANTON DREW.

There was, also, on Saturday an excursion, by a party of members of the association, noticeables, and ladies, to inspect the celebrated Druidical circles at Stanton Drew, eleven miles from Bath. The accompanying illustration represents the large temple, which occupies a somewhat central position between the two circles, which are from 110 to 120 yards—much larger than that of Stonehenge, which is about 100 ft. The diameters of the other two circles are 32 and 44 yards. The Druidical temple, formed of the largest stones, is seen in the foreground of the illustration.

In an orchard at no great distance from the Druidical circles are situate other remarkable remains, of which we give a separate illustration on the same page. The two larger blocks here represented, the one recumbent, and the other standing next, somewhat of the form of the blade of an axe, are called by the inhabitants of the district "The Chopper and Block."

From Stanton the excursionists proceeded to Radstock, to inspect the Countess Waldegrave's famous coal-mines. Here a sumptuous luncheon, with a profusion of delicious fruit, was provided for 250 guests, the Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the brother of her lady ship, presiding. The health of the liberal and distinguished hosts were drank with enthusiasm. After the luncheon some visitors descended the pits.

BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL.

In the evening the Mayor of Bath gave a magnificent banquet in the Guildhall to the president, Sir Charles Lyell, the vice-presidents, the presidential sections, and other distinguished members of the British Association. About 200 guests were present.

The cloth was kept down having been drunk, the Mayor gave the Healths of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, Sir C. Lyell, Sir W. Armstrong, and Mr. Tite, M.P.

The Duke of Saint Albans proposed the Health of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with our hearty congratulations on his safe return to his native diocese. The Bishop of Bath and Wells returned thanks for the Health of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who has taken part in this meeting of the Association.

The Duke of Saint Albans then proposed the Health of Sir Charles Lyell on behalf of himself and fellow-visitors for the host.

Several other healths were drunk, and the company separated.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—MONDAY.

The various sections resumed their sittings on Monday.

Colonel Sykes presided in Section A the report of the Balloon Committee, recommending that a grant of £100 be made to Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell. Committee of the balloon experiments was appointed to examine the electrical condition of the air at different heights, and to test the law of decrease of temperature, and to compare the constant variations in different states of the atmosphere. Mr. Glaisher declined but not until unanimously applied, which was repeated when the President thanked him for his able address.

In Section B the only paper read was by Mr. W. P. King, "On the Premature Decay of the Fresces in the Houses of Parliament, Its Cause and Remedy." He attributed it to the presence of sulphur in the mortar, which the damp brought to the surface in globules, and the only remedy he could suggest was increased warmth.

Sir Charles Lyell, in taking his seat in the Geological Section, pointed out its overwhelming importance. It was in his inaugural address—dealing in a statement that they had no published scientific account of the Wheal Clifford but springs, near Bolster's. He had visited it, and he now had before him specimens since by Mr. R. W. Fox, Mr. Rowsood, and Mr. Francis.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., then read a paper on the French Colonizing Machine, which was exhibited. The President then produced a volume of life tables by the late Mr. Finlaison, the eminent actuary, the author of the machine by Mr. Chadwick. The tables showed the probabilities of living of the ratio of the population of each age in every age.

At three o'clock the general committee met in the Assembly Rooms, when the following invitations were received for the meetings of 1865:—For the meetings of the Association:—From Dundee for 1867; from Nottingham, Birmingham, Leicester, Leamington, and Rugby; from the Potteries, Keswick, and from Plymouth. After some discussion it was agreed that the next meeting of the Association should be at Nottingham, under the presidency of Professor Phillips.

In the evening Dr. Livingstone delivered, in the theatre, a Lecture on his Travels and Labours in Africa, which, on account of the great interest attending it, we give elsewhere in extenso.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—TUESDAY.

In Section C, Geology, a paper was read by Mr. Prestwich "On the Organic Remains in the Laurentian Rocks in Canada," by Sir W. Logan, Dr. Dawson, and Dr. Sterry Hunt, was read by Sir W. Logan. The discovery of the first traces of organic remains in the lower Laurentian rocks, being the earliest marks of organic life in the geological scale. The paper discussed the subject at considerable length, demonstrating that the objects discovered were Foraminifera. Several diagrams were exhibited, and specimens of rock were appended in the microscope. Doubts were expressed as to the correctness of Sir W. Logan's theory, but Sir Charles Lyell observed that they could not approach this subject with any bias that there was no organic structure in these rocks. He thought the discovery was one of the highest interest.

Mr. F. Pusey read a paper, "On the Grain and Flour imported into the United Kingdom from Abroad and its Corn Laws," in which he stated that, under free trade, we had received nearly six times as much as under the bad former state of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Tite, M.P., who was received with cheers, said he had prepared a paper which was read before the Institute of Civil Engineers last year at Newcastle, "On the Improvements in Ports." He was disposed to think that these improvements had not produced the commercial results which many of them from which might have been expected. In London, with all its disadvantages, the ratio of activity had increased by nearly four to 1000, while it was, on the average be taken over ten years; and thirteen to 10,000, if attention be confined to the last year.

In the Mechanical Section, Professor Rankine read a paper "On Some of the Services Rendered to Science by the Royal Navy." Naval Architecture to Ocean and River Steamers, with Suggestions of Rainsford Rudders in Bows and Stems;" and Captain Wilson's "Experiments on the Resistance of Ships of War," who proposes to neutralise his system to the practice on shore—the negative plan of Mr. Rainsford Rudder. Mr. Bates, resembles Section B the much heavier armour-plated ships the Artillery. Admiral Sir E. Belcher read a paper "On Improvements in Ordnance." Mr. Bates, C.E., on the Construction of Mode of construction adequate for containing with ordinary batteries, and in this personal the necessity of the Government dwelling upon the same. In conclusion, Sir Edward stated that condensed millboard, interposed in the harbour he had suggested, would be found to resist the heaviest projectile.

There was a grand floral fete today at the Sydney Gardens. The flowers were brilliant, and the display of vegetables large and fashionable.

A Microscopical Soiree was also held in the assembly-rooms, under the auspices of the Bath Microscopical Society, and was most brilliantly attended.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.—WEDNESDAY.

Only five sections resembled this morning. In the Chemical Section, Mr. C. L. Eyre read a paper "On the Application of Coal Gas to Warming the Air," and described a machine employed for that purpose, with which Mr. Eyre had warmed the Lecture Room of the Royal Institution at a cost of 1s. having put the same effect as the old other machine without the danger.

Mr. W. Gee then described the system of sewage irrigation at Tottenham adopted at the Breakfast Union, Wilts, by "the dry way," with success; but, in the discussion, Professor Hoffman expressed opinion that this process only destroyed the value of sewage as manure, and that for agricultural purposes it was only available in the liquid form.

In Section D there was a large attendance to hear Mr. Frank Buckland explain "How Salmon Spawn and Fish Breed." The explanation was illustrated by drawings, in which the eggs are deposited, a stream of water being kept flowing through them until the young fish are hatched, when they escape into large basins furnished with hiders and other appurtenits to promote their growth. Mr. Buckland, C.E., Professor of Edinburgh University, then read a paper "On the Physiological Aspect of the Sewerage Question," in which in the general conclusion was, "that the best way of applying sewage to purposes to ease, it was a source of growth to the vegetable, and through that to the animal, and that the best way to obtain the extra available manure was in the Shire River, in which a very bad smell had no effect whatever on health, and that the best way to get rid of the smell was to prevent putrefaction from the presence of a bad smell there must be fever.

The general meeting was held in the assembly-room, when the accounts for the year were read and grants voted.

The closing general meeting was then held, when thanks were rated to the Mayor of Bath, the executive committee, local secretaries and treasurer, and others.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Guildhall by Mr. Tite, M.P., to the president, vice-presidents, presidents of sections, and distinguished members of the association. No guests.

The Mayor of Bath presided over the banquet, and an excursion to Clifton, and the Mayor of Bristol entertained the Association at dinner.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF BATH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

We present a View of the city of Bath—which is published opportunely in this week, from the Royal Crescent—the property of the British Association. Though it would, at any other time, have been a very acceptable contribution to our Illustrations of "The Cities of the Plain," as the most beautiful city in England, as Bath was formerly esteemed—at a time when the fairest of our matters would be read and not a single Scotchman—is situated against the valley of the Avon and partly on the slopes of an amphitheatre of hills, where its terraces and crescents, with the fine architectural effect of the varieties of gardens and groves, afford a prospect of singular beauty. From the Abbey Church Tower, to the New Crescent which stands conspicuous above, and the tower of Mr. Beckford on Lansdowne-hill, the whole scene abounds with stately and architectural objects, and absence of those factory chimneys, with their smoke, which obscure the really grand features of some of our modern towns, and allows the view to be enjoyed without any impediment to the spectator.

CULTENEY BRIDGE.

This remarkable bridge, built in 1779, is named from its giving access to Cultenay-street and the Holburne Museum, and here put from eastern to Batlwick parish. From the parallel lines of houses which are built on either side of it, and the misinterpretation of the view, it has, in consequence, a stronger would pass along Bridge-street monotonous of his crossing the Avon which flows below it. It is from before that the character of the bridge is—as our Illustration—is seen to advantage. It may be styled the Rialto of Bath, and has a most Italian and picturesque appearance.

AQUEDUCT AT LIMPLEY STOKE.

The aqueduct of the Kennet and Avon Canal, over the River Avon, about a mile from Limpley Stoke and three miles from Bath, is greatly admired for the beauty of its elevation. It is the work of the late John Rennie. The engraving which we give from a sketch taken after the completion of the bridge since his time increased, for not only does it carry the waters of the Avon and Kennet Canal across the vale of the Avon, but it also forms a road which flows the Avon, and through a tunnel and across the line of the Bath and Frome Railway. Beneath the high-backed bridge in the foreground of our Illustration lies the junction of the Somerset Coal Canal with that of the Kennet and Avon.

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In all this the attention of the main object in view has not been merely to discover objects of mere days' wonder, to gaze and be gazed at by barbarians—I would not give a fig to discover a new lake with twelve—but to open a highway to the west coast, to find a path to the sea, whereby lawful commerce might be introduced, and the unspeakable curse of the slave trade destroyed. In observing the decided influence that what is known as Lord Palmerston's policy exhibited among the tribes in the centre of the continent, slavery had been abolished, and that the slave trade had been so far suppressed as to be spoken of as a thing of the past; that the population had increased from 4,000 to 200,000 in every good-sized town between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, and 1,000,000 who was in perfect security, and that in every one of these missions had been established, with schools in which 12,000 pupils were taught the arts of peace and property were secured to the natives, and a trade of peace established in large portions of the interior; and all this was at a time when the slave-trade operated with its usual severity on the west coast and in some in the eastern—that our critics had done nothing but aggravate the evils of the slave trade.

Well, with this knowledge what I wished to see was the entrance to the Zambesi from the west, and there I found the country sealed up. The same effect has been made by a similar cause on the east coast, but, in consequence of foreigners being debarred from entering the country, neither traders nor missionaries had penetrated to the interior. The one was only in a little ivory, and gold-dust, and slaves—just as it was on the west coast before Lord Palmerston's policy came into operation. missions had been established, with schools in which 12,000 pupils were taught the arts of peace and property were secured to the natives, and a trade of peace established in large portions of the interior; and all this was at a time when the slave trade operated with its usual severity on the west coast and in some in the eastern—that our critics had done nothing but aggravate the evils of the slave trade.

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The first journey we made was to the eastern entrance to the Zambesi, about a degree west of the Quilimane River, which had always been represented as the mouth of the Zambesi; in order, as some misinformed, that the men-of-war might be induced to watch the false mouth while slaves were quietly shipped from the real mouth. This mistake has been fully exposed in a map by the Colonial Minister of Portugal. On ascending the Zambesi we found that the Portuguese authorities, to whom their Government had kindly commended us, had nearly all fled down to the seacoast, and the country was in the hands of the natives, many of whom had never before or saw had been slaves. As they were all quite friendly with us we proceeded to our work, and ascended the river in a little steamer, which, though built here in of steel plates—a material never before tried—and with an engine and boiler, the invention of some shop, very near Lambeth Bridge, I suppose, manufactured of the country passed us with ease, and the people in them looked back, wondering what this puffing thing could mean. Some of the more timid thought it was a land animal swimming, and rushed at it in hopes of having a share. It was very far the first river I had seen which was free from rapids wide. During half the year the water is abundant and deep; during the other half, or the dry season, it is very shallow; but, with properly constructed vessels, much might be made of it during the whole of ordinary years.

We proceeded as soon as we could to the Kebrabasa Rapids, our attention having originally been to go up as far as the Great Victoria Falls and do what we could with the Makololo, but our steamer could not pass the rapids knot current. We then turned off to an affluent of the Zambesi, which flows into it about forty miles from its sea mouth, called the Shire. It was not known, was never explored by any European before. It flows in a valley about 200 miles long and twenty broad. Ranges of hills rise on the landscape on both sides, while the river itself winds excessively in many meanders. In one of these we found a native village in sight at one time. The population was very large; crowds of natives, armed with bows and arrows, were seen moving about, and as we passed in front many more would be collected. But they were decidedly we gave them no cause of offence, and they soon became friendly, and the women and children appeared. We had so far gained their confidence that I left the attendance of Murchison's Cutter on the river, and had I, presiding on foot to the N.N.E., discovered Lake Shirwa. This lake is said by the natives to have no outlet, and is probably the source of the water in which it abounds; it abounds in fish, hippotomi, and leeches. The scenery around is very beautiful, the mountains on the east rising to a height of 6000 or 7000 feet.

We now among the Mangania, a people who had not been visited by Europeans; and as I am often asked what sort of folk these savages are, I may answer, that as far as we have ever met, except kidnappers, they are not all cultivate the soil for their sustenance. Cultivating large tracts of land for grain, and the way of using the produce of it being called "beer," which is not very intoxicating, but when they consume large quantities they become a little muddled. When a family brews a large quantity, the friends and neighbours are invited to drink and bring their hoes with them. They let off their beer by merrily hoeing their neighbour's fields, and the whole party they consume large quantities, for the same object as our regular topers at home. We called on one village, and found that the people all began to hoe, seeing us the men tried to induce the women to run away, but the ladies, too, were all prepared for the drunkenness.

Wherever the tsetse exists the people possess no cattle, as this insect proves fatal to all domestic animals except the goat, man, and the wild species. Where the slave trade is unknown the cattle are the only cause of war. The Makololo will not make war for the sake of killing cattle; but if losing cattle in battle, and [illegible] and when the question is put, Why should you lift what does not belong to you? they answer, Why should those black cattle belong to Makololo (or black fellow) possess cattle if they can't defend them?

Having ascended the goodwill of the people below and adjacent to Magochion's Cutaract, we next proceeded further north, and discovered the Shire branch, a large fresh stream out to Lake Nyassa, about 40 miles in a direct above the cataracts. The country on each side of the river and lake rises by its whole height, seem ranges of mountains of from 3000 to 7000 feet, and ascended they turn out to be elevated plateaux, cool and well watered with streams. The people are very numerous, and, from the fertility and richness of the soil, are all more or less industrious, and employ much time between 2000 and 3000 feet) we had at 45 deg. to 50 deg. below. It felt as if iced. We had no trouble with the people. No dues were levied nor fees demanded, though the Mangania were quite independent in their bearing towards us, and strikingly different from what they afterwards became. Our operations were confined chiefly to gaining the friendships of the different tribes, and imparting what information we could with a view to induce them to cultivate cotton. Each family had its own cotton patch; some of these were of considerable extent; one field, close to Sadoine Cataract, I lately found to be old pieces on one side, and the cotton was of excellent quality, not requiring replanting oftener than once in three years, and no fear of injury by frost. On remonstrating with the chiefs against selling their people into slavery, they ratified themselves on the plea that some were sold except criminals. The crimes may not always be very great; but I conjecture, from the extreme

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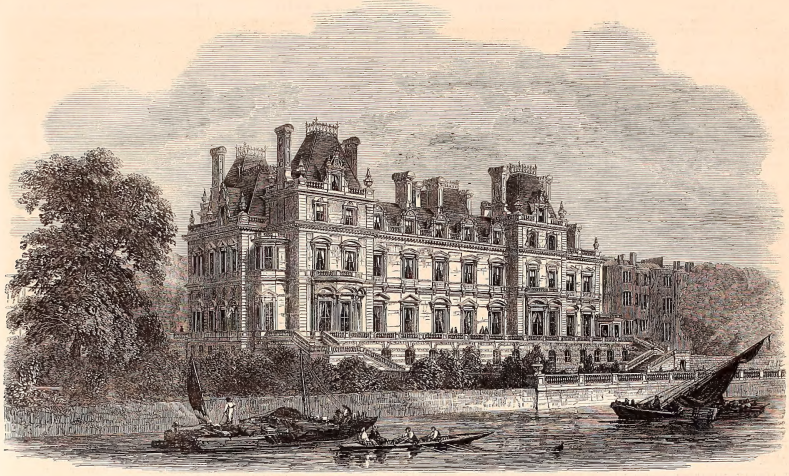
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THE PROMENADE ON THE PANTILES, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.



MONTAGU-HOUSE, WHITEHALL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.—SEE PAGE 311.

gone seasons. Two of the leading authors of our own day—Macaulay and Thackeray—have employed their graphic skill in describing the aspect of Tunbridge Wells as it appeared a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. We have no particular news to report just now from this agreeable inland watering-place, except the opening last week of a local "Exhibition of Industry and Art," for the benefit of the funds of the Belgrave Institute, in Cramp's Riding-school, near the railway station. The Engraving which we publish this week, though not an Illustration of the affair just mentioned, will serve to direct attention to the present aspect of Tunbridge Wells.

EMBARKATION AT CAPE COAST CASTLE OF THE TROOPS FROM THE ASHANTEE WAR.

WE are indebted to Dr. Eames, of H.M.S. Gladiator, for a sketch of the harbour or roads of Cape Coast Castle, taken during the embarkation of our troops lately engaged in the Ashantee War. The transport-vessel which awaits the boats, in readiness to convey the soldiery from this unhealthy station, is escorted by the Gladiator and Rattlesnake ships of war. The town consists, except a few European houses, of straggling lines of mud huts, with clusters of palm-trees and tamarind-trees; but the fortress, which is large and well-built, standing on a rock close to the sea, is the most conspicuous feature in our View. On the summit of the hill behind is the lighthouse and fort erected by Governor Maclean, the husband of "L. E. L.;" and Fort Victoria stands upon another eminence. The population of this town is about ten thousand. It is the capital of the British possessions on the Gold Coast, but subject to the Government of Sierra Leone. As a place of trade for palm-oil, ivory, and gold-dust, it is of some importance, though its climate makes it a very undesirable residence for persons of English birth.



EMBARKATION AT CAPE COAST CASTLE OF THE TROOPS RECALLED FROM THE ASHANTEE WAR.

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CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE CARNARVON AND LLANBERIS RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 324.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BILLINGHAY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

WE give a View of the ruins of a part of the village of Billinghay, which was destroyed by fire on Friday, the 9th inst. The fire, it seems, was caused by the sparks from a foul chimney falling upon the roof of a thatched hovel in a yard belonging to William Scott, wood-dealer. The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the west, and the burning straw was blown upon a thatched cottage belonging to Robert Newton, a carrier between Sleaford and Lincoln. This building was completely gutted, as well as the stable and carthouse, with other buildings. The flames extended across the road in an easterly direction and reached a row of cottages on the other side of the street. The Primitive Methodist Chapel was burnt, as well as nearly all the houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the fire. The loss will fall very heavily upon the sufferers, few of whom are insured; and, as they are generally of the poorer class, the result is most distressing. Nearly one hundred men, women, and children have to be accommodated with temporary lodgings in the village school-room.



RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF BILLINGHAY, LINCOLNSHIRE, AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT

To attempt to be original in the House of Commons is almost equivalent to political suicide. Originality there means that a man is impertinent enough to think for himself, and not to speak, move, and have his being in a party sense. Not even in the courts of law do you ever hear talkers so slavishly "following on the same side" as in that assembly; and this is true more especially of the so-called Conservative party. It seems to be laid down that their creed is so clear, so noble, so intelligible that any one who does not profess it and preach it in its integrity is necessarily afflicted with a bee in his political bonnet; and even if he believes himself in the most honest sentiments, in the best language, he is declared to be past understanding and impracticable. The real thing is to say "ditto to Mr. Disraeli" in as many words and as many votes as possible; and if you are not particularly observed, you are respected in the game—that is, you are not much noticed or cared for, which in an office can expect to be. It has been the fortune, good or ill, of Mr. Newdegate—a man who never was one of the tried disciplinarians of his party—to have found it necessary to take up an independent position in the House. It argues no little courage to do this. As we have already hinted, in that assembly originality is doubted in such a case, and incredulity as to motive and object is inevitable. It is presumed that a member who stands aloof is in the political market, that he is waiting to be bid for at some critical moment. He is, perhaps, pitied: certainly not trusted. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, in some matters a decisiveness of opinion peculiar to himself which does not invite popularity, Mr. Newdegate has shown unimpeachable and unimpeachable influence to political honesty. He is, strictly speaking, of no party, and his political doctrines seem based on philanthropy as much as on any principles of polity, technically so called. His Protestantism is, no doubt, ultra; but the old f

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EXCEPT as regards sales and general attendance, the Doncaster week was not so brilliant as we have known it. The result of the Champagne Stakes will not be quite the Derby betting, except to harden the position of Zamberi's stable-mate, Liddington; even at 40 to 1 no one seemed to care to touch an improving colt like Ardax; and the Doncaster Stakes and Cup were deprived of nearly all their interest by the absence of Blair Athol, who received such a kick on the knee while running for the St. Leger that he was sent home on Friday morning. This makes the fourth St. Leger out of five in succession that has been won by the stock of Stockwell. The pace was not great this year, and it is well that the ten were got to face the almost blinding rain, and that their jockeys, some of whom, as a rule, are absolutely rode in nothing but mere jockey costume, should have steered them as they did. Seventy is a pretty severe weight-carrying error to put upon a horse which he rode Butterby and Blair Athol at Epsom, showed, and he was quite equal to the occasion. The Cup (of which "an Engineer" was a winner) was run in a manner remarkable race, or, as many thought, null. Baron Rothschild did not send Hippolyta to make running for Hippolyta for love, or possibility of serving The Miner, and the consequence was that there was no pace worth speaking of till about a mile from home. This exactly suited The General, who had only to wait and outstride Hippolyta on the post. Hippolyta's chance was fairly disposed of by these tactics, and The Miner came with a rattling rush when asked to trying to come along from the hill, and was tremendously spurred to no purpose. Lord Rivers, the Craven Meeting conqueror of Lord Clifden, took no part in the race; East Lancashire was sent home after his terrible exhibition in the Stakes, and Caller Ou, who has been beaten three times for the Queen's Plate over this course, was never, we believe, for the Caledonian Hunt. This is the first cup that Lord Glasgow ever won during the forty years he has owned what he has been on the turf. The St. Leger settling has been very easy, and it seems that the majority of the Upper Ten, as well as the stanch Heavies all the summer, got round on to Blair Athol at the eleventh hour, in spite of the York race, which enveloped everything in such an unexpected and delicious mystery. If Scottish Prince had remained sound, it is quite on the cards that he would have started first favourite. It is stated that Mr. Hannen (who very handsomely presented the new Doncaster Infirmary with 10 gs.) did not win on the race. The added money at the meeting amounted to about £2300. About two hundred different horses started during the week, and the Grand Stand receipts nearly touched £6500. Seeing that the Corporation received only £1000 paid something like 20 per cent. We shall be surprised if they do not soon increase their private boxes and stands, for which the demand is never likely to flag. The Mayor and Mr. Foster have done yeoman service to the town by the way in which they grappled with the question, and they deserved all their success. No race committee could have been more liberal or court criticism from the heads of the racing world, and to adopt every reasonable suggestion, and it is to be hoped that the ugly personal element which has, we fear, been imported very extensively into the question, and which so seriously jeopardised the execution of the plans this summer, may soon exhaust itself.

John Osborne, with his Brown Bread and his Wild Agnes, has been carrying on his old winning game at Richmond and Gatherley, and had a pleasant little meeting, marred only by an accident to the clerk of the course, whose own bell fell on to his head while he was ringing it and cut him severely, but not seriously. Ely and Bavagah will no doubt fight their battle over again across the A. F. next week. After his long rest, and considering the form which he showed at Doncaster, Adventurer ought to be forward in one or both of the great autumn handicaps, for which we have no very belief in Caradoc, who has to talk about international contests, and it is certainly to be wished that Vermouth (who won at Chantilly last week) may make a return visit and meet Blair Athol for the next Ascot Cup, if the stanch kind gets quite right again.

The sale week at Doncaster was a most successful one. Swallow by Cotherstone (with a Trumpeter filly) headed the brood mares at 270 gs., Sister to Cotterr (230 gs.), bought by Mr. Blenkiron, coming second. Lady Clifden (750 gs.) scored the top price for mares in training, and has arrived, we hear, at the Turgill stables. The yearlings did not cause up in finer form, or fetcher prices. The five of the highest averaged 840 gs. Thirty-two of them, made 300 gs., and upwards, and nine varied from 500 gs. to 1000 gs. The latter price was made by Mr. Newton for Prince of Wales by Lambton which beat Lord Derby's Stockwell colt by 60 gs. Both these prices, however, were equalled at her Majesty's sale this year, when Mr. Merry gave 1250 gs. for a Stockwell-Bravey filly. The Miner's Great Yorkshire Handicap brought his sister Blanchland up to 1000 gs., and Rataplan was also credited with the 710-guinea Kirkconnel of the Sheffield-lane paddocks, whose Warlock, bulging from the youngsters by him, which were sold during the week, bids fair to take a high place among sires. The Lambtons also sold well, and next year there will be little curiosity among breeders to see the young Thormanbys and Kettledrums. Mr. Cookson's lot, as far as looks go, were by far the general mark; and Tactics, of whose merits such great reports, quite disappointed expectation. A very beautiful Dutchman colt bred in France would have made a very long price if he had not been wholly without engagements; and by far the most likely Wiligrove was Bachelor from Vedette's grand dam. The last lot of the week was Hubert Stockwell from Lord Zetland's stud—a very fashionably bred combination, which Sir George Strickland could not resist at 210 gs. for a crop with his Orlando. All were sold, and well sold. The money was not left at Doncaster, as the crack of Mr. Mather's lot, a colt by Touchwood out of Candlewick, made 378 gs. at Tattersall's on Monday. Stockwell, Octogre (who was very fit, but hung at the post last week), and some others of Mr. Bryan's, are to be sold at Newmarket on Thursday. Report of the thirty-four Yearlings sent of Mr. Robert Smith's breeding, which are for sale at Bristol on Thursday, are by Robby, and varying, with two exceptions, from fourteen to fifteen hands

At a meeting of the Council of the College of Preceptors, on the 19th inst., the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., of Shrewsbury, was re-elected president of the council for the ensuing year; and the Rev. J. W. Hewitt, Bromsgrove Grammar-School, Dr. W. E. Hodgson, and Mr. Joseph Payne were elected vice-presidents.

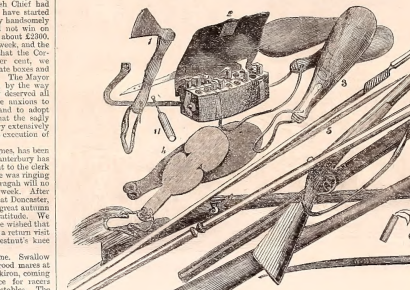
The *Saint Public*, of Lyons, publishes some news for archæologists. In making piles for the bridge of Port Garland, which is being thrown over the River Ain, the workmen have found a considerable amount of gilt bronze, swords, and pouches. These articles have been purchased by the conservator of the Museum. It is regretted that the museum of Roman Gallo-Roman antiquities which he is forming in the old castle of St. Germain-en-Laye, "the finest of great historical interests, as they are the memorials of the coarse pursuit by Julius Cæsar, when, having entered Brienon from Italy, he pursued Ariovistus, who was then preparing towards the Ain."

On Monday the trial-trip of the Izeddin, a yacht for the Sultan, took place at the mouth of the Medway. The vessel has just been built by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, she was designed by Mr. George Mayor, the naval architect of the company. Her dimensions are—length, 210ft.; breadth, 29ft. 6in.; depth, 18ft.; and her tonnage, 1000 tons. Her engines, manufactured by Messrs. Penn and Son, are of 300-horse power. The mean of the four runs was 16·72 knots per hour, which is equal to 19 statute miles. The vessel has 150 men to be on board. The indicated power was 3264 horse, the revolutions forty-one, and the speed of steam twenty-six pounds to the square inch pressure.

The *Lahore Chronicle* reports an unusual eccentricity on the part of the River Chenab, which has caused considerable damage to Dedatun, "and to other cultivated tracts in the neighborhood. For some time past embankments had been remarked and attributed to a landslip or glacier which had dammed up the river in one of the hollows of the Himalayan range, and at once it burst on Monday with fury. A correspondent from the latter city writes that on the 13th inst. the river suddenly rose 20 feet above its usual level, and in a few hours, sweeping in fresh channels on right and left hand, every direction as far as the eye can reach being a perfect sea. Communication between the city and cantonments has been completely cut off. The commissioner's house has some three or four feet of water round it. The lower portion of the suburbs of the city, including Tola Khan and Imam Pore, have been submerged, and the market-place has shared the same fate. The standing crops have all been destroyed, while villages washed down, and the panic-struck inhabitants know not whither to fly or how to escape from the deluge. Woodlands, the property of General Van Cortlandt, the favourite resort of the residents of the station, is all but a wreck. Its fine walks, its garden, containing the choicest flowers, and its orchard, stocked with the most delicious fruits, are all submerged. All around is desolation—the flood has extended for several miles, as far as the railway line; and the destruction of property caused by it must be immense."—*Hyperion of Mail.*

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO DENMARK.

We have engraved this week two sketches by our Special Artist, who has gone to Denmark for the purpose of supplying illustrations of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The subject of one of our Engravings is the Royal yacht Osborne proceeding up to the pier at Helsingör, with the Prince and Princess on board. The pier was already described the scene. The Osborne, with the Danish flag at her foremast, and the Prince of Wales's standard at her main, is a noble-looking vessel. She could hardly find room in Helsingör Roads or harbour to be steered to her berth at the landing-place, and she had to be warped round by the stern. This operation took up a considerable of an hour before she was placed alongside the pier. Meanwhile, the King and Queen of Denmark, with the Crown Prince and Princess Dagmar, and their suite, were rowed to the yacht in a boat, and, going on board, offered a cordial welcome to their daughter and son-in-law. The Danish flag was hoisted by the Osborne, along with the English Royal standard, while the King of Denmark was on board. At length the pier was brought close to the pier. The band playing the Danish Royal Anthem, and the marines forming a guard of honour on the quarter-deck, the King led the Princess of Wales down the crimson-covered gangway, followed by the Prince of Wales with the Queen of Denmark on his arm; then came the Danish Prince and Princess, and then the English nurse, with the Royal baby well wrapped up. The guns of the castle of Kronborg and a Royal salute, the choral societies assembled on shore sung an ode composed for the occasion to the air of "God Save the Queen," the burgomaster of Elsinore read a complimentary address, and the Royal party entered their carriages, three in all, off to Fredensborg Castle. We give a View of that building, which is distant an hour's easy ride from the town of Elsinore. It takes its name—the Castle of Peace—from the settlement putting an end to the war with Sweden, which was concluded in 1720. In the office, dating from about the period, and erected on the accession of Frederick IV., there is little externally to strike the eye. The gates and



1. Small tomahawk (*patdi*), used for hand-to-hand fighting.
2. Cartridge-box (*kotaree*), to carry eighteen rounds; two smaller boxes, nine rounds. Many of the natives wore three such cartouche-boxes. Their cartridges (*kurtoos*) are generally made up.
3. Ornamental club or mace, otherwise called *poramar*, which is the bâton of a chief.
4. Whalebone *sarec*, called *parasar*, carried by a band round the neck.
5. Spear (*barr*), either of hard wood sharpened, or with an iron point or a bayonet fixed at the end.
6. Long tomahawk (*kakeeree*), for thrusting or cutting in a hand-to-hand fight; also used to throw.
7. Guns (*pa*), which are mostly percussion muskets, and many of the old Brown Bess pattern, with bayonets; but a few double-barrels also occur, which had been taken from our men.
8. A chief's spear (*bothee*) ornamented with the breast feathers of the brown parrot. 9. Bayonet (*pandi*).
10. Club (*whakoia*), made of hard wood, whalebone, and steel either to thrust with the small point or to strike with the excitable head.

ARMS TAKEN FROM THE MAORIES AT TE RANGI, NEW ZEALAND.

swamps, and would have erected a formidable pah. The natives, after firing at our men, retired to their works, which were at once attacked by our line of battle, reinforcements having come from the camp, which was itself threatened by bodies of natives in the neighbourhood; and, the advance being sounded, the companies of the 43rd and 68th, supported by the Waikato militia, rushed into the pits in a tremendous discharge from the enemy, who fired very high, whilst our men reserved their fire till they met. The Maoris fought most desperately for a few minutes, but were soon routed, leaving the pits full of their dead. The pursuit was carried on by a small mounted force of ours. After the engagement the dead natives were lugged in their own pits, which were then filled up. A great number of prisoners were taken, and amongst them a woman, who alone remained of a number of women first seen. Every leading chief was killed.

VOLUNTEER FETE AT CONINGTON CASTLE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

CONINGTON CASTLE, Huntingdonshire, was originally the seat of Euchill the Dane, to whom it was given by Canute. In the Domesday Book it is stated that "Turchill held of the Abbot of Thorney, and in return supplied the monastery with strong ale." On the exile of Turchill, Coningtun was granted by William the Conqueror to Alfwold, afterwards Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, who married the Countess Judith, and by her imprisoned the unfortunate Earl Waltheof. Maud, who had Conington for her dowry, was married, first, to Simon de St. Liz, and, secondly, to Alfwold, son of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who lost for his wife, Margaret, the niece of Edward the Confessor, and who thus allied the Royal families of England and Scotland. Maud, by her second husband, was the ancestress of the Earl of Huntingdon, whose daughter Isabella married Robert Bruz, Lord of Annandale, and was mother of Robert Bruce, the competitor that John Bros whose daughter and coheiress, Agnes, married Sir Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar and March. Agnes brought Conington into the family of the Cottons, by her marriage with William, second son of Sir Richard Cotton, of Bidware, Staffordshire, whose only son and heir was the great-great-grandfather of Sir Robert Cotton, the eminent antiquary, to whom the nation is indebted for that invaluable collection of MSS. now in the British Museum, known as the Cotton Museum, under the title of "The Cottonian Library." From the extract just made from Dugdale's History of the Cottons, it will be seen that the family of the Bruces of being related to the Royal family of Scotland, and this was recognised by James I., who was accustomed to call Sir Robert Cotton, "Bruce Cotton." Sir Robert usually resided at Conington Cotton Bruce, or Bruce Cotton. At the date of Sir Robert's birth (Jan. 22, 1570) his parents were living at Denton, near Conington, as the grandfather was then alive and in residence at the castle; but when Sir Robert succeeded to the estate he rebuilt the castle, partly with the materials of Fotheringhay Castle, which was demolished at that time, and which, as the crow flies, was only nine miles distant from Conington. His relationship to Mary Queen of Scots would, doubtless, lead him to take this step in order to preserve some relics of the scene of her execution; and Gough, in his additions to Camden,

* See the translation of the "Huntingdonæ Domesday," by the Rev. G. Johnstone, just published.

says that Sir Robert brought from Fotheringhay "the whole room where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded." By this, perhaps, is meant the deeply-recessed window, which is now placed in the entrance of the ground floor of Conington Castle; which arcade, doubtless, was on the interior walls of Fotheringhay, the window being above it, the principal window being supposed to be that which now forms the staircase window of the Talbot Inn, Oundle. The arcade is now in the garden front of the castle; but two of its divisions are shown in our Engraving on each side of the entrance-porch, which is said also to have been brought from Fotheringhay. Sir Robert Cotton partly formed his collection of antiquities at Conington, and frequently received his friend Camden within its walls. Sir Robert died at his house at Westminster, May 6, 1631, and was buried in the south chancel of Conington Church.

When Sir Robert's great-grandson, Sir John Cotton, succeeded to the property, he preferred to live at the family seat at Stratton, in Bedfordshire; and, not wishing to repair Conington Castle, he took down the greater portion of it—having the stone arcade that had been brought from the banqueting-hall of Fotheringhay—and converted the remainder into a farmhouse. It was in this state when the castle and manor were purchased by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in 1713, for £9500. Sir Gilbert was one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and was the last Lord Mayor to ride on horseback on Lord Mayor's Day. He was the Sir Gilbert Heathcote to whom Dryden is mentioned by Pope ("Imitations of Horace," Book II., Epist. ii., 240)—

> Heathcote himself, and such large-acred men,
> Lords of fat Aldermanbury and Kent,

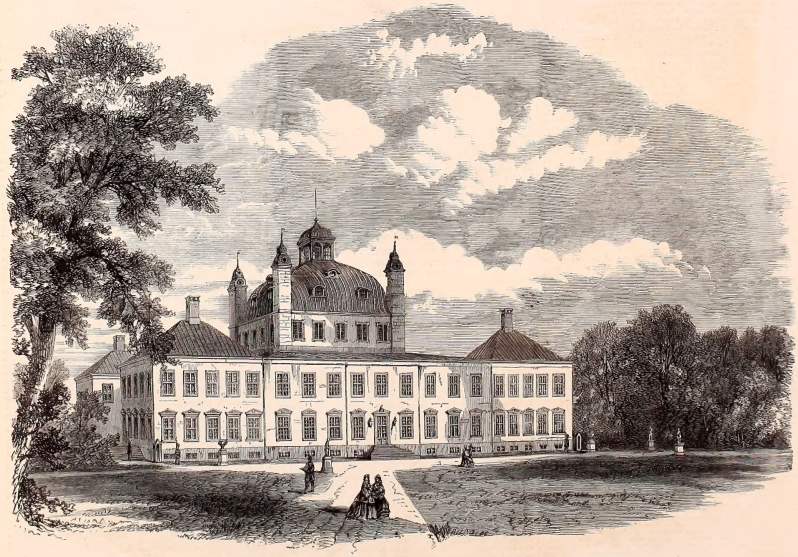
and appears in Bramble's "Letter" and Dyer's "Fleece." His portrait is hung in the dining-room at Conington Castle, not far from that of his grandson, Sir John Heathcote, painted at Rome by Gainsborough, and recently exhibited at the British Institution. Sir Gilbert left Conington Castle in the state as just described he found it; but his grandson, John Heathcote, Esq., M.P., restored it, in 1800, from the designs of Cockerell; and further additions were made to it in 1833 (under the direction of Mr. Blore), by the late, the present possessor, John Moyer Heathcote, Esq., who married a daughter of the late Lord Aveland.

Mr. Heathcote's eldest son (who is married to a daughter of The Macleod, of Dunvegan Castle) is the leader of the Volunteer Huntingdonshire riflemen, to whom he recently gave an invitation to take the leading part in a fête in his father's park. This was carried out with great success on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and included a large concourse of spectators. After the inspection and the firing of a few-be-spoke volunteer match over to a sumptuous luncheon in a spacious tent provided for that purpose, where the good cheer was followed by the drinking of various toasts, and the delivery of suitable speeches by Mr. Heathcote, Captain Heathcote, Sir George Nugent, Mr. Fellowes, M.P., and Lieutenant Herbert. Meanwhile, a large company of invited guests were splendidly entertained within the castle; and the tenantry of the estate were not forgotten by their hospitable host. After luncheon a variety of athletic sports were engaged in, greatly to the amusement of the spectators, the winners being rewarded with handsome and valuable silver goblets and other valuable prizes. Our Engraving represents the hurdle-race, which was cleverly won by Captain Heathcote, who was the winner of the one-mile race. The day passed off without a hitch, and to most pleasures.

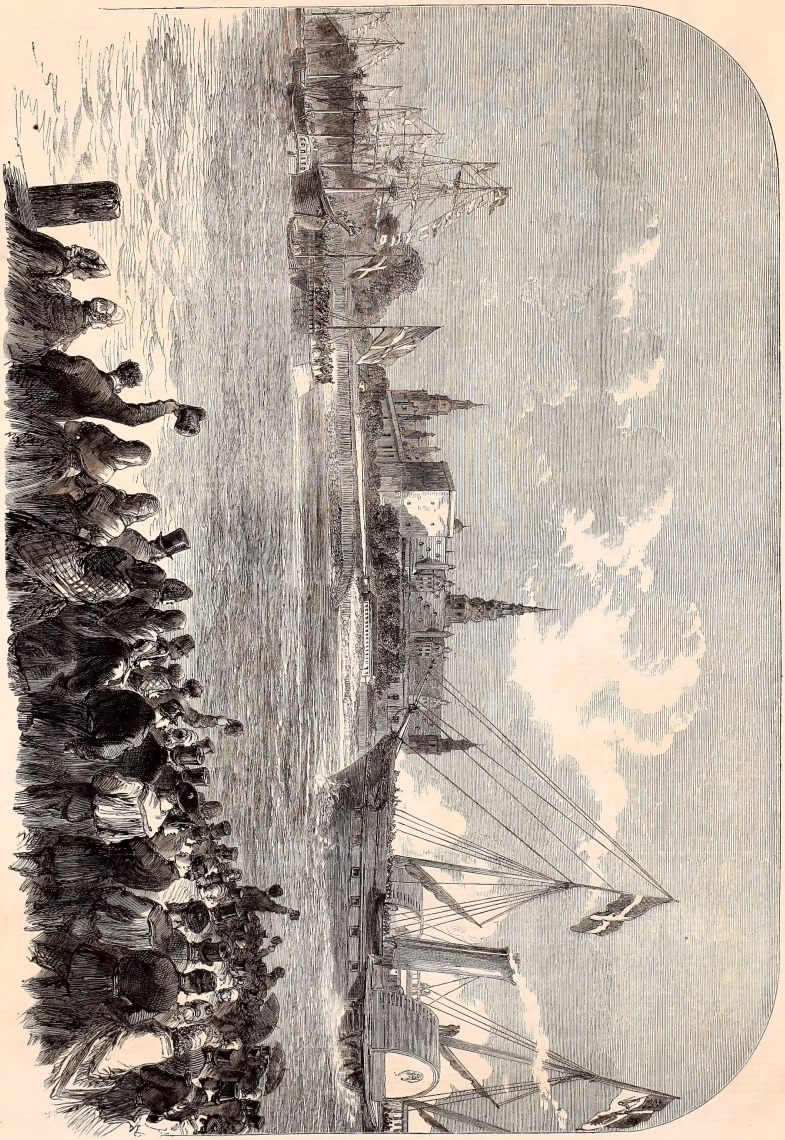
Our Engraving is from a sketch by Cubbitt Beet.



VOLUNTEER FÊTE AT CONINGTON CASTLE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE: THE HURDLE-RACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK: FREDENSBORG CASTLE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK: THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE ENTERING THE HARBOUR AT ELSINORE.—SEE PAGE 316.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL CADOGAN.

The Right Hon. George Cadogan, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Buckinghamshire, and Baron Oakley of Caversham, Oxfordshire, Admiral of the White, a Companion of the Order of the Bath, Colonel of the Derby or Maria Theresa Regiment, and a family trustee of the British Museum, died at his residence, in Piccadilly on the 11th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was the second son of the second marquis of Charles-Sloane, third Lord Cadogan (on whom an earldom was conferred in 1800) and grandson of Charles, second Lord Cadogan, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Hans Sloane, Bart. By descent from the eminent physician and antiquary Sir

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE magnificent Exhibition of Mediæval Art at Malines, which was announced to be closed on the 23rd inst., is, we are happy to hear, to be continued open till the 15th of October. This was gather from a letter of Mr. J. C. Robinson, of the South Kensington Museum, dated from Malines, who represents the idea of the gathering as suggested by the Loan Exhibition of 1862 at South Kensington, which the Malines display eclipses in mediæval ecclesiastical art, particularly in goldsmiths' work, although the specimens contributed "but a small sample of the treasures which, after centuries of mutilation and spoliation, still enrich the convents and churches of Belgium." Malines is one of the finest and least altered cities of the Low Countries, and is a most accessible place, with a noble cathedral, several first-rate Gothic churches, a museum of ancient pictures; and there are admirable pieces of Vandyk and Rubens, adorning the altars of churches for which they were originally painted. Mr. Robinson speaks especially of the great school of Flemish seventeenth-century wood and ivory carving, and some hundreds of ancient boxes of all sizes and styles. Such are the attractions of the picturesque old town itself. The exhibition contains bookcovers, chalices, and reliquaries of every style and type; enamelled works in brass, chasubles, including the great pastoral candelabrum, 17 ft. high, from the church of Lean; also, coming as in verse, from the diptychies and tablets of the eighth and ninth centuries down to the florid and masterly works of the school of Brabant, of the age of Rubens; the productions of the Jesquenoys of Bolderhes, and Delcourt of the seventeenth century—splendid embroidered vestments, tapestry, illuminated manuscripts, &c. Here archæologists may examine, in full light and leisure, the principal works from the famous treasury of the Sœurs de Nôtre Dame de Namur; among them should be noted the bookcover, chalice, and altar-cover of Pierre Hugo de Lignies, the chef-d'œuvre of one of the greatest artists of the thirteenth century; besides the exquisite Fifteenth-century calice of the goldsmith's guild at Ghent, the most reliquary of the Saint Chandelle of Arras, &c.

Among the historical relics of great public interest to Englishmen may be named the tunic of St. Bridget, bequeathed by Gunilda, the sister of Harold, to the Cathedral of Canterbury; two chasubles of the seventeenth century—splendid embroidered vestments, tapestry, illuminated manuscripts, &c. Here archæologists may examine, in full light and leisure, the principal works from the famous treasury of the Sœurs de Nôtre Dame de Namur; among them should be noted the bookcover, chalice, and altar-cover of Pierre Hugo de Lignies, the chef-d'œuvre of one of the greatest artists of the thirteenth century; besides the exquisite Fifteenth-century calice of the goldsmith's guild at Ghent, the most reliquary of the Saint Chandelle of Arras, &c.

Among the historical relics of great public interest to Englishmen may be named the tunic of St. Bridget, bequeathed by Gunilda, the sister of Harold, to the Cathedral of Canterbury; two chasubles of the twelfth century—splendid embroidered vestments, tapestry, illuminated manuscripts, &c. Here archæologists may examine, in full light and leisure, the principal works from the famous treasury of the Sœurs de Nôtre Dame de Namur; among them should be noted the bookcover, chalice, and altar-cover of Pierre Hugo de Lignies, the chef-d'œuvre of one of the greatest artists of the thirteenth century; besides the exquisite Fifteenth-century calice of the goldsmith's guild at Ghent, the most reliquary of the Saint Chandelle of Arras, &c.

It is intended to repeat this exhibition triennially, should it appropriate to a question in a peculiarly good point of view. Rumours sufficient publicity has not been given to this assemblage of rare and costly works; and it is Mr. Robinson's object, by a detailed account of the exhibition, to contribute to its success—a special service to archæology for which lovers of art are bound to be grateful.

Memorials of the struggles of genius are by no means rare. One of duplicate interest has just turned up in an autograph of Tasso, recently sold at Paris, by which is that mediæval—ever! In the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from Abraham Levy 25 livres; for which sum I have pledged a sword of my father's, six shirts, and two silver cups." The document bears the date of March 17, 1570, at which time Tasso was twenty-six.

We are now all our old-time institutions. No longer is sung "Bartlemy Fair in September;" and the once-famed St. Giles's-hill, near Winchester, is fast following the example. London certainly this week was the commencement of St. Giles's Feast, Sept. 1, by the alteration of style, being the 12th. This great fair of the south of England had dwindled to one quarter-pennoth-hook, a number of rough horses; two trucks laden with apples, plums, and nuts, without even a penny pipeshow. Yet the fair was formerly one of great note, during which time not only in Winchester were the shops closed and all business suspended, but also at Southampton and all other places within twelve miles of the fair. The origin of the fair was granted by William the Conqueror to his kinsman, Walkelyn, Bishop of Winchester, probably for the support of the hospital included therein, dedicated to St. Giles, the patron of cripples. William Rufus extended the grant to three days. Henry I. to eight, Stephen to fifteen, and Edward III. to nine days. Dues were levied by the Bishop on all merchandise brought to the fair, not only from all parts of the kingdom but beyond the seas. It was also a meeting-place of the nobility and gentry, and the number of shops—probably mud walls, thatched, distinguished as the drapery, the pottery, the spicery, &c.—different streets were assigned for their different stations. The fee trade was the first to fall off, in the reign of Henry VI. Yet with the present century many booksellers was done in cheese, and a great deal brought to be the best horse fair in the county. Hops, wool, and leather were in abundance; and it long flourished as a pleasure-fair, by which people from many miles round cat roast pork for the season, which by the Hampshire folk (you a correspondent of the Times) was formerly now to consume. Six London hospitals were anciently in the suburbs of several of our old towns—as London (Cripplegate), Norwich, York, Oxford, and Wilton; and the two last have their St. Giles's to this day. Wilton's is celebrated. Oxford had its good three-day St. Giles's Fair.

We have been favoured by Mr. Thomas Jones with a communication in which he observes—"With reference to your notice in the 'Column for the Curious,' on the impression of 6-dot-9 on the oak panelling removed by me from Chequeden to Gungreg, will you permit me to state that the house built by Sir Edward Waldo, and of late 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st *inhabited Anno Domini* by Barclay, one of the sons of Robert Barclay, the apologist for the Quakers, afterwards lived, and owned by Sir Isaac Lyon (1 Geo. III.) on the Lord Mayor's Days after their accession." In Mr. Jones's privately-printed "Reminiscences" the Royal visits to the Cheapside house are minutely described in the very picturesque language then including new particulars of the origin of the great banking firm of Barclay, Bevan, and Co., the latter being built into a magnificent banking-house in Lombard-street. The staff originally consisted of three clerks, and in a note to the present day the oldest clerk coming to the office for the first time, he was thus dressed —

He wore a long, flapped coat, with large pockets. The sleeves had long cuffs, with three large buttons, generally of gold, and quite worn by the Greenwich pensioners of the present day; an embroidered waistcoat, reaching nearly down to the knees, with an enormous breeches pocket on the left side, cocked hat; powdered hair, with pigtail and bagwig; and gold-headed cane, similar to those of the present day carried by footmen of high rank.

We are glad to perceive that the recent removal of the poet Milton's House, in Barbican, has served to interest other minds in the restoration of Cripplegate Church, which was commenced in 1862, as a national memorial to the great epic bard, whose remains rest here. He lived in the parish—first Aldersgate; subsequently in Jewin-street; and finally in Artillery-walk, on the Middlesex side of Cripplegate, where he died. He was buried in the chancel of the old church, which, says the hon. secretary to the Memorial Fund, is all that remains of the local past of Milton; everything that he knew is changed but the church. The restoration, begun by public subscription, have already placed the bust of the poet in a monumental shrine in the south wall; restored the chancel-roof, columns and several windows; by aid of a second subscription, the work has been resumed; the restoration of the church in all the features of its original stateliness, is a matter of national moment to Milton—indeed, as a shrine for his remains—is a fit object of national sympathy. Did we possess in this country any fund for the preservation of memorials of the great men, that of Cripplegate would have a prime claim through "the religious solemnity of Milton's own temperament."

The restoration of Chichester Cathedral has nearly reached the completion of the tower, which is described as very beautiful. When it has been completed the scaffolding will be removed; and when the builders are ready to commence the spire, an entirely new set of scaffolding will be raised, starting from the summit of the tower. Some unreasonable impatience upon this point has been shown; for to complete the work £12,000 or £14,000 more are wanted. The spire could not have been erected until the tower had been built. The county of Sussex has not lost its interest in the rebuilding of its noblest architectural ornament; and it is hoped that in two or three years the good work will be complete.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. DORFFURT.—We cannot say; but he was not likely to require such assistance, to be candid about it, until his match-eye the precise position of every piece at any moment during the progress.

C. H. S.—The composer of Enigma No. 1403 thinks, with you, that his problem would be improved by the omission of a Black *Bishop* for the Black *Pawn* of g 3rd.

F. M.—They shall have attention very shortly.

J. PRICE.—Your letter shall receive proper respect; but it should inevitably perceive a Black Knight, of which we have no means to become the owner.

H. FRAT.—A report of them from the conductors will probably be furnished next week.

RESOLUTE, Circebus.—A very smart Mate, almost as creditable to the composer as the victor. It shall not be forgotten.

C. D. S.—Can you not either of you find another copy? The one before us is in many parts illegible.

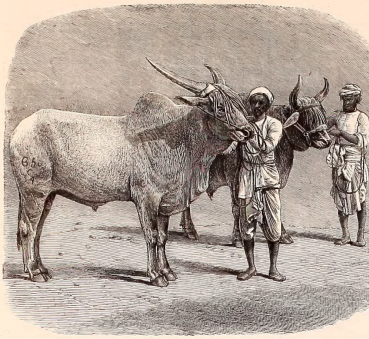
ALEPH.—We too, are disposed to think that the standard of the present time for chess problems *all three at first move* is higher than it was in past years.

R. P., Boston.—No; unfortunately, it is anything but plain. You must make yourself clear, or you will not receive attention. Your letter is not worthy of your skill in chess.

J. F., Clapham Hill.—Many thanks; but the MS. is perfectly illegible.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1022 by L. S. D., Carlos, S. W. D., Medicus, True Blue, Rex, Ajax, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, W. T. Pierce, W. T. Spencer, Dr. E., Tyrtæus, Dr. Ruffle, B. R., 1864, A Dark Archer, Tripolitanus, N. Y., Hurwitz, H. K. E., Lion, Ben Lomond, Jun., Ben Nevis, Jun., Ben Lomond, Jun., Jun., Ben Nevis, Jun.,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT ROORKEE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA.



PRIZE FIELD-BULLOCKS.



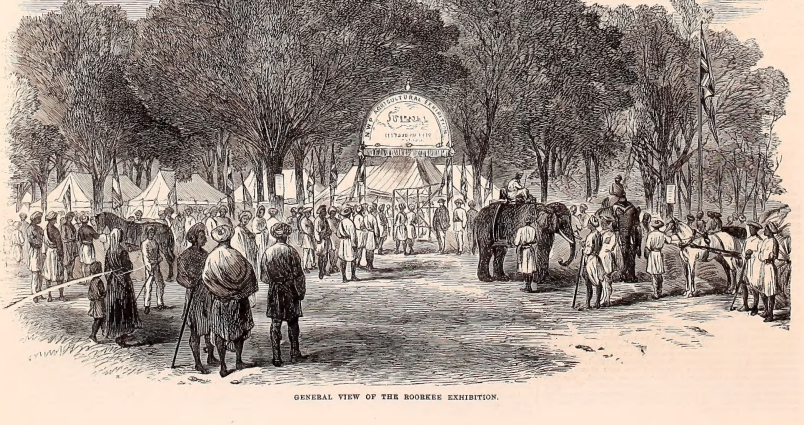
WILD ASS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT ROORKEE.

In the Number of this Journal for July 2 we gave some Illustrations of the cattle show held about the beginning of this year in the Belvedere Grounds, Calcutta, under the auspices of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The photographs of the prize animals, from which our Engravings were made on that occasion, were taken, at the Governor's request, by an amateur photographer, Mr. W. L. Nowere, times appointed Assistant Commissioner of Forests in Central India. We have now received a set of photographs, taken by Mr. James Freeman, of the Agricultural Exhibition which took place at Roorkee, in the North-western provinces, at the beginning of April. Our Engravings comprise a view of the entrance to the showyard from the high road outside, with representations of a pair of prize bullocks and of a wild ass, which attracted much notice in the exhibition. There were some beautiful horses from every district of Upper India, various species of oxen and cows, a two-humped camel, some elks, and even a tiger cat, which could hardly be reckoned among the domestic animals. The show of sheep and poultry was not very good. In the department of machinery there were chaff-cutting machines, seed-crushers, and cotton-gins, a large hydraulic cotton-press, and several machines for raising water. Exed beside the canal adjoining the showyard. As Roorkee is situated on the road to the great fair of Hurdwar, frequented by many thousands of the Hindoos at that season, the number of visitors to the exhibition was very great.

THE CARNARVON AND LLANBERIS RAILWAY.

THE picturesque vale of Llanberis, with the neighbouring hamlet of Dolbadarn, about nine miles from Carnarvon, is well known as the head-quarters of tourists in the Snowdon mountain district. On Thursday week a commencement was made of the proposed Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway, which will not only afford great accommodation to that class of travellers, but will be of the greatest importance in the carriage of the mineral traffic of the district, consisting of slates, ironstone, sulphur, and copper. The carriage of these products to Carnarvon, for shipment, has hitherto cost from 4s. to 9s. per ton, but when the railway is completed the cost will be limited to from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton. The district, although a mineral one, is not coal-producing, and all the coals consumed are obtained from Carnarvon, and carted there at a cost of little less than 7s. 6d. per ton. The railway when completed will convey coals to the principal works in the district at a cost of about 1s. per ton; and general merchandise, which costs now about 7s. 6d. per ton, will, on the completion of the line, be carried to and from the district at a cost of about 1s. 6d. per ton. The gradients of the line will be easy, and it is expected it will be opened for traffic in the July of 1866. Along a great portion of the line of its route, some dozen or fifteen years ago, there were very few houses, but within the last twelve months 106 houses have been built in the district of Llanberis alone—a strong proof of the necessity for additional accommodation in the neighbourhood. The line was projected by Mr. Rolfe, a local engineer, and successfully carried through Parliament in the last Session. The contract has been let to Messrs. Dalrymple and Findlay, and the works are now commenced. Since much interest was taken throughout Carnarvonshire in the ceremony of "cutting the first sod," three or four thousand people assembled under the shadow of Snowdon to witness the proceedings. The ground was kept clear by the 1st Carnarvon (Artillery) and 3rd Carnarvon Volunteer Corps, whose bands of music were in attendance. The children of the village schools were marched in procession to the ground. The Hon. F. Wynn, with Miss Emily Wynn and other members of the family of Lord Newborough, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Turner, the chairman, and other directors of the company, and many of the local gentry, were present. After a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Vicar of Llanberis, and a brief explanatory speech from Mr. Turner, the lady we have named, the Hon. Emily Wynn, performed the office of first "navvy" with admirable tact and elegance. An enthusiastic cheer greeted the discharge of the first sod from the elegant barrow she wheeled to the end of the platform, and this was followed by a salvo from some 18-pounder guns which the Carnarvon Artillery had brought upon the ground. Their heavy booming shook the earth, and was responded to by the echoes along the whole mountain range till the sounds died away in the distance. The effect was inconceivably grand, the crowd cheered, and so the proceedings were brought to a close. Shortly after, a select company assembled at the Victoria Hotel, Llanberis, on the invitation of the chairman and directors, to partake of luncheon in celebration of this event.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROORKEE EXHIBITION.

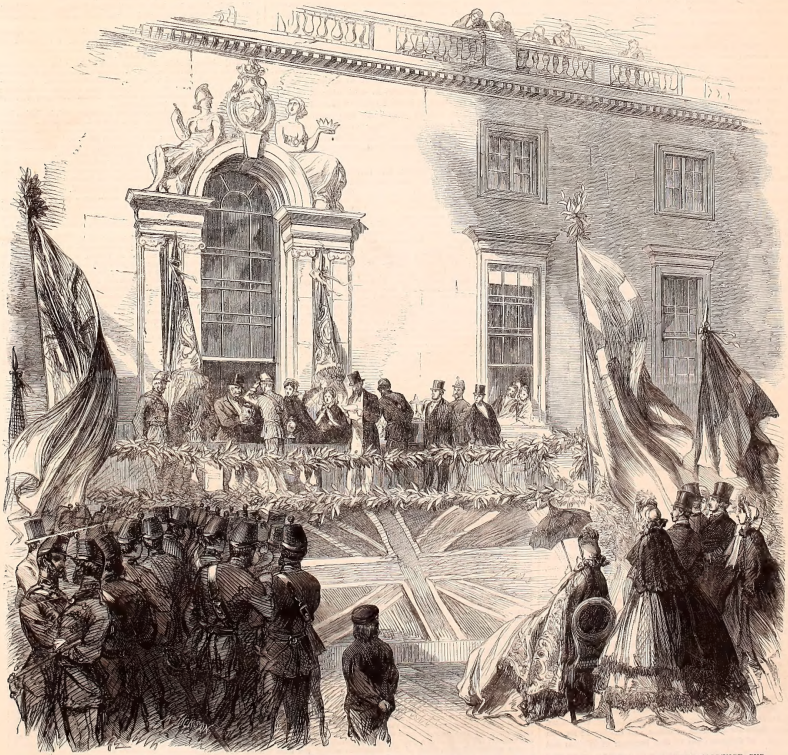
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1280.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

BEFORE the British Association for the Advancement of Science had completed its annual business at Bath, the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science inaugurated its eighth session at York. We summarily noticed the proceedings of the former, we can do no less with those of the latter.

Once more Lord Brougham, in deference to the earnest importunities of his Yorkshire friends, consented to fill the presidential chair; and once more his inaugural address has compelled his admiring fellow-countrymen to contrast the vigour and versatility of his intellectual powers with the weight of years which has done so little to benumb them. Comparisons are generally odious, because invidious; but it is impossible to refrain altogether from looking at Lord Brougham's address side by side with that of Sir Charles Lyell; and, in this instance, happily, there is no occasion to detract from the merits of the one in order to enhance the brilliancy of the other. Each was a rare exemplification of a particular style and method



PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE WILTS VOLUNTEERS AT WILTON HOUSE, THE SEAT OF LADY HERBERT OF LEA: LORD PALMERSTON PRESENTING THE CHALLENGE CUP.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

of inaugural discourse. The object of both was the same—the manner essentially different. Sir C. Lyell opened the proceedings of the British Association with a compact, lucid, logical, suggestive survey of facts and inferences lying within that department of science of which he is acknowledged as *facile princeps*. Lord Brougham, on the contrary, ranged over the entire region comprised within the boundaries of social science, marked the progress which had been achieved in its several sections, and indicated the direction which investigation might take in each with fairest promise of practical results. The one was concise and exact, the other discursive. The former, having to deal with the operations of Nature, found no room for the indulgence of sentiment; the other, concerned only with the various relations of Man, availed himself of fitting opportunity for giving occasional and graceful expression to his emotions. Both aimed at concentrating the attention of those whom they addressed to the duties which lay before them, and at stimulating their faculties to the highest strain of exertion; but each compassed, by an opposite method, the end he had in view. Sir Charles Lyell's speech resembled the signal-gun; Lord Brougham's, the ascent of a bundle of rockets; and the sonorous, clear, well-defined boom of the one not less, but not better, answered his purpose than the upward flight and brilliant coruscations of the other. "The audience, it will be safe to assume, were dismissed to their special work intellectually braced up for the more efficient discharge of their duties.

The noble and venerable president, when responding to the toast drunk in his honour at the banquet, undertook to vindicate the object of the association as entitled to be regarded in the strictest sense as a science. The social relations of man, he maintained, were as much a matter of scientific investigation as his moral relations or his physical faculties. Men talked of a moral philosophy or science, and why not also of a social? He asserted that not only was there such a thing as social science, but that it was the most important science of all. Without feeling ourselves compelled to acknowledge the supremacy in importance of social science over all others—an assertion pardonable enough from the lips of "one filling the post of president of the association—we see no reason for assuming, as some have done, that the facts which concern man's social relations are not as capable of generalisation into what, for want of a better term, we call "laws" as any other class of facts. The same Infinite Mind to whose wisdom we refer the arrangement of the physical universe impressed also his will upon the nature of man; and, although it may not be so easy to ascertain it in the latter as in the former case, it certainly is preposterous to take for granted that it is utterly incapable of being ascertained. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that, in dealing with the various and extremely complex relations in which men stand towards one another and to the laws and duties which arise out of them, there is no little danger lest conclusions which have been gathered from a narrow induction of facts, and speculations resting upon hasty assumptions taken up upon necessary knowledge, should be dignified with the name of science, and should thereby gain a currency to which they are by no means entitled. It is the proper business of the National Association, and will be an indispensable condition of its continuance and growth, to exercise the utmost care in this matter, and rather to pride itself upon slowly adding to the few grains of solid truth it has collected than to make a large show of results which will not abide the most searching ordeal of scientific investigation. We suspect that it has been in respect of the crude theories, the narrow dogmas, and the self-confident assertions which have been thrown down before the association by impatient and half-cultivated explorers, that the contempt of which Lord Brougham complained has hitherto been cherished, and perhaps somewhat too broadly expressed; and assuredly the members of the association cannot better preserve its true interests, nor more appropriately consult its dignity, than by imitating the successful masters of physical science in their industry in the collection of facts, their caution and conscientious discrimination in classifying them, and their cheerful promptitude in announcing the wholesome inferences when they are found to be at variance with known and well-established results. *Festina lente* should be their motto, for in this more than in any other department of philosophical study it is quite possible to "make more haste than good speed."

If we had been asked to point out a model for the study and imitation of those who have given themselves to the pursuit of social science, we should content ourselves with referring to Sir James Wilde. The learned Judge of the Probate and Divorce Court opened the proceedings of the Jurisprudence Department with a discourse on law reform. Nothing could have been more profound or philosophical than his treatment of this vast and multifarious subject, nothing more crisp, terse, or exquisitely eclectic than the language into which he put his thoughts. The fruit of much experience, of many long years of assiduous observation, and of close and repeated reflection, is presented by Sir James in a few clusters of rare significance, wonderfully pleasant to the taste and refreshing to the mind choked with the dust of dry, legal details—wonderfully easy we may add, of digestion. In counselling the friends of law reform to the boldness necessary to grapple with the evils he has thrown such light upon, he laid bare his own spirit. "I speak not," he said, "of that boldness which is assumed to challenge the admiration of the multitude and play the part of superior wisdom in the eyes of the ignorant by sweeping denunciations of that to which others bow; nor of that audacity which is the spurious offspring of veneration, daring under the reverence of others, and casting off its cover in a spirit of defiance; nor of that begotten of idleness and shallowness, which feels the wrongs of a system whose true defects it takes not the pains to discover, and flies out into a general condemnation. But I mean that boldness which is born of the firm conviction that whatever is contrary to common-sense and natural justice ought also to be contrary to law; the boldness that fears not to depart from the past to render honour to the present; which acknowledges that the law is made for man, and not man for the law; and which marches straight to its object, preferring simplicity with some defects to the perfection at which complexity aims but rarely reaches."

This is a beautiful expression of the genuine scientific spirit. Applied only by the learned Judge to the subject of law reform, it is equally applicable, with but a slight change of terms, to every department of Social Science. The besetting temptation of those who devote themselves to this study is to make haste to generalise, and to be content with imperfect means for achieving results admittedly desirable. They are very apt to lose sight of the fact that in social matters the cure of an evil is often of less importance than the process by which the cure is effected. They do not fully estimate the necessity of consulting the public mind with reference to the choice of the human will; and too often in seeking to coerce it they evoke its most strenuous opposition. Hence, an injudicious, because a really unscientific, method of dealing with social mischief too frequently begets more than it is able to destroy; and, while it succeeds in effecting a partial reform, it leaves that which otherwise would have remained latent. Too much vigilance can hardly be exercised by the leading members of the association in checking the too prevailing disposition to yield to this temptation, nor too earnest a care displayed in submitting for a spirit of empiricism that of sober and sound philosophy.

Undoubtedly, the National Association, during its comparatively short term of existence, has exhibited a most gratifying tendency to work itself clear of liability to reproach in this respect. In recent meetings at York and Bath it has done so. In all the sections some addition has been made to our common stock of knowledge, whilst in most those most inviting to theorists growing caution has been evinced. The sincere friends of the association, amongst whom we desire to be classed, may well congratulate themselves on the fact—on this fact, and on the feelings, for it is that which, above all others, augurs for it a grand career of service. Its field of usefulness is all but unlimited, and, to a considerable extent, is an unknown region. No zeal in exploring it, no industry in cultivating it, no study in mastering the difficulties which lie within its precincts will be assigned, will be without its adequate remuneration. May the labours of the association become every year more and more worthy of its object, for the measure of its success will be the measure of increased happiness to the family of man!

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LORD PALMERSTON AND LADY HERBERT TO THE WILTS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Wilts Rifle Association was held on the 23rd ult. at Wilton House, by the kind permission of the Earl of Pembroke, to the most successful marksmen. This ceremony took place in the Wilton House, by permission of Lady Herbert of Lea, in the absence of the late Secretary of State for the War Department. Her Ladyship on this occasion gave an entertainment to about 600 guests, and Lord Palmerston and Lady Palmerston and Lord Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Bath, Earl Nelson, Lord Arundel, Earl Grosvenor; Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Radnor, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Bathurst, M.P.; Mr. Bouverie, M.P., Mr. Antrobus, M.P.; Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Benyon de Beauvoir, M.P., and Lady Heytesbury, General Buckley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Count Strzelecki, and the principal gentry of Wiltshire, were present. Upon the arrival of Lord Palmerston in front of the house, while the several volunteer corps were drawn up in review order, the band played "God save the Queen," and was followed by the Earl of Carnarvon, whom Lady Herbert had requested, as the nearest relative of the family, to speak on her behalf. His Lordship, after briefly referring to the rise and progress of the volunteer movement and bearing testimony to the public spirit and efficiency of the Wilts Volunteer Rifle Corps, called upon the hon. viscount Mr. H. Kelsey, to read out the list of the winners of prizes. This having been done, each of the successful competitors came forward as his name was called, and received his prize from the hands of Lady Herbert with the exception of Sergeant Jeffries, of the 6th Wilts, the winner of the chief prize. This was a challenge cup, to be held for three years, with the addition of a silver vase, given by the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury. The latter Sergeant Jeffries had won the first year, and carried this cup, as shown in the Engraving on our front page. The noble Lord, who was very cordially cheered, then addressed the assembled volunteers. He hoped that the establishment of the volunteer system in England, he said in a noble Lord's opinion, would increase the patriotism, and persevering courage was never made in any country. As we lived in an island, and as by any treaties who might venture to land on our shores, we could not defend ourselves, as some continental States might do, by nicely fortifying one or two vulnerable points or frontiers, it was therefore so as to guard a single point of attack. But we had done that which was within our means, and which would be sufficient for our purpose. We had begun and carried out to a great extent the works necessary to protect from sudden attack those naval dockyards and arsenals which were the cradles of our maritime power and the chief bulwarks of the land—namely the coasts, and the heart of the command of the seas which surround our shores, and a hostile squadron were to make a descent upon our coasts, our commerce, our industry, and our independence would be seriously endangered. That work was begun by the late noble occupant of these mansions, Lord Herbert, who had devoted his best energies to those operations. His plans had been followed out, and would soon be successfully completed. Although the Earl of Pembroke, who had been a distinguished volunteer officer in the field, it was not our habit—it do not put our Constitution or our institutions to the test—to be continually under arms ourselves to the thousands of men, as in other countries of Europe. We had, therefore, to establish a reliable force, upon which we could look in the hour of regular away; but we must chiefly rely upon the volunteers, who had come forward to supply the deficiency in a manner which entitled them to the warmest thanks of the country. He (Lord Carnarvon) was from 150,000 to 160,000 volunteers, armed, equipped, trained, and disciplined, with officers who had made themselves well acquainted with their duties, so that on some occasions, when those corps had been called out, they performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner, which do not belong simply to battalions, but also to divisional operations, they had excited the admiration of military men and the astonishment of strangers. Lord Palmerston went on to say—"You know, gentlemen volunteers of England, you well know that numbers alone do not constitute strength—that large assemblies of men, although in uniform and with the best of weapons, are not by their number alone competent to meet with success an enemy disciplined and trained; and therefore at a great sacrifice of private occupation, at a great sacrifice of time, which in this country is money, you have become thoroughly acquainted with the duties of your honourable profession. You have, by your perseverance and constant attention to your duties, made yourselves masters of all those movements which belong to separate battalions, and also to collections of battalions in brigades and divisions. You have also well thought that it is one thing to meet and another to kill an enemy. But you, who have so well exhibited their skill to-day and yesterday, will not neglect a practice almost as necessary as your drill, and even your battalion and divisional exercises. The people of this island have at all times been famous as marksmen; and in the days of old, when war was carried on, I will not say with less deadly, but with more clumsy, weapons, such as bows and arrows, the British archer was celebrated in every battle-field of Europe in which he was engaged, and his skill was derived from the slaughter which he made of his opponents. Well, gentlemen, the long bow, the cloth-yard arm, which so distinguished your ancestors, are not wanting to you, and this day you have given ample proof of your skill in the weapon which is placed in your hands. You have proved yourselves worthy descendants of your ancestors—equally ready to defend your shores from attack, and, if need be, to vindicate the honour of your country." He ended by congratulating them on having received their prizes from the lady of the house.

On the motion of the Marquis of Bath, three cheers were given for Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lady Herbert, and the young Earl of Pembroke, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Some changes have taken place in the Ministerial arrangements. M. Vuitry has been appointed Minister President of the Council of State, replacing M. Rouland, who has been appointed Senator and Governor of the Bank of France. The Vice-Presidents of the Council of State is to have fresh functions.

The diplomatists are preparing to go into Paris. The Russian and Prussian Ambassadors have arrived, and there is a general moving about in political and diplomatic circles consequent on the news of the convention concluded with Italy. Sir Henry Bulwer dined on Monday evening at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The journals of Algeria contain glowing descriptions of the reception given to Marshal M'Mahon on his arrival there on the 19th ult.

The latest news from Mexico is favourable to the Imperial cause. Juarez has been driven from Monterey, and the port of Matamoras has been taken.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have been dissolved by Royal decree. The new elections are to take place on the 25th of November.

An amnesty has been granted for all offences of the press.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Chambers have been opened at Berne, and the National Council, after debate, has ratified the Franco-Swiss treaty of commerce by 96 against 21 votes.

The Council of the States has unanimously rejected the appeal made against the federal decision confirming the election of M. Chenevière.

ITALY.

A Turin despatch states that in all parts of Italy the news of the conclusion of a convention with the French Government respecting Rome has been received with the greatest satisfaction. One consequence of the convention seems to have been a change of Ministry; for King Victor Emmanuel has charged General Marmora with the task of forming a new Administration.

Tranquillity was completely restored yesterday week in Turin; but on the previous evening there were renewed disturbances. Troops assembled, uttered "seditious cries," threw stones, and fired shots in front of the King's palace; and ultimately the troops were compelled to fire on the mob, when some twenty persons were killed or wounded, while several soldiers were severely wounded.

A Royal decree has been published ordering the meeting of Parliament until the 24th inst., as the day originally fixed did not allow a sufficient time for the formation of a Cabinet.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after being the centre of great festivities in Copenhagen—where, notwithstanding anticipations to the contrary, they have been most cordially welcomed—left the city last Saturday for Stockholm, amidst salutes from the batteries and the acclamations of the people.

It seems to be settled that the Princess's sister, Princess Dagmar, is to be betrothed to the Czarevitch, who is again in Copenhagen.

Earl Clarendon is on a mission at Vienna, in which object, it is said, of forwarding the peace negotiations between Denmark and Germany, and also for the purpose of laying before the Austrian Government the views of England on the Franco-Italian convention. His Lordship is said to have told Count Rechberg that should Austria form a Northern alliance to oppose the convention England would not co-operate with her. The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna is the authority for these statements.

An order of the Government directs that the Prussian army of occupation, numbering about 30,000 men, shall go into winter quarters in the towns of the eastern district of Jutland, between Fredrickshaven and Horsens.

The revenue of Jutland being found insufficient to pay for the provisions served out to the army of occupation, it is now announced that a duty will be levied on all goods coming from Denmark into the province.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been promulgated ordering the emission of 6,000,000 roubles in small silver coinage, and holding out the prospect of a further issue.

A second decree sanctions the extension of the term for payment of the mortgage debts of landed proprietors for a period of thirty-seven years.

AMERICA.

We have telegraphic news from New York, by way of Cape Race, to the 20th ult.

General Sheridan has defeated General Early, with heavy loss, in the Shenandoah Valley. At an early hour on the morning of the 18th ult. the Federals attacked the Confederates, and there ensued a furious battle, which lasted the whole day. The result was that General Early was defeated, and was compelled to retreat up the Shenandoah Valley, with the loss of from 2,000 prisoners, and 5000 men killed or wounded, including Generals Gordon and Shaller. The victorious Federals, whose loss was heavy and one of whose Generals was killed, then advanced to Fisher's Hill.

A Washington paper asserts that Admiral Farragut will not attack Mobile Bay until his gun-papers and torpedoes are complete; that the gallant Admiral is about to run his attention to Wilmington.

There is no change in the movements of either army.

Advices from Mexico to the movements of either army.

Peterburg beyond a statement that the Confederate cavalry had made a raid into Grant's lines, near Harrison's Landing, and driven off 2500 cattle and horses.

On the 16th ult. General Grant arrived at Washington, for the purpose, it may be supposed, of calling up the Governors for fresh reinforcements, as Secretary Stanton had since ordered the draught to take place on the 19th in all the States which had not furnished their quota. Mr. Seward's assertion at Auburn that no draught would be required was therefore incorrect.

General Sherman has determined to make Atlanta an exclusively military post. He therefore ordered all citizens to leave the place within ten days, and gave them the option to be provided for beyond Rood, while protesting against the order, agreed to a truce for ten days to carry it out. To this Hood refused to go. He writes, "that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all the acts ever brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from their homes the wives and children of a brave people." The Southern papers express their indignation in no measured terms. The *Richmond Sentinel* speaks of the order as "an event unparalleled in the American war." After calling Sherman "the chief among savages, the captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scumbags and looters, and the foremost villain of the world, the editor calls upon the

people, if any are left, to come out and make the war, "horrible as it has been, still more so." He says, "No matter about age now. The last man and the last boy must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta."

The Federal despatch-boat Fawn, while on the passage from Norfolk to Roanoke Island, was captured and burnt by the Confederates on the 8th ult.

Vallandigham, Wood, and other leaders of the Peace Democrats had renounced M'Clellan, and were expected to hold a meeting shortly to determine what course they should take. Meanwhile the Republican ticket has been elected in Maine. The Southern papers prefer Mr. Lincoln to General M'Clellan on all grounds.

The New York Democratic State Convention have nominated Mr. Seymour for Governor.

The *Richmond Inquirer* professes to see a way by which peace may be brought about. Its plan is to agree to the North and South remaining so far as all foreign nations are concerned, by an offensive and defensive treaty, but with separate governments for domestic affairs.

The three Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada territory have resigned, after long charges of corruption by the press, and petitioned by nearly 40,000 votes to vacate the benches.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 26th of July.

The Legislative Council has passed a resolution for the annexation of British Kaffraria, to which the Kaffrarians had petitioned her Majesty to withhold her consent.

The Hon. Richard Southey had been appointed Colonial Secretary.

The harvest prospects of the colony were cheering.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Preparations are still going on for the chastisement of the Bhootanese, and, unless they make ample reparation for the late insult to our Envoy, Mr. Eden, a considerable force is to be sent that will be weight of the British power.

The case in the matter of chief interest is the confirmation of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists. Few details of the capture are known, but it appears that the rebel chief, Chung-Wang, managed to escape with 2000 of his troops.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Alderman Hale was on Thursday chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The new Fishmongers of London and Middlesex Aldermen Rubin and Besley, were sworn into office on Wednesday.

Fifty-six pictures, principally by old Dutch masters, which have been lent to the Department of Science and Art by Mr. Walter, M.P., are now arranged in the gallery in the Kensington Museum, which, until recently, contained the oil paintings of Mulready.

A fire was discovered at a late hour on Monday night in the premises of the Electric Telegraph Company, Threadneedle-street, City. One of the powerful steam-engines at Broadwall was brought into play on the spot, and rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames, but some damage was done to the electrical instruments. A fire of some magnitude took place in the Surrey Docks on Thursday morning, resulting in the destruction of the large shed there.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers held on Tuesday, a plan was laid before the meeting by Mr. Haywood, the engineer, for widening the thoroughfare at the present junction of Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Farringdon-street, and Holborn, and forming a circus at that point. The improvement would be greatly facilitated by the alternations consequent on the works going on here for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The advantage of such a circus greatly commended itself to the commission, and it was referred to the improvements committee.

Last week the births of 1953 children—975 boys and 978 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average births of those weeks was 1,881—so that this ended last Saturday the deaths of 1229 persons, of whom 623 were males and 606 females, were registered in the metropolis. If the 1,881 average births in the thirty-eight weeks of 1854 are excluded, the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the nine years 1854-63, calculated on the mean of population, was 1181. From zymotic diseases in the aggregate the deaths last week were 344, in the previous week 350, and in the week before 340. Diarrhœa fell in seventy-eight cases. Three children died from cholera. Ten deaths were caused by typhus, nineteen by typhoid, and 9 by scarlet fever. Measles caused seventy-two deaths. Twelve deaths occurred from diphtheria. The persons died from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 149—in these classes of the head, and 148 from diseases of the respiratory organs (including 75 from bronchitis), of these 124 deaths. Forty-one persons died from burns by accidents, of various kinds; eleven were killed by vehicles in the street; three children were found dead, and five by burning in bed; seventeen were drowned; and five other deaths were suffocated. A woman committed suicide by drinking paraffine. The wives of a labourer and a shoemaker died in St. North-street, Pentonville, for negligents arising from debility and want of support and sustenance. The deaths of seventy-three persons last week in one week by exposure to the severe cold of the winter season, and of twelve children in the thirty-eight weeks of 1854 are excluded, the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the nine years 1854-63, calculated on the mean of population, was 1181. From zymotic diseases in the aggregate the deaths last week were 344, in the previous week 350, and in the week before 340. Diarrhœa fell in seventy-eight cases. Three children died from cholera. Ten deaths were caused by typhus, nineteen by typhoid, and 9 by scarlet fever. Measles caused seventy-two deaths. Twelve deaths occurred from diphtheria. The persons died from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 149—in these classes of the head, and 148 from diseases of the respiratory organs (including 75 from bronchitis), of these 124 deaths. Forty-one persons died from burns by accidents, of various kinds; eleven were killed by vehicles in the street; three children were found dead, and five by burning in bed; seventeen were drowned; and five other deaths were suffocated. A woman committed suicide by drinking paraffine. The wives of a labourer and a shoemaker died in St. North-street, Pentonville, for negligents arising from debility and want of support and sustenance. The deaths of seventy-three persons last week in one week by exposure to the severe cold of the winter season, and of twelve children in the thirty-eight weeks of 1854 are excluded, the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the nine years 1854-63, calculated on the mean of population, was 1181.

LAW AND POLICE.—An advertisement appears calling upon the representatives of the creditors to the bank of Strange, Gurney, and Co., carrying on business in New Bond-street, in 1801, to go in and prove their debts before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. A substantial dividend amounting to upwards of £110,000 is appended.

Mutley was on Monday brought before the Coroner's jury and the police magistrates at Bow-street. The evidence given before both tribunals was little more than a repetition of that which appeared in our last. He was committed by the magistrate on the charge of murder; and the Coroner's jury after returning a verdict of wilful murder against him, at the same time they censured the existing mode of railway travelling in one in which an efficient guard was afforded to the safety of passengers.

Edward Russell Daunt, a stockjobber, of Hercules-court, Threadneedle-street, closed yesterday at the Mansion House Sessions, before Alderman Colonel Sibaugh, a retired Indian officer, of about £5000, and also with fraud to a less amount, on a gentleman named Thomas. Daunt was charged with the commercial language "an outsider," that is, not a member of the Stock Exchange, and who had been accustomed to advertise for business, a practice which no member of the Stock Exchange is allowed to adopt.

From Bow-street has been committed for trial a man calling himself Augustine William Beauclerk Rattler, charged with obtaining money by false pretences representing himself to be a clergyman of the Church of certain imaginary institutions, called the "St. James's College," the "Jeremiah Society," and the "Calvary Mission," which have no existence. Amongst the dupes who gave evidence at his examination was the following:—Peter Limmer Hargreaves, 11, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, said that in the past he prisoner called on him representing himself as a clergyman of the Church of England. Read at the time from the Rose London Almanack, he said that he was "one of the Bishop of London's men." He then ordered a seat "to be reserved for other distinguished persons who were expected," and went to take off and thrust aside when going to see the Bishop." Witness supplied him with the money required, and he now had not. He (the witness) for it on the following Thursday. To another he represented himself as the secretary of the Bishop of Lavinia, and obtained money from another. His fellow agents also to have got free from clerks out of employment, to have taken offices, and to have had mail, and to have obtained valuable articles of jewellery on pretence of selling them amongst his friends.

The Rev. Frederick Robertson, the late Incumbent, Great Proscott-street, Whitechapel, to their nominees taken out by Mr. Wright, the Bishop of London's Registrar, and by his pluralities act, to be vacated by marriage and accepted of an illegal statement. The fines, averaging from 18s to £5, were enforced.

A man was yesterday placed upon the dock at Guildhall, charged with stealing a shop and gives orders for pencils of a kind different to those he is about to buy, who evades them, a man offers to sell pencils apparently of the kind previously ordered. The shopkeeper takes them, and, on looking at the ends of the tops, finds the pencils different, and of inferior sort. A heavy fine was imposed on the customer for whom they are bought. The practice of selling pencils made in accordance with this trick long formed the subject of complaints by the Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, a man was brought up charged with having in his possession 12 pencils, secreted in the lapel of his coat in a sidelong slide, and towed her into Milford Haven. The crew were quite exhausted, and knew not a pair of wind blowing at the time.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Ripon confirmed over eight hundred candidates at Halifax on Monday week.

Bishop Hobhouse is about to resign the see of Nelson, New Zealand, on account of ill-health.

The restoration of Jarrow Church, the church of the Venerable Bede, has been begun, under the superintendence of Mr. Austin.

The church of Banwell has been reopened by the Archdeacon of Bath, after restorations carried out by the Rev. W. H. Turner, the Vicar, who was his own architect.

A magnificent monument has been erected in the inner chapel of South Carlton Church, Lincolnshire, by Lord Monson, in memory of the late Lord and Lady Monson and of some of the members of the family.

Another important meeting of diocesan choirs was held in Lichfield Cathedral on Tuesday week, which fully demonstrated the popularity of choirs meeting together large masses of church melodies. The choirs present upon this occasion was 1400, and they came from Shrewsbury, Derby, Nottingham, Leamington, Coventry, Birmingham, Newcastle, Stafford, Leek, and many other towns in this extensive diocese.

A number of the Indies of Canterbury recently got up a subscription to defray the cost of placing a figure of the Dean of Canterbury in one of the new niches of the cathedral, as a tribute of the esteem entertained for the Dean, by the ladies. An handsome effigy of the reverend gentleman, by Dean Alford, is declined the proffered compliment, and suggested that the figure of Edward the Black Prince should be substituted, which suggestion, the *Kent Herald* states, will be carried out.

The new church at Bickley was opened on the 18th ult., by licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and will be consecrated when unencumbered with a debt of £1,000. The church is in the Early English style, the architect being the *Bodleian Summit* will seat about 1000 persons, and there is every accommodation for free seats for the poor. We believe the cost of building was £11,000, given by the worthy proprietor of the estate, Mr. G. Wythes, who has said he will give £1,000 more when the debt is cleared off.

The parish church of Great Whitford was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Salisbury, after a complete restoration by A. T. L. Wyatt, Esq., architect. The expenses of the Pembroke Chapel, the church was filled by a congregation which included Lady Herbert and party from Wilton. The seating was throughout of pitch pine, and open to the village harvest-home. The altar-table, which is of oak, was the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury. It is supported by a three-light window, and is railed in. Lady Herbert, being placed in the edifice by her Ladyship in memory of her late husband.

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A meeting of the gentry and tradesmen of Grantham and neighbourhood was held, on Thursday week, in the Townhall, Grantham, to consider the best means for the restoration of the Parish Church. The meeting was numerously occupied the chair. Mr. G. G. Scott had thoroughly examined the fabric, and prepared an estimate, which, including the restoration of monuments, &c., amounted to about £14,000. The subscription-list now amounts to £4000, the following gentlemen having given £500 each:—The Duke of Harrowby, £500; the Bishop of Lincoln, £50; the Bishop of Worcester, £50; Archdeacon Cust, £50; Rev. Dr. Cust, £50; Rev. Dr. Hoyle, £50; Rev. H. J. Rose, £50; Rev. Dr. Fetherstone, £50; the Archdeacon of Lincoln, £50; Mr. Cullen, £50; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, £50; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, £500; Mr. Brudey, £250; Mr. Balge, £100; Rev. Geo. Gilbert, £100; Mr. Gilbert, £50.

On Saturday last in the school-room adjoining the church at Teddington by the Bishop of Lincoln. These churches form part of the scheme of the late Archdeacy Denison for the spiritual regeneration of Chapel in some adequate proportion to the spiritual necessities of the mainly-dissenting population of Teddington. The new church is in the Early English style (a very populous district), was consecrated in the morning. In the afternoon the Right Rev. Bishop of Lincoln held a confirmation in the Parish Church, which has been built in St. Alvar's-road, in a district where such an edifice will fill its neighbourhood with a congregation. These churches (named, with that of All Saints, founded by Mr. Whitby, which is to be consecrated on the 1st of November) are the Vicarages of the Rev. Arthur Denison and the thirteen. Since the appointment of Mr. Brooks to the vicarage of St. Mary's (a period of nearly twenty years) he has been instrumental in building five new churches in Nottingham.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. H. R. Lloyd being elected to the vicarage of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, on the presentation of the Rev. Mr. Kenrick, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the parishioners, the Rev. A. W. Drew, on resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a residence of nearly seven years, at a public meeting of gentlemen connected with the parish of St. Margaret, West-minster, on Friday, the 16th ult., presented him with a handsome testimonial, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of St. Paul's, and other eminent men and Judges were present. The object of the meeting was the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Ingram, who is about to resign the curacy of St. Margaret's, who are about to transfer their services to another parish. Mr. Ingram, during the twelve years he has held the curacy, has done of considerable length, deplored the loss the parish was about to sustain. A purse of 100 sovereigns was presented to Mr. Ingram, who, in feeling terms returned thanks. The Rev. R. H. Weale has had presented to him a number of silver salvers and other articles, by the parishioners of the district of St. Mark's, Surbiton, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. G. F. Grantham, on leaving the district of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, was presented by the parishioners; the Rev. A. A. W. Drew, on resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a residence of nearly seven years, at a public and Sunday-school teachers; the Rev. R. F. Bent,—a silver waiter and elegant tea-kettle from the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth, on resigning the curacy.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. J. Monkhice, Head Master of the Grammar School, Kingston-upon-Thames, to be Principal Cathedral; Rev. S. Banks, Rector of Cattlemain, to be Rural Dean of Chesterton, Rev. J. Bowes, Vicar of Ryton, to be Rural Dean of Gateshead; Rev. R. A. Curry to West Chickerell, Dorset; Rev. C. W. N. Eastwood to Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire; Rev. Daniel Wilson, to Broughton, Derby; Rev. T. J. M'Cowen to Walton-on-Thames; Rev. F. W. Danvis to Aspley Guise, Beds; Rev. J. H. Gurney to Hampton-in-Arden; Rev. Jurisdictions; Rev. J. B. Drabble to St. Paul's, Brentford; Rev. R. Forth to Christ Church, Bow; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire; Rev. Jas. Jeinner; Rev. W. U. Ingram, Vicar of Kirk Michael, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man; Rev. J. Lee to be Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. *Regular Canonry*: Rev. C. Gape to St. Paul's; Rev. J. Cargill to Ardwick, Lichfield; Rev. F. Spurrier to Christ Church, Bow; Rev. J. Cargill to Ardwick, Lichfield; Rev. F. Spurrier and Minister of the District of St. Paul, Greenwich.—*Guardian*.

THE BISHOPS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Professor Veitch of St. Andrews, has been appointed to the chair of logic and rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, vacated by the resignation of Professor R. Buchanan.

The Rev. Arthur Lyttelton, M.A., has been appointed to the office of Librarian of the University of Durham, with the reversion of the canonry attached to it.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., President of Harvard University, has been elected President of Bowdoin College, Maine, U.S.

Mr. Hutchison, the second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has accepted the appointment of Head Master of the proprietary school of Lancaster, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Hincks.

In consequence of the prevailing epidemic (scarlet fever) at Westminster, the Queen's Scholarship Examination, which was to have taken place on Monday, Mr. Hutchison, the second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has accepted the appointment of Head Master of the proprietary school of Lancaster, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Hincks.

In consequence of the prevailing epidemic (scarlet fever) at Westminster, the Queen's Scholarship Examination, which was to have taken place on Monday, the 3rd inst., has been postponed to Monday, the 17th inst.

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On Saturday last in the school-room adjoining the church at Teddington by the Bishop of Lincoln. These churches form part of the scheme of the late Archdeacy Denison for the spiritual regeneration of Chapel in some adequate proportion to the spiritual necessities of the mainly-dissenting population of Teddington. The new church is in the Early English style (a very populous district), was consecrated in the morning. In the afternoon the Right Rev. Bishop of Lincoln held a confirmation in the Parish Church, which has been built in St. Alvar's-road, in a district where such an edifice will fill its neighbourhood with a congregation. These churches (named, with that of All Saints, founded by Mr. Whitby, which is to be consecrated on the 1st of November) are the Vicarages of the Rev. Arthur Denison and the thirteen. Since the appointment of Mr. Brooks to the vicarage of St. Mary's (a period of nearly twenty years) he has been instrumental in building five new churches in Nottingham.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. H. R. Lloyd being elected to the vicarage of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, on the presentation of the Rev. Mr. Kenrick, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the parishioners, the Rev. A. W. Drew, on resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a residence of nearly seven years, at a public meeting of gentlemen connected with the parish of St. Margaret, West-minster, on Friday, the 16th ult., presented him with a handsome testimonial, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of St. Paul's, and other eminent men and Judges were present. The object of the meeting was the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Ingram, who is about to resign the curacy of St. Margaret's, who are about to transfer their services to another parish. Mr. Ingram, during the twelve years he has held the curacy, has done of considerable length, deplored the loss the parish was about to sustain. A purse of 100 sovereigns was presented to Mr. Ingram, who, in feeling terms returned thanks. The Rev. R. H. Weale has had presented to him a number of silver salvers and other articles, by the parishioners of the district of St. Mark's, Surbiton, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. G. F. Grantham, on leaving the district of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, was presented by the parishioners; the Rev. A. A. W. Drew, on resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a residence of nearly seven years, at a public and Sunday-school teachers; the Rev. R. F. Bent,—a silver waiter and elegant tea-kettle from the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth, on resigning the curacy.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. J. Monkhice, Head Master of the Grammar School, Kingston-upon-Thames, to be Principal Cathedral; Rev. S. Banks, Rector of Cattlemain, to be Rural Dean of Chesterton, Rev. J. Bowes, Vicar of Ryton, to be Rural Dean of Gateshead; Rev. R. A. Curry to West Chickerell, Dorset; Rev. C. W. N. Eastwood to Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire; Rev. Daniel Wilson, to Broughton, Derby; Rev. T. J. M'Cowen to Walton-on-Thames; Rev. F. W. Danvis to Aspley Guise, Beds; Rev. J. H. Gurney to Hampton-in-Arden; Rev. Jurisdictions; Rev. J. B. Drabble to St. Paul's, Brentford; Rev. R. Forth to Christ Church, Bow; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire; Rev. James Jeinner; Rev. W. U. Ingram, Vicar of Kirk Michael, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man; Rev. J. Lee to be Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. *Regular Canonry*: Rev. C. Gape to St. Paul's; Rev. J. Cargill to Ardwick, Lichfield; Rev. F. Spurrier to Christ Church, Bow; Rev. J. Cargill to Ardwick, Lichfield; Rev. F. Spurrier and Minister of the District of St. Paul, Greenwich.—*Guardian*.

THE BISHOPS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Professor Veitch of St. Andrews, has been appointed to the chair of logic and rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, vacated by the resignation of Professor R. Buchanan.

The Rev. Arthur Lyttelton, M.A., has been appointed to the office of Librarian of the University of Durham, with the reversion of the canonry attached to it.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., President of Harvard University, has been elected President of Bowdoin College, Maine, U.S.

Mr. Hutchison, the second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has accepted the appointment of Head Master of the proprietary school of Lancaster, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Hincks.

In consequence of the prevailing epidemic (scarlet fever) at Westminster, the Queen's Scholarship Examination, which was to have taken place on Monday, the 3rd inst., has been postponed to Monday, the 17th inst.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Murch, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Barnstaple and Bideford.

While Mr. Barland was bathing at Granton, near Edinburgh, on Monday, a shark seized his left leg, biting it in three places.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have agreed to place posts on the Quay Sands to indicate a measured mile, at a cost of £200.

Captain Armytage, of the 6th West York Militia, has been elected governor of the Wakefield prison, vice Mr. E. Shepherd, who resigned.

The *Dublin Mail* says it has reason to believe that Lord Wodehouse will be immediately appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Manchester on the 14th inst. to distribute the prizes and certificates awarded at the last Oxford local examinations. The meeting will take place in the Townhall, Manchester.

The Great Northern Railway Company has a staff of surveyors at present engaged in making a railway between Spalding and Boston, Lincolnshire, with a view to the construction of a line between these points.

The Manchester City Council, at a special meeting held on Wednesday, unanimously adopted the Inspector's Act of Session for the closing of public-houses between the hours of one and four in the morning.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Athenæum Association was held on Thursday week at Terrington St. Clement, near King's Lynn, and was well attended. Mr. Gurdon and Mr. Bentinck, the two members for West Norfolk, being present.

Mr. Francis Shand, chairman of the board of directors of the Liverpool Royal Bank, has been presented with plate, value £200, in acknowledgment of his services to the bank. Mrs. Shand has also been presented with a splendid diamond bracelet.

An accident happened on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway on Monday morning. The morning express-train got out of the line, and several of the carriages were smashed. A person had his leg broken, and a soldier was also injured.

A fireworks manufactory exploded at Sheffield on Monday morning. The firework-maker was busy in his cutting when some of the dangerous materials he was preparing exploded, and completely wrecked his own shop and the one adjoining. The firework-maker escaped with only a few slight burns.

The inaugural address at the opening of the Midland Institute in Birmingham for the autumnal session was delivered on Monday by Mr. Ashbury, the president. It was received with great applause, and on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Miller, a cordial vote of thanks was given for the able address delivered.

On Thursday week the formal transfer of Aston Hall and Park to the Corporation of Birmingham was celebrated with a banquet given to the great gallery in the hall, a fine old mansion of the Elizabethan era, in excellent repair. The guests numbered upwards of 200, and were the principal men of the council, several of the county gentry, the borough officials, and some of the leading inhabitants of Birmingham.

The Arklow life-boat, belonging to the National Institution, rendered important services to the iron ship Edinburgh Castle, which hit struck on the Arklow sandbank during the late gale, on the night of the 20th inst. The ship was bound from Glasgow to Singapore with a valuable general cargo. The captain of the Edinburgh Castle has given the coxswain of the £40, in gratitude for the services rendered.

The 43rd annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Tuesday, in the Shirehall, Hertford—the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper in the chair. On the platform the meeting was incorporated at some length on the inspiration of the Bible. He severely denounced the infidelity of Bishop Colenso's book, which he said ill-considered, and would say strongly recommending the daily study of the Bible.

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of Bonsall, Derbyshire, a veteran pedestrian, who has walked upwards of 1,000,000 miles, in the electioneering of Lord Brougham in Westmorland, has erected a stone pillar upon the moorlands called Earl's Seat, in commemoration of the fact that he was born in Cumberland Pave. The mountain on which the memorial stands commands a beautiful view of the lake district, and of the surrounding country. The pillar is 12 ft. high, and can be seen from Cross Fell with the aid of a good glass.

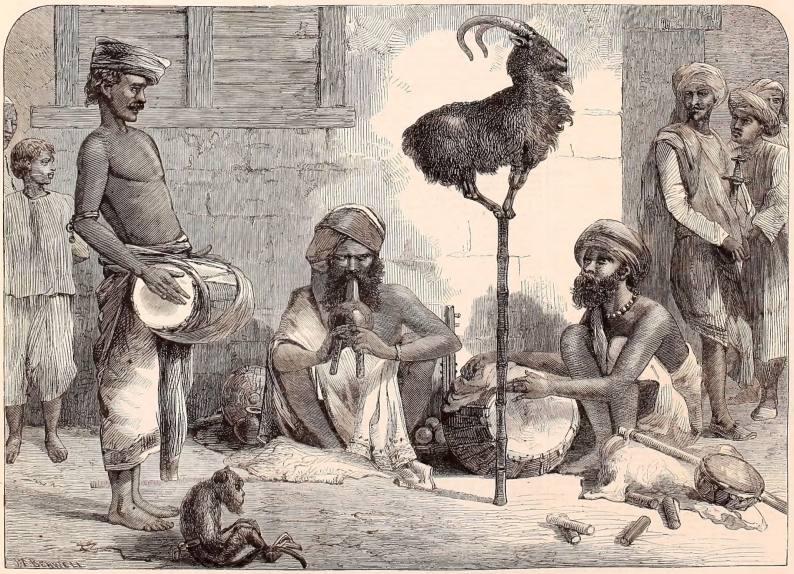
There were a slight riot and disturbance made in Yorkshire and Lancashire early on Monday morning. It was distinctly felt at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Keighley, and over Airc also in the Lancashire boroughs of Manchester, Rochdale, and Oldham. At Rochdale, we are told, "watches and clocks stopped, and the inhabitants were awakened by the usual bells rung, dogs barked and howled, and policemen on their beats were startled by the unusual phenomenon." Considering that the vibrations took place shortly before one o'clock. This visitation comes about twelve months after the more serious upheaval of the 23rd of November, 1863.

Leeds has been commercially startled by the failure, last week, of the Leeds Banking Company, and the discovery of forgeries by one of its principal customers, to the extraordinary John Walbran, Esq., to the extent of nearly £80,000. Mr. Thomas Scaife, Marsden's foreman or manager, is the forger. The forgeries have been executed; Marsden himself escaped for the present to America. Scaife confesses the guilt of himself and his employer, who is now in custody charged with the commission of the fatal. General bankruptcies have occurred in the town in consequence of the failure, and a meeting of the creditors was held on Wednesday, Mr. Thompson, the accountant who has examined the books, intimated that, according to his estimate, the liabilities would be about £100,000, and the assets £50,000. There is thus a deficiency of rather over half a million. In their report, the committee of inspection attribute the failure to the gross negligence of the manager. The directors have discovered the most extraordinary proofs of a self-regarding nature, and the accounts are being forged pages of a self-regarding nature, and the accounts are being forged pages of a self-regarding nature, and the accounts are being forged pages

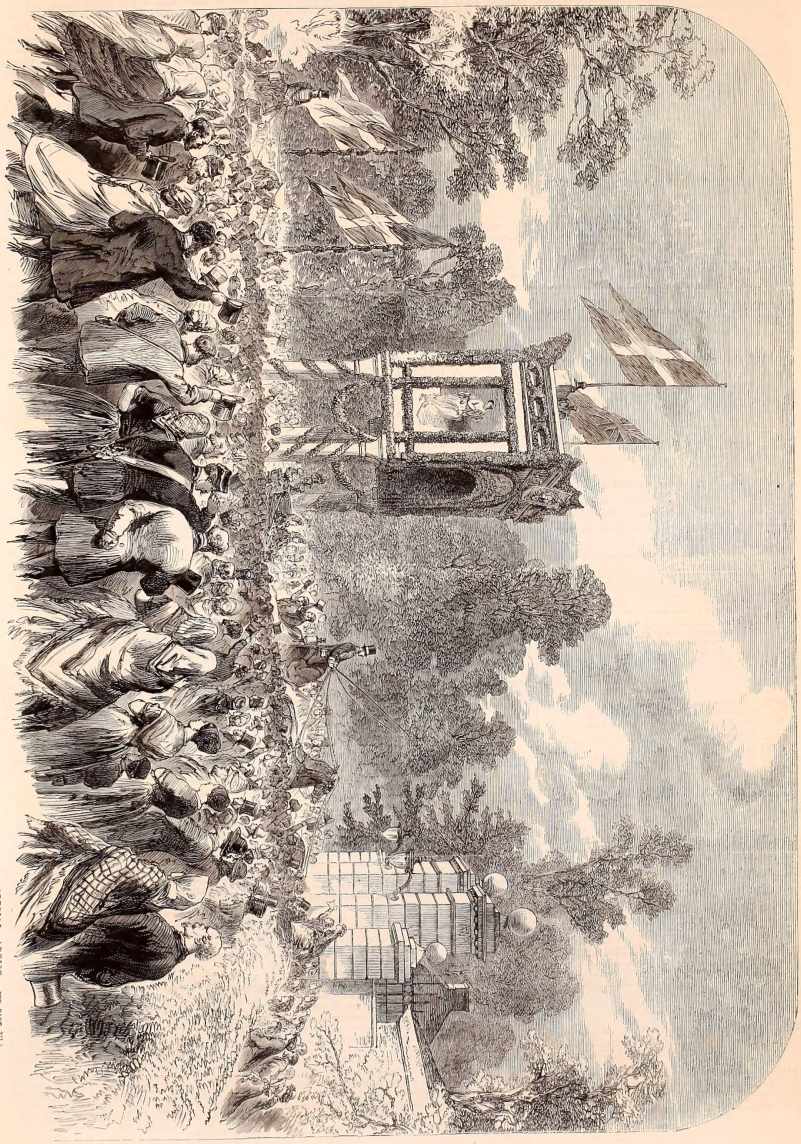
SKETCHES FROM INDIA.



MILKWOMEN IN THE CAMP.



PERFORMING GOAT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



A VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK: ARRIVAL AT THE CASTLE OF BERNSTORF—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 331.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 6, Strada del Re, Turin, Piedmont, Italy, the wife of the Chevalier Bidder, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Sir B. Burke, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, of a son.

At Sheffield, West Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, of a daughter.

At the British Legation, Darmstadt, the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, of a daughter.

At Nottingham-place, Regent's Park, the wife of Sir C. R. F. Rich, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at 2A, Hyde Park-place, the wife of A. Marsden, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at the parish church, Bowdon, Cheshire, by the Rev. Sir Lyveden T. Stanney, Bart., M.A., Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, William Thompson, eldest son of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Wood Hall, Lancashire, to Anna, only surviving daughter of the Rev. William Pollock, M.A., Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire.

On Apr. 3, at Galle, Ceylon, by the Rev. I. King Clarke, William Oliver, Esq., of Gloucester Estate, to Hester, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Mennie, Esq., of the city of Gloucester.

On the 22nd ult., at the parish church, St. Mary's, Walton, by the Rev. Stephen B. Sutton, B.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Everton, T. Kaye Jones, Esq., second son of the late J. B. Jones, Esq., Derrycille, near Holywell, Flintshire, to Jane Tyler, second daughter of George Wilson, Esq., Walton, near Liverpool. No cards.

On the 20th ult., at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. James Fallott, M.A., William Kershaw, of Cumberland Lodge, Croydon, Surrey, to Margaret Symes, second daughter of the late Jacob Garrett, Esq., of Quebec, and niece of William Carter, Esq., of Willow-hill, Crumpsall-green, Manchester. No cards.

At Kirby, Ireby, widow of W. H. Preston, Esq., of Hollybrook, near Liverpool, to Lieutenant H. Vaughan, R.N., grandson of the late Sir J. Vaughan, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

On Aug. 25, at All Saints' Church, New Amsterdam, by the Rev. Augustus Seidmann-Freaner, officiating minister, the Rev. Thomas Bates, of Demerara, to Catherine Henrietta, second daughter of his Honour, John M'Swiney, Esq., Sheriff of Berbice.

On the 28th ult., at Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Litchfield, assisted by the Rev. R. Ikerseley, M.A., uncle of the bride, Percy Chaplin, Esq., Captain 6th Royal Rifles, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Drummond Hallam Ikerseley, Rector of Halton Holegate.

On the 22nd ult., at the British Embassy, Frankfort, by the Rev. J. C. Pixell, Chaplain, the Hon. Thomas Bodkin, British Chaplain at Frankfort, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Samuel Ray, Esq., of Worthingworth, Suffolk.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., at St. John's Church, Brixton, Surrey, by the Rev. George Mansfield, M.A., the Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A., Wad. Col., Oxon, Thomas William Hunter, Esq., son of the late Samuel Haines, Esq., of Chad House, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Maria Louisa, only daughter of Thomas Richardson, Esq., M.D. No cards.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Samuel Fancourt, of Woodlands Grove, to Ada, only daughter of Wm. Bellamy, Esq., of Montpelier-square, Brompton.

On the 19th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. W. F. Mothersole, M.A., James Willis, eldest son of James Willis Dixon, Esq., Highfield House, Sheffield, to Mary, second surviving daughter of William S. Burton, Esq., South Villa, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Venice, Mary, wife of Count N. A. de Streffi.

At Hoke Newington, Mrs. Hoke, widow of W. Hoke, author of the "Every-Day Book," her 83rd year.

At Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire, Ann Mary, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Dutton.

At Effingham-hill, Sir G. F. Edmonstone, K.C.B., late Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the East Indies, aged 71. No cards.

On Aug. 16, at Bozoush, Madras Presidency, Allan, the infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Scott, Royal Artillery, aged 7 months and 14 days.

On Aug. 25, at Bermuda, of yellow fever, Captain Henry John Tribe, Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 37, of H.M.S. Pigeon, leaving a young widow and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Sept. 29, at Shanghai, of cholera, Ralph, the dearly-beloved and youngest son of Frederick Whistler, of 16, Sise-lane, City, and Leighton House, Streatham, aged 2r.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Execution of Major Andre as a spy by the Americans, 1780.

MONDAY, 3.—Death of Robert Barclay, the Quaker, author of the "Apology," 1690.

TUESDAY, 4.—Death of St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan Order, 1226.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Faith, virgin and martyr, 290. The Gregorian style begins in Italy, this day being reckoned as the 15th, 1582. Death of Lacépède, the great naturalist, 1805. Tripolitza stormed by the Greeks, 1821.

THURSDAY, 6.—Insurrection at Vienna: assassination of Count Latour, 1848. The Pretender's standard raised at Gateshead and Newcastle, 1844.

FRIDAY, 7.—Naval battle of Lepanto, near Corinth: Don John of Austria defeats the Turkish fleet and saves Christendom, 1571. Birthday of the Spanish patriot, Raphael del Riego, at Madrid, 1823.

SATURDAY, 8.—Maximilian's triumphal entry into Mexico, 622. Wellington crosses the Bidassoa and enters France, 1813. Moon's first quarter, 3h. 57m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
2 7	3 13	4 19	5 25	6 31	7 37	8 43

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETERS			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending at 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point Temperature.	Relative Amount of Moisture.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Day.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion in Miles.	Pressure in lbs. on Sq. Ft.	
Sept.	Inches.	°	%	0–10	°	°		Miles.	lbs.	Inches
21	29·781	56·6	67·0	7·2	64·0	52·4	SSE. SSW. SW.	259	·022	
22	29·782	56·1	69·0	7·1	63·8	52·4	SW. WSW.	271	·024	
23	29·654	56·1	69·6	7·7	67·0	45·8	W. WSW. SSW.	263	·004	
24	29·712	54·5	67·7	4·7	67·3	45·6	WSW. W. NW.	249	·007	
25	29·956	50·1	65·7	2·1	69·5	42·6	NW.	85	·029	
26	30·256	45·1	75·7	·6	60·3	42·0	NW.	49	·000	
27	30·295	50·8	87·0	7·0	64·5	49·6	E. ENE.	312	·009	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. respectively:

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·778	29·784	30·004	30·093	30·244	30·323	30·283
Temperature of Air	57·0	58·0	54·0	52·0	49·0	47·0	52·0
Temperature of Evaporation	55·0	56·0	51·0	50·0	44·0	42·0	49·0
Direction of Wind	ENE.	WSW.	W.	NW.	CALM.	CALM.	E.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. E. T. SMITH and H. J. MONTAGUE. Open for the Season for the performance of Legitimate Drama on MONDAY, SEPT. 26, when will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, a play of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV. Henry IV., Mr. Charles Kean. Reserving the Performance will commence with the Farce of AN OLD CUSTOMER. Mrs. Gamp, Mrs. Keeley; Betsy Prig, Miss Kelly; and Miss Bella Pelham, as a Gentleman. On Tuesday, Second Part of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV.—Mr. Keeley, Mrs. Keeley, Miss Kelly, Miss Bella Pelham, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Compton, Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Vining, Mr. Archer, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Walter Lacy, and Miss Cullen. On SATURDAY, OCT. 8, Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Box-office open Ten till Five daily.

THE ATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 3, and the Week, FIVE Appearances in England of Mlle. Beatrice, of the Odéon and Vaudeville, Paris, in Dejazet's Play of MARGOT LA RIEUSE, and the Celebrated Drama, in English, of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. Last Two Nights of the Season. On Saturday, OCT. 8, at Seven, RACHEL AND ARIADNE; at a Quarter to Eight MOLLE. BEATRICE will appear in MARGOT LA RIEUSE. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clark, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Mrs. Chippendale. To conclude with the musical farce, in one act, entitled "Do you know me?" On by the quiet of village life. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clark, Mr. Chippendale, Miss L. Keeley, Miss Nelly Moore, and Miss Wilton (with songs) will also appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—TODAY and during the week, GOOD NAME NATURE—Mr. J. Clarke and Mrs. A. Mellon. After which, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.—Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Webster, Mr. Billington, Mr. Rogers, Billington and Braid, and Miss M. Oliver; and TEDDY THE TILER—Teddy (with songs) Mr. John Collins. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—SATURDAY, OCT. 1, to MONDAY, OCT. 3, A FIGHT WITH FATE—Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Fernandez; Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Pincherbeck, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Mrs. St. Henry; and FAST FRIENDS OF A TREE; or, How to Nurse the Governor—Mr. James Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Webster.

ASTLEY'S.—ADAH ISAACS MENKEN as MAZEPPA on MONDAY, OCT. 3, and Every Night.

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OF SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8,

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK.

The Prince in the Great Square at Copenhagen.
The Castle of Rosenborg visited by the Prince.
The Prince at Thorwaldsen's Museum.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AT YORK.

The Reception-room in the Guild-hall.	The Conversazione in the Assembly-rooms.
Lord Brougham Delivering the Presidential Address in the Festival Concert-room.	The Band Playing in the Gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
Concert Performed by the Inmates of the Yorkshire School for the Blind.	Bishopthorpe, the Palace of the Archbishop of York, visited by the Social Science Association.

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"Master Slender and Anne Page."

"John Bunyan Reciting" The Pilgrim's Progress' to his Friends in Bedford Gaol," &c., &c., &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has not been permitted to see his favourite Florence become the capital of Italy. In his nineteenth year the veteran author has gone to his rest. The death of such a man is too remarkable an incident in the history of a year to be left to the ordinary necrological record, and we are not without hope that some of the stronger pens of the age will do justice to his memory. We wish we were more certain that much will not be written upon the subject by those who are inadequately acquainted with his history and with the services which he has done to literature, as well as to the political interests of his country. For his works are by no means every man's reading, especially in the days when coarse food, provided it be highly spiced, is more acceptable than the true epicurean banquet. And a generation has passed since party politics overpowered conviction. The books which Landor leaves will be his enduring monument; but they must be studied, and these are not times when the majority of men have much care for study. "Who runs may read" is now held a motto implying the highest praise for the commended work; and, now that every one runs, the literature of the day must be prepared in conformity with the spirit of that laudation. Such is not the literature to which Walter Savage Landor devoted his long life.

Perhaps, a word for his politics may not serve him ill with those who will bestow but scant pains upon his extraordinary writings. Ninety years take us back far into the last century. But, after taking into account some five-and-twenty years, and thus bringing Landor to the age of real manhood, we shall find that his active days began at a time when not only was "advanced Liberalism" an unfashionable thing, but a thing involving suspicion, disfavour, and even danger. We are bound to make all allowance for the position of those who wielded the destinies of England at a period when she had to make head against Revolutionism, and against a score of revolutions welded into a thunderbolt by the hand of the greatest soldier of modern days, and it were cowardly to seek to find blots on the shield which was thrown between ourselves and foreign tyranny. But, as a matter of fact, Government was then composed of men who were not, and its parasites rejoiced in tormenting men who were supposed to be able to discriminate between revolutionary principles and revolutionary excesses. The Court had great power during the early part of the century; and while Royalty led two factions, and served itself through both, there was little favour for those who belonged to neither. The fatal word "Radical" had an odiousness of meaning which it would be difficult to understand in days when men no more think of coupling social position with more than the ghost of quarrelling with their neighbour at dinner for preferring still to effervescent champagne. But in the time when Landor attained manhood, and for years later, it was a very hard thing indeed for society to believe a man a gentleman who believed in Radical principles; and Landor, well born, proud, and in the world, suffered proportionately for his heresies. That vulgar, noisy men, who wore white hats and shouted to mobs in Copenhagen-fields or to popular assemblies at the Crown and Anchor, should be Radicals was natural; but that the born aristocrat, the learned scholar, the classic writer, should throw in his lot with "advanced Liberalism" was in those times a brave thing, which will not be comprehended now. Let justice be done him, however, in this particular, and let those who will not read his writings for their unequivocal and artistic merits read the "Conversations" and note the proofs they afford that from the earliest part of his life true Liberalism found a true friend in Landor. He struck no feeble blows; he never tickled with the feather end of his pen when he should have stabbed with its point. Tyranny, baseness, arrogance, cruelty, in kings, priests, politicians, or mobs, alike received his energetic thrust; and it left, not seldom, a poison in the wound. There was a deadly sarcasm, of which Landor was a strangely skilful master, and which may even yet be noted with admiration for its epigrammatic power, though the edge with which it was inspired has long been dust. Landor's sword was very heavy, very bright, and very keen.

But posterity, for whom the political battles have been fought and won, soon forgets its champions, unless they have something else than their services to keep memory green. Walter Savage Landor has taken noble pains to provide against the ingratitude of men. In two large closely-printed volumes, into which form, and, happily, with his own corrections, the mass of his writings were brought together a few years ago, he has erected for himself not a cairn, but a column that will survive most of the memorials reared in the present age. To those who are acquainted with Landor's writings it will seem worse than an impertinence to say these things; but we regret to be compelled to think that even such a noble literature of the past generation is but slightly studied by this, and we were confirmed in this belief by reading with disgust the ignorant and insolent comments made upon him by the half-educated writers at the time when an unhappy affair had rendered unfavourable a great name formerly before society. Creatures who could not have read a page of "Pericles and Aspasia" without spelling at the words, and could have comprehended that page under no conditions whatever, were allowed to pen offhand condemnations of a man whose shoes they could never have honourably filled. To that miserable incident, chiefly the result of an old man being left without the affectionate care of relatives at an age when the mind was no longer in vigour, we should be ashamed to allude, but that as it is nearly all that will dwell in the intellects of many who will this week and later of the Author, we shall not be surprised to see it treated as the leading event of a life of ninety years. Enough that one of the grandest writers of England has died in peace, at eighty-four, there was no one to watch over a pen that had held its own against the world for half a century with honour.

A great man has gone, and his greatness has not yet been revealed in full measure, except to the educated. We venture to hope that, not for Landor's sake, but for that of the age, some one of those who are competent to the task will one day set him forth to the world as he truly was, and in some popular way make it known how great a man has passed from among us. When the magnificent storehouse of thought which he has left as a legacy shall be an habitual resort, and when his marvellous skill in the adroit conveyance of thought should be generally recognized, we shall not cease to have big writers as we have done, though, were due homage paid in England to her really great men, it would have been worse than needless to tell Englishmen that "another has gone to dwell among the mighty dead."

The British Government has given £500 to the sister of the late Dr. Edward Vogel, who lost his life in Central Africa whilst travelling for the Foreign Office, giving all services gratuitously.

Sir Roderick Murchison writes to the *Times* that his geographical friends and himself intend to make a liberal contribution of a suitable monument to commemorate the exploits of Captain Speke, the man who, out of all Europeans, has penetrated equatorial Africa from south to north, with his companion Grant, and who (setting aside all disputes regarding the source of the Nile) has conclusively determined the existence and position of the great water basin whence the Nile flows. Subscriptions to "the Speke Memorial Fund" will be received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, bankers; and at the office of the Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall-place.

The treasurers of the "Art Exhibition for the Relief of the Distress in the Cotton Districts" have issued a balance sheet, showing the receipts and expenses in connection therewith, from which it appears that £2500 was realized and paid over to the objects of the exhibition. The amount received for pictures, drawings, objects of art, fruit, vegetables, catalogues and subscriptions at the door, was £2098. The disbursements were £303, given to the Relief Committee Fund; three sums of £50 each, and one of £44, to the Central Relief Fund; and a sum of £100 to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Association, Manchester.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, drove out twice. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, rode in the vicinity of the castle. His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Ernest of Oldenburg, attended by Baron Vultzburg, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Napier left the castle.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, and Prince Ernest of Oldenburg, drove to the Lynn of Dee. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, rode out.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, and Prince Ernest of Oldenburg, drove to Allt-na-Guithasach and the Lynn of Muick. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice drove to the Lynn of Quoich.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked in the castle grounds. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, drove to Inverey and Inverault, returning by Abernyte. Mr. Mercer arrived at the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove via Inverault, to Allanquish, whence her Majesty and her Royal Highness rode on ponies up the vale of the Quoich to Ben a Bourd, returning across the terrace that divides Glen Lui and Glenbeg from the Quoich Glen to Old Mar Lodge. Thence the Queen proceeded by carriage, via Braemar, to the castle, arriving at seven o'clock. Prince Edmar of Oldenburg took leave of her Majesty and left the castle for Inverness. Earl Russell left the castle, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone arrived at the castle on the Minister of Education upon her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, one of the Queen's chaplains, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Alfred, drove to Allt na Guithsach.

The Hon. Emma Lascelles has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Sunday week the Prince of Wales attended Divine service in the chapel of the Embassy at Copenhagen. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated. After the service his Royal Highness walked to the Hotel Phœnix, where he was greeted by loud and enthusiastic cheers from the citizens who had assembled around the hotel. The Prince very graciously acknowledged the salutations. His Royal Highness then took of luncheon with Earl and Countess Spencer at the hotel. The Princess of Wales attended Divine service in the parish church at Gjentofte. After the service the Prince and Princess proceeded from Bernstorf to the château of Charlottenlund, and dined with the Landgrave of Hesse. In the evening their Royal Highnesses drove to Sorgenfri, on a visit to the Queen Dowager of Denmark.

On Monday week the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the members of the Danish Royal family, drove to Rosenborg Castle, arriving at half-past eleven. Their Royal Highnesses were warmly greeted by the people along the route. The Royal party spent two hours in inspecting the Castle and the rare collection of art and virtù which it contains. After the conclusion of the visit the Prince and Princess, with the Danish Royal family, drove to the residence of the hereditary Princess of Denmark, widow of the late Prince Frederick, with whom they partook of luncheon. The Royal party then drove to the Museum of Northern Antiquities, and passed an hour or two in inspecting that remarkable collection. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured Sir Augustus and Lady Paget with their presence at dinner at the British Embassy. The company included the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Hans of Glücksburg, various members of the Corps Diplomatique, the suite in attendance upon the Prince and Princess, and several members of the suite attached to the Danish Court.

On Tuesday week the Prince took part in a hunt in the deer-park attached to the Castle of Bernstorf. His Royal Highness was successful in bringing down three fine deer, one of which is to be stuffed as a trophy of the day. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark and the Danish Royal family, honoured the performance at the Royal Theatre with their presence. The visit was a private one, consequently no demonstration was made during their Royal Highnesses entrance to the Royal box. The Royal party stayed until the end of the performance, when a voice cried out, in Danish, "Long live the Prince and Princess of Wales," which was followed by the same enthusiastic cheering from all parts of the house—the orchestra swelling the outburst with a pas de charge. The Prince and Princess graciously bowed to the assembly. A crowd of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons surrounded the theatre upon the departure of the Royal party, from which a loud cheer arose.

On Wednesday week the Prince and Princess visited the Ethnological Museum. Their Royal Highnesses were received on their arrival afterwards passed some time in inspecting the Thorwaldsen Museum. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Queen Dowager of Denmark at Sorgenfri.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess were present at a grand entertainment given by the King of Denmark at the Christiansborg Palace to the officers of the Bowgher Guard, the volunteers, and the principal officers of the British Royal squadron. Prince Wilhelm, father of the Queen of Denmark, and the members of the Danish Royal family were present, with their respective suites. The guests sat dinner numbered about seventy. All the officers were in full uniform.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess drove in the vicinity of Bernstorf. The weather during the week had been fine; but this day the rain fell heavily.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess left the castle of Bernstorf and drove to Rhinore, whence they embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne and took their departure for Stockholm, on a visit to the King of Sweden. The Royal squadron was sighted off the entrance of the port of Stockholm at noon on Sunday. Prince Oscar and the Danish Ambassador went out to meet the Prince and Princess. These Royal Highnesses landed by barge at half-past one, and were received to the palace. An immense crowd had assembled, who loyally cheered the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses will return to Copenhagen on or about Monday. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Sandringham House on the 15th or 19th inst. from their northern tour.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

His Royal Highness Prince Humbert of Italy, accompanied by the Italian Minister, visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, and passed some time in inspecting the building and the grounds.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Catholic church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square. Subsequently his Royal Highness went to the Royal Mews, Pimlico, and inspected every department of the Queen's stables. Afterwards, the Prince and suite walked to the Hungerford Pier and proceeded in one of the ordinary steamers to Greenwich. His Royal Highness visited the hospital, and inspected the chapel and the various departments of the establishment. Upon leaving, the Prince proceeded to the Trafalgar Hotel to dinner, returning to the Legation at a quarter before eight.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by various members of the Legation and escorted by Colonel Du Plat, left the Legation in the Queen's carriages and drove to the Waterloo terminus, travelling thence by the South-Western Railway to Aldershott on a visit to the camp. His Royal Highness, with the officers of his retinue, was in uniform. The divisions formed for a field-day in the Long Valley at a quarter past nine, and shortly after the Prince, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., arrived. The troops then marched past the saluting-point in the usual order, and afterwards performed the various manœuvres of a main fight. The proceedings terminated at a quarter to twelve, when his Royal Highness proceeded to inspect the camp, and afterwards partook of luncheon in the mess of the Royal Dragoons. Subsequently, the Prince inspected the barracks, and then returned to London, arriving at half-past six.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Italian Minister, went to the Knightsbridge Barracks, and inspected the 1st Life Guards. The Prince was received by Major and Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Mount-Charles. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the quarters. Subsequently, the Prince visited the Model Prison, Pentonville, and passed two hours in going over the establishment and inspecting the system adopted in the various departments. Later in the day his Royal Highness visited the Army Clothing Establishment, Pimlico. In the evening the Italian Minister gave a dinner in honour of the Prince, at which a distinguished circle of guests assembled.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Italian Minister, drove to the Crystal Palace, receiving his Excellency gave a farewell dinner to his Royal Highness, at the Legation. The dinner party consisted of the members of the Legation and the Prince's suite. The Portuguese Minister, the French Chargé d'Affaires, and many distinguished personages paid farewell visits to his Royal Highness during the day.

The Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, accompanied by Count Adelsward, left the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to Dover, and embarked for Ostend en route for Brussels, on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

The Prince of Wales left the Victoria station of the L. B. and S. C. Railway for Canterbury, on Thursday morning, to attend the Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the British Museum, the Tower, the House of Commons, the Mint, the Royal Mint, Mincing Lane, Brussels Exhibition, and Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, at Southwark.

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His Imperial Highness the Duke of Leuchtenberg has left Claridge's Hotel for St. Leonards.

The Prince of Wales, Maharajah and Maranee Duleep Singh have left Claridge's hotel for Elden Hall, Suffolk.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have arrived at St. Leonards-on-Sea. The Grand Duchess so received at the station by Mr. J. P. Knight (the superintendent) and Mr. Ellis, R.N., the Dock-yard officer, and conducted to her late residence.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland has left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham Park, Stoke-upon-Trent.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland arrived in town on Monday from Raby Castle, Durham.

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty on Wednesday from Ballstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived at Hamilton House, Arlington-street, on Saturday last, from Boulon Hall, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury left the Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli's seat in Buckinghamshire on Thursday for Hatfield House.

Earl Russell arrived at North Berwick, near Edinburgh, on Monday from Ardrossan.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have left the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, for Redgrave Hall, Suffolk.

Countess Apponyi left Paris on her route for Baden-Baden.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to Brocklands from Wilton.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have arrived at Grimston Park, near Tadcaster.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Viscount Ashetell, eldest son of Lord Ashetell, and the Honourable Louisa Stanley, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley.

THE FRIENDS AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN DENMARK.

With this week present four Illustrations by our Special Artist of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark. Our first engraving represents the arrival at the gate of the Castle of Bernstorf, to which they removed from Fredensborg on Wednesday, the 14th ult. The rural district in which Bernstorf is situated appears to be very fertile. The surrounding country is in a high state of agricultural cultivation, studded with villas prettily surrounded by blooming flower-gardens, and the fields were yet bare of corn, except in the small forests of the richest foliage. Bernstorf itself—which was the favorite residence of Prince Christian before he became King—is neither large nor fine, but has a good-sized country house, and extensive accommodation for the family of a private gentleman. The entrance-gate is by a wide opening between two lofty stone piers. Each access is gained to a suite of apartments plainly but elegantly furnished, and the ceilings are decorated with a series of paintings, which, in the slope of the roof, are the servants' quarters. The frontage of the house is perfectly white and plain, except over the entrance-door, where, in the centre of the pediment, is a shield, with a tablet, exhibiting in gilt letters the following inscription :—

Hvem vil Herren elske
Dito scatzun.

At each side the house is flanked by plantations which shut it in from the outer world. Behind the mansion there is a wide access to walks beautifully arranged, from which, as well as from the upper windows, are charming views of the surrounding country—the meadows, fields of corn and wood, and on the other to the Sound and the city of Helsingor. Close by the beautiful retreat Princess Alexandra passed most of her earlier years.

No very sumptuous preparations had been made at Bernstorf for the reception of the Prince and Princess, supposed to be a visit as much as possible to avoid display. A triumphal arch was erected immediately over the entrance-gate, but the decorations were of fir cone-leaves and forest flowers and berries were combined with the produce of private gardens. The English and Danish flags floated from the summit, and the leaves of the triumphal arch were also wreathed from each front. The side presenting itself to view on approaching the castle bore the following words :—

A. E. and A.
Velkommen til Bernstorf i Nordsjælland mieder glæde den kjærlige
Hustru og Moder—

a little effusion of Danish gallantry, in which the place connected with all the early associations of the Princess was made to express its delight at welcoming her return in the twofold character of happy wife and mother. The inscription thus reads in English :—

God velsigne det Hus Gjængar og Deres Huus—viz., God bless the Dwellers about and their noble abode.

For more than a mile from the gates of the castle the road was lined with a well-dressed crowd, while vehicles of every kind, from carriages and pairs to the humblest of delizzias, filled with the living rows of seats, were packed away in an avenue by themselves. A few of the principal officers of police, in costume resembling the military uniform, moved about to keep the line; a host of cavalry officers stood just outside the gates of the castle, and the waving plumes towering above the level of the bonnets; but, with these exceptions, the gathering was quite one of the people. On one side of the triumphal arch was an instrumental band; on the other side was the choir of Gjentofte, headed by its Dean. This revered gentleman, by name M. Boisen, was the quaint costume of the Lutheran Church—the plain black gown and ruff, with the decoration of the Order of the Danneborg. General D'Oxholm and an officer of the Royal household drove up to the castle in the first carriage, and the Royal equipage with its four horses was about to follow, when the King, perceiving the preparations, cried "Halt!" and stepped in just as it was about to pass beneath the arch. The band played the English National Anthem, and the choir sang the verses composed in honour of the Princess of Wales; but the crowd had no patience to wait for this before they burst into enthusiastic cheering for her Royal Highness, for the King and Queen, for the Prince of Wales their son-in-law, and for all the Royal family—all sharing alike in the honours descended on the carriage. The Queen of Denmark, who sat beside the Princess of Wales, acknowledged very graciously the share of compliments intended for her, but looked equally gratified at those addressed to her daughter. The King of Denmark, expressing himself with great distinctness and animation of manner, said "he wished to thank them all for receiving his daughter with the same affectionate heartiness shown on the occasion of her marriage to be married. This proved that their sentiments towards her had never changed. On her part, he could assure them that in all the trials the nation had undergone her heart was one with theirs; it had felt for and with all their sorrows. More than that, the Prince her husband shared her feelings." A final cheer rose on this announcement, and to the music of a King Christian the carriage passed within the gates. It was followed by the general throng until the rise on the Princess's bonnet had disappeared from view, so that "baby" was on the point of being introduced. Clad in blue and white, and held up so that he could be seen by everyone, the little fellow looked equitably serene at the receptions, after all, were every-day affairs, and, since a good many might be looked for in a short space of time, it was well to take things quietly. The Crown Prince of Denmark followed, leading his own carriage, in which the Princess Dagmar sat beside him. The other children of the Danish Royal family succeeded, with the Countess De Grey and Countess Reventlow, and finally some other members of the suite. It would not have been surprising had the gates of the castle been closed as soon as the last of the vehicles entered; but the crowd was allowed to pass in, to walk up the drive, and to take up positions in front of the palace, from which they stared at anyone who happened to approach the windows.

Our larger Engraving represents the Danish Fleet, as it appeared when drawn up off the village of Humblebeck, on the occasion of the Prince's visit to the Sea-shore. The Royal yacht Osborne is proceeding through the lines of the Danish ships of war, which are firing a Royal salute. The Danneborg ironclad will be at once distinguished, as the extreme left of this view. It bears the Admiral's pennant; and the Osborne, with the Royal standards of England and Denmark, is seen in the left hand of the Prince. The following was the programme of the concert :—

1. Covertoure til "Riverhat," for Orchester.
2. Agnete og Hafmanden, Ballade for Sang og Orchester.
3. (a). Dandevise, for 4 Mandestemmer med Orchester; (b). Valhalla Marsch, for Orchester.

II.

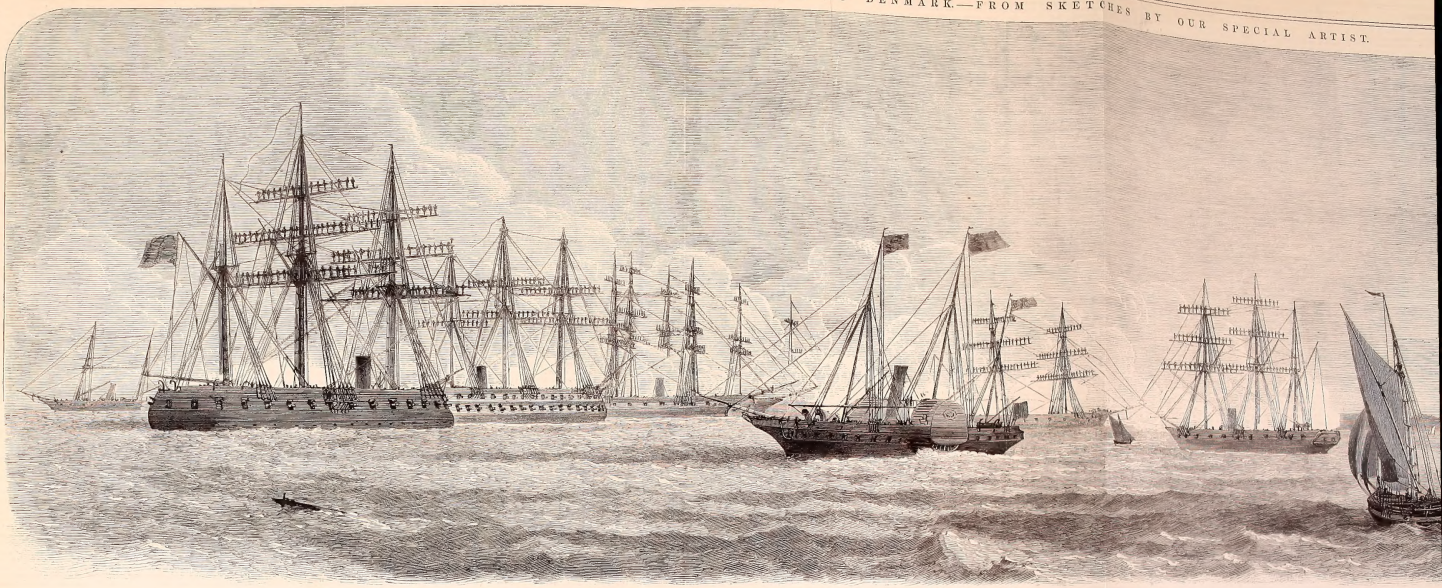
DANSK SANGE.

1. Folkesang; tilsatte af A. P. Berggreen; (c). En Sømandssang (b). Riberhuus Laugsang.
2. Tycho Brahe's Prøvel, Romance.
3. Remineer of C. Hansen; (c). Winther. (c) Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; (d) Romance af "Hjortens Flugt."
4. Eden Hymne.
5. Ved Gjensynet. Sang for Solo og Chor.
6. Ved-Ouverture; (b). Marsch for Orchester.
10. Aftenes Vuggesang (Cherubim), for Chor og Orchester.
11. Nydyrsjægerens Morgensang (Weber), for Chor og Orchester.

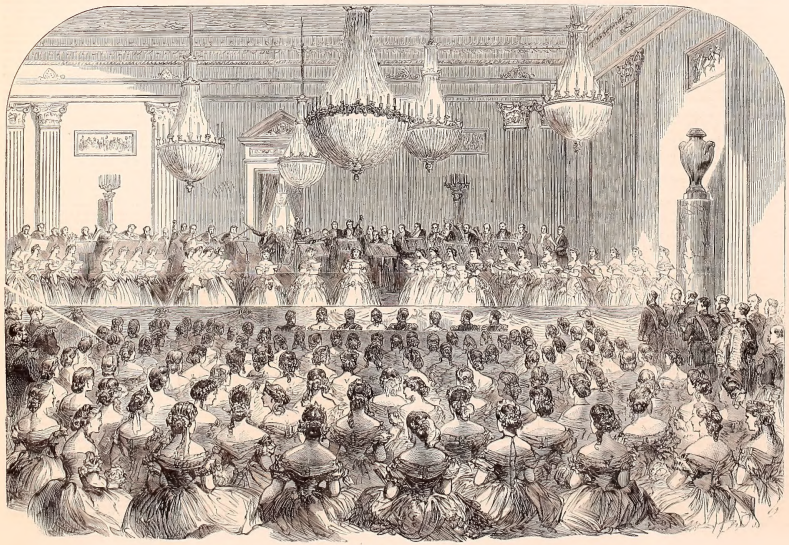
The principal singers were Frn Zinck, d'Hr. Hansen, Myrup, Forsker, Austin, and Berggreen, the conductor Herr Rosenwinge. They were mostly from the King's Chapel. The utmost care was of course taken with all the music, and perhaps, on this very account, as well as from the absence of any demonstration of approval by the audience, it was somewhat wanting in warmth. A short break was made after the first piece, when the guests strolled through the connecting suite of apartments, admired a famous Sevres vase in the Blue Room—one of a pair the cost of which was 1,000*l*.—and partook of the various panelling of an oval chamber with carvings of white wood in a chaste and tasteful manner, and their way to the concert-chamber of the suite, in which, screened from the full glare of light, is the bed—a small and plain as that which is given to any visitor to a Copenhagen hotel—in which the Prince of Wales slept. After Mendelsohn's "Wedding March" had brought the concert to a close, the guests were marshalled to the Rittersaal, a hall of commodious size, but by 1860 twinkling wax tapers, some in pendent chandeliers, others in groups of three and four, and others in the embrasures of white sashes, above the coping of the noble gallery; round this gallery was an immense frieze by the Danish sculptor Bissen. Huge knees of timber were they seen, at the base of the walls of the attic, arc the gratings through which warmth is communicated to the magnificent chamber. The supper-table was spread in the form of a horse-shoe with panels of deep red and gold. Beyond this room was another, contrasting with it by the lightness of its decoration—a delicate grey with white panelling and carved sculpture in it. In this came the Pompeian Room, which, in accordance with the system of decoration in the rest of the castle, has the darkest dado, the warmest red tone above, and the yellow highest of all. The supper tables in the Rittersaal were arranged in the same style and order as that the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Court mingled freely with the company who thronged this grand chamber. The Queen of Denmark and Princess of the Elephant was worn by the King, the Prince of Wales, Prince Carl, and the Crown Prince over their uniforms. The Prince of Wales was habited in the uniform of a Colonel of Russians.

The townspeople of Copenhagen were provided with a sight of his Royal Highness walking through their streets on Sunday week, on his way from the chapel of the British Embassy, where he had attended Divine service, to the Hôtel Phœnix, whence he proceeded back to Bernstorf. He walked arm-in-arm with Sir Augustus Paget, accompanied by Count Adelsward and Colonel Keppel, and, as it was raining smartly, the gentlemen had to use their umbrellas, as shown in our Sketch, which was taken as they crossed the Kongens Nytorf square. Upon reaching the door of the Hôtel Phœnix he was greeted by a crowd of people who had followed his footsteps with the heartiest cheers. His Royal Highness bowed repeatedly, and then left his hotel

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE OSBORNE, PASSING THROUGH THE DANISH FLEET ON HIS WAY TO THE FLAG-SHIP, THE DANNEBROG.



CONCERT AT CHRISTIANSBORG PALACE IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

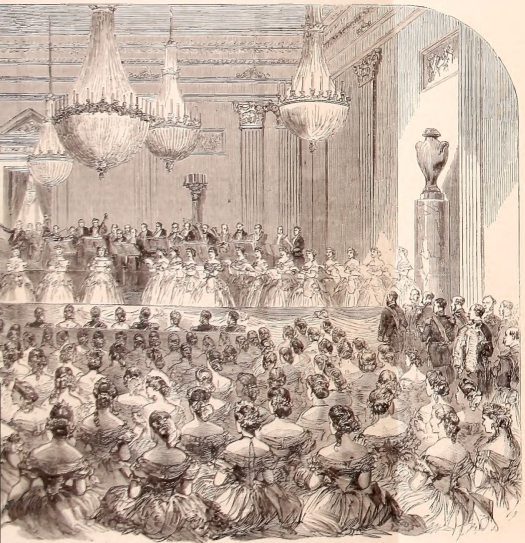


...NSE IN THE SQUARE OF AMALIEN-NYTORF, AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 331.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE OSBORNE, PASSING THROUGH THE DANISH FLEET ON HIS WAY TO THE FLAG-SHIP, THE DANNEBROG.



CHRISTIANSBORG PALACE IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

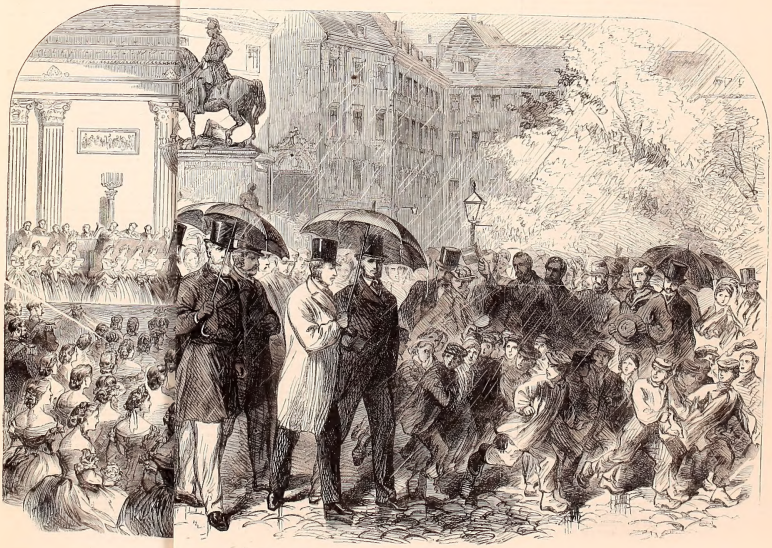


SCENE IN THE SQUARE OF KONGENS-NYTORV, AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 331.

CHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



P, THE DANNEBROG.

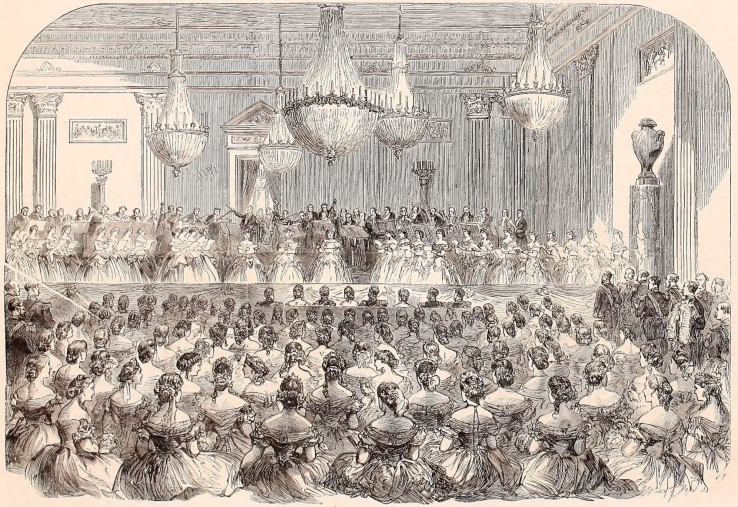


SCENE IN THE SQUARE OF KONGENS-NYTORF, AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 331.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES, IN THE OSBORNE, PASSING THROUGH THE DANISH FLEET ON HIS WAY TO THE FLAG-SHIP, THE DANNEBROG.



CONCERT AT CHRISTIANSBORG PALACE IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



SCENE IN THE SQUARE OF KONGENS-NYTORF, AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 331.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science began its eighth annual session at York on Thursday week, and ended on the following day.

The business of the congress was preceded by service in the cathedral, when an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York, from Psalm civ., 24—"Lord, how manifold are Thy works: in wisdom hast Thou made them all: the earth is full of Thy riches."

At five o'clock the council met at the Guildhall.

LORD BROUGHAM'S OPENING ADDRESS.

At eight o'clock a general meeting of the members and the associates was held in the Festival Concert-room to hear the introductory address of Lord Brougham, the president. Among those on the platform were the Lord Mayor of York and the Lady Mayoress, Earl Cathcart, Lord Teignmouth; Sir C. Hastings, M.D.; Dr. Lankester, Mr. Westhead, M.P., and several others. Lord Brougham was very cordially received, and on rising to begin his address was greeted with several rounds of applause. The reading of his pamphlet he remarked he had, and continued his address sitting.

In the course of his address Lord Brougham said:—"I should once more preside over our congress, after so often filling the office, is a matter of some regret, considering the many younger and more active men there were in time ordered; and my own resolution had been taken to refuse the honour. But when it was represented to me that my declining would be attributed to the great county strongly desired it, my choice was left but to submit. Of the honours and distinctions with which, in the course of a long life, the very highest must ever be reckoned my election to represent Yorkshire, the last that it was fated to choose myself, was the most welcome. For the duties of the three still live those of my colleague in office who know how bitter was the pang of eschewing that proud position. Those duties are, to take a review how reluctantly the step was taken, how firm the determination of refusal, and to what urgent remonstrance and unbounded kindness only could have yielded the sense of former years, the pleasure naturally arising to vanity damped by the blank—the dismal blank—that must follow the retirement from the cold world. Let me avoid this retrospect, too painful to bear, by at once plunging into the affairs of the hour.

"We are met on the very threshold of our eighth assembly by the most salient, otherwise before neglected, of our topics. It has been done since our last congress. Need I again explain the grounds of this most important omission—the failure which it involves? To say nothing of the absolutely vital all importance of wants to be safe must be gradual, experience being the only safe guide, and the only sure test of the value of remedies, I will briefly reiterate the propriety of not only not only from our labours the first year of our existence, but for many years after dwelling on that more rapid rate, as they who have along the side of the more slowly and methodically advancing, and when they see the vessel borne down the stream in any, sometimes believe it stationary, or borne backwards.

"A most important measure has lately been adopted, at the instance of our council, with regard to the education of the poor. I refer to the step of taking this important subject into their consideration, appointed a deputation to wait on the Minister, and it has been announced to us that a member of the commission shall forthwith be named on the whole subject of middle-class education in compliance with the recommendation of the deputation.

"An important discussion took place in April on the admission of girls to the University local examinations. The arguments against it seem to me the most desirable, and the committee formed for promoting this object are very desirous that it should be brought under the notice of the Royal Commission to the commission for inquiry. There can be no doubt that it will. The object is to have those examinations opened to girls, and the importance of these to persons who desire to follow the line of governesses and schoolmistresses is manifest; and it was stated at the meeting that there was not one worthy colleague, Mr. Hayes, chairman of the Society of Arts, the other Court of Arts, those who, besides the great universities, and the two society and obtained first-class certificates, had been able at once to obtain situations as housekeepers in large public establishments, and to fill them with their way up through different degrees of domestic service. At a time when great exertions are making by military authorities to improve the cookery of the soldier, but it has been reserved for the private enterprise of female employment, surely this discussion in the association has been most opportune.

His Lordship referred to the Post Office savings banks, to private bill registration, to the treatment of convicts, to the Contagious Diseases Act, to co-operative societies, and to other topics.

The noble Lord then made a rapid digression to foreign affairs. He was extremely severe on what he termed the "profligate aggression" of Prussia, allied to Austria, on Denmark.

Referring to the present condition of America, his Lordship said:—"What a sense of misery and of crime does the recent history of the United States of America present to the friends of social science, more horrid than are ever known in modern—let us say Christian—countries! Not only the fact itself, that the whole people, instead of merely permitting, as in other cases, the crimes of their rulers, are themselves the active agents in the worst of the work of merciless slaughter—of such wholesale bloodshed as never before displayed the name of man. Some people have been led to think, and to argue, that slavery is the cause of the war, duped by the pretext that the North fight, to free the slave; whereas their conscientious object is to put down the slave measure, and as afterthought; the (as Bishop Wilberforce says) caring no more for the freedom of the slave than for the life or death of the white. But it has been reserved for the latter act of the tragedy to see that Government, when destitute of other resources, and in the last desperate

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The second day of the Richmond meeting produced a fine race among the youngsters for the Wright Stakes, of which Voltigeur, Roby, Hospodar, Mangarisse, Gildermire, Zeland, Saragossa, Ignominus, Ellerdale, and Fandango have nearly all been winners in their day; but the betting exactly indicated the result, which was by half a length in favour of Oppressor, who gave Oilmar 5 lb. Mr. Jackson's 620-guinea Jupiter was fourth. At the Breconshire meeting the Duke of Beaufort was one of the six leading men by a head with Black Rock and Todlehen, and lost another with Under Bay a short neck. Uproar was in the vein when he met Belsouin, the winner of the Breconshire Stakes; and Mr. Tom Parr, who has not been very often seen in the saddle since old Chelwyder's day, was quite overcome by half a mile from the 3 lb. Glendoick for the Stewards' Cup. The Monmouth meeting maintained the good old style with its handsome country stewards and four-in-hands. This beautiful little course is nearly surrounded by the Wye and the Monnow, and it stands in a magnificent old wooded hills. Thirty-four horses were in attendance, including Black Rock and three more of the Duke's, whose trainer, John Day, won the Beaufort Cup with Tredhill, and another with Lady Ida by Grace for second money in the Monmouthshire Stakes. Four out or twelve horses were down in a heap at one of the awkward turns at Hendon, and one rider was carried away—with a handkerchief over his face, and apparently very severely injured—by the police on a stretcher. The attendance on the Stand and at the balls was good, and, as compared with Perth last year, sport throve at the Caledonian Hunt Meeting at Ayr. Unfortunately, the two principal events for the club who keep racehorses don't send them, and as the dangerous yellow jacket of Mr. Merry was again absent, the quality of the running horses would bear very little comparison with the old General Chassé, Inheritrix, and Modesty days. St. Alexis, a son of Stockwell and Mendicant, and a very good 130-guinea purchase last year previous of Mr. Masterman's, won three races, and only succumbed after a dead heat for the fourth mile, when giving five pounds to Ad. Brown. The Caledonian Cup of one hundred sovs. was carried off, to the great delight of the Dumfries-shire men, by Blood Red Saxon, and Pocahontas by her worthy little huntsman, Joe Graham, whose racing energies have hitherto been principally devoted to leather-plating at Lockerby and elsewhere. The horse was a present from his breeder, Mr. Robert Johnstone, his secretary of the hunt, and it required a good deal of time and patience to get him doctored up and fit. He won at Carlisle, and also showed a most magnificent disregard of posts when he suddenly declined to try on the following day. However, greatness has been thrust upon him at last, and we hope to hear of him for some years yet—racing in summer, and in great things from Castle Milk or the Duke's course during the hunting season.

The Newmarket meeting has had such delightful weather that small rules have been quite a temptation on the Heath. It is observed that the Ring were somewhat justified in holding Zambesi's Derby chance so cheap after the Champagne as he gave Gardevisure 2lb. and beat her by half a neck for the Hopeful. So you see Mr. Payne has been got about the winner, whose running as well as the looks of his yearling stock at Neasham will bear. Mr. Watson's big and powerful son of the Great Eastern Railway Handicap of £500 net was a very close finish between four—and ended in favour of Gemma, who was re-purchased by Lord Stamford for 750 gs. at his sale in December. Gowsman, who was described on the same occasion as being "as tall as the late Mr. Caven Wilson," won a Maiden Plate, and was bought by Lord Derby for £20 more. The St. Leger Stakes brought back old times, as Norman own'd for Lord Exeter and Jardine for Mr. Pocklington, and as he had done the great stake on her half-brother Stockwell twelve years before. The A. F. seems to suit Ely to a nicety, seeing that he beat Tomtom, who ran him to a head for the same race last year, as decisively as he did Bargagh, whose St. Leger apologists declare that a little rain thrown up and into the nose at starting, or the start itself, of a tempest of rain, will make him nervous. Ely does not seem to care for much more than a walk over a course, and the Derby and St. Leger he "cracked" below the distance, and finished fifth.

It is said that 3000 gs. have been refused for Wild Agnes, and that 3500 gs. has been offered for Blair Athol by the Government. The chestnut has only two engagements, which, if he wins them, would be under a thousand guineas apiece—for the "co-partnership" running of this year, Fille de l'Air beat Vermouth easily at 3 lb. on Saturday. The Brighton Race Committee intend to give £400 next year for a piece of plate, in silver or gilt, and invite "silversmiths, sculptors, and other artists" to send designs.

The Doncaster sales this year have been a failure, of which £22,112 must be credited to Messrs. Tattersall. Sixteen brood mares, ever foals, one foaled, fourteen and 102 yearlings were passed over to the hammer, and the whole 134 averaged a trifle under 202 gs. The yearling average was about 219 gs.; Lambton headed the list with a 700-guinea son, Stockwell coming second, with 90 gs. behind. The highest priced six, of which the lowest made 600 gs., averaged 840 gs. So less than two dozen made 500 gs. and upwards. Of the 102 which were withdrawn and sold privately, and those few which were sold without entering the ring at all, quite as much if not more total to not far short of £35,000 for the week. Sprig of Nobility, the winner of the Royal prize in the four-year-old hunter class at Newcastle, and the conqueror of Belphœbe in a match addressed a mock letter to a cotemporary, stating that he is not a mere show-horse, but carries the country gentleman through Middlesboro', has been sold for 250 gs. The late Duke of Cleveland's horses, including Sedbury, The Whiffler, King Arthur, and Priestess (dam of Dulcibella), will be put up at Newmarket during the Cesarewitch week. Bargagh has also retired from the turf and, like Surplice and Zoyler Zee, he is in the market. Bishop Bonner's late brother (by Bataplan) has been named "Blinkhoolie."

The running season has commenced at Audley and Whitehaven, but the Scottish National Club has been put back for two months to Nov. 8. A dull cricket season, in which the Elevens have only once met, and then without the Australian team, is waiting for its close; but it will be always remembered for the deeds of Jupp and T. Humphrey. Notes are to be pleasantly exchanged between the Duke of Beaufort's and Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds have had some excellent sailing, and we hear that a party is going out shortly to Italy, and that Joe Hogg, once huntsman to Earl Wemyss, and latterly to a pack in the west, has been engaged to hunt them.

A six-swimming-race took place on Bunday on the Thames, between Hammersmith and Putney, for a silver cup, value £20. There were twelve competitors, and the winner was the youngest swimmer of all—David Pamplin, not sixteen years of age.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Third Year of the Fifteenth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Thalestris, 1, to Theora, 2. Barly Purl, 3.

Trial Stakes.—Wickham, 1. Effie, 2. Fanny, 3.

Rous Memorial Steeplechase.—Ring of Bells, 1. Usher, 2. Tiptoe, 3.

Hopeful Stakes.—Puritan, 1. Kate Hampton, 2. Gardevisure, 3.

Great Eastern Railway Handicap.—Gemma, 1. Mr. Vandervelde, 2. Beckenham Stakes.—Cantata, 1. Bonny Lass, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gowsman, 1. Gobbyhobs, 2. Tribute fr., 3.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Ely, 2. Bargagh, 3. Skellington, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Leger Stakes.—Auricula, 1. Ripsbuckie, 2. Mahomstan, 3.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Cambern, 1. Corrigo, 2. Jemestan, 3.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each.—Columbine, 1. Evelina, 2. Greenland 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lady Alice, 1. Gowsman, 2. Bessie, 3.

Second Year of the Sixteenth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Ely, 1. Tomtom, 2. Sir Roger, 3.

Fifty Pound Plate.—Flatterer, 1. Buckfast, 2. Land of the West, 3.

Granby Stakes.—Rothesmuir, 1. Chimney Sweep, 2. Gobbyhobs, 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Yahallum, 1. Bularwack, 2. Armadillo, 3.

Seventeenth Triennial Stakes.—Purse Chat, 1. Le Bernais, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lady Alice, 1. Gowsman, 2. Armadillo, 3.

Ashe Handicap Plate.—Sheridan, 1. Merry Maid, 2. Wandering Minstrel, 3.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Whitelegs f., 1. Lady Egidia, 2. Bunch, 3.

Queen's Plate.—Evelina, 1. Gibminster, 2.

Retimed Stakes.—Sephyr, 1. Perrot, 2. Tollesbury, 3.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Bessy, 1. Roarer, 2.

Her Majesty has distributed among the farmers and crofters in the neighbourhood of Crathie copies of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort."

MUSIC.

The promenade concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent Garden continue to go on with undiminished success, and have no small effect in enlivening the town at this dead season. At both places there have been fresh attractions this week: at Her Majesty's Theatre the Danish performers, brought from Copenhagen; and at Covent Garden Signor Bottesini with another double-bass. The Danish performers consist of a military band of brass instruments and a party of singers, four in number. The instrumental band is admirable, and the vocalists sing the national melodies of their country with delightful simplicity and spirit. Signor Bottesini has reappeared after an absence of several years, and his performances are more astonishing and more beautiful than ever. He may well be called the Paganini of the double-bass. The audience on Monday had a gigantic instrument every effect which his great predecessor achieved on his violin, and the enthusiasm was equally loud, the performances of the one house, and Bottesini at the other, have been welcomed with enthusiasm.

The Royal English Opera Company are to begin their first season at Covent Garden on Saturday, the 15th inst., with an English version of "Masaniello," and this opera, it is announced, will be performed alternately with Flotow's "Martha." Planquette's opera "Helvellyn," the libretto by Oxenford and the music by Macfarren, will be the first novelty, and new operas by Battue, Benedict, Leslie, Gounod, Clay, and Felicien David have been accepted. The conductors will be Mr. Alfred Mellon, Sherrington, Aylward, and Mr. Mdme. Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Martorelli, Mrs. Aynsley Cooke, Mrs. Illingworth, Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Charles Adams (from Berlin), Mr. Haigh, Mr. Frewin, Mr. Patey, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Aynsley Cooke, Mr. Augustus Harris (a stage manager); Mr. Smythson, chorus master; Messrs. Jarrett and Pennyman, agents; Mr. Mellon, musical director and conductor of the orchestra. All this promises well, and we heartily wish success to the undertaking. There are many rocks ahead, but we trust they will be avoided by wary management.

The annual concert of the 5000 voices of the metropolitan schools took place last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The first part, which consisted of sacred music, comprised a simply beautiful chorale composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which recently was performed at Windsor, and was encored. The band of the Duke of York's school played during the display of gymnastic exercises, and Mr. Martin led a chorus by a performance by Mr. J. G. Bowdman on the great organ.

Master Willie Pape, a boy of ten years, on Wednesday yesterday week, which was numerously and fashionably attended. He was honoured by the presence of the Duchess of Cambridge. This week he gives recitals at Doncaster and Clifton.

THE THEATRES.

The prospects of the coming theatrical season continue to improve. Great satisfaction was given to the public on Saturday by the reopening of the Lyceum Theatre, which commences with a repetition of those of last season, and simply intended as introductory to the novelties of the present, no description of them is necessary. It will be sufficient to say that the company remains intact. The representation of King Henry IV. by Mr. Marston was classical and striking, and that of Hotspur was admirable. Mr. Marston's personality is conception and effective in execution. Mr. Phelps's dry performance of Falstaff is eminently satisfactory.

Another house which opens at the EAST-End the repertation of another Drury, we mean the Great National Standard Theatre, under the auspices of Mr. Shepherd. Denmark Hill has also opened in an enlarged and redecorated state, on Saturday. The most material alterations have been made in the auditorium, the front of the house having been thrown into the entrance hall, which is tastefully furnished with hand-some chairs. The entrances, also, have been changed, so that now the boxes are approached by a handsome flight of steps, a grand marble staircase, profusely illuminated. A new and picturesque proscenium, and a large magnificent curtain of crimson velvet, make the stage look remarkably attractive. The new play was produced on the occasion by Mr. J. T. Douglass, and placed on the stage with full appointments and many scenic effects. It is entitled "Jessie Brown," and consists of three acts and an episode. The story is this:—Dan Mcquid of Dunoon, a Highland soldier, has a daughter born to him as an infant daughter, who was exposed on the Princess to perish, but was providentially saved by some peasants. He is also jealous of his wife, Donna Juan, a Spanish lady, who, in fact, is not. He is told so by intriguers, with one Edward Cleveland, an English physician, whom he suspects of being his wife's lover. Donna Juan is a very fine Spanish lass woman, but the doctor is innocent of the charge. Agila, likewise, is told by the intriguers that he is enamoured of Jessie Mcquid's daughter. Ultimately, Jessie is recovered and restored to her father, and then the malignant mother-in-law seeks to compass her destruction by means of an infernal machine—a pistol—but the plot is foiled, and the machine explodes. The episode is a good-humoured lawyer's clerk, played by Mr. Britain Wright with infinite humour. Agila is found to be a man with his own weapon, and perishes miserably. The piece throughout was applauded. Miss Minnie Davis, as Jane, was interesting. Miss Marion Jackson, in one of the Donna Juan's, was very effective, and on the whole, was over-weighted. The denouement requires more powers than she possesses, and the part ought to be transferred to someone on the house as it would have done if the scene had been adequately acted. The picturesque character of the piece and its interesting story, however, will secure its popularity.

On Wednesday a new two-act play was produced at the Strand by Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, called "Sweethearts and Wives," in which the "Milky White" will prove a formidable rival to his "Poor Boy." Mr. Craven himself performed the principal character, after which the drama is named; and he is a country gentleman, living on his own estate, being that of a simple countryman—a cowboy, in fact—in the style of Adam Trueman. The character individual is a fine, manly, sailor man, remarkably droll and remarkably litigious. He bring actions against all his neighbours for trivial matters, and, assisted by a young veterinary surgeon, his daughter's lover, undertakes his cure, and effects it; and the first thing he overhears is his daughter expressing to the doctor her love for him, and the doctor's manly reply to her avowal, that she may secure the £4000 contingent on his decease. As he has effected a cure in the case of the bullock, he undertakes to himself and, rising in an anger which is fearfully tragic, tears out of doors the young surgeon, the boy, and his daughter. The acting in this situation was wonderfully energetic. The second act shows us Milky White attempting to starve himself in bed, when he is visited by his next-door neighbour, a widow whom he had unflagrantly oppressed, but who reposes heartiness with kindness, and who, in the end, is rewarded by the old man's hand for a printed form of a will and fills it up in her favour. The humour throughout is of the most unexceptionable character, and about a reconciliation. Slowly, but surely, the true state of matters is explained to the once deaf man, and he learns that the four thousand pounds relative to a reversionary interest has been paid purchased, and that he is his daughter's lover, and not the cowboy. The piece is full of humour, and the whole of the scenes are finely witnessed, and is worth a thousand sensation pieces. The dialogue is strong and natural, and the whole is admirably acted, and the piece is fully up to the mark. The success of the new drama is indisputable. Throughout and at the conclusion it commands the greatest applause, and will prove an inevitable attraction.

The Haymarket has quietly reopened with the old comic opera of "The Castle of Andalusia," and Mr. Buckstone affords much amusement in the part of Sparks. The Olympic has been leased to Mr. Horace Wigan for a term of years, and will shortly reopen under his management. Sedley's Wells, under the direction of Miss Marriott, continues to produce the Shakspearean drama. "Romeo and Juliet" and "Macbeth" have both been acted with success. Mr. Melville is gradually making way with the Islington audience, and, we have no doubt, will succeed in establishing a permanent reputation.

It is understood that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, will shortly pay another visit to Canada.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

SINCE important commercial failures having been reported, the market for all Home Securities has been unusually depressed. On the whole, however, although the purchases of Stock for Money have been trifling, the transactions have been fairly supported by the Unfunded Debt not to anything has been reported.

The supply of money in the general discount market has further increased, and the demand for accommodation has been rather limited.

The total amounts of the previous month have amounted to nearly £500,000. Several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England, and £70,000 has been received from Australia.

It is understood that the total deficiency to be made good by the shareholders in the London Joint-Stock Bank will be £1,000,000.

On Monday, Home Securities were dull. Consols, for Money, realised 87 ex Dividend, for Account, 87 to 87½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86½; India Stock, 218 to 220; Bank Stock, 215 to 217; India Bonds, 90s. to 95s.; Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. to 4s.; Ditto, June, 2½ to 3½ discount. India Stock for Account, 220 to 222. On Tuesday, Consols, for Money, left off at 87½; India Stock was dull. Consols, for Account, closed at 87 to 87½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86½; India Stock, 220 to 221; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103 to 104; Ditto, Bonds, 95s. to 98s.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 3s. discount; Ditto, June, 2½ to 3½ discount. On Wednesday, Consols, for Money, left off at 87½; Ditto, for Account, 87½ to 87¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 86½; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103 to 104; Ditto, Bonds, 95s. to 98s.; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 3s. discount; Ditto, June, 2½ to 3½ discount. On Thursday, the market was dull. Consols, for Money, left off at 87½; Ditto, for Account, 87½ to 87¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents 86½; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, June, 2½ to 3½ dis.; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, Bonds, 95s. to 98s.

The market for the Shares of Joint-Stock Banks has been dull. There is, at the present time, no quotation being in to-day. Most other Foreign securities have ruled inactive. Brazilian Five per Cents, 97½ to 98; Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 1863, 84 to 85; Ditto, Deferred, 8 to 8½; and Russian 5's to 4 years' Bonds, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have been done at 84 to 85; Chilian Six per Cents, 1860, 101 to 102; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 to 64½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97 to 97½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19 to 19½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 64½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 60½; Ditto, 1862, 74; Ditto, 1863, 72; Ditto, Four per Cents, 24; Ditto, 1862, 64½; Ditto, 1864, 64½; and Italian Five per Cents, 64.

Joint-stock Shares have ruled inactive. The transactions in the Colonial Government Securities very little business has been transacted, and the Miscellaneous Market has been dull. Canada Six per Cents, 1877, have been done at 107; and Canada Six per Cents, 1888, at 107 to 108. Canada Railway Shares have been inactive, and prices have continued to give way. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 107½; Great Eastern, 38 ex Div.; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and Brighton, 100½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 30; London and North-Western, 124½; North British, 70; North-Eastern, Berwick, 89½; North-Eastern, 132½; North British—Scrip, Perth, and Dundee, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 89½.

British Possessions.—Canada, 107½; Grand Trunk, 23½; Great Western, 28½ ex Div.

Foreign.—Dublin and San Francisco, 16½; Great Luxembourg, 9½; South Australian and Lauchlan-Creston, 18½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Sept. 26).—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with English wheat, and all kinds sold slowly at 2s. per quarter less money. Foreign wheat was in good request, but other of which was extensive—very little was doing at formerly currencies. Barley and malt were in moderate supply and dull sale at late rates. Oats and beans were in good supply and both barns and peas ruled in favour of buyers. The flour trade was heavy, at 6d. to 1s. per sack less money.

Mark-Lane (Sept. 27).—Very few samples of wheat were on sale this morning, and as a most inactive state, at Monday's decline in the quotations.

English.—Red, new, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 46s.; white, new, 42s. to 44s.; North's and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 34s.; Chevalier, 36s. to 38s.; malt, pale, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 60s.; Scotch, 60s. to 64s.; beans, old, 36s. to 38s.; Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, 18s. to 20s.; Sligo, 17s. to 19s.; Limerick, 17s. to 18s.; Galway, 16s. to 17s.; Dublin, 18s. to 20s.; maple, 32s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 34s.; potato, 36s. to 38s.; per quarter; household flour, 40s. to 42s.; per sack; Norfolk and Suffolk, 38s. to 40s.; per sack; Essex and Kent, American, 38s. to 40s.; per sack.

Arrivals.—Wheat, English and Scotch, 840 qrs.; foreign, 6810; malt, 630; flour, 420. Irish:—Wheat, 1000 qrs.; barley, 1000; oats, 1000; flour, 1000 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand for most kinds of seeds is very inactive, at our quotations. Cakes and linseed are unaltered in value.

Liverpool.—Very few cargoes of wheat have been taken up this week, and prices are 1s. per quarter; maize/oats, 6s. to 20s. per cwt.; white mustard seed, 9s. to 11s.; tares, 9s. to 10s.; linseed cakes, £10 to £10 10s.; rapeseed cakes, £9 10s. to £10; cotton cakes, £8 to £8 10s.; rapeseed, £19 to £21 ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton; canary, 60s. to 64s.; hempseed, 36s. to 38s.; tares, 9s. to 10s.; trefoil, 20s. to 24s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d. for the 4lb. loaf; ditto 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Provisions.—Wheat, 40s. to 44s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; oats, 20s. 11s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s. 1d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 10d.; rye, 34s.; beans, 41s.; peas, 38s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 107,567 ; barley, 23,870 ; oats, 9044 ; rye, 701 ; beans, 1,000 ; peas, 1,000 qrs.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of provisions is dull, at the following quotations. Prime Irish is much restricted, at a further decline in value of 4d. to 6d. per cwt. Bacon is in fair request, at 6d. per cwt. more money. Hams are unaltered in price.

Butter.—The supply of fresh is inactive, yet prices are supported. Cork, fine, 112s.; ditto, good, 108s.; ditto, middling, 104s.; Limerick, 104s.; Waterford, 104s.; Clonmel, 104s.; Cashel, 104s.; Graiguenamanagh, 98s. to 99s.; Leary, 100s. to 102s.; Helvetia and Kiel, 104s. to 112s.; and Friesland, 108s. to 112s. per cwt. Foreign is dull, at late rates. Carlow, 100s. to 102s.; Sligo, 100s. to 102s. per cwt.

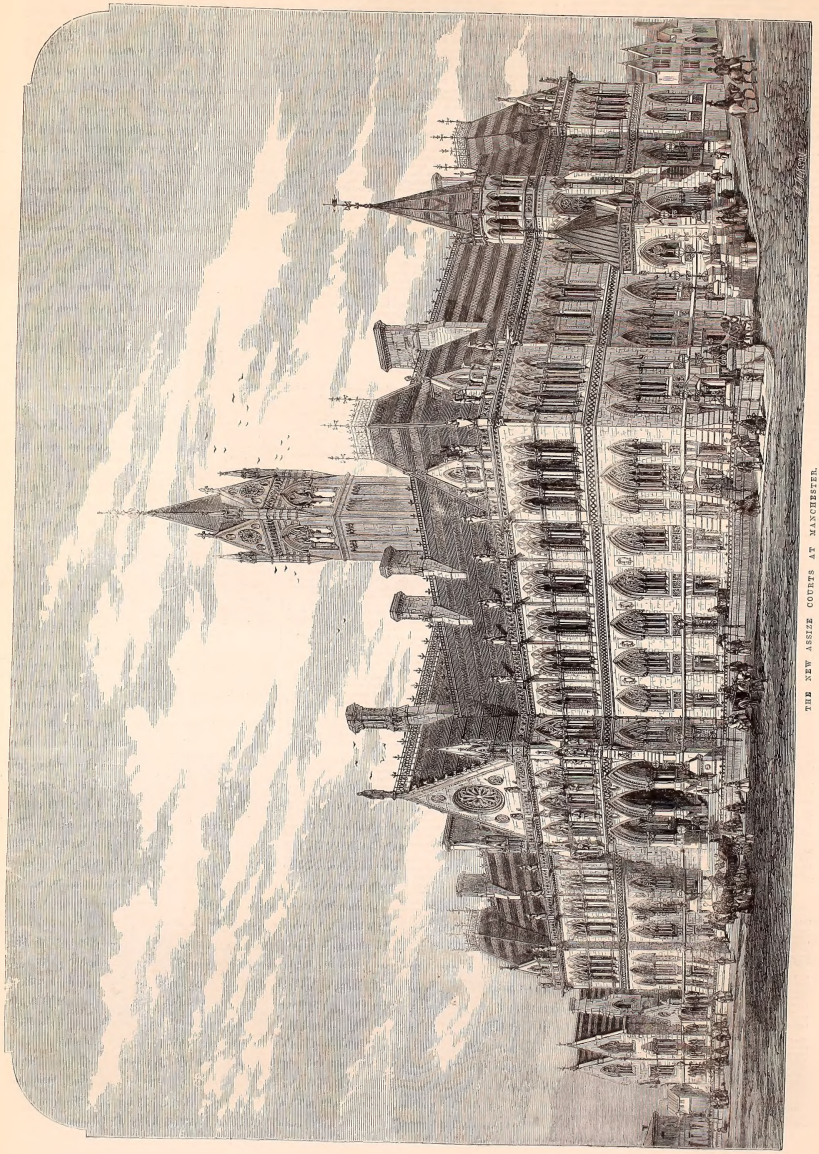
Tallow.—The demand is heavy, at 6d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 30,000 casks, against 27,000 casks in 1863, and 24,000 casks in 1862.

Coffee.—Line-3 sell to selling at 61s. 9d.; ripe, 59s to 61s.; consumed, 457 to 639; and stock, 12,000 bags.

Sugar.—The demand is inactive, at late rates. Stock, 30,000 tons, against 27,000 tons in 1863, and 24,000 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is heavy, at 6s. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 80,000 casks, against 27,000 casks in 1863, and 24,000 casks in 1862.

Coals.—Lines-3 sell to selling at 43s. 9d.; rops, 42s to 43



THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS AT MANCHESTER.

THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS AT MANCHESTER.

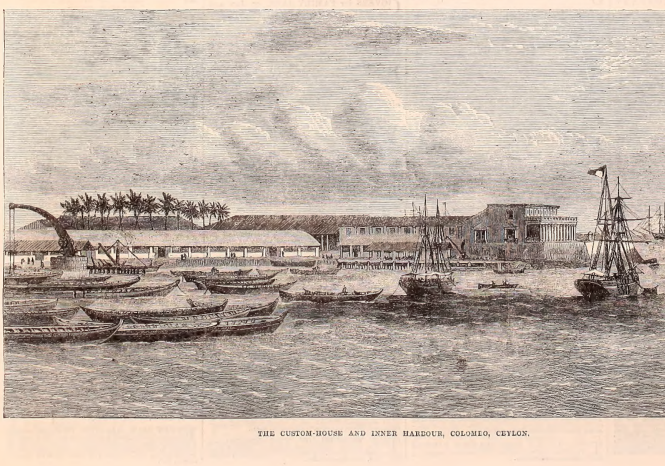
We publish a View of the front and one of the interior of the great hall of that noble building which has lately been erected in the Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester, for the Assize business of the Salford Hundred and neighbouring districts of Lancashire. For many years past the Judges of the Northern Circuit had held the South Lancashire Assizes only in St. George's Hall, at Liverpool; and the large populations of Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, and other great manufacturing towns in that part of the country were put to much inconvenience by having to resort to Liverpool for the trial of all important civil and criminal cases. The magistrates of the Hundred of Salford, having obtained from Government the concession of a separate Assize, to be held at Manchester, undertook to provide a suitable Palace of Justice. Their liberality and public spirit, with the abilities of Mr. A. Waterhouse, of New-street, Spring-gardens, the architect whom they employed, have produced what is, beyond all comparison, the finest structure ever raised in England for a similar purpose. An eminent critic has recently declared that "this building — the great work of Northern England — will mark an epoch in the history of the architecture of our age, proving, as it does — more completely than the houses of Parliament, because designed at a time of riper experience and in a purer style—that modern administrative uses and mediæval architecture fit well together." We shall not attempt a description of the design, which, as observed by the same writer, "may well claim to stand in competition with the noblest townhalls of the Low Countries and of Germany." The vast and picturesque exterior might have concealed a crowded, ill-arranged interior. It so happens that the inside is symmetrically and conveniently laid out, the stone staircases wide and easy, the corridors roomy, the windows broad and cheerful, the chambers high, the two principal court-rooms spacious and ornate, and the *salle des pas perdus* a noble apartment, as shown in our second Illustration. The style of architecture is florid Venetian Gothic, and the interior of each court is in admirable keeping with it. The fittings are of oak, and light and elegant panelled oak surrounds the courts, being well calculated for sound, and giving to each court an air of elegance and comfort. The ornamentation of the courts is by Mr. Crace, of London; it harmonises with the designs of the architect, and everything is genuine, substantial, and elegant. There is no tawdriness of painting and stucco and imitation marble; carved oak and varnished pinewood, and the carved greystone of the building, are almost the only ornaments used. Connected with the courts is a magnificent hall, with tesselated pavement to promenade in—the *salle des pas perdus* of which we have spoken. It is covered with a hammer-beam roof of open timber-work, the spaces between the rafters being painted blue and powdered with white stars. Grotesque figures on each side support the gas pendants, which, of their kind, are very light and elegant—by Skidmore, of Coventry. It is lighted at each end by two large stained-glass tracery windows. A light and elegant arched corridor, with abundance of light from a stained-glass roof, leads to a most charming library, fitted with little recesses, in which the members of the Bar may quietly read their briefs apart from the rest of the room. On the opposite side of the hall a wide stone staircase, the sides lined with encaustic tiles in a pleasing and quiet pattern, which, in fact, goes round the interior of the building, leads to a suite of consultation-rooms, to a very well proportioned and exceedingly handsome barristers' dining-room for the Bar mess, plainly yet handsomely furnished with a long oak table and cross table capable of dining about one hundred barristers. The room is furnished with strong substantial, leather-seated oak chairs, the ornaments and other furniture being in excellent taste and perfect keeping. In the basement story are the kitchen and other offices, fitted for a large household, and admirably contrived. At the other end of the building are the private apartments of the Judges and their marshals and suite. They are all furnished with a plain, substantial, and yet elegant, taste. One thing is particularly observable throughout the building—the perfect adaptability of its various parts to the purposes to which they are applied. There are no dark holes, or gloomy gallit passages, or badly-contrived closets. Mr. Waterhouse has satisfactorily solved the problem of lighting a Gothic passage by skylights. His expedient is very simple—that of spanning the corridor with a series of acutely-pointed stone arches, so as to break up the extent of top glass, and frame it between the successive arches. There is an abundance of light, of ventilation, and of convenience of every kind. The Gothic form of the building seems to have adapted itself to exactly what was wanted within, and the lofty and elegant timber-arched roofs afford that variety of form and of beauty which at once satisfies and gratifies the eye.



THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS AT MANCHESTER.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND INNER HARBOUR, COLOMBO.

We lately gave a View of the lighthouse, battery, and flagstaff which overlook one part of the harbour of Colombo. The Custom-house and Inner Harbour are shown in our present Illustration, which is, like the former one, engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Slinn and Co. of that town. The European capital of Ceylon is not, indeed, a place of much maritime traffic, its port affording shelter to none but light native vessels, while the larger ships which anchor in the offing are exposed to disasters from the violence of the monsoons. It was to the vicinity of the cinnamon-gardens that Colombo owed its selection by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, and by the Dutch, whose Government was there established at a later date. Coffee, which has now become a more considerable article of Ceylon produce than cinnamon, finds its way to Galle or Trincomalee, and those towns will henceforth supersede Colombo, both in commercial and political importance.



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THE GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY: RUINS OF HABERDASHERS' HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



HAMPTON COURT OLD BRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

In a conflagration of a calamitous extent (the particulars of which were given in this Journal last week) one of the oldest of our civic halls—that of the Haberdashers' Company—has been almost reduced to roofless walls and blackened rafters. The site was bequeathed to the company in the reign of Edward IV. by a worthy citizen and haberdasher, with houses and premises, in the whole about half an acre of ground, of which there is a plan among the company's documents; it is now part of Gresham-street West, formerly opposite Goldsmiths' Hall. The ancient hall of the Haberdashers, with many of the company's records and property of much value, were destroyed in the "Great Fire of 1666. This must have been a severe loss to persons of trade from the Parliament commissioners having held their meetings in it during the Interregnum. In the year after the Fire, 1667, the rebuilding of the hall was commenced by Wren. Herbert says—"It has nothing to grant description; indeed, it much needs rebuilding." The banqueting-room was lofty and handsome, with a screen and music-gallery. However, Wren's poor work was redeemed by a fine full-length ceiling-piece, so beautifully kept many years since, said "a common-place piece of vulgar lath and plaister put up in its stead." There were, besides the banqueting-room, houses, and offices, and a chapel. In the late Corporation improvement a portion of the front premises of the hall in Gresham-street was removed, and to widen the thoroughfare. A new entrance was then constructed, with two richly-carved oak staircases, besides a kitchen, with gas and other cooking-stoves, ovens, &c. The hall was hung with portraits of George I., George II., and Queen Caroline, Prince Frederick, when a youth (father of George III.), and Augusta, his consort; also portraits of benefactors, including Robert Aske, who left the company £30,000, to build and endow almshouses at Hoxton and Widdrington, Northumberland, amounting to also bequeathing £18,000 for benevolent purposes. The urns of distinguished members were emblazoned on the windows, the last of which, on the south side, had been completed this year, but are destroyed; and the front of the gallery is described as decorated with some of Gibbons's carvings. The pictures, we are glad to say, are saved with many interesting memorials, though not of artistic merit. We regret that so many of the City Halls are closely adjoin warehouses of the most dangerous kind, and are thus more liable to be destroyed by fire. In times when the halls had their gardens like the Temple, it was not felt.

By the archæological turn taken by the recent proceedings of the British Association at Bath we are induced to travel back in the record to cause a few of the glories of the metropolis of Bath to scarcely second to London in the interest of its ancient remains. No city in England can produce a more beautiful series of relics than is deposited in its Literary and Scientific Institution, which proved very attractive during the late congress. Here are votive altars and monumental and funereal stones; glass, Samian, Castor, Kelvy, rings, fibulæ; metal cults, patinæ, and weapons; cinerary urns, Roman pottery; coins, Roman pottery and glass; bullæ and Roman lamps; querns and fine-tiles; Egyptian mummies; Egyptian sculpture, presented to be carried into the Exodus; a Babylonian brick, Roman coins and medallions, &c. In the Assembly Rooms were gathered for the evening of the Conversazione many interesting items of precedent and old plate. Here was the Beckford copy of Italian workmanship, from Horace Walpole's collection; a very fine Saracen Chalice vase; rare old-copied Crown Derby, manufactured for Queen Charlotte; a careful of old Wedgwood ware; elegant Oriental vases and enamelled filigree; a Cloisonne enamelled Oriental vase; a pair of delaiky-grey, made in 1676 by Jo. Dwight, and fashioned of enrich eggshells. Among the silver were some curious Elizabethan stoneb-plate; the Bedford cup; elegant old Anglo-Saxon; the Bath Corporation plate, including the loving-cup presented to the city by the Duke of George III.; and the silver-gilt pieces besides ancient maces from Southampton, Mr. Mayor, &c. A print a collection of Bibles, including Cranmer's Bible, 1541; Tyndale's Testament, 1529; Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1530; Coverdale's Bible, 1550; and a copy of the Apocalypse block-printed, with an illuminated title-page, an edition of which is believed only two copies are extant. There were also an Anglo-Norman translation of the Bible, 1520; Mr. Rossell's well-known collection of Bath maps, &c.; and, framed under glass, of the oak blazed at the city's feast to Parliament introducing Nelson, on his return from glory, to see, as a middshipman, besides a local Nelson bust, and the scientific collections was a well-arranged collection of bones, taken from the famous Bauwell caverns. Mr. Bolch's beautiful bust of the Prince Consort, with the inscription written by her Majesty the Queen, has been placed upon a pedestal, wreathed with fresh olive-leaves.

The discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Cranford's paper "On the Source of the Supply of Tin," brought up some interesting statements. Mr. Cranford stated that the ancients of ancient Europe could only have derived tin from Britain, the Malayan countries, or Northern China. With Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Cranford disbelieves in the Phœnician voyage for tin to England—and his views as to the probability of tin having been procured from two opposite directions—the Malayan peninsula, and from the extremest point, Egypt, struck Sir Charles Lyell as throwing light upon a great difficulty—the manner in which whence the ancients drew the constituents of their bronze—tin and copper.

He was of opinion that the Phœnicians obtained their tin from Cornwall, and referred to the intrigal of the Carthaginian vessel at the mouth of Harbour, which Sir Henry James had shown us in all probability to east of the Straits; he really conveyed a belief that he had found the Cassiterides Rennel, which, it would seem, had been for 2000 years isolated twice, or thy to new, from the mainland, and rather than the Scilly Islands of Scilla. Sir Henry James, by the aid of a diagram, exhibited the character of the navigation mentioned by Herodotus, and the course of the Phœnician trade of Britain. Sir John Bowring said, with regard to the Phœnician tin trade with England, that in the Phœnician language the word Britannia for the Phœnician language; while when in Phœnicia he found traces of a former connection with Britain in the existence of a certain sort of pottery and in the walls made up of straw, so common a mode of separation in the West of England.

Thursday proved the grand field-day for the archæologicals, when the whole business visited Salisbury Cathedral, Stonehenge, &c., and stayed along the White Horse, on the hill beyond Westbury, stood out. From the east, and could be seen for many miles. At Salisbury, the cathedral was admirably explained by the accomplished to the city surveyor of Bath. They then drove to the site of Old Sarum, where he growing of the offshoot of the great under which the Conqueror erections took place. About the time of the Reform Bill, the true was rather torn down or blasted by gunpowder, but one branch remained, which has grown into the present tree. Mr. Swayne pointed out the Roman roads in the district; and the mound on which stood the fortification—Roman or Saxon—commanded a splendid view of the city. Its ancient name was Sarisbodunum, of which the early bishops wrote only Sar, which is Rourish at Old Sarum, which was taken by the Romans—hence Sarum. Then followed a long drive over Salisbury Plain to Stonehenge, where the excursionists assembled within the inner ring of the temple, when Mr. Fergusson read a long and able paper on the mechanical structure and probable uses of Stonehenge, less ancient than Avebury, and supposed to be the work of a second century prior to the Christian era. Mr. Scarth concluded with noticing the remains which Dr. Thurnam had covered, in 1861, upon one of the trilithons, which has been read "L. V. [*Lucius Victor* ?], and another mark in shape like a broad letter H. *Professor Rawlinson* had little to say to the archæological question: the letters were unlike anything found in Phœnician, Greek, or Etruscan antiquities: they could not have been British, nor pure the Roman invasion; in all probability, the letters were either Roman, or subsequently to the Roman.

One of the brightest wits of our day used continually to inveigh against the spreading practice of giving commonplace incidents a comic colour. Whether the critic of the following picture of the old bridge at Blackfriars aimed at this distinction it is hard to say:—"Although it (the bridge) has been coming down of its own accord, for the last thirty years and more, it takes a good deal of pulling down after all." The writer then details the cost, and winds up with this sage inference:—"Seeing that in spite of all that outlay the Corporation has had to build a new bridge, the money may be said to have been literally thrown into the Thames." This is droll enough, and would be equally true were the Corporation gifted with prevyance, or did it build once a perfect one, while much more so we further than their brethren who rejoice not in such worldly distinctions.

THE OLD BRIDGE AT HAMPTON COURT.

We have engraved a View of the old wooden toll-bridge at Hampton Court, which is now about to be removed by order of its proprietor, Mr. T. W. Allen, of Newlands Park, Buckinghamshire, who has resolved to build a new one of iron. The Act of Parliament for the building of the bridge was obtained from Henry Boleyn, obtained in the reign of George II., and that bridge was opened in December, 1753. It was replaced by the present bridge about thirty or forty years ago. The original entirety of timber has eleven openings, varying from 25 ft. to 29 ft. span at water-line. Its width between parapets is 17 ft., the length in the main is considerable; and the gradients are steep. The total length of the bridge is 375 ft.; but the piers are so wide that they occupy 90 ft. solid of the available space. The new bridge, from designs furnished by R. M. C. Murray, of 27, Great George-street, Westminster, will be of iron, and will consist of three spans of 100 ft. each. It will have five openings, varying from 66 ft. to 76 ft. span. The width will be 26 ft.; and, notwithstanding that the headway for navigation will be higher than that of the present bridge, the gradients will be much more favourable. The height of the new bridge will be the same as that of the present one, but the space occupied by the piers will be only 60 ft. instead of 90 ft. The works of the new bridge were commenced last spring, and are far advanced towards completion. The cylinders have been sunk on each side of the present bridge, and the main girders are being erected. The total cost of the present parapets, so that the public will have the uninterrupted use of the present bridge almost up to the completion of the new one. The whole expense of this new and improved communication, which will be a great advantage to the neighbourhood, is defrayed by Mr. Allen, who has also just completed the rebuilding of the old village of Walton-on-Thames, under the direction and from the designs of the same engineer. Mr. Murray, and by the same contractors who are now erecting this work, Messrs. Hennett, Spink, and Else, of Bridgewater.

TANKARD PRESENTED TO THE NOTTINGHAM (ROBIN HOOD) RIFLE CORPS BY THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.



A HANDSOME tankard has been manufactured at Coventry by the Skidmore Art-Manufacturing Company for the Duke of St. Albans, who intends to give it as a prize to be competed for annually by the Nottingham Robin Hood Rifle Corps, of which his Grace is the Honorary Colonel. In this country of art-workmanship the Skidmore has departed from the ordinary character of such designs, and boldly produced a peculiar, novel, and elegant piece, rich, massive, and effective. The body of the tankard is of iron, lined with silver. Externally it is decorated with massive ornaments of silver and gilt bronze, which are saw-pierced, enamelled, set with precious stones, and elaborately engraved. Filigree is also used to enrich the gilt bronze surroundings and letting of the precious stones. The domelike cover is surmounted by a noble crystal; and crystals likewise adorn the sides, as well as the handle. The grip of which is formed of ivory, inlaid and braced with ferrules of silver, on which the names of the successful competitors in the annual contests will be engraved. Taken as a whole, the tankard is a rich, massive, and satisfactory, the variety of decorations and colours enhancing its beauty. It has been manufactured in this work of the ancient and modern methods of working metals and their ornamentation and exemplified and united.

THE PICKETS BEFORE PETERSBURG.—The special correspondent of the *Times* writes from "in front of Petersburg," on the 6th ult., says:—"Knowing perfectly well the nature of the ground, my army can afford to keep a measure, with the enemy. Hence the more than usual sensibility, at the present time, of the opposite pickets. On the night I understand, the pickets opposite each of the same leg, and during the war and the peace question was discussed with the same fluency as the day one of our pickets, a Scotchman by birth, said to one of them, 'Well, sit down on the end of that log there, and I'll tell you all about it.' He then had a little, and on what is generally the case, and then went on shallowing his detail. Presently the sealed picket heard, and then called out to the other end of the log, 'Hallo, Johnny, is that the same time asking, 'Is that you, Yonk?' On being answered affirmatively, he said, 'Then I'll be with you presently.' Upon this he crawled over the log, and by the by of the dinner and sent to Richmond, and went back to his own beat. In the dinner-order Confederate would be very much astonished at such a meal. The other evening word was given out to our pickets by the officer of the day that a flag of truce from Richmond was coming down, and a party meeting in the rebel camp, and none of our boys were invited over, but they talked to 'us' all the same. The flag of truce party, on their return, began to get water out of the same springs, and the pickets traffic more or less in tobacco, newspapers, coffee, and sugar. This intercourse is carried on and carried on perhaps even more persistently and extensively, though a little differently, at the present time. The pickets are now ordered never to fire on each other without due notice, but it is understood that all captures by mute signals are to be considered fair. Hence every one is on the alert somewhat shy of each other, and consequently the most of their traffic is carried on in writing. They get a newspaper, and, instead of reading it, they look for instance—where notes of negotiation and commodities of exchange are written—and, having read it, they write a few lines on the back of it, and very coolly explain the *modus operandi*:—'Please leave the watch at this (a plug of tobacco) to writing the letter. Before you leave, will you give me a plug of tobacco for the knife.' Please mail this letter (an open letter) to my mother, in Kennedy. Put on one of your coats, and bear in one of ours and a piece of tobacco in return. What's the chance to get some coffee of you?' These notes, with or without the article referred to, as the case may be, are left at the nearest post, while the person leaving them retires, and the other person comes up and examines them and replies; and so the traffic goes on. Sometimes the bargain and exchange are made in person, without the trouble of notes. One of the pickets told me that during one of the fiercest of the Weldon Railroad fights the pickets on a portion of the lines near by, not immediately engaged, were all lying down a thick bush together, and carrying on their petty trafficking, not a little frank conversation on the state of affairs is known to be carried on between the more intelligent soldiers on picket."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There can hardly be any verity in an announcement which has been recently made with an air of authority that a dissolution of Parliament is fixed for the ensuing spring. At least, there are few of the signs and symptoms of a general election to be detected in the addresses which duy by day are allowed to drip from the mouths of the elected in the case of the elected. At such a time, and with such an event imminent, it might be supposed that all the arts of pleasing would be put forward, and that the fountains of sympathy, and respect, and consideration which naturally germinate in the breasts of members when they are about to be put to the crucial test of the hustings would have come out strong. But the invitations to the pall would have been given in all their various terms and meanings. But—not to speak of a possible—parliament with the prospect of crushing in the electoral mill dawdle out strings of commonplaces which do not exist even either from a sense of duty or from a sense of honour. At such a moment, if ever, a public meeting, a body of electors, would have addressed the country through them, and have used even a farmers' club for the purpose of enunciating a policy and a creed. Probably this last is the real reason why members wander up and down talking in private meetings, and would be glad if they could be allowed at the gatherings which they think it incumbent on them to attend to whistle, as they stand, for want of thought.

Let, however, justice be done to Mr. Disraeli. It is true that, on the face of it, in his late speech at Aylesbury he delivered himself of unwonted banalities; but when Buckinghamshire short wool should be converted into long, forgetting that as you lengthen the wool you appreciate the mutton; invented another "blue ribbon" besides the garter, the order of which, when, as such a success as to tempt a pluglary; and once, when he found himself touching on the field of politics, hastily to the Cotswold Downs. Dorsetshire, the talk was of turnips and beans as nearly pure and simple as possible, and sounded very much as if it had been got out of a penny cyclopædia or a farmer's magazine that morning. But all through his speech one fancies that one traces a vein of sarcasm, a mental reservation in favour of his real topics, a sense of which is conspicuous by its absence between Grosvenor-gate and Palace-yard. If he did not outwardly mock those who were enthusiastic at the idea of his come to deep agricultural ethics from a gentleman who bears a greater resemblance to Cleopatra, any other type of an Egyptian, than to what the representative of the field of politics, would be disposed to be in the future. In the course of things, there was a covert sneer at the dullard assembly which took him for granted and hesitated between the Scylla of Conservatism and the Charybdis of Reform, in proper place, unless round and into a spirit of pugnacity, he can be very slow, and as cut-and-dried at a when there is a flashy manifesto he was only delivered of a proxy light.

Two of Mr. Disraeli's colleagues in political allies have been doing better, because they have been riding their hobbies, in Yorkshire. Sir John Pakington has been addressing the people to a considerable extent at York; and Sir Stafford Northcote, after having poured out a hope at extract of on the subject of education at Leeds, joined Sir John at the ancient metropolis of Yorkshire, and addressed the electors of the same subject in the departments of the Social Science Association. Sir Stafford's wedding has applied the joke to the members of this institution, and, in defining the qualities of an individual, has come to the degree of comparison—dull, very dull, a social science man! Now, do not let it be thought that we desire to imply any sympathy with this petty insolence if, in order to give an interest to the name of the social science congresses at York, it is necessary to say that on the chief platform, in the Guildhall, Sir John Pakington, attended the legislature one after day, on one side of the president sat Sir John, and on the other Sir Stafford, and it was deemed that the culminating point of excitement was reached when Sir Stafford came to the front level, and they were esteemed to speak like oracles whose words were golden and whose sentences were precious stones, and carried on a walk, when, having occasion to criticise the opinions of and to express his difference with, a clergyman, who, being a Roman Catholic priest, was taken to be an antagonist scarcely worthy of Sir John's steel, the Canon suddenly rose and left the room. This was a direct personality by birth or adoption, who fears the face of no man, sprang up and, with unabated vigour, delivered a protest against what he had been told, because he had prepared it specially as a direct personality against Sir John's notions on the subject of education. In the contest between the practised Parliamentarian and the Canon, who by virtue of his function is deemed not to be explosive, the victory was all on the side of the latter, and the Canon, Chapter, Dean, Bishop, and Archdeacons—were made proud of a colleague that dared such an encounter, although there might be persons who might not think much of his courage in thus defying the enemy that he unnecessarily taken the measure of his opponent.

It was Mr. Walter, and we, who convicted Mr. Disraeli of the agricultural mistake, set down above, about long wool making poor mutton; for, at Wokingham, the member for Berkshire was fain to make slightly merry with the chief of the Social Services, in default of more cheering matter. For anything we know to the contrary, Mr. Walter may be a practical farmer of turnips and sheep as Mr. Disraeli himself; but, somehow, it seems that when he came to talk about mutton and wool he had got up his facts from a butcher; at any rate, he has made up his mind about mutton, just as people used to say that the only thing Sir Robert Peel ever took up his mind about was the Corn-question about, which he was the Parliamentary debater of two other courses, was rubbish. There is some tradition about Mr. Walter's connection with the press that an invitation to eat it is a thing not to be despised; so for once we have the comfort of hearing a political speech this autumn speaking of something which he really understands. The speech of Mr. Walter, however, which Mr. Walter understands, and he is perhaps aware that his name has been the subject of the educational services of the Social Science Congress this week, and that he has been practically set up as the leader of the movement in reference to the Parliamentary grants to national schools.

We are glad to welcome Mr. G. W. Bentinck, of West Norfolk, in his old vein again. He has evidently been to seaside to suffer neuralgia, ill-health, was often absent from the House, and scarcely ever rose to his feet without unconsciously giving the hateful point of view of politics, social life, and men. In his last address to his constituents he was himself again, and has been out-Bentincking Bentinck, to the great delight of the upper bacon-fed class, who recognise in him a professor of many of the fine old prejudices which used to go so far towards the composition of a British Squire. Bentinck's Bentinck, in the speech in his speech ourious specimens of his illogical deductions and of that peculiar temperament which makes him at his time of life a fine young, and, still more, to declare, that the penny postage is a great social evil, and which enables him to say that the penny postage has led to the first step steps in the track of Parliamentary reform will somehow or other lead to the picking of the pockets of the landed aristocracy. An excellent and worthy gentleman this, however, who, when he is parading all sorts of what seems to be bitterness of spirit, has always a twinkle about the eye of a mischievous mouth which shows that in all the while under the influence of an under-current of kindly feeling, good humour, and a sense of the ludicrous. Bentinck, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright—which are his true natural characteristics. Even as a politician and a member of Parliament, in these days of smooth identity of thought, and consistency, such a politician, though ranking in his "genus" as the dodo does amongst birds, is well worth preserving as a curiosity. The House of Lords is one of the few remaining to rescue from pale and soul-less uniformity.

At a distribution of prizes for acts of clevtedness and courage, made at Brussels a short time ago, a medal was awarded to a boy named Daniel, five years of age, for the following act of intrepidity:—A fire broke out in the house in which he resided with his parents, and on seeing the room invaded by the smoke the child ran panic-stricken into the street; but a moment later, recovering himself, he had left in the room his brother, infant aged six months, he rushed back through the smoke, and, snatching the child from the cradle, carried him off in safety.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini. (6 vols. Vol. I. Smith, Elder and Co.) There are men, many in number and personally considerable, who are of opinion that Italy owes more than she can ever repay to the political sagacity and unselfish patriotism of Joseph Garibaldi. Yet Garibaldi himself, when he was receiving the homage of all classes of Englishmen, professed himself the pupil of Joseph Mazzini. He called Mazzini his political father. It were strange, then, if a self-seeking, calculating, unattractive, fond of dark counsels and secret assassinations, should have begotten a self-sacrificing, guileless, simple son, who loves the sun to shine on his deeds, and fights in broad daylight against countless odds. Nevertheless, these are those who would endorse Garibaldi as the blameless hero and stigmatise his teacher as the base assassin. Perhaps the anomaly may be explained in the usual way—Garibaldi was successful. Mazzini was unsuccessful. It is unfortunate for unfortunate Mazzini's character that an ugly fact stated by himself remains on record: he undoubtedly employed, himself, a young man to whom he avowedly meditated assassination. The "little dagger with a lapis-lazuli handle," was no "theoretical dagger," but a weapon of cold steel, intended by Mazzini for the chivalrous Mordrey. Not even the eloquent indignation of Mazzini can conceal from us that, though he may be himself incapable of assassination, he is not incapable of assisting a would-be assassin. Let casuists determine the exact point at which the line of demarcation between guilt and innocence is sufficient for us to say that unless Mazzini be ready—and he seems neither ready nor willing—to prove that, in certain cases, assassination is no crime, he must be held, and be considered himself, guilty of complicity in Gallenga's matter. He should rather grieve that he has given occasion than be indignant that the occasion has been seized upon to generalise, as unhappily it is the fashion to do, from what may be insufficient data. With the exception of the slur just spoken of, it is impossible to read this autobiography (for as yet we have but three volumes) of Mazzini's life and writings without coming to the conclusion that he was a worthy teacher of Garibaldi, and of "Young Italy" in general; that his talents, his energy, his eloquence, and his consistency deserve unmitigated admiration; that his failures and his failures more than compensate for his egotism; and that Italy may have had wiser and more temperate friends, but never a sincerer patriot than Joseph Mazzini. He must be sneered at by those practical persons who quote the proverb to the effect that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and think that Italy has been sufficiently united a kingdom of Italy the metropolis of which is in Piedmont, and the existence of which is at the will of a French monarch; but surely some excuse may be made for him who has striven to put the whole nation of an Italy free not only from the Alps to the Adriatic, but wherever the Italian language is spoken, with Rome for its capital, and the people for its sole Sovereign; to whom a despot is an utter abomination; and who even a Constitutional Government can only look at in its head, seems a peculiar institution fitted only for peculiar peoples.

The Ballad Book. Edited by William Allingham. (1 vol. Macmillan and Co.) The ballad was the novel, the romance, the thrilling story of olden time; for the days have never been over our present lack of ballad-makers be comforted; for if we have lost our ballad we have gained our novel, our sensation novel, in the place of what every reader of ballads will allow to be by no means uncommon amongst our forefathers—to wit, the sensation ballad, wherein the guilty carry the strange knowledge of their own wickedness unrevealed upon to make up for defects in construction, in rhythm, and in rhyme. Mr. Allingham has discovered with, we have every reason to believe, punctilious care and persistent diligence about four score of our best old ballads. They have been printed and published in so sightly a shape as to have made us wonder therefore that a disgust of the modern prose development of the ancient ballad may not is hereby recommended to relieve his hearers from the fear that they are defiled of old English balladry. A more pleasing little volume it were hard to obtain.

"*Le Sport*" *at Bodon.* By Percy Fitzgerald. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) The subject of this pleasant volume is by no means new, but it is one which is always interesting, and has been treated by the author in a superior style. Those who have not, as well as those who have suffered or enjoyed, experience of steeplechasing will find their devotion at those Continental shrines where the blind goddess is worshipped; who have been initiated in the rites of rouge et noir and of roulette; and who have watched the countenances of the votaries of their fellow-devotees, will acknowledge the truthfulness, the humour, and the picturesque power of Mr. Fitzgerald's pages. The author shows both the tragic and the comic side of his subject, and we write we could hope that he will not be long before would disinclin his readers from becoming eye-witnesses of the latter.

Testimonies Concerning Slavery. By M. D. Conway. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) The subject of this pamphlet is one which has little interest for the majority of Englishmen now. Some years ago they declared it to be inhuman, and paid twenty millions to be rid of the disgrace. And John Bull is said not to part easily with his money if a patriotic heat the darings of conscience rather than open his purse-strings. We may, therefore, consider it quite certain that John Bull abhors slavery and is convinced of its heinousness; and if he reads the high-priced articles of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, it is to gratify his morbid tastes and not to satisfy his calm judgment. There may still an implacable minority who believe that slavery is the fore-ordained condition of the negro; that God—contrary to express declaration in the Scriptures—is a respecter of persons, preferring a sinful white man to a pious black man; and that woolly hair, ebony skin, protuberance of heel, and a peaceful, cheerful, grateful disposition reduces a human being to the level of a brute. To them, also, testimony for or against slavery can be of little interest; they consider the heathenish manners of whom it was said, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead;" if they hear not Clarkson, Brougham, and Mrs. Stowe, neither will they be persuaded by Mr. Conway. And yet Mr. Conway speaks with more than usual authority: he is a Virginian, a slaveholder, a descendant of a son of a slaveholder; his father was one of the kind masters, and yet he and they were delighted to escape. The most interesting portions of Mr. Conway's book are those in which he describes the manner in which he assisted his father's slaves to escape through Baltimore about a year and a half ago, in which he combats the opinion that they are much more despised and maltreated in the North than in the South, in which he insists of amalgamation, and in which he expresses his prospect of success the North has in the present sanguinary strife. His recapitulation of the number of purchases upon slavery were, in our judgment, unnecessary; and how far he was justified in divulging his father's slaves to escape we do not care to argue; we put down whatever value it attached to his book on the fact that it is the production of a heretofore Secessionist from Virginia, who boldly announces his views concerning the origin and probable result of the conflict now raging on the American continent.

Father Clement. By Canon M'Gregor Allan. (2 vols. Newby.) Mr. Allan's object (to judge from his dedication) in writing this novel was to serve the cause of toleration; but it is a question whether his well-meaning, if confiding, readers should not would learn from it to loathe Roman Catholics, laugh at Dominicans, and pooh-pooh proselytism. Established religion, That may be a form of toleration; but the toleration which we have always considered admirable is based upon respect, not disgust or disregard, for the denominations of others. Nevertheless certain delicate subjects connected with the confessional, and with the celibacy of the Catholic priesthood, are handled in a plain and highly-coloured style that many scenes are painted to which it were dangerous to introduce the inexperienced. Mr. Allen may fairly be granted to have written with vigour and skill sufficient to interest his readers, but we cannot think that the way to promote a feeling of toleration towards Roman Catholics is to represent the Roman Catholic religion as the fruitful source of every crime whereof human nature is capable. Perhaps he excludes Roman Catholics from his code of toleration; but, if so, why should his book be devoted almost entirely to them? It is true that in the end Father Stirling, though a Roman Catholic, keeps up, regardless of religious differences, a close friendship with a Protestant; but, then, Father Stirling has long ceased to be a Roman Catholic in anything but name; and our world is kindled against a religion which has nipped in the bud an early love, has estranged father and mother, friend and lover, has hurried three human beings to an untimely grave, and has been the cause of horror upon horror. A harlot and a forger, if we recollect rightly, are the only two amongst the prominent characters who come scatheless out of the general wreck; and they have nothing to do with religious matters. The author of "The Attaché" is a very humble opinion, neither happy in his choice of a subject, wholesome in his tone, nor successful in his object.

Son and Heir. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) An admirable work, both in conception and execution. The plot is remarkably clever, and the characters are drawn with unusual ability. It is regrettable, though we fear it is true to life, that the bold, scheming woman and the vain, frivolous woman should meet with worldly prosperity, whilst noble, candid manliness and unsophisticated, trusting, womanliness should be doomed to days of bitterness; and such is the case in "Son and Heir." The author describes the secret which consigns to lingering torment a high-souled gentleman and the lady of his love; yet gives readers should learn it for themselves. It will be discovered about the middle of the second volume, by a soul from whence it is always too late—exquisite as is the author's description—than to watch the agonies of a bosom-friend. The moment of discovernment is almost too awful; it is frightful to contemplate the martyrdom of a human being, and the utmost suffering is death by inches, and for whom the revelation of what he hates, hates, and despises would bring relief, were pride not almost not even many the lady of his love, and he must not tell her why. But the author has a way of comforts in his letter, and that she who loved him loves him still, does not doubt his honour, even if she does not know. Then there is some dreadful spell upon him, and requires no explanation, it seems to us, from the pen of a writer so clever and perfect faith we never drawn.

Bit of Breed. By Jean Macé. (1 vol. Saunders, Otley, and Co.) Mrs. Getty has translated and edited this the first part of M. Macé's "Histoire d'un Bon Enfant," and it is properly appreciated she promises to give us the second. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it will not be long take care what they are about and not despise the roods which Mrs. Getty promises to follow. The "Bit of Breed" is a charming little story, addressed to a child, written with charming grace and genuine French piquancy. Yet into the conversations of the little boy, which has been pronounced "fearfully and wonderfully made," there has been introduced wonderfully made, and though the book is intended for children, it is not a book for children to read. It is unquestionably a doubt, that technical terms should be introduced; but science sees nothing to be gained by the introduction of terms which the general understandings is scarcely attainable. To talk to a child about its stomach is bad enough, but even worse is to address to a child about its goblins. Why not call it the "food conduit," or "food conductor," or more simply still, "food pipe?"

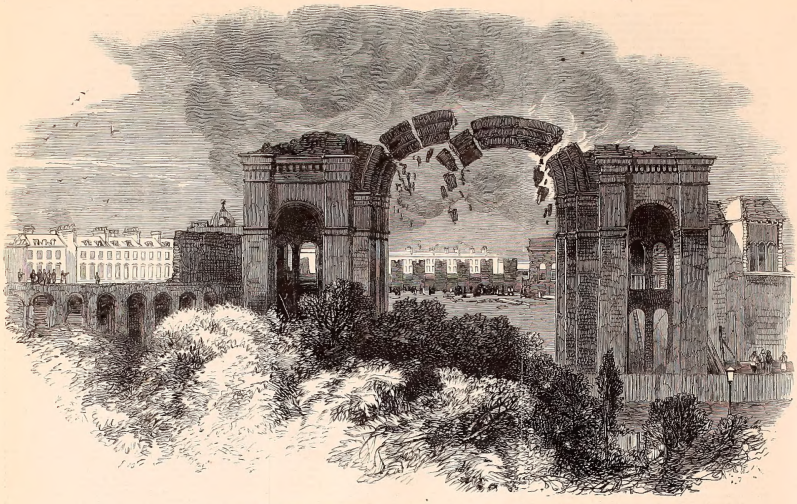
THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL dinner speeches deepen in interest with the fall of the year. Mr. Bennett has brandished no "charmed weapon" among the bucolic revellers at Castle Rising, but he has kept a very sharp watchword to the bold men of Bucks; but he has descended to the other from the Chair, and has left room for the voice of the local constituents in the course of a very pleasant speech, to keep their eyes open for the Tory wolf in the sheepskin with Cotswolds. Before the sentiment is a week old. Mr. Walter, M.P., is heard in reply from an adjacent county, exhorting his constituents not on any account to "shoot the Tory fox," and to keep their powder dry for the coming election, with their mutton to wool.

The Agricultural Journals, which have not nearly reckoned for very much at this season, have quite "come with a rush," thanks to Sir Harry Verney, who has fairly set up the knckes of the highart agriculturists by avowing himself a "Free Trader" in corn, as regards Cheshire—a man, in short, who is for having everything taken, like Mr. Bright's Irishman, "without money and without price." He considers rivers to be the sole and natural outfall for drainage. The world is indebted to Sir Harry Verney for the loan of his yacht, from the chair, at Bedover, last week, and thus summed up the case for Cheshire—Draining, boning, bread-breasted bulls (i.e., "Butterflies and all such nonsense." Sir Harry Verney is "all for" boiling bullocks. There was a great deal of discussion upon all these points, as well as the nature of the soil in the Vale of Aylesbury, which Sir Harry Verney longhorn is the cross for Cheshire) took issue on the broad breasted bull. The discussion was quite useful, as a formation was peculiarly valuable to correct the narrow-chested native breed, and encourage the long disease. The whole proceedings were characterised by high good-humour. Sir Harry Verney, indeed, is the very beau ideal of "Captain Mortis" of the county, contributed "The Song of the Spade," and the whole scene does credit especial feeling to the stanza—

A toll fed on rushes, stayed upon that,
Is worth more to the dairy than three that are fat.

Pending this little guerilla warfare against sheep and shorthorns as mere adjuncts to the dairy-cow, Mr. Stratton, of Biddenham, in Bedford, near Knutsford, had a sale of part of his herd and flock. The cows and heifers averaged £31 5s. 6d., and the ewes and lambs £3 6s. 9d. averaged £31 6s. 9d. They were in quite a natural state, and had been kept in high-bred condition without any of the fuss and fidget the Duke of Manchester, Lord Ducie, and Mr. Torr, of Mottram, in behalf of Lord Derby, who is anxious to supply his tenantry with "Derby sheep." Mr. Torr's sale was a failure. Mr. Wm. Bowcher, of Bangor gave the highest prices—viz., 43 gs. for Medora, a very good cow, and 40 gs. for a couple of several prizes; as well as 120 gs. for Master Warlaby, whom he has evidently found not resign without a sharp struggle. A shorthorn or a hunter at 60 or 70 guineas is a very good thing in the market, but a bred sire at three, will invariably kindle up the energies even of a Northumbrian squire. The Duke of Northumberland is not quite accustomed to public speaking" as he started, except in connection with more dairy-cows. But they grew quite excited, and signified the same by tremendous cheering and waving of hats when the Duke of Northumberland declared the result. Rhor was sold at 39 gs. to Mr. Statter, and won £5 for him at the Bath Show. Cheltenham Show, July 26, was cheap, and looked very well; but the fact of there being no calves in the yard, and the sheds, and the accommodation for cattle given to Garibaldi (17,919) effectually frightened purchasers. The result, however, was very satisfactory. Cheltenham Show, July 26, was cheap, and looked very well; but the fact of there being no calves in the yard, and the sheds, and the accommodation for cattle given to Garibaldi (17,919) effectually frightened purchasers. The result, however, was very satisfactory. Cheltenham with

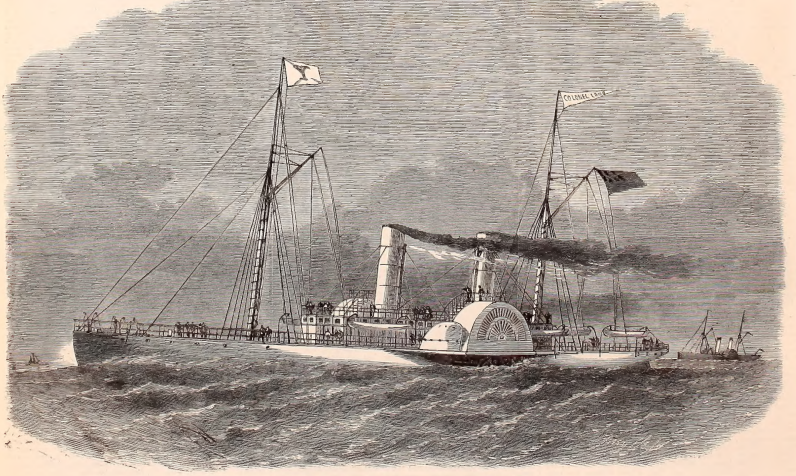


BLOWING UP THE ARCH OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

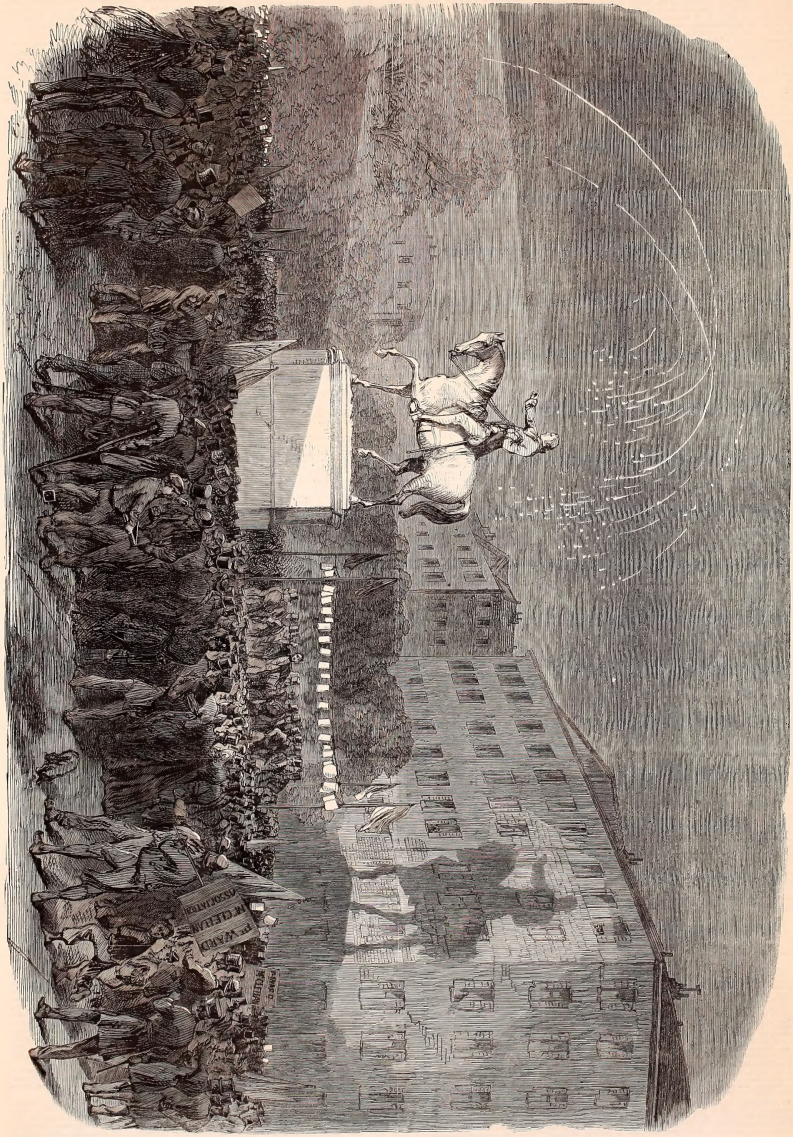
THE COLONEL LAMB BLOCKADE-RUNNER, BUILT IN THE MERSEY.

On the 13th ult. an exciting race took place off the port of Liverpool, between the paddle-wheel steam-boat Douglas, lately placed on the Isle of Man line, and the Colonel Lamb, a steel-built paddle-wheel steam-ship, from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., Sefton-street, Liverpool, and the largest steel ship that has yet been built. The two vessels were moored abreast of each other at the Prince's Stage about eleven o'clock in the morning. Great interest was felt in their competition. The Douglas had proved herself one of the fastest boats built in the Mersey; the Colonel Lamb was a new boat which had never been tried at sea, built of steel, and was supposed to be much more fragile than an iron vessel, whilst her great steam power was considered likely to shake a few of her rivets. The result, however, has proved that the Colonel Lamb is a splendid sea-boat; she was as stiff as could be desired, and there was an entire absence of the vibration that is frequently found in boats of her size and power. Her length is 281½ ft.; beam, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 6 in.; and tonnage, 1788 o.m. She will carry 2500 bales of cotton, and sufficient coals for five days, with a draught of 8 ft. 9 in. She left the Prince's Stage about a quarter to twelve o'clock, under the command of Captain Lockwood, and, when outside the Rock, lay to until 12.38, when the Douglas came up to her. "Full speed ahead!" was the order given on board the Colonel Lamb, and the race continued for two hours and thirty-one minutes, during which time the Colonel Lamb gained on the Douglas about four miles. The engines of the Colonel Lamb are by Messrs. James Jack and Co., of the Victoria Engine Works, Liverpool; they are a pair of oscillating engines, of 320-horse power, and have surface condensers. The paddle-wheels are on the feathering principle, of 25 ft. diameter. By log the ship ran sixteen knots and three-quarters, or about nineteen miles, an hour against a head wind and a heavy sea. The builders of the Colonel Lamb have launched during the present year two sailing-ships and six steamers of steel, and one sailing-ship and two steamers of iron, being eleven vessels, of an aggregate measurement of 9390 tons; and have now on the stocks nine paddle-steamers of steel and one iron screw, the aggregate burden of which is about 10,200 tons; besides one composite ship of 1000 tons burden.

Our Engraving of the Colonel Lamb is from a drawing by Mr. William Woods, of Liverpool.



THE COLONEL LAMB BLOCKADE-RUNNER, BUILT AT LIVERPOOL.



THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA: GREAT M'CLELLAN MEETING IN UNION-SQUARE, NEW YORK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

GREAT NUCLEAR MEETING IN UNION-SQUARE, NEW YORK.

MR. C. D. SHANLY, of New York, whose sketch of an open-air political meeting in that city we have this week engraved, writes, under date of Sept. 9, as follows:—"The nomination of General M'Clellan by the Democratic Convention for the office of President of the United States was ratified last evening in this city by an immense Democratic mass meeting in Union-square. This meeting was called in the name of 'the friends of M'Clellan, in favour of free speech, a free press, and the rights of the people, and all who hope in peace and reunion.' Five large stands were erected on the south side of the square, and from these, which were brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns, the orators of the night, surrounded by their friends, held forth to some hours to the assembled multitude. The German stand was placed exactly in the centre of the square, and at this stand the scene was very striking. A powerful calcium light had been placed in a distant part of the square to enable a person to see to concentrate its rays upon the bronze statue, illuminating it with a ghostly appearance, and projecting its shadow, sharp and black as a *silhouette*, upon the buildings behind. Above it a perfect wreath of lights hung in festoons against the dark sky, and bursting directly over the statue, descended upon it in a shower of sparks; and which the honest Germans, who are great M'Clellan men just now—would grasp each other by the hands, accepting the omen as one favourable to their nominee. The meeting was of a most enthusiastic character, and although a considerable degree of popular faith in the new candidate for the presidency, I send with this a Sketch of the scene described above. The boys that figure in it are trading in M'Clellan badges, which they dispose of at fifteen cents apiece. A terrific accident occurred in the course of the evening, by the bursting of the connection of the wires, which caused the death of at least two persons, fearfully scorching and maiming several others."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoons: Surg.-Major J. Jee to be Inspector-Gen. of Hosps., 6th Class. 6th Regt.: R. H. Revell to be Captain; Cornet F. Weir to be Lieutenant; Lieutenant C. P. D. White to be Captain.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut.-Col. A. Fane, from the 9th Lancers, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

9th Lancers: Lieut.-Col. H. Jones, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

11th Hussars: Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Cooper to be Major; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. Moore to be Captain; Cornet F. B. Harvey to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Capt. D. J. Goldie, from the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. A. Addison to be Captain; Lieuts. J. R. Oliver and H. L. Jones to be Second Captains; Second Capt. A. Addison to be Adjutant; Lieuts. J. R. Oliver and F. E. Russell to be Quartermasters; Lieut. J. Hall to be Surgeon-Major. To be Assistant Surgeons: Assist. Surgs. J. G. Young, T. H. Porter, and J. Hall, M.D.

Royal Engineers: Capt. D. J. Goldie to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieuts. R. Macdonald, C. Kemmis, G. F. Tyndale, C. Sim, J. Hall, and H. Wilkinson to be Captains; Lieuts. C. A. Jeans, A. Royle, J. B. Jacobs, J. B. Hamilton, T. H. Wilkie, C. W. T. Godsell, T. W. Jones, H. Hall, C. Hall, H. Wilkinson, and H. Wall, W. Hamilton, J. J. Pope, A. L. C. Bell, G. N. Bell, G. N. Irvine, J. H. Oliver, and W. Quinlan.

Army Hospital Corps: Cadet C. H. Brackenbury to be Ensign.

Staff: Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commander-in-Chief, to be Field-Marshal. 3rd Foot: Lieut. J. H. Le Cren to be Captain. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. A. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. R. Ridsdale to be Captain. Staff: Lieut.-Col. A. Fane, from the 9th Lancers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General. Capt. J. Walsh to be Ensign; Staff-Surg. G. Saunderson to be Surgeon, 30th; Staff-Assist. Surg. R. Hamilton to be Surgeon, 1st Dragoons; Assist. Surg. J. G. Young to be Staff-Surgeon, vice R. Hamilton; Assist. Surg. T. H. Porter to be Lieutenant; J. Pearson to be Ensign. 9th Foot: Lieut. R. H. Revell to be Captain; Ensign C. Weir to be Lieutenant; Lieutenant C. P. D. White to be Captain; Ensign F. Weir, Lieut. of 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant. 11th Hussars: Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Cooper to be Major; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. Moore to be Captain; Cornet F. B. Harvey to be Lieutenant. 30th: Lieut. C. G. Stanley to be Captain; Ensign J. Walsh to be Lieutenant. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. R. Ridsdale to be Captain; Lieut. A. Cooper to be Lieutenant. Staff: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Hamilton to be Captain; Cadet D. W. K. Barr to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. J. Jacobs to be Assistant Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon; Assist. Surg. W. Hamilton to be Surgeon; Staff-Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major; Lieut. J. Foreshill to be Assistant Surgeon. 7th: Staff Surg.-Major J. C. Stewart to be Surgeon, 29th; Staff Surg.-Major J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major; Assist. Surg. R. Hamilton to be Staff-Surgeon; Assist. Surg. F. J. Clarke to be Surgeon. 18th: Lieut. G. S. Warren to be Captain; Ensign J. Bennett to be Lieutenant. 1st Dragoons: Assist. Surg. J. Pearson to be Surgeon; Assist. Surg. J. Jacobs to be Staff-Assistant Surgeon.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Major J. M'Grigor Grant and Surg. W. Armstrong to be Staff-Surgeons. To be Staff-Assistant Surgeons: W. Foot, G. S. Brownlie, T. Burwell, H. Shadwell, J. Wallace, W. Jobson, J. Hamilton, J. Hall, M.D., and J. Hall, M.D. Surg.-Major J. Hall, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon. Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Assist. Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon.

The India Office have given notice that the distribution of the Dhar prize-money to the fourth company, second battalion, sappers and miners, 4 Light Field Battery attached, and the 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, will begin on Monday next.

The Queen has awarded the decoration of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Stables, late Assistant-Surgeon, William Temple, and Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Pickard, of the Royal Artillery; and to Ensign Alexander Thurston Dove, late Assistant-Surgeon, Stagpoole, of the 57th Regiment. In each case the award is for distinguished service in New Zealand.

The Duke of Cambridge, on the representation of the heads of the Royal Engineer corps, chatham, has authorised the establishment of an additional number of the Engineer establishment of Portsmouth, to consist of an architectural and estimating school, for the instruction of the officers and other members of the military and civil engineer portion of the staff at military engineering.

The War Department having determined to arm the whole of the infantry service with breech-loading rifles, and invited plans and tenders from engineers who will undertake to convert the present Enfield rifles into breech-loaders, thirty-six firms in this country, France, Belgium, &c., have sent in plans and specifications, which are now under the care of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, for examination by a select committee appointed for that purpose.

The squadron of vessels composing the sailing reserve in Chatham Harbour having been inspected by the officials connected with the Master Attendant's department, and the unfavourable report forwarded to the Admiralty of the condition and probable value of each ship, a subsequent order was received directed a number of them to be at once commissioned for the smaller class of frigates and sloops, to be sold out of the service, their contents being ordered to be rendered useful for further consideration by the Board. The large class of line-of-battle sailing-ships and fifty-gun frigates are not affected by this order.

The Channel Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, left Portland on Saturday week on a cruise, partly of an experimental trial of sailing and steaming. During these trials the Enterprise-transport sloop, four guns, beat the Ariadne, 26 guns, nearly half an hour 100 yards. The Defence, iron ship, sixteen guns, and the Research, iron-cased ship, four guns, were about 1000 yards astern of the Ariadne, and the Hector, iron ship, thirty-four guns, and Prince Consort, iron-cased ship, about 2000 yards astern of the Defence. In the trial sailing match the Ariadne, which lasted ten hours, and also under full steam and sail, the Defence did well. The fleet then proceeded to Plymouth Sound for the purpose of making further experiments.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The twelfth, or St. James's, company of the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) held their annual prize meeting at the Wormwood-scrubbs range on Thursday week. Captain and Adjutant Cuthbertson, V.D., was won by Corporal Bulland, and Mr. Bidgood's prize, a purse of £5, by Private Jones. The aggregate was also remarkably good. A silver cup, given by Lieutenant Carbonell, by Private Southam; a silver cup, value £4 4s., presented by Mr. Bidgood, by Private Bulland; a silver cup, value £4 4s., by Private Crosbie; a proof print, £3 3s., Private Harvey; £5 5s., Sergeant Bedwell; £3 3s., Private E. Jones; £3 3s., Private Farrell; £3 3s., Private Griffiths; £3 3s., Private Bryant; £3 3s., Private Arnott; £3 3s., Private Hall; £3 3s., Private Cockburn; £3 3s., Private Bowden; a silver cup, value £6 6s., Private Abercrombie; £3 3s., Private Smith; £2 2s., Private T. Abbott; a tankard, Private B. Bowler; prize, £3 3s., Private Elford.

Two Post Office companies of the Civil Service Rifles had a battalion drill at Harrow, on Saturday, with the school and town corps. The drill, which was conducted by Captain Du Plat Taylor, was of a very instructive character, the movements being executed with creditable steadiness and precision, and the skirmishing and firing being particularly good.

At a meeting, on Wednesday week, of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, Alderman Louis presiding, a letter was read from the War Office inquiring whether it was intended to recommend that the 4th London Corps should be clothed, and whether there was any objection to the transferring of Adjutant Henderson to the 6th Middlesex Corps. It was stated that the number of members of the corps had been greatly reduced, and that at the present time there was nothing like the proper complement required by the War Office regulations. A report of the standing committee, to whom had been referred the consideration of the circumstances in connection with the corps, was brought up, and they recommended that the corps should be disbanded. The report of the committee was agreed to, and the corps was disbanded accordingly. The following gentlemen were then appointed as duly qualified to be returned to the Home Office for promotion:—London Rifle Brigade: Henry Joseph Stevenson, to be Assistant-Surgeon. 3rd London Rifle Corps: Major Alfred Bate Richards to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Reuben Smith to be Ensign.—Communications were read from Major W. De Carteret's commission in the 3rd London Corps.

The presentation of prizes won by the 12th Surrey at the annual rifle meeting, held at Bisley, on the 6th inst., took place when the prizes were presented the members were put through a variety of exercises and movements by Major Cocrane, the commandant, by Private Ford; which were presented, as follows:—First Match; First prize, a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. Bidgood, won by Private Southam; second prize, a silver cup, presented by Major Cocrane, the commandant, by Private Ford; third, a silver cup, presented by Mr. Bidgood, by Sergeant Bedwell; fourth, a proof print, £3 3s.; fifth, by Corporal S. Gray. Second Match: First prize, a silver cup, value £4 4s., presented by Lieutenant Carbonell, won by Private Southam; second, Sergeant Hogg; fourth, by Corporal Ripblick. The prize for the greatest number of points in the above was taken by Corporal Abercrombie. The first prize—The 12th Surrey challenge cup, with a gold medal, has to be won for three successive years by the same member of the corps, and has been won by him and his name engraved upon it. Should he win it on two successive occasions in the intervening year, he will become entitled to the challenge prize by Private Turner. Prizes presented by W. Cotterell, Esq., Corporal Jackson; third, Private G. Marcotte; fourth, Corporal Bovall. The consolation prizes were presented by Lieutenant Jackson, and won by Private Bulland; the Blackford, Private Rook, and Lieutenant Durdant.

The first annual meeting of the Kent Volunteer Artillery Association was held on Thursday week, at the battery at Gore, near Faversham, when the following were the prizes won by the non-commissioned officers and privates:—The 10th Kent (Rochester) corps were—Grenwood and Faversham, second; Battery Sheerness and Queenborough, third; Battalion Battery, Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham, two detachments. The first prize, £20, was won by the 2nd Kent (Faversham) corps; the second, £25, by Sheerness; the third, £25, by the Gravesend fourth detachment; the fourth, £15, by the Faversham detachment. Lieutenant-Colonel on inspection of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery took place last Saturday evening, at Gore, when the 2nd Kent (Faversham) corps, commanded by Colonel Ellis, marched from the Royal Arsenal at five o'clock; and at the termination of the inspection, which was conducted by Major Boxer, he expressed his utmost satisfaction, and stated that it would be his duty to forward a favourable report of the corps to the Horse Guards. The prize-meeting of the 19th Kent (Rochester) took place at the Dolce Vita, Chatham, on Saturday afternoon, when £20 was won by the same person two successive years to become his property), with £5 added by the officers, was won by Sergeant-Major Hollingsbee. The second prize was contested by the Major of Rochester, J. G. Naylor, Esq., with £5 added for extra prizes by Captain Hollingsbee, and was won by Sergeant Hollingsbee, the first. For a silver cup presented by William Mansfield, Esq., with £5 added by Captain Hollingsbee, the first prize was won by Corporal Cuthbertson, who became the winner.

The first match this season between the 2nd (Faversham) and the 3rd (Dorchester) companies of the Dorset volunteers took place at Dudding Dale, Faversham, on the 9th ult., the Dorchester company winning by fourteen marks. The second match was shot on the 10th inst., at the range on the Wareham corps. The totals were as follow:—Dorchester, 544; Wareham, 488.

On the 21st ult. the first and second companies of the 1st Devon met at Bovey Tracey, when the following were the shooting prizes:—The challenge cup, with five sovereigns, given by the Right Hon. R. P. Collier, Esq., M.P., was won by Private Wyatt. The second prize, a five guineas, must be won by three prizes three consecutive years before becoming the property of the winner, was won by Sergeant Lieutenant Horne; won by Corporal Hartnell. Third prize (£2), also given by Lieutenant Horne, was won by Private Reuben Hooper. Fourth prize, given by Mr. Justice Wayndham Barr, M.P., was won by Private Neale; the second prize, given by Captain Hayman, was won by Private Hartnell, the first, second, and third extra were won respectively by Sergeant Stapleton, Corporal Hartnell, and Private Neale. Lieutenant Lethbridge's prize, to be the property of the member winning it two successive years, was won by Ensign Hayman. Captain Hayman's prize, a pair of pistols, was won by Private Jones for an extra prize, value £4, offered by Mr. Parsons, Esq. It was borne away by Corporal Hartnell. The best secretary's number's prize—a binocular field-glass—was won by Mr. C. E. Rhodes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF EFFINGHAM.

The Right Hon. Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Effingham, died, at Brighton, on the 17th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., was married, in 1792, to Admiral Third Earl of Rosebery, K.T., by Mary, his second wife, only daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Dunipace, and sister of John, Fifth Earl of Rosebery, and Admiral Lord Dundas, G.C.B. Her Ladyship's husband, who succeeded his father in 1783, died in 1814, leaving issue by his first wife, Lady Charlotte Hope, Archibald, Lord Rosebery, who died in 1851, and Admiral Sir James Primrose, K.C.B., who died in 1854. By his second

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.—Throughout the month Mercury (in Virgo) is a morning star, and Venus (in Virgo and Scorpio) and Jupiter (in Libra and Scorpio) are evening stars. On the 16th, Mars (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 5h. 33m. a.m.; and Jupiter sets at 5h. 29m. a.m.; and Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 11h. 45m. a.m. Uranus (in Taurus) is stationary on the 4th at midnight. The Moon's changes—First quarter, Oct. 8, 3h. 37m. p.m.; full moon, Oct. 16, 10h. 36m. a.m.; last quarter, Oct. 22, 11h. 27m. a.m.; and new moon, Oct. 30, 5h. 28m. p.m. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are also visible in October, through the planet being too near the sun. The constellations Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus will be on the meridian about the middle of the month, and Aries at the end. On Oct. 30 there will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich; partial at the Cape of Good Hope, and about a little before sunset. This eclipse will be visible from the Pacific Ocean.

THE WELL WHICH DISCOVERED ITSELF.—The "marble merchant's house" (so termed on account of the many pieces of marble found there) is the subject of investigation at Pompeii. The well was discovered in a subterranean spot protected by a vault. The well is about forty-five metres deep, and has in it a considerable quantity of limpid water. The atmosphere of the place when first opened was found to be highly charged with carbonic acid, which was dissipated when a draught was established by lighting fires. The water was also charged with carbonic acid. It manifested an alkaline reaction when tested, due to the presence of carbonate of potash, evidently derived from the varieties of feldspar and volcanic matters of which the soil is composed. The density of the water was found at the temperature of 70 to 25 deg. cent., oscillated between 1·0010 and 1·0013. When carefully evaporated it left a small saline residuum, in which were detected the presence of lime, potash, soda, silica, and traces of iron, carbonic acid and chlorine, and a very minute quantity of organic and ammoniacal acids. M. De Luca proposes to lay before the Academy of Sciences at Paris the exact analysis of the water and residuum found in the well, which appears to be interesting a position.

OPIUM AND ITS ALKALOIDS have been submitted to experimental research by M. C. Bernard. He has reported the results to the Academy of Paris, in which, it seems, some light is cast on the question will be found. It is no introduction to a work in which he proposes to treat, in a general and comparative manner, of the physiological and toxical properties of six of the most active principles of opium—viz., morphine, narcotine, codeine, narcotine, papaverine, and thebaine. The first three of these possess the power of occasioning sleep; and all young animals, including man, are much more subject to the soporific influence than adults. The principal properties of the alkaloids are—1, soporific action; 2, exciting or convulsive action; and, 3, paralysing action. In regard to the first property M. Bernard has been led to arrange the alkaloids as follow:—In the soporific order—1, narcotine; 2, morphine; 3, codeine. In the convulsive order—1, thebaine; 2, papaverine; 3, narcotine; 4, codeine; 5, morphine; 6, narcotine. In the paralyser order—1, codeine; 2, papaverine; 3, narcotine; 4, morphine; 5, narcotine; 6, narcotine. In conclusion, M. Bernard points out, by the example of opium, that from the same plant we obtain principles the action of which on the animal economy is very different, and, in some cases, quite opposite. Hence, several substances which may be derived from the same plant, Thus, the hydrocarbate of narcotine, for example, possesses a very high convulsive activity, although it is the least poisonous of the six bases which been examined. This shows the value of chemical researches like M. Bernard's.

FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, SUNN, ETC.—Mr. Alexander J. Warden's new work on "The Linen Manufactures" necessarily contains interesting botanical matter relating to the linen of the ancients and modern and copious commercial details, but also very valuable statistics and information respecting the above-mentioned fibres, now of such great national importance. In regard to flax, we instruct respecting its botanical characters, various species, methods of culture, the chemical constituents of the plant, and the soils in which it is grown, British and foreign, the preparation for manufacturing purposes, &c. The history of the gradual introduction of the now important jute into Britain, and the methods of bleaching, spinning, and dyeing it, will be quite new to the general public, who may not be aware that it has led to great commercial prosperity in Dundee, which has declined of late years in Belfast as in Lancashire. Jute is the fibre of the Corchorous olitorius (pot herb, or Jew's mallow) and Corchorus capsularis; both cultivated in Bengal. Bulbs grow from five to fourteen feet high. The former derives its name from the leaves having been used by the natives as a kind of spinach. The latter yield the fibre known in commerce. Sunn hemp (Crotalaria tenera), sunn, belongs to the family of plants yielding the true pulses of India. The fibre obtained from its stalks has been employed to cordage, but for textile purposes it has given way to its formidable rival jute. Mr. Warden gives interesting practical instructions respecting other fibres which may hereafter become of national importance. My. Warden's book is undoubtedly the best hitherto published on the subject, and will form a companion to Ure's "History of the Cotton Manufacture."

ELECTRICITY OF BATALIA.—In a paper presented by Batalia read to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Gaugain refers to the common classification of colouring bodies according to the system which they have of becoming charged by friction with either positive or negative electricity. In many instances no physical law is to be found. A list of these bodies, and the order that each takes positive electricity with those which follow it and negative with those which precede it. But the author has found many exceptions, and M. Gaugain has been led, therefore, to ascertain whether the metals also might not be influenced in the same line. By progressive experiments he has succeeded in forming the following list. As the metals are nearly all negative with sulphur and positive with gutta-percha, M. Gaugain, in forming these substances, obtained a part of the needful terms of comparison :—

Aluminium, Iron, Platinum, Antimony,
Zinc—cadmium—tin, Copper—bismuth, Mercury—gold—palladium.

Each of the metals on this list, M. Gaugain says, is positive with respect to those which follow and negative in respect to those which precede. Those placed in the same line have no action on the same metals placed in the nearest together. In the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lix., No. 11, will be found details of the experiments and further remarks.

"THE REPTILES OF BRITISH INDIA," by Dr. Albert Günther, of the British Museum, is the new work issued by the Ray Society—six hundred pages, seventy-six engravings on wood, from excellent drawings by Mr. John Ford. This work is very important, being the first attempt to comprise the whole of the reptiles of India in a single volume. Dr. Günther has availed himself of the great number of unrivalled materials in the British Museum, and of his own industry. When the entire collection of reptiles of the East India Company was transferred to the British Museum, in 1858, upon the Company's dissolution, the trouble of naming its contents and embodying them in the national collection. This would only be done by a critical revision of the whole of the specimens, and the description of about 300 species were ultimately raised to above 400. The work, although especially devoted to the reptiles of India, contains almost what is known of the reptiles of Afghanistan, Thibet, and Northern China. Systematical and alphabetical indexes render it peculiarly to the wants of the student.

THE ELECTROLYTIC LAW in regard to the current exercising an exterior action has been verified by M. J. L. Soret, who has forwarded the results of his researches to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The object, in order to explain the exterior action of a current, such as the development of mechanical action in current of induction, in accordance with the fundamental theory of heat, recourse is had to the hypothesis proposed by Helmholtz, Roscoe, Clausius, and others, to the effect that the electricity is transported exact in this special case. In order to prove this, M. Soret undertook the comparison of the quantity of decomposition of water in the voltameter with currents which give rise to the exterior action, making use of Rohnkorff's apparatus for the production of powerful electricity. After numerous experiments in order to ensure exactness, he arrived at the following results, which confirm the correctness of the law under the conditions of the experiment, presenting a great resistance, formed of a Daniell's battery, a magnetic compass, a voltameter or apparatus of compensation, and Rohnkorff's apparatus, he found that the weight of copper deposited in the voltameter is in every proportion to the intensity of the current, and that the latter is exact in the same manner. The interruptions of the Rohnkorff apparatus is produced by a pendulum, which is always work relatively to platinum was employed instead of copper.

AN ATMOSPHERIC STEAM-HAMMER is now being exhibited at Birmingham, under the superintendence of Mr. Bourne, and which is described in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. We give the chief points:—An air-piston, worked by a steam-piston, has a shaft, fixed to a cross-head, which is the framework of the machine. The receiver communicates with a cylinder, in which a piston works, and which is fixed to the top of the hammer, so to it may be fitted a head varying in form. By means of a wheel and screw or lever the hammer is raised to any height required for the hammer; and the receiver is so constructed as to be able to store up, or to speak, a large amount of power for a single blow, when required to be struck. This hammer, it is said, will cost much less to keep in repair than other steam-hammers.

MISSING SEDIMENTARY FORMATIONS.—In the *Journal of the Geological Society* is a full report upon this subject, which has long been known that formations are frequently absent from their places in the vertical order, and although a fact familiar to geologists, is not (as Lyell, &c.), yet little notice has been taken of the fact, except mere allusions. Dr. *J. J. Bigsby* was therefore led to reduce to order a great deal of information on the subject, collected from the writings of the most eminent geologists. The missing formations hold a high and important place to a result of one of the constructive processes of the earth's crust, and the work is still going on. He concludes that they are among the several consequences of emergence and immersion, themselves the effect of one of the great cosmic agencies, oscillation of level, which may be gradual or paroxysmal, through all the degrees of velocity and energy. Those interested in the subject will rejoice in the details given respecting them "brown here and from many volumes of gaps or blanks, which," "by their magnitude and number, become a great feature in the earth's crust, expressive of unity of design in time and space."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—The volume containing a selection from the late "I. B. of Bridport's" beautiful problems is now before us.

LA WILL BOURNE.—We think the moves suggested would be sufficiently decisive.

J. F. S. W.—Kieseritzky's gambit consists of exactly two moves. In no case can a king capture a man as guarded. It matters not that the protecting piece is unable to move; his capture is equally forbidden.

CHESS.—Mate will be declared,—There is no mistake in the problem or in the solution; the opening move of Black is necessarily limited to the single move of the solution, and the move by pawn Black is necessarily limited to the single move of the solution.

G—Le., R standing on g 5 Rook or takes the Queen. This you unaccountably omit in your solution of No. 1,672, which renders the solution incorrect.

J. K. Bolton (Liverpool).—Your more spontaneous; in the game before us all inferior moves offer Black's final fourteenth move.

ALPHA.—Your solution has already arrived too late; but we do not remember the diagram.

R. C. and J. W., Adelaide, South Australia.—We have played over the games with much pleasure, and shall be glad to receive more specimens of your skill. We have not yet received a single set of the problems for the long feature of the Adelaide Chess Club.

ALEPH.—If your solution of No. 1,672 arrived in time for No. 1,673 in time for insertion, it would certainly have appeared in the list. In Your "several sets of problems" this is glaringly wrong, but we cannot manifestly offered space to show why all the defective solutions are wrong in detail.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1,672 received from Rev. John Willy, F. R. S., Surrey; T. W. F., Lockslay, F. N. C., Banbury, Colonel, W. D. W., Bath; A. Schiller, Vienna; George, Aust Sally; Constance and Blanch, W. B., Dublin; Rev. Percival Frost, M. A., Lenton; Rev. S. E. Observer, F. Clarke, B. P., Ellis, F. C. S., Josephus, The Trio, A Solitor, Vernon, George, Aust Sally; Constance and Blanch, W. B., Dublin; Rev. Percival Frost, M. A., Lenton; Rev. S. E. Observer, F. Clarke, B. P., Ellis, F. C. S., Josephus, The Trio, A Solitor, Vernon, George, Aust Sally; Viga, H. M. A., Adelphi; Lancia, G. C., Dublin; Rev. J. Wright, M. A., Bristol; Rev. J. Oxford; R. V., Pennsbrook, Miles, Q. E. D., E. J. S., Nemo, Dryadalan, Gladstone, H. V. O., Bedford, Alpha, Cambridge, Rev. J. Owen, Beta, Cambridge, S. S., Observer, T. Edward Newton, T. Magee, Bath Archer, Larry, T. H. T., Huddersfield, Dawson, Jane, Adelaide, Kenneth, A. Dunbar, E. B. F., Leeds, Schoolboy, Rev. T. Lund, Manchester, Rev. W. Kennett



FESTIVAL OF RAGGED-SCHOOL TEACHERS AT NUTFIELD PRIORY, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. H. E. GURNEY, NEAR REIGATE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

trimmed with black worsted braid; the rounded teeth on the edge of the skirt are bordered with black binding. Wide sleeves, with a band descending from the shoulder scarfwise, and attached at the waist.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Young Lady.*—Checkered grey foulard robe, trimmed round the edge of the skirt with vandyke blue ribbon, surmounted by three narrow bands of blue silk. Muslin canezon, pointed in front, plaited throughout the corsage, and ornamented with narrow strips of blue velvet. The bonnet, of the latest shape, is in tulle bouillonné, the curtain being replaced by a garland of blue flowers hanging over a narrow white lace that partly covers the catogan.

Fig. 4. *Walking Dress.*—Lilac foulard robe, trimmed, as shown in the illustration, with mauve-coloured silk edged with black silk guipure. Small upright collar, fastened by a rose-coloured cravat. Chapeau Windsor, ornamented with white feather in front and another large feather falling over the hinder portion of the Tuscan hat.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1281.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

"VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE."

THE inhabitants of parts of South America are so accustomed to slight shocks of earthquake that the tremulous motion of their rooms hardly awakes those of them who are asleep, or, if they are roused, they only turn in their beds, just as ordinary mankind would on being disturbed by the crowing of an early cock. From some organic cause, which has not, we believe, yet been formally laid down by scientific inquirers, the firm substance of England's soil has of late been more or less subject to tremors, and earthquake is familiarly taken to account for any convulsion which shakes furniture and windows, and agitates slightly even buildings. To this cause was attributed by many thousand persons the disturbance of the equilibrium of things and the rumbling noise which, on the morning of the 1st of October, pervaded an area of the country so wide that the strongest testimony as to its extent was received with incredulity. As it was lamentably proved, an explosive force had been at work which, not to speak it profanely, has for suddenness scarcely its parallel in nature. Whirlwinds, hurricanes, tornadoes, thunder-storms, earthquakes, volcanoes, the rush of massed waters, mighty as they are for destruction, desolating as they are in their effects, all have about them the principle of progression; their operation, though rapid, seldom if ever fails to give some warning of their approach. If the dwellers in Pompeii had listened with understanding ears to the ominous growlings of Vesuvius, and had marked the portents that hovered in the sultry air and the dark clouds which hung over the devoted city, escape might have been possible to many whose ashes mingle with the scoriæ amidst which the archæologist now gropes for illustrations of the watering-place life of Imperial Rome. But for instantaneousness, for force, for destructive result, for capability of annihilating all possibility of escape, no agency that is familiar to man is so complete as that invention which will hand the name of Friar Bacon down to latest posterity. In a duly adapted vehicle, a thimbleful of gunpowder acting on a small piece of lead is answerable, in the twinkling of an eye, for a man's life; in charges varying from twenty-five to fifty pounds, its propelling power issuing from the mouths of large ordnance takes no denial from the stoutest iron-plates, and splinters granite like glass; a store of it amounting to twenty-five thousand pounds shakes Liverpool to its foundations; and what the effects are of an explosion of over one hundred thousand pounds, let the scene in and around Belvedere tell.

And yet, when considering the degrees of comparison above indicated, one cannot but be struck with the fact that the destructive results are relatively small. So far as ordinary precaution was concerned, and consistently with the circumstance that such a store of dangerously explosive material should be kept within reach of human habitation at all, the event produced by such a mass of gunpowder has been reduced to the minimum. It would seem that the magazines were placed in commendable remoteness from any other than the houses of persons connected with the work, and that a large space of land was kept bare around them, so that the loss of life has been singularly little; and as the first fury and the concentrated violence of the nitrous flame had verge enough to expend itself, the main portion of the damage done was caused by concussion, one of the minor forces of gunpowder. But granting so much as this; allowing that under the contingencies of the case the proprietors of the magazines are open to no censure, and that,



THE SAPPERS AND MINERS REPAIRING THE EMBANKMENT OF PLUMSTEAD MARSHES AFTER THE EXPLOSION ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 363.

being permitted by law and custom to house these inflammable wares at such a place as Belvedere, they have exercised all the care and prudence in their arrangements which were due to the responsibility which they incurred; a question of great public interest arises—and that is, whether it is consistent with the general weal that gunpowder should be massed in such localities as render possible even such a catastrophe as that of last week? Unhappily, this material of war has, since that millennial epoch of 1851, from which was to date universal peace and brotherhood, been in active and constant demand, and at this moment the trade is so brisk that, as we believe, manufacturers are scarcely able to supply the calls made upon them with adequate rapidity. It is hopeless, therefore, to suppose that any perceptible diminution will take place in the making and storing of gunpowder, and the necessity for some attempt to reduce the perils which surround both those conditions of its manufacture and storage. It is a small matter when the second commercial town in the empire is threatened with destruction because a vessel, heavily laden with gunpowder, lies in the vicinity of its docks; and when a district, almost metropolitan, and which includes our only military arsenal, is liable to instantaneous flame and percussion which may be caused by the dropping of a minute ash from an insensate boatman's pipe.

In this garden-cultured land of England every rood of earth is put at almost a fictitious value, and the price of provisions is fast blurring out our wide landscapes of open commons; but we believe that there are still left many uncultivated areas, whither legislative enactment might compel gunpowder manufactories and magazines to be relegated, and where they might explode with comparative impunity. No doubt such spots are mostly far inland and remote from the busy haunts of men, and therefore their occupation for this special manufacture might add to the expense which those whose capital is invested therein would incur. But the case is so purely exceptional, the necessity in reference to the public welfare and the safety of life and property so obvious, that the matter is taken out of the category of ordinary trading, and submission to abnormal rules is only a duty which powder-mill owners are bound to fulfil. If some such regulations as those at which we have hinted should tend to render gunpowder dear, and to check the hopes of those who speculate on the chances of peace in the world there are few things more hopeful in relation to the consummation of their wishes than the tendency in modern times towards expensiveness in all materials of war. Ships of war, weapons of precision, military hygiene, everything appertaining to the fitting out and maintaining of fleets and armies, are brought to such a state of nicety that the expenditure upon them is immense. The Crimean campaign and the war in Italy in 1859 were brought to a close much sooner than would otherwise have been the case because the drain of money was found to be too severe in those warlike operations of months than was the case in years of the international contests of the previous half century. Since the more recent wars, the spirit of military invention and improvement which has involved the change of many things, has increased of expense. A first-rate man-of-war a few years ago cost £100,000, all standing; the hull of an iron-clad frigate now stands accountant for £300,000, and when ready for sea she represents a hill of half a million. A single piece of cannon a few years often for a sum of £2000; and so does the whole manufacture, which we are told is the only one worth using, is valued and paid for at £50. Without speaking of men's lives, which at present are estimated at rather more than a shilling a day, all the surroundings and belongings of war are the dearest things in the market now, and while they have about them a special character of unprofitableness to those who supply the funds for their purchase, and are calculated to produce no return but suffering, and sorrow, and desolation. It is, therefore, no violent supposition, no undue assumption of a predictive power, if it be laid down that we are on the very far distant when mankind will see the wisdom of spending their money otherwise than in materials of war. In the change that will then take place will necessarily be included a diminution of the dangers from the explosion of magazines of gunpowder.

At Geneva, a large house on the quay, near the grand post office, was found to be gutted, and thirteen persons were found dead to death. Several persons who were rendering assistance received injuries.

The Portrait of the new Bishop of Tasmania, engraved on another page, is from a photograph by Messrs. B. B. Mason and Co., of Pond-street. The piece of plate given to his Lordship by the students of Christchurch College was photographed by Mr. G. Bedford, of Oxford.

A circular memorandum from the Horse Guards was on Wednesday issued at Woolwich, informing the brigades and divisions in garrison of the Duke of Cambridge's approval of the promptitude and energy displayed by the officers and men in assisting at the scene of the recent disaster at Belvedere. The Commander-in-Chief also expresses his gratification at the successful endeavours of the troops in erecting the temporary pier or foundation with which the country around was so imminently threatened, and which, but for their ready and untiring labours, would have undoubtedly been a prey to it.

The following letter, found among Captain Speke's papers by his brother, has been published in the *Times*:—"Gondokoro, February 15. I say his brother, "the last words he wrote, and very likely among his last thoughts, as I soon saw that I could be visited with very similar disease. Baker, having a great regard for him"—Sexton Park, Cowham, Sept. 14.—Lear Mr. Baker,—I have received your letter of the 10th, which you have been handling the Nile question in the *Times* of the 17th. The kind assurance of the sympathy of the home country in the matter is a perfect pleasure, and we have gone, at the true state of the system practised on us, hand in hand. The object of the expedition was to benefit Africa, and have operated in the most direct manner to that end, whether the traders are so susceptible to of acquiring into the nature of the country they have appropriated to themselves. For the long remaining this subject, for no one can do it better than yourself. No doubt would, a Council is much wanted in the Soudan; but then he should not be a trader, for no one can trade honestly in those regions. I have great fears about the fate of Baker. He ordered Pudsickie to place a boat for him at Gondokoro this and last year. The boat was there, and the men with whom Baker went into the interior must have returned to that port else we could not have heard of Baker's having gone to Unyoro. This being necessarily the case, how is it that Baker did not send a line by them to Petherick, unless some foul play can answer the question? For the love of those you have lost, go bring retribution on the miscreants who occasioned it. There is no richer land in the world than the equatorial regions, and nothing more of importance to the interests of Egypt, as well as our own merchants, than that of opening up those lands to legitimate commerce."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress, accompanied by her suite, left Schwalbach on Tuesday, for Baden, where she stayed with the Duchess of Hamilton. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and the King of Prussia went to meet her Majesty. On Wednesday evening the Empress arrived at St. Cloud.

The Emperor presided over a Cabinet Council on Wednesday afternoon at St. Cloud, and had deputed Marshal Vaillant to represent him at the mortuary dirge for Queen Hortense, the 5th inst. being the anniversary of her death: she lies alongside of her mother, Josephine, in the suburban church of Rueil.

The Court will at once proceed to Compiègne, and the first series of the autumn fêtes will commence.

Prince Paul Galitzin has just died in Paris. He was a son of the Princess of that name, to whom the principal baths of Mônac, Switchine were addressed.

The *Patrie* states that M. Mercier, the French Ambassador at Madrid, will return to Madrid in the place of M. Barrot.

The treaty of commerce between France and England came into full effect last month. The last reductions of the duties on imports from England were then made.

The Exhibition of the Industrial Arts at the Palace of Industry in Paris has been opened; but the exhibitors are far from having completed the arrangement of their goods.

The marriage of Miss Gladstone and M. Erlanger was celebrated on Tuesday morning, with great pomp, at the Church of St. Pierre, in the Rue de Chaillot, Paris. The witnesses of M. Erlanger were, Count Mercandal, the Emperor's private secretary, and the Marquise de Beaumont; Mr. Mason, the Confederate representative in London, and Mrs. Gordon, the well-known American resident in Paris, and who is allied by marriage with several French families, were the witnesses of Miss Gladstone. The ceremony was read by the Corps Diplomatique, and a great many Confederate officers in uniform, were among the company.

The Italian Opera in Paris continues to draw up a splendid audience. On Saturday with Verdi's "Rigoletto," Mdme. de Lagrange appeared in the part of Gilda.

The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a circular to the Rectors of the Faculties expressing a desire that the professors should give more than usual courses of lectures during the long vacant district of their academy, as will be done this winter at the Sorbonne, in Paris.

A Conference of commissioners delegated by the Governments of England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands has been lately held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, to draw up a convention relative to the sugar duties of the four countries. After a sitting of some weeks, the commission succeeded in arriving at an understanding upon the principles of the convention, which has to form the basis of a diplomatic convention to be carried out within a month.

Official despatches received in Paris from Mexico announce various successes on the part of the Imperialists. On the 1st of August, Colonel Dupin, who is now under the command of Bazaine, passage through the Mexican defences at Candelaria, defeating Ugalde, who defended the position with 300 men, of whom he lost 150 in the engagement. On the 3rd of August he dislodged the Mexicans to abandon the formidable defences of Huejuilla.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' DESPATCH ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The following is a summary of the despatch, dated Sept. 12, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges, on the executation of Rome:—

The despatch recalls that the French Government always considered the occupation of Rome as abnormal and temporary. In 1859 the Pope proposed to fix the end of that year for the evacuation of the Papal territory by the French, but events prevented this taking place. In 1860 the French troops were to have returned at the end of August, but the agitation which arose again prevented the evacuation being accomplished. M. Drouyn de Lhuys then explains that reasons which induced the Emperor to determined the Mexicans to abandon the formidable defences of Huejuilla.

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The occupation of Rome constitutes an act of intervention contrary to all the fundamental principles of our public laws, and is the more difficult to justify inasmuch as our object in leading Piedmont since 1859 to the very limit of the concessions which the present state of things is to preserve the will of man. Frequent changes have become necessary to reassure the French army, and, nevertheless, the same discussions and the same conflicts of jurisdiction have constantly renewed. Great inconveniences and fresh difficulties have constantly arisen. Two Governments not following the same direction in the same country, and not acting on the same principles, and consequently not always in accordance, is a state which too often the Court of Rome believes to depend on its conduct in whatever manner it may assume to be the result of its own resources. The question is no longer one of knowing whether the possibility of a policy which we cannot approve.

The despatch continues:—"Notwithstanding the manifest inconvenience which we experienced, we resolved not to allow ourselves to be diverted from the brilliant mission which we had undertaken, and we then points out the happy changes which have taken place in the general condition of the peninsula :—

The Italian Government, he says) has succeeded in dissolving for the middle associations directed against Rome. It did not confine itself to opposing the organization of the Italian Legion, and the Italian Emigration Committee, but impressed its policy towards the Holy See with a tendency more in harmony with international principles. It ceased to put forward in the Chamber the absolute programme proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy, and to address to us no pressing solicitations on the subject of the evacuation of the Papal soil. Renouncing the pursuit by force of the realization of a project we were determined to oppose, it has taken the course of waiting for the action of authority, the presence of which is essential at a more central point, the ultimate of which it has intended transferring the capital to another city. This eventuality is of the highest importance for the Holy See as well as for the Emperor's policy, for it will constitute a new state of things, no longer offering the same dangers.

The despatch says, in conclusion, that France, on seeing the stipulations of the treaty of September fulfilled, has only to look for the evacuation of Rome. The Holy See must also desire to return to the normal state of things, and, consequently, "will be more confident," says the Minister, "that it will do us full justice for the sentiments by which we are guided."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* discussed the tendency and bearing of the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges, and are all that unanimous in the opinion that it is a document of the highest value and power of the Pope. The *Débats* concludes an elaborate review of the despatch by expressing its admission to the opinion of its contemporaries. The *Siècle*, referring to the despatch, inquires what will happen if the Pope refuses the reconciliation now proposed, and if the Roman people spontaneously manifest themselves in favour of it. It is probable, that journal thinks, that France could impose upon the revolted Romans the obligation of returning to obedience, and of giving her support from it. The convention has been officially transmitted to the Austrian Government.

The *Pays* publishes an article which states that the French Government determined to enter into negotiations for the evacuation of Rome, on the formal acquiescence of the Italian Government having resolved to adopt Florence as the capital, and that therefore the change of capital must precede, not follow, the recall of the army of occupation.

SPAIN.

Queen Christina, after an absence of many years, arrived at Madrid yesterday week. She was well received by the people, and the Madrid journals speak of her favourable by her return.

Advices received at Madrid from Santo Domingo announce that the Spanish General completely defeated the insurgents in an engagement on the 31st of August. The insurgents lost six cannon, and their General, Martinez, was killed.

ITALY.

The following is the official list of the members of the new Cabinet :—General de la Marmora, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and ad interim Minister of Marine; Signor Lanza, Minister of the Interior; Signor Jacini, Minister of Public Works; Signor Petitti, Minister of War; Signor Sella, Minister of Finance; Signor Tocelli, Minister of Commerce; Signor Natoli, Minister of Public Instruction.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the following as the programme of the new Italian Ministry :—

In assuming the government of public affairs under such grave circumstances, the new Ministry feels itself called upon to make known to the nation, in the most clear and explicit manner, its intentions respecting the predominant question which absorbs public attention and agitates public opinion.

The Cabinet accepts the convention recently stipulated with the Imperial Government of France for the evacuation by the French troops of the Pontifical territory, as also the conditions of the treaty of September, and is loyally. With this intention, and confident that object, it will submit a bill to the Chambers to sanction the Parliamentary treaty.

Under the same head, the Cabinet declares the conviction that, motives of high public consideration and of strict equity impose upon the Government of the King the duty of proposing to the Parliament all such measures as may be best suited to alleviate the losses to the city which would cease to be the capital of the kingdom. Meanwhile, will avail itself of such means as, by the convention for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops.

This noble city, which, above every other thought, has always cherished that of the future grandeur of Italy, as this will know how, in all events, to offer to Europe the splendid example of that dignified calmness which it has always observed in all phases of Italian insurrection, and which is needful for it the sympathies and the approbation of the whole Italian peninsula and of the entire civilized world.

It is with such resolutions, which it believes are shared by the great majority of the nation, that the Ministry presents itself with present itself to Parliament, with the conviction that the Italian populations, penetrated with the gravity and difficulties of the situation, will avoid in full confidence in the votes of that Parliament, and will know how to maintain that accordance of will, that unbroken faith in the Crown, which have been our principal strength in the glorious events accomplished since 1859 up to this period, and which must still be the surest guarantee of the entire realization of the destinies of the nation.

The explanations of the new Ministry have been well received by the Turin journals, and the quiet and order of the city are completely restored. Baron Ricasoli, before he returned to Florence, met his political friends and advised them to support the Ministry.

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope has ordered public prayers and daily processions, in view of the gravity of the political state of things.

The trial of the Consalvis has passed sentence upon the persons implicated in the conspiracy of the 12th of April last. Palma was condemned to hard labour for life; Fiori to fifteen, Filiberti and Fajoli to ten, and Romano to six, years' hard labour.

An attempt to get up a popular demonstration was made at Rome yesterday week, but no arrests were made; and the French gendarmerie soon stifled the affair.

BAVARIA.

Herr von Schrenck, the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has, at his own request, been relieved of his functions, intending for the present to retire into private life.

Herr von Neumayr has been temporarily appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Pfeufer Minister of Commerce.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The boundary question, which has long been between Denmark and the German great Powers remains unsettled. It refers, of course, to the line of demarcation proposed to be drawn between Schleswig and Jutland. The principal point of dispute is the small town of Christianfeld, in Schleswig, which is claimed by Denmark.

At Wurzburg's meeting of the Conference the Danish Plenipotentiaries are said to have made certain concessions in the boundary and financial questions; but they insisted that the Duchies should have no part of the indemnity to pay for the redemption of the Sound dues, and finally made a fresh proposition for the settlement of the question.

A vehement dispute, in which M. Hall, lately the Danish Prime Minister, has taken a leading part, is going on between Denmark and Swedish press on the question whether Sweden did or did not lead Denmark to expect material assistance during the late war and afterwards back out of the obligation.

RUSSIA.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Russia with Princess Dagmar has been announced officially at St. Petersburg.

A semi-official reply to the Pope's letter on Poland has been issued. It states that the Emperor has read the letter in the true spirit in which we are afraid they may lose their power by the newly-awakened civilisation of the people. In other respects, it says, Russia is indifferent to the Encyclical letter.

Configurations continue to occur in Russia. The town of Kosiehi, in the government of Kalouga, and the seventeen hamlets around down last week; and at Rennebarg, in the government of Riazan, 150 were reduced to ashes.

AMERICA.

We have details of the retreat fought in the Shenandoah Valley between the Federals under Rosecrans and the Confederates under General Early. The following despatch is from General Sheridan himself, dated the 20th ult., the day after the battle :—

General—We fought the battle from daylight till between six and seven o'clock p.m. We drove him from Opequan Creek, through Winchester, and beyond Kernstown. We captured from him over 3000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. They wounded in Winchester amount to about 2000. We, too, killed, General David Russell, commanding a division of the 6th Army Corps, and in wounded, Generals Upton, Grover, Wheaton, and Upton. We also killed and wounded following general officers—General Rhodes, General Wharton, General Gordon, and General Ramseur. We have been three days fighting through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

P.S. I am reading forward all the medical supplies, subsistence stores, and ammunition.

A correspondent of a New York journal gives the following outline of this important battle-field :—

The Federal General formed his infantry forces in four lines of battle, about 200 yards apart, and, everything being in readiness, the advance was sounded about seven o'clock. The troops advanced in splendid style, and took the enemy's position at the point of the bayonet, driving the rebels back in confusion. The enemy made a stand at the next line, which was also taken, and the rebels were driven back in confusion through Winchester. The artillery was now brought up and posted in commanding positions in the town, and the infantry pursued the flying foe, capturing many prisoners, and one line was re-formed and again moved forward, to assault the enemy's reserves, and our line was re-formed and again moved forward, to assault the enemy's reserves, and our line was re-formed and again moved forward, to assault the enemy's reserves, and our

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and assigned him to the prominent command of the Middle Military Division.

General Grant ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of 100 guns in honour of Sheridan's victory.

A correspondent from General Sherman's army says that the Whitworth rifle in use by the Southern skirmishers and sharpshooters is a weapon greatly to be feared, as persons nearly a mile and a half from the Confederate skirmish line have been wounded when they thought themselves safe from anything except solid shot and shell. One solicier was standing upon a log crossing a creek, about one mile and a quarter from the nearest Confederate line of rifle-pits, and a comrade was talking with him, when one of these fatal messengers came crashing through both thighs, and with this mortal wound he sank into the water. An officer, speaking of it, says—"They break the back of a man's limb like a solid shot carries a cannon." Another says that each division of the Confederate front is furnished with about fifty of these rifles, which are used in their skirmish line.

The British recollection seems to be short. Mr. Cook, of Calcutta, and threeghest the North, have been great successes. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

THE BRAZILS.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro announces that a new Ministry has been formed composed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of Justice, Senhor Furtado; Interior, Liberato; Finance and ad interim Foreign Affairs, Carlos Carneiro De Campos; War, Francepeire Rohan; Marine, Pitto Lana; Agriculture, Jannino Marcondes.

CHINA.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a despatch from Mr. Adkins Acting British Consul at Chinkiang, in which he gives a clear and succ ict statement of the effect of the fall of Nankin. He says:—

I owe the honour to inform you that the city of Nankin, so long the centre of civil disturbance in China, and the capital of the rebels, is now in the hands of the imperialists. The rebels were defeated on their raids upon the peaceful and wealthy cities of Ch'ai and Chiuna, but been captured by the imperialist army under the command of Tseng-k'wo-Chuen.

When the Imperialists made good their entrance into the city they found that the palace of the Tied-Wang, the leader of the rebellion and the claimant for many years past of Divine honours and attributes, had been burnt to the ground. It is said that the imposter and his immediate attendants be buried in its ruins. I am inclined to credit the statement, for the city gates were blocked dest since January last, and I think that nothing but a desperate sortie would have enabled him to get clear.

But the most important is the capture of the Chung-Wang. This person has for many years been the most powerful and influential of all the imperialist Tsungpiu-dao last week. If it was who threatened Shanghai in 1860; he was the Imperial Peace's antagonist in the Taeping rebellion, and has fought against Colonel Gordon at Soochow. He tried to introduce the foreign element into the rebellion, and was the rebel sympathiser in whom the last hope of the Taeping cause in its declining days. After the assault he managed to leave the city with a few followers, and was captured three days subsequently by a party of rebels. I was much pressed to visit the Chung-Wang in his confinement, but could not. I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Mr. Adkins rode into and through the captured city. He says:—

Words cannot describe the utter desolation of everything within the walls. The main thoroughfares traversed on the road from the Taiping Gate to the west and east gates, and those between the south-west and south gates. On either hand the house left standing had been gutted and burnt, and the long tenantless for years, while the gaudy gateways, denoting the residence of the wangs or princes, exposed in many instances on account of the fall of the ornamental timbers. As for the side streets, they were many of them overgrown with rank and tall high.

During my ride through the city I saw a great number of unburied bodies, and in many places the smell was overpowering. Outside the Taiping Gate, near Lee, who accompanied me, were almost overpowered. But, on the whole, I came to the conclusion that the city was not so large as the rebels had stated, and could not have been very large. The Imperialists, according to their own account, report very few deaths among them, so that the slaughter in the streets would be a fair criterion of the strength of the garrison. I estimate it at 10,000 men, against 50,000 stated by the Imperialists.

I think a ride through the streets of Nankin, as they are at present, would satisfy the most ardent advocate of the rebel cause of the hollowness of the pears of the system they support. Some eleven years ago the Taepings took Nankin, the seat of the first rebellion. Ever since the Imperialists have been their head-quarters. In it the chiefs of the movement built their tawdry houses, and in it they displayed their wandering mania in the most extravagant manner. Meanwhile, the works of civil government and social organisation are entirely neglected, and when the city is retaken it is found to be a wilderness of empty houses.

JAPAN.

Advices received at Paris by the French mail state that two English vessels had been fired into by a battery belonging to Prince Chosion.

A despatch from Vienna asserts that the negotiations in Prague between Austria and Prussia relative to the Zollverein have not been broken off, but only postponed.

The *Independance Belge* describes at much length the warm reception given to some British rifle volunteers who were present at the Brussels fêtes by the gymnasium-clubmen of Brussels, and received by them at Ixelles, Ixrues, Ghent, Liege, Louvain, and Tournai.

Mr. J. J. Serran writes to the *Times* stating that he witnessed last week a disgraceful scene in the cathedral at Boulogne. The cathedral was full of worshippers, when their supplications were suddenly broken by a peregrine sacred place by walking about the church with their hats on and with pipes in their mouths. The Imperial Commissioner was present within the precincts of the Lady Chapel, where people were engaged in prayer.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.—The Royal College of Surgeons having requested a series of interrogatories with a view to legislation during the coming leprosy, copies were sent to this country and forwarded to medical officers in all directions, with the request that they would refer to the most explicit replies to the queries propounded. Those attached to stations in the Upper Provinces have complied with the request, and their answers have been published by the Government. Although trenting of a disorder which all mankind is interested to be acquainted with leading, the answers are full of interest. They make us acquainted with many singular facts of which we were before ignorant, and they afford a view of the disease as they place before us, as in a mirror, the physical, social, and moral problem of the unhappy sufferers. With the answers to the first set of queries we could receive more or less familiar. Our streets and lanes are familiar to us with forms of disease, and the causes of these diseases make us tremble for sons and fathers. The disease generally manifests itself in the seventh year of life, and appears to be hereditary in about one-third. It is, however, very rarely communicated by such means; but it commonly induces a predisposition to other diseases, as fever, small-pox, fever, &c., from which the patient rarely recovers. Leprosy in its early stages commonly attacks the male sex; but as females can and do conceal the disease, and as females are more concerned in preserving the public health, cannot be say but the poorer classes, the assertion must be accepted with an allowance. Leprosy does appear to be infectious, and has been communicated by contagion and heredity or not. It affects Hindoos and Mohammedans almost equally, and nomore both among high-caste and low-caste people. It appears to affect Europeans not everything. The disorder is by some attributed to the miserable way in which natives live, in foul, unventilated, overcrowded, and ill-supplied houses and heaps of all kinds of filth, wearing clothes which they never put off except to wash, and never sufficient; laughing water which is used by laborers of three unhappy sufferers remain free; wealthy lepers entertain men of the same purpose, who wash and dress in public, and the latter of two women are in constant attendance on them, and are yet unknown by the disorder. Dr. Cortez, of Bareilly, mentions an instance in which a man was in a boat being employed as a cook in a public serai, and she assured him that no objection that were made by travellers to her food on account of it. Dr. Parke believes that the discharge from the ulcerative stage, if applied to an abraded surface, would inoculate the individual with whom it came in contact. Dr. Lord, of Mirzapore, and Dr. Annesley, of Jhansie, report two cases of spontaneous cure, the former of father and son, the latter of two women. In the former case the boy was wholly cured, the father partially. But, generally speaking, medicine can only check progress, not restore the patient to perfect health. We hope the intention expressed by Mr. Parke at the end of his letter will be carried out, and that he will find he will microscopically examine the different forms of the disease, and the blood secretions, and subject the bodies of deficient lepers to a close examination. Results may be obtained of the most important character, such as shall enable medical officers to extend successfully with the most loathsome and repulsive disease by which human nature is afflicted.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

AMERICA.

Arrival of the Pennsylvania (via Crookhaven).

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Evening).—After the battle near Winchester, Sheridan pursued Early beyond Strasburg, and again attacked him at Fisher's Hill. Sheridan's report states that the right of the Confederate army rested on the north fork of the Shenandoah, extending across Strasburg Valley westward to the North Mountain, and occupying a plateau of the mountain. Sheridan's plan of attack was simple. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line of the North Mountain and attacked the enemy's left, carrying everything before him. Whilst Crook drove away the enemy and swept down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. Sheridan fled in the utmost confusion, and sixteen guns were captured. The darkness and the nature of the ground alone prevented a rout. Thursday night Sheridan pushed on down the Shenandoah Valley. Two divisions of cavalry were left in Strasburg Valley. During the 21st their push on to the main valley the result of the engagement will be more signal.

Correspondents' letters assert that Early's loss in prisoners in the first day's fight will approximate to 5000. Among the killed and wounded are Generals Ramseur, Pegram, Rhodes, Goodwin, Godwin, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley, Johnson, and Fitzhugh Lee. The Federal loss in the same battle is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 men.

General Sherman is strongly fortifying Atlanta.

General Price has crossed the Arkansas River for an invasion of Missouri. General Shelby is co-operating. The rebel militia retreated before Shelby from Charleston to White Water River.

Fremont and Cochrane have withdrawn from the presidential canvass.

Postmaster-General Blair has resigned his Cabinet, at accident Lincoln's request.

The Democratic peace party have resolved to support General McClellan.

The *Richmond Inquirer* contains a report that Sherman has promised an informal peace conference between the Governor of Georgia and Vice-President Stephens. Numerous other peace rumours are current.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The late Lady Kindersley, wife of Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Torin Kindersley, left her property in settlement, reserved power of appointment by her own right, without having disposed thereof by will, letters of administration, dated 22nd ult., were granted to Robert Prideaux Kindersley, Sir Richard, as the sole person legally entitled thereto. Lady Kindersley was the only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Prideaux, of Ford.

The late Mrs. Vickers, of Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, who died in August last, and whose will has just been proved, has left legacies to the following institutions:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £200; the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, £200; the Society for Promoting the Christian Education of Christianity amongst the Jews, the Ragged School Factory, Lambeth, to each £50. To the Asylum for Fatherless Children, and to the minister and poor of Walcot, £10 each.

The will of George Beaufoy, Esq., of South Lambeth, was proved in London under £250,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are his widow, Mrs. Beaufoy, Henry Beaufoy, Esq., M.P., Mark Beaufoy, Captain Bolton, and J. R. Turner, the two last named being engaged in the testator's business, under the style of Beaufoy and Co., as distillers and manufacturers of acetic acids and chlorides of soda and lime, also millers. The will disposes of his liberty and property as follows:—To his daughter Mrs. Bolton, £200; to Henry B. H. Beaufoy, Esq., whose wish was that the library and museum should not be sold, but that they should be kept entire and preserved, and held in heirloom with the family mansion, and carefully preserved, and at none to their proper places, the sum of £10,000, and to his nephew Mark Beaufoy, Esq., "Beauley Collection." To carry out such object and intention, the testator has bequeathed the sum of £10,000. The library and museum to be held by his relict until his son Mark becomes of age. The testator directs that his business shall be carried on by his widow, and he bequeaths a further sum to her Bolton, of 500 gs., and to Mr. Turner 200 gs., and the liberal legacies varying in amount from £100 to £5 to his other professional connexions. To each of his clerks, £10; and legacies to his servants. He has further expressed his wish that his funeral shall be as private as possible, and that no private to the men should be continued whilst the business is in the hands of his relict.

A telegram from Bombay brings the news that Mr. Alexander, Governor, and Mr. Elphinstone, Member of Council, are dead.

General Garibaldi has written the following letter to the editor of the *Movimento*:—"Caprera, Sept. 26. Sir,—I beg of you to insert in the following letter to the editor of the *Movimento*:—"Caprera, Sept. 26. Sir,—I beg of you to insert in your paper the following declaration:—I have no part in the subscription opened in England bills of exchange purporting to bear my signature. I beg to say that such signature is false, and that I have not drawn, nor authorised the drawing of any sum or for any person.—G. GARIBALDI."

EFFECTS AND APPLICATIONS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL

ORIGIN are the subject of a memoir, by M. Faye, read recently before the Academy of Sciences. M. Faye has long entertained the opinion that sun-spot denist stains by practice to a wonderful degree of precision; yet the eye, observing a spot, is in a position to judge of the size of the spot relatively which vibrates 500 times a second, will sometimes fail; and small errors in time lead to much greater ones in position. M. F. W. Bessel has shown that variations due to the disturbances incident to the processes of digestion and circulation, and that the personal equation, as it is called, between two observers, or at least to bring to their aid, the two great discoveries of our epoch—photography and the electric telegraph. The first has been employed in consequence of MM. Fizeau and Foucault, which might be applied to the determination of the personal equation, by means of the difference of longitude between the observatories of Geneva and Neufchâtel. The electric telegraph, which has been employed in this determination, as Paris, some years ago, in experiments made under M. Faye's own direction. The process, which is the most accurate, and which has become more delicate, but not impracticable, when applied to the stars. It consists in substituting for the eye of the observer a chronographic apparatus, and registering electrically the moment at which light is admitted into the dark chamber and falls upon a photographic plate. The plate is made to revolve once of the sun in 20 seconds. Further details will be found in No. 11 of vol. lix. of the *Comptes Rendus*, which contains M. Faye's memoir. Another memoir by him describes on the velocity of the propagation of sound through gases, he devoted himself for a long time. The method is based on the employment of instantaneous transmission, due not only to personal organic sensations, but to the time necessarily occupied by the sound in traversing the space between observer of the screens of error, they may devise means to elude them.

FLOWER-FARMING.—The cultivation of flowers is one of more primitive than forming operations. Roses, for example. The field is rent monthly rose-leaves, which are sold to the perfumer, and the whole cultivation of various plants; it is then ploughed with oxen at the cycle. No season is entirely free from work, but there is a time of rest and of replenish, and Nature does the rest. In the second year a considerable quantity of rose-leaves are gathered, but it is not until the third year that are fully developed. A plantation of roses well tended will last from six to eight years. The Rose de Mai, or Provence rose, is the best. It requires 10,000 rose-plants to cover an acre, and this acre will produce 1000 lb. of rose-leaves, or 1 lb. of essential oil, worth about £100. For cassias the land is prepared in a similar way. The young plants are raised from seed, and are set out in rows. Every second row of the plants are cut down. In the third year they have generally a height of two or three feet, and are then cut down to within a few inches of the ground to collect spare. The blossoms of the cassia are successive, some being ready for picking while others are in bud. Jessamine, which is largely cultivated by the farmer, one lot of blossoms being gathered and passed through the perfumer's hands before the next appears. The Grasse, or Cannes, is the true produces flowers, growing at the same time till they attain maturity, when they come to perfection. The Grasse is a warm spot, and the first frost and a stem as thick as a man's wrist. Each full-grown tree will produce about 100 kilogrammes, or 200 lb. weight of fruit. An olive-grove is somewhat resembling that of green tea. The reader who has sauntered along the Canebière of Marseilles, who remembers the ragged urchins, who (like their kind all over Europe) no sooner spy the "Monsu" than they are seized with an impassioned desire to make him a present of a bouquet of flowers, in France and Italy; of weeds, in Switzerland); this bouquet, in Marseilles, is usually composed of the yellow cassia buds, which are to be had nearly all the year round. The jasmine is cultivated by slips of the wild jasmine (that which is seen in our English gardens), grafted at the end of two years with the Spanish jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*). This produces a blossom for sale at a reading, of intense fragrance. It requires about eighty thousand plants to stock an acre; and they are set in full bearing till the second year after grafting; but, when in bearing, these jasmine plants yield about sixty pounds' weight of flowers annually.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of York purposes holding a general ordination on Sunday, Dec. 18.

The church of the Inner Temple was reopened, after the restoration, on Sunday last.

The Rev. Arthur O. Hardy, Assistant Master of Wellington College, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to succeed Mr. Cowie as his Lordship's domestic Chaplain.

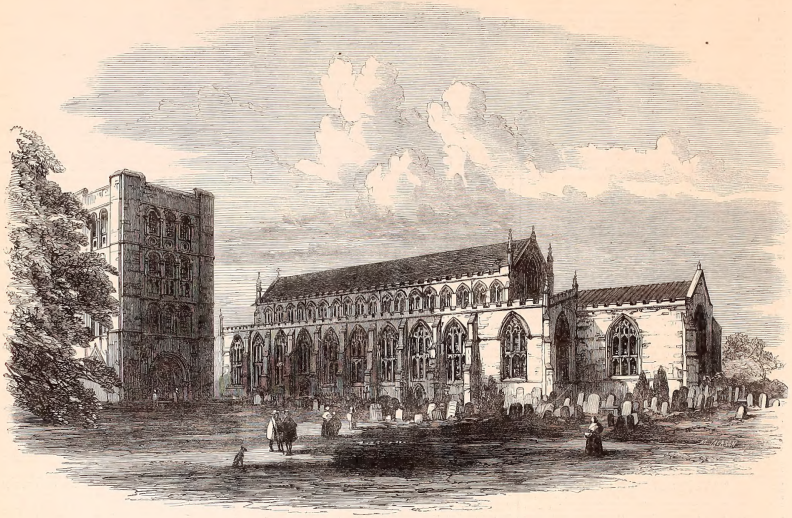
On Thursday week the parish church of Sherbourne, near Warwick, which has been the scene of great magnificence, at the expense of Miss Byland, of Barford Hall, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The foundation-stone of a church for New Brompton was laid on Tuesday by Viscount Sydney, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The church, which is to be dedicated to St. Mark, will accommodate about 800 persons. Its total cost of building will be £5701, and the amount at present raised is £2000.

The first choral festival of the choirs in union with the Diocesan Church Choir Association of Devon and Exeter, was held in the parish church of St. Andrew, Cullompton, on Wednesday week. The church is a very fine one, with one of the finest roof-screens in the county. The choirs numbered nearly 200 voices, from fifteen parishes. On Tuesday week one of the first choral festivals which has taken place in East was held in Erdington Church, in which the members of various choirs, numbering altogether 140 voices, took part.—The choral festival, for the benefit of aged musicians, was held in Lincoln Cathedral on Wednesday week.

The Countess of Ellesmere, on Thursday week, laid the foundation-stone of a new church in the parish of Bromley St. Leonard, near Bow. The new church, which will be dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is designed for a district in the immediate neighbourhood of the East India Dock and the Commercial-road, containing 16,000 persons, chiefly mechanics and labourers employed in the yards, factories, and docks. The district has been constituted out of the old parish of Bromley, the population of which has increased from 11,000 in 1851 to 28,000 in 1864. The church is to contain 1000 sittings, of which one-half are to be unappropriated seats. It will cost £7500, towards which £4500 has been subscribed; and the ground, valued at £1200, has been presented by Mr. David Macintosh, of Harrington-street, near Romford.

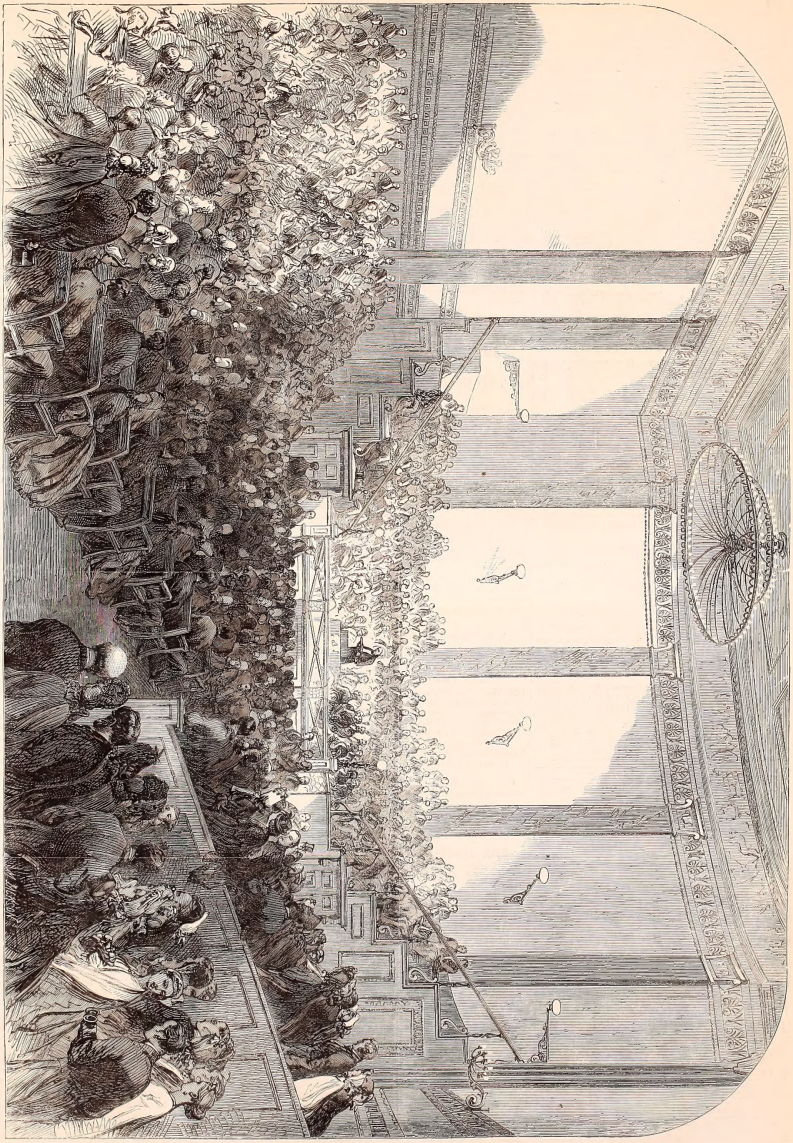
The Bishop of Norwich, as chairman of a meeting at Norwich, distributed prizes given by the scholars of Jodocus Church-of-England School on Saturday last. There were 191 candidates, sixty-six of whom were distinguished above the rest. The examination was defective. The bishop regarded as a serious matter. On the previous Wednesday he presided at the anniversary meeting of the Bible Society, and found that the people knew about the Bible. Wherever, he said, we find a person who thinks or reads, we find a Bible. It is the book of books, and in place such as it never occurred before. There were thousands and millions hearing about the Bible, and reading books which spoke about it; and therefore it was of the greatest importance that the present day that they should have the Bible itself, whether directly for the Bible or for the truth as a testimony against (against error). to which to go and to which to turn; they would see the way in which the Bible and the doctrines of error so rife in our day. At the present time there were, no doubt, errors springing up concerning the Bible which were not known in former days, and he thought they were, in fact, be reduced to one. There were some who, when they took up God's Holy Word, regarded it as not to be received as God's testimony. There were others who took up the book with a desire to learn from it true morality, and there were, he feared, many who, under man's moral nature and the rule for his moral being; and they treated the book as if it were to be submitted to their own conscience, instead of their conscience being submitted to the inspired Word of God, but they thought it was to be submitted to the teaching of the Bible. There were many unsanctified differences of mind, and they led to very serious conclusions and very different treatment of God's Holy Word; but there were many opinions



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, LATELY RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 357.



RECEPTION-ROOM OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS IN THE GUILDHALL, YORK.—SEE PAGE 349.



THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT YORK: LORD BROUGHAM, THE PRESIDENT, DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS IN THE FESTIVAL CONCERT-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 365.

BIRTHS.

At Orleton, Ealop, the Hon. Mrs. R. Herbert, of a daughter.
At Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, of a daughter.
At Hazlewood, Watford, the Hon. Mrs. S. D. Dunne, of a son.
At Copthill Hall, Essex, Lady C. Peirse, of a son.
At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, of Dalry, of a daughter.
At Whiston Rectory, Rotherham, the Hon. Mrs. W. Howard, of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 28th ult., at The Grove, Ryton, county of Durham, the wife of Thomas Spencer, Esq., of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Nyneland-court, the wife of W. Ayshford Sanford, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Onslow-square, the wife of Ralph Disraeli, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, E. R. L. B. Lytton, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Athens, son of the Right Hon. Sir E. L. B. Lytton, Bart., M.P., to Edith, daughter of the late Hon. E. Villiers.
On the 29th ult., at the parish church, Bangor, Caernarvonshire, by the Rev. G. D. Boyle, assisted by the Rev. E. Bramall, Edmund Richard, eldest son of Captain Richard Pryce, R.N., of Penrhos House, Anglesea, to Jessie Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Cooper, of Rochdale, Bebington.
On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Hugh Allen, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Thos. Jackson, Mr. Alfred Jenner, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edwd. Barker, and grandaughter of Wm. Free, Esq., of Barrets-grove, Stoke Newington. No cards.
On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. George W. Hills, Edmund B. Bowen, of Hanford House, Stoke Newington, to Emily Jane, elder daughter of T. G. B. Dixon, late of Wellington, Salop, Scotland, and 46, Gracechurch-street, London. No cards.
On the 28th ult., at the parish church, Sunbury, by the Rev. G. P. Wade, Vicar of Enstell, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Butler, Vicar of Sandal, W. Compton, Esq., of Pinkney, Wilts, to Sarah Katherine, youngest daughter of W. T. Hall, Esq., of Minchenpre, near Wakefield. No cards.
On the 27th ult., at the Congregational Church, Ipswich, by the Rev. R. Aveon, Joseph Hunt, of Mercery-lane, Canterbury, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Baldock, Ipswich, solicitor. No cards, and Cornhill. No cards.
On the 7th ult., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Toronto, C. W., by the Rev. H. Pawson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. T. P. Hodge, M.A., Lieutenant Henry Fyers Turner, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Colonel Henry A. Turner, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Emma, eldest daughter of Vice-Chancellor the Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Toronto.
On the 1st inst., at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Charlton Lane, lieutenant of Hampstead, assisted by the Rev. W. Lawrence, Rector of St. Pauls, Edmund Willett, M.P., of Kentish Town, London, to Mary, daughter of Henry Dorling, Esq., of Wavertree, Lancashire, and Epping, Surrey. No cards.
At St. Saviour's, Paddington, by the Rev. H. G. Henderson, domestic chaplain to Earl Grosvenor, Samuel Sneyd, Esq., second son of the late Rev. J. P. Sneyd, of Jamaica, to Marie Zoë Alexandre, only daughter of the late J. C. Alexandre, Esq., of Portadown, county Armagh.
On the 4th inst., at Lockford, Hants, Major Greene Hastings Atkinson, of the Madras Army, to Helena, youngest daughter of the late Rev. F. H. Hutton, Vicar of Lockford.

DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, Baron Du Bois de Ferrieres, aged 65.
At Malvern, Captain J. Havelock, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, K.C.B., aged 39.
At Ryde, Anne, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir W. A. Montagu, K.C.H., C.B., and daughter of the late Sir G. W. Leeds, Bart.
On the 27th ult., at Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tollemache, wife of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tollemache, to whom she was married only on the 20th ult., at 35, Curzon-street, Mayfair, Frances Katherine, widow of the late Rev. Robert Trelawny, Rector of Tangmere, Sussex, aged 65.
On the 27th ult., at Cheltenham, the Baron Du Bois de Ferrieres, aged 65.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Dionysius or Denis, Archbishop and Martyr. The order of Bishops in England abolished by Parliament, 1646.
MONDAY, 10.—Isabella II., Queen of Spain, born, 1830. She and her sister married, union of the Spanish and French Royal houses, 1846.
TUESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day. Columbus lands, 1492, by seeing lights on San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, discovers a new world, 1492.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Hanover created a kingdom, 1814. Polish surrenders to the English and French armies, 1860.
THURSDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor (died 1066). Henry IV., at his coronation, institutes the Order of the Bath, 1399. Jeremy Murat, ex-King of Naples, shot, 1815.
FRIDAY, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066. Admiral Hawke's naval victory off Ushant, 1747.
SATURDAY, 15.—Birth of Virgil, 70 B.C. Death of Lucretius, 55 B.C. Pall Mood, 9h. 12m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
2 11	2 57	3 39	4 19	4 58	5 36	6 13
27	39	21	1	40	18	55

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 30′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 14 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in hours.	Rain in inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity Saturation = 100.	Amount of Cloud. 0 to 10.	Max. in Sunshine.	Min. on the Grass.	General Direction.	Movement in miles per hour.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Miles inches
Sept. 26	29·597	59·7	49·3	·76	3	69·3	46·6	CALM.	99	·000
27	29·592	59·1	47·6	·75	1	82·3	44·6	WNW. NW.	128	·000
28	29·538	61·6	47·2	·67	1	66·9	50·1	NE.	203	·000
29	29·091	53·7	48·7	·94	7	60·3	49·6	E. ESE.	267	·003
Oct. 1	29·274	52·1	47·9	·92	7	57·3	46·9	E.	555	·075
2	30·276	48·6	39·5	·63	2	63·3	39·6	E. ESE.	556	·000
3	30·129	47·0	39·8	·70	2	62·7	37·4	E.	643	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected	30·273	30·292	30·331	30·122	30·105	30·227	30·171
Temperature of Air	58·0	57·0	57·0	54·0	51·0	51·0	49·0
Temperature of Evaporation	50·0	50·0	51·0	47·0	47·0	46·0	45·0
Direction of Wind	CALM.	WNW.	NE.	E.	ESE.	E.	E.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the performance of Legitimate Drama, On MONDAY, OCT. 10, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with, First time, TAN AGRIL POOL. After which, as a Quarter to Eight o'Clock, an Original Drama, in Three Acts, entitled THE WORLD AND THE STAGE. GUNNERS, Mr. Phelps; Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Wilmot, G. F. Rowton, A. Byrne, Fitzsimons, &c.; Mrs. Herman Vezin and Miss Atkinson. On Wednesday, Oct. 12, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with Shakespeare's Play of HENRY VIII. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. H. Marston, G. Belmore, Barrett, A. Rayner, R. Phelps, G. F. Neville, Fitzsimons, &c.; Miss Heath, Miss Atkinson, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Ellen Ockt. On Saturday, Performance of the numerous engagements of the Evening, to conclude with Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV.—Henry IV. and Justice Shallow, Mr. Phelps. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box Office open from 10 till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Seventh Appearance
in England of Mdlle. Beatrice, of the Odéon and Vaudeville, Paris, in Dumas' play of MDLLE. DE BELLE-ILE, and in the French version by Brougham and Lacy, during the Week. On MONDAY, OCT. 10, and during the Week, MACBETH AND AMADIS; or a Quarter to Eight, MDLLE. DE BELLE-ILE. Mr. Sothern, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Rogers; and Mdlle. Beatrice; after which, FRENCH AS IT SHOULD BE, in which Mr. Buckstone will exhibit his original character of Geoffrey Wedderburne.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and
Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, DOING NOTHING.—Mrs. A. Mellon and Mr. J. Clarke; after which, ROBT O'MORE.—Rory O'More, Mr. Webster; Mr. John Collins; and TRIXY THE TYKE.—Zaby (with Sequel), Mr. John Collins. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management
of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER. Enclosed Entrance in Little Windmill-street. Those celebrated Artistes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are re-engaged with MONEY. Every Evening this Week, Mr. Arthur Sketchley's successful Comedy of HOW WILL THEY DRESS IT? Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews. Mrs. Stirling, &c. Mr. Buckstone's Monster New Comic Scene of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.—Mr. C. Mathews, Mrs. E. Matthews. UNDER THE ROSE.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S
THEATRE (Positively the Last Week).—The BAND of the DANISH GUARDS, the FIRST NATIONAL VIOLINISTS, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mdlle. Lindsay, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sidney Jones, and Mr. Jullien. Admission, One Shilling. M. Jullien's Annual Ball d'Opera on Wednesday, Oct. 19.

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A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
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INCLUDING
TWO COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,
NAMELY,
THE LIFE-BOAT OFF TYNEMOUTH BAR,
FROM A PAINTING BY E. DUNCAN;
AND
THE KINGFISHER'S HAUNT,
FROM A PAINTING BY HARRISON WEIR.

The accompanying Number and Whole-Sheet Supplement will contain several FINE-ART and NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS, among which will be—

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES
TO SWEDEN
(From Sketches by our Special Artist).
Arrival of the Royal Yacht Osborne at Stockholm.
Departure of the Prince and Princess for the Royal Palace.
The Royal Party Viewing Stockholm from the Pavilion in the Palace Garden.
The Prince and Princess at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm.
The Ball given by the Queen Dowager of Sweden.
Ulrickdal, the Residence of the King of Sweden.
THE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES AT ERITH.
Four Views of the Scene.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.
Demonstrations of the M'Clellan Party at New York.
A Torchlight Procession.
An *Ignis Fatuus* on Horseback.
FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.
"The Waefu' Heart," by the late T. Duncan, A.R.A., in the Gallery at the South Kensington Museum.
A Landscape, by A. Gilbert, from the last Winter Exhibition.
"John Bunyan in Bedford Jail Reading the 'Pilgrim's Progress' to his Friends," by A. Folingsby, of Munich, in the Exhibition at Melbourne, Australia.
THE SEVRES PORCELAIN FACTORY AT ST. CLOUD: two Illustrations, by our own Artist.
&c., &c., &c.

Price of the Number, Whole-Sheet Supplement, and the Two Coloured Pictures, Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.
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Advertisements for the Double Number cannot be received after midday on Thursday next, the 13th inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

We entirely approve of the remonstrances that have lately been offered by a portion of the London press against the tone which has been much too generally adopted by public speakers and writers in discussing the events of the American war, and we desire to lose no opportunity of protesting against any kind of "utterance," literary or vocal, that may tend to embitter the relations between ourselves and our Transatlantic brethren. Without the slightest assumption of credit to this Journal for having done anything beyond its duty in abstaining from cynical or hostile comment upon the frightful struggle in the West, we may fairly say that we have not only not done so, but have permitted ourselves to be irritated into printing sought that, on its re-perusal when the contest shall be over, can properly give offence to American readers. We could heartily wish that partisans on both sides would remember that the exasperating interference of bystanders in a quarrel is much more slowly forgiven by combatants than the wrongs which each supposes himself to have sustained from his enemy.

It would be absurd to deny that the supposed weakness of the Confederacy, and the gallant fight which they have made against a force which England no less than the North originally believed would be irresistible, have enlisted on the side of the South a very large share of British sympathy. Nearly all the leading newspapers of this country have seemed delighted to chronicle the successes of the Confederates, to make the most of the deeds of their Generals, and to speak slightingly of the efforts of the Unionists. Journals which at the outset of the war described the resistance of the South as hopeless, and were almost as ready as Mr. Seward himself to fix dates for the utter subjugation of the "rebels," have long abandoned that view of the disruption, and now chronicle the story of the combat with warm admiration and treat each campaign as a new step towards Southern independence. For all this we submit that the Federals, whatever may be the issue of the war, will not be entitled to complain of us. They have certainly been at least as much astonished as ourselves. When the Sumter guns fired, it was almost impossible to believe that the mighty nation then defied would not make short work with the separatists, and the vindication of English journalism is to be found in the printed despatches of American statesmen. It is clear that both London and Washington were deceived as to the power and resolution of the South; and it is not too much to say that could a three years' war have been foreseen it would have been ordered even by the North in a different spirit from that which marked the earlier portions of the struggle. If the Federals knew so little of the will and of the resources of provinces with which they were in daily and hourly communication, it was scarcely to be expected that we, at a fortnight's distance from New York, should be better informed. We all believed that the North, with its enormous population, its command of the sea, and its governmental prestige, would coerce the South into speedy submission. We were wrong, but we think the Federals beaten in the field, and, for a long time at least, impotent at sea; while the Confederates grew stronger and stronger, and addressed themselves to their work with what Northern writers call deep-seated zeal, which calmer judges regard as the earnestness necessary to military success. The South held its own, and holds it still; and the very fact that it does so in the face of all the power and bravery of a gigantic enemy is an irresistible proof that, apart from the merits of the contest, it must have been nobly conducted by the weaker party. Hereafter, the Federals will, we imagine, be ashamed of the outrages in which they have permitted their organs to revile the Southern combatants, who have shown themselves so worthy of the name of Americans.

Let it be admitted, therefore, that the English had a right to be surprised at the success of the war. Let it be said, too, that it is an English habit, in which we occasionally indulge to excess, to give our sympathy to the weaker side in any quarrel. A small nation gallantly struggling against a great one is almost certain to find favour in England, almost without reference to the original quarrel. And there is no denying that the South, which at the first was not thought to have a chance, has acquired itself nobly in this unhappy fray. If we have given too strong expression to our admiration of the pluck of the Confederates, we have erred; but the sentiment in which the North would, in the presence of other circumstances, find much fault, is a too English a sentiment not to be American. But beyond this point we have nothing to say in favour of any Englishman who has insulted the Federal combatants. They must have fought well, or the South would not to have fought as they did. In fact, it would be worse than childish to allege that the great body of the English people did injustice to the efforts of the Federals, although the character of the war necessarily attracted attention to the resisting rather than to the assailing champions. If foolish words have been used and the excitement of so strange and ghastly a spectacle, they were assuredly not the expression of the feelings of the people of England.

It is not unfair, nor is it unkind, however, at this stage of the war, to say that we in England had considerable provocation to speak somewhat frankly on American affairs. For ten years, at least, before the war the leading Americans of all parties were full of abuse of this country. We are now told, and we believe with considerable truth, that the greater portion of this abuse proceeded from writers in the pay of the slaveowners, who could never forgive England for having turned the tide of the world's opinion against slavery, and for having made it certain that the destruction of the domestic institution must come, sooner or later. But it was scarcely for England to know that the minority ruled in the United States, and that the clerkiest and most respectable of American opinions were expressing only the feelings of the dealers in a certain commodity called human flesh. We are only too happy to learn that such is the truth; but we could not know it by instinct. Then the war came, and the Federals, not very reasonably, became angry with us for not instantly adopting the whole case and joining them enthusiastically against their enemies. The storm of abuse continued; but it thundered, and rained, and hailed from a new quarter of the heavens. The New York people all but hanged the principal viceconsul in the country; but as his functionalities preferred conversion to execution, they were thenceforth permitted to rail against us from another platform, and England was denounced as a hypocrite because she was not, heart and soul, for an anti-slavery war. But, unluckily for our assailants' logic, the war was declared by their own Government not to be an anti-slavery war, and, on the contrary, Mr. Lincoln repeatedly offered to put the domestic institution on a firmer footing than ever for those who would abandon the idea of independence. Consequently, what could England, herself anti-slavery to the backbone, do but remain neutral, and leave the combatants to settle what it was that they were fighting for. Now, in the fourth year of the war, the question is yet unsettled, for a large part of the sovereigns of America are for the Union at any price, while another large portion will have no Union without the extinction of slavery. And, up to the very last mails, England is still abused and menaced for a neutrality which has been sternly preserved under the most difficult circumstances which ever complicated the relations of those who ought to be the truest friends.

But, all this said, simply as a record of fact, scarcely as an extenuation of any acerbity on the part of the English press, we revert to our original protest against any bitter words touching the American struggle. Let us try to be as impartial in language as we have been in act; let us do all we can towards humanising a fratricidal war, and let us write nothing in the hour of strife which we shall regret to read in the hour of peace. Soon may it strike!

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Sept. 30, 1864.			Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1864.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,573,000	..	1,198,000	5,624,000	..	248,000
Excise	19,096,000	1,164,000	..	4,352,000	450,000	..
Stamps	7,538,000	192,000	..	2,207,000	70,000	..
Taxes	3,252,000	..	10,000	1,000,000	..	8,000
Property Tax	8,511,000	..	2,054,000	782,000	..	81,000
Post Office ..	2,900,000	200,000	..	1,140,000	140,000	..
Crown Lands ..	306,500	5,000	..	69,000	1,000	..
Miscellaneous ..	2,097,444	371,562	..	485,489	71,981	..
Totals	70,273,944	3,131,562	3,252,000	14,792,489	729,835	349,000
	£120,458, Net Decrease.			£380,165, Net Increase.		

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral Castle, in good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove up the glen and in the vicinity of the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Alt-na-Guithnasich, and went to the Falls of Glassalt.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold, drove to Castleton. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. J. M'Leod. Principal Tulloch also attended the same service at the parish church of Crathie.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of the castle. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove up Glen Gelder to Lochnagar, returning by Alt-na-Guithnasich. Prince Alfred left Balmoral Castle to shoot in the Forest. Earl and Countess Delawarr had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Brodie, of Aberdeen, with sittings for a statue to be erected in Aberdeen, which has been subscribed for by the working classes of Aberdeenshire.

Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros has succeeded Major-General the Hon. A. Abercromby as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

The Queen has appointed Lady Watertpark to be one of her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Countess of Desart, resigned.

Lieutenant Haig has arrived at the castle in attendance on Prince Alfred.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, upon their arrival at Stockholm, dined at a palace with the Royal Queen of Sweden and family. At the dinner party included Prince Oscar, the Queen Dowager, Prince Augustus, and their Danish Minister, representing the King of Denmark. Later in the evening the Prince and Princess, with the members of the Swedish Royal family, honoured the performance at the theatre with their presence. On the arrival of Royal party at the audience rose, and the Swedish National Anthem was played, after which there was a flourish of trumpets. Their Royal Highnesses were loudly cheered on their way to and from the palace. The Prince wore a general's uniform, with the ribbon of the Bath. The Princess wore a light dress, covered with lace, and a white hat and feather in her hair.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Sweden and Prince Oscar, drove in open carriages to the Mesebacke, a hill from which a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained. Thence the Royal party proceeded to visit other places of interest in the city. Their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon at Drottningholm Palace. During the repast the Prince and Princess were present at a banquet given by the King of Sweden at the Hôtel de Ville, and in honour of the Royal visitors. The guests numbered one hundred of the most distinguished personages in Sweden. The company included the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the Prince of Holstein-Glucksburg, Prince Oscar, Prince Augustus, with various members of the Corps Diplomatique, and the suite in attendance upon the Prince and Princess. Dinner was announced at six o'clock, the King of Sweden conducted the Princess, and the Prince led the Queen. During the banquet the Royal band played a selection of music. Later in the evening the grounds of the castle and the edge of the lake were brilliantly illuminated. The Prince wore the uniform of the Scinska, the highest order in Sweden, which had been conferred upon his Royal Highness the same day. In compliance with the laws of the country the Prince and Princess was then guests possessing the honour.

On Wednesday week the Prince, accompanied by the King and Prince Oscar, reviewed the garrison of Stockholm, and the whole of the Guard. The Prince wore the uniform of Colonel of the 10th Hussars. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the King and the members of the Royal family. Later in the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given in honour of their Royal Highnesses by the Queen Dowager at the Palace of Drottningholm. The occasion was of a most brilliant character. The Prince conducted the Queen Dowager to the ballroom. The Princess was led by the King, followed by Prince Hans of Glucksburg with the Queen Oscar, and all the personages of distinction at present at the Court of Stockholm. The Princess wore a rich flame-coloured silk dress, trimmed with white lace, with diamond ornaments. The Queen Dowager wore a dress of heavy silk, trimmed with white lace; a tiara of cameos and diamonds. The Queen wore a sea-green silk dress, trimmed with white lace, a head-druse, a wreath of white roses and sprays of diamonds. The ball was commenced with a polonaise. In the opening quadrille the Prince danced with the Queen, the Princess with Prince Oscar. The Prince and Princess danced frequently during the evening. A cotillon, introducing several figures of the national dances. Prior to the change of time and measure, a chamberlain entered within the circle of dancers and presented to each a large satin pincushion, from which each lady and gentleman, if inclined, withdrew a miniature flag—the nationalities represented being Swedish, Danish, and English; the "English," as it is named, being presented to the lady or gentleman with whom the presenter wished to dance. At twelve o'clock the Prince and Princess, with the members of the Swedish Royal family and the whole of the Corps Diplomatique, made an excursion to Gripsholm Castle, situated on the Maelar Lake, about forty miles from Stockholm. The Royal party embarked from the port of Hiddesfund on board the Kong en lonni the steamer Arboga No. 1, one of the ordinary passenger-vessels used on the Swedish lakes. A large crowd of the citizens and the peasantry assembled to witness the embarkation, and gave a cordial cheer as the vessel left the pier, which was acknowledged by the King, and afterwards by the Prince. The Arboga steamed on to Drottningholm, where the King landed and conducted on board the Queen Dowager, after which the vessel sped on its route, arriving at Gripsholm at four o'clock. The Royal party passed two hours and a half in inspecting the castle, and at seven o'clock partook of dinner. On the way to the dining-room, in accordance with the Swedish custom, trays containing bread, butter, caviare, and other incentives to dining, were handed round, and the whole was a delightful accompaniment of small glasses of brandy. After dinner the Prince and Princess, with the Swedish Royal family, proceeded to partments prepared for their accommodation, and the small steamer left at nine o'clock the Royal party embarked in the Arboga and returned to Stockholm, where they arrived at ten o'clock, and drove at once to the palace. At half-past twelve the Prince, accompanied by the King and Prince Oscar, with the gentlemen of their respective suites, left the palace and proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to one of the northern forests for the purpose of shooting.

Yesterday week the Princess dined with the Queen, at the Castle of Tullchdall, Princess Thyra was also present.

On Saturday last the Prince, with the King and Prince Oscar, returned from the shooting expedition. Later in the day the Prince was present, with the King, at a review of the Guard. The Prince and Princess dined with Prince Augustus and Princess Thereza, at the Chateau d'Haga. In the evening their Royal Highnesses visited the performance of "Faust," at the theatre, with their presence. After the performance the Prince was present at a soirée given by the Minister for Denmark and Countess Plessen.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service, the remainder of the day was passed in the Royal circle.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Oscar, took leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. They left, on arrival, by special train, for Gothenburg, en route for Copenhagen. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied as far as Gothenburg by the Swedish Royal family, and took their departure amid loud acclamations from the citizens. The Prince and Princess took leave at Prince Oscar's residence, Ekudden. Their Royal Highnesses reached Gothenburg on board the Osborne, and proceeded to Elsinore, whither they arrived on the 30th inst. The landing-place was filled by the King of Denmark and the Crown Prince received the Prince and Princess upon their landing, and the Royal party was warmly greeted by the people. The Prince and Princess proceeded to Fredensborg.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Seymour and Major Teesdale, left Windsor Castle for Woolwich on Monday, his Majesty's steam-vessel Victoria and Albert having been in readiness. His Royal Highness embarked from Antwerp at one o'clock p.m. on Tuesday. His Royal Highness took his departure immediately from Woolwich, en route for Balmoral.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Chartres have arrived at Tunbridge Wells on a visit to the ex-Queen Marie Amelie. The Duke of Nemours and the Princesses Marguerite and Blanche are also staying with the Royal party.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland has left the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard, for Trentham.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland has left St. James's Square for Downham Park, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have returned from Germany. The Marquis has left town for Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway. Lady Clanricarde is to visit the Earl and Countess of Cork at Marston House, Somersetshire.

Earl and Countess Russell and the Ladies Russell arrived at Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, on Monday morning.

The Countess (Dowager) of Westmoreland and Lady Rose Fane arrived at their residence in Portman-square on Monday, from a tour in Germany.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville has arrived from Paris at her residence, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford have arrived at Castle Ashby, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, from Ashburn, near Derby.

The Earl of Witten has arrived at Heaton Hall, near Manchester, from Scotland.

The Earl of Lonsdale has left town for his seat, Whitehaven Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Midleton have left town for Eastbourne, Sussex.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have arrived in Paris from a tour in Switzerland.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The nuptials of Mr. George Howard, son of the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., and nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, with the Hon. Rosalind Stanley, second daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, took place on Wednesday at Alderley Church.

The marriage of Mr. Lytton, only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., with Miss K. Villiers, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Edward Villiers, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Middlesex.

The marriage of Lady Elma Bruce, only daughter of the late Earl of Elgin, with the Hon. Thomas J. H. Thesiger, brother of Lord Chelmsford, is to be solemnised on the 18th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

From an official document just issued it appears that the income from turnpikes in Middlesex has just amounted to £61,296 6s. 8d.

The second day's sale of the effects of the late Mr. Nicholls, Brighton building was brought down last Saturday by the sappers and miners. The auction was numerously and influentially patronised by the public.

The site of an old house in Bishopsgate-street was sold a few months since for £5000. The purchaser sold it again, before he had himself paid for it, for £7000. The contract purchases has just realised at his interest for £17,000.

The retirement of Mr. George Peabody from the City has just taken place, in conformity with his long-expressed intentions. The business of the house of Peabody will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the firm of J. S. Morgan and Co.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the thirty-six thousand cubic yards of earth, the result of the excavation made to the sketched, and the whole line of thoroughfare in the several parishes of St. Pan., Limehouse, Poplar, Bromley, and Blackwall, Poplar, to be called East India Dock-road.

A handsome flag of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £230 were given to the crews of the life-boats for saving numerous lives of the institution for assisting to save three vessels and some of their crews during the gales of last month, when members of the Board met from the means of saving two vessels and their valuable cargoes from destruction; and expressions of satisfaction at the conduct of the coxswains and boatmen in the crews of the life-boats were tendered by the captains of the ships. Rewards were also granted to the crews of the society's life-boats at Brighton, Portrush, Lytham, and Margate, and to the crews of various shore-boats for saving life, and for putting off with the life-boat or rendering assistance by several vessels in distress. Payments amounting to more than £2000 were made on account of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the Duke of the French and Russian imperial navies expressing their acknowledgments to the institution for the important and valuable information they had received from it while in England concerning its life-boat stations. The institution had sent, during the past month, new life-boats to Rechar, on the Yorkshire coast, and to Cardigan, the cost of both which had been presented to the institution. A gentleman had intimated his intention to defray, in conjunction with his sisters, the cost, amounting to about £200, of a life-boat station on the Irish coast, in memory of their late father. They had previously defrayed the expense of a life-boat station at Buda Haven, on the Cornish coast, in memory of their mother. Mr. Lewis Loyd, one of the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats of the institution, on their coasts within the life-boat districts of the Scotch coast and those of the East and Sussex coasts. They had found all the stations in admirable order.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was announced that the contractors were now using some of the gravel dredged by the Thames Conservators, but when the supply fell short of the requirements they would have to resort to other quarters for material still, which to fill in the embankment. The Metropolitan Board of Works has, in fact, given permission for the placing of the bronze memorial statue of Sir James Outram upon the new Thames way.

On Monday evening Mr. F. Doulton, M.P., for Lambeth, met his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of giving an account of his Parliamentary stewardship for the past Session. In the course of his speech he reviewed the proceedings of the last Session of Parliament. He spoke in terms of high laudation of the financial policy of Mr. Gladstone, and congratulated the country on the prosperity of its trade, which had been made. He severely censured the manner in which the Right Hon. Baronet the member for Stroud had acted in the foreign policy of the Ministry, he heartily approved it, especially the resolution which had been come to on the conference in the Danish affair, and the success of the speech a warm vote of confidence was given to the hon. gentleman.

On Thursday morning a trial-trip train, consisting of several carriages forming the directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and several other gentlemen, passed over the new bridge at Blackfriars and along the remainder of the line, reaching the new Ear-street station, to the platform of the Ludgate station, near Apothecaries' Hall. The train passed smoothly and easily along the line. The bridge consists of four lines of railway, but it was upon those on the western side that the train ran upon this occasion. Those are the lines which are to be used by the company. Messrs. Kennard Brothers, of Cremlin Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire, were the contractors for the Ear-street Branch the permanent-way. The bridge is 839ft. long, 84ft. wide, and the latter girders at the sides and along the centre are 15ft. deep. The total weight of the iron in this portion of the bridge alone is 3000 tons, and the number of rivets fixed in it is 660,466. Three hundred men and boys have been constantly employed on it from the 20th of January last to the last day of September.

Last week the births of 2023 children—1062 boys and 961 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number recorded was 1886. The deaths registered in London last week were 1284, showing a slight increase on the number in the previous week, when were 1238. If the deaths of the above children in the thirty-ninth week of 1854 are excluded, it will be found that the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the years 1845-63, corrected for increase of population, was 1252. Zymotic diseases were fatal in 464 cases, the corrected average being 441. The most fatal disease in this class is scarlatina, which caused ninety-five deaths, being an increase of twenty-four upon the number in the previous week. Ten children died from diphtheria. Typhus caused seventy deaths. Smallpox was fatal to eleven persons. The mortality from diarrhœa, although small when compared with the lower temperature, had week sixty-six persons died from this disease. Three died from cholera. Phthisis was fatal in 151 cases. Two hundred persons died from bronchitis, fifty-seven from pneumonia, and twenty-six from other diseases of the respiratory organs. Of 34 persons who died from of the brain and nervous system; forty-six from disease of the heart. Seven died from diseases classed by accidents, and four by carelessness. Violent deaths were caused by accidents. Seven persons were killed by vehicles in the street, eight injuries were received in railway accidents, and two persons were drowned. Eight persons committed suicide. Four nonagenarians died in the week under notice—two in the latter, who was twenty a woman, died in St. Pancras Workhouse at the age (as stated) of 100 years.

The medical schools of the metropolis hold their annual opening day on the 1st of October, or, however, the first day in falling this year on a Saturday, several of the schools decided on postponing their opening until Monday. The following is a list of them, however, offered to the annual custom—Guy's, where Dr. Braxton Hicks gave the introductory lecture; King's College, where the lecture was delivered by Samuel Cartwright; St. Thomas's, where Dr. Clapton lectured; and St. Mary's, Paddington, where Mr. Spencer Wells delivered the lecture. The introductory addresses were opened on Monday, as follow:—St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. Cabitch; at Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, by Mr. Henry Smith, of Hurley-street; Middlesex, by Dr. Greenhow, of Upper Berkeley-street; Westminster, by Dr. Burrows, of Cavendish-square; Charing-cross, by Professor Quain; London, by Dr. Down; St. George's, by Dr. Paget; and the Free Hospital, Great Ormond-street, by Mr. F. J. Gant, of Wimpole-street.—On Monday afternoon the first public meeting of the promoters of the Female Medical Society was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Professor Newman, for the purpose of hearing the opening lecture by Miss Jessie Edmunds. The society was formed for the purpose of facilitating the admission of women into the medical profession, with the ultimate intention of establishing a female medical college. The meeting believed that, in the treatment of the diseases of women and children, there exists a necessity for female practitioners, and that the medical profession offers a wide field of useful and honourable employment to suitable and properly educated women.

LAW AND POLICE.—Mr. Commissioner Fane, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Insolvency, died on Wednesday, in his 82nd year. He had been connected with the Court in different capacities since 1826. The number of commissioners has been reduced to three, and Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, is appointed to succeed him attending to his duties.—Among the appointments in the public schools—A. F. Foster, late one of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, and described in his petition as of 38, Museum-street," editor and literary writer," has been appointed "Master of Bishop Auckland, and elsewhere." He states that he was formerly an assistant schoolmaster and subsequently a Doctor of Newcastle, and although he has endorsements to the stoppage of his salary by the Royal Educational Commission, and other causes, he has "always been a total abstainer."

The October Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex were opened yesterday morning at the Session House, Clerkenwell-green. The calendar contains the names of fifty-two prisoners committed for trial, although the number for trial was only eighteen. The state of the education of the prisoners was reported to be as follows:—Can neither read nor write, 10; can read only, 1; can read and write imperfectly, thirty; read and write well, two.

The coroner's jury at the body of Emma Jane Gollop, who was killed at the Portland-road station of the Metropolitan Railway lately, under circumstances which will be in the recollection of our readers have found a verdict of accidental death, blaming the company for not having a sufficient number of porters on the platform at the time. There was no way for her grave to leave. He said that he had the woman had been drinking together until late were there was a quarrel. The wife fell down while attempting to enter a carriage, and, fearing that he would be apprehended, he ran out of the station.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Lloyd was charged with the theft of a coat of a train in custody. Metropolitan Police Court. The affair took place on the 15th of September. Mr. Lloyd wanted to get out at King's-cross, but failed to find the door of the first-class compartment he was riding was shut and the train in motion. He then opened the door and insisted on getting out. In the struggle he fell on to the line, but alighted within the tunnel and was taken up for dead. Fortunately, however, he was only insensible, and was not seriously injured in the manner described by his and costs; but the railway company declined to receive the costs.

In consequence of the remonstrance of the Public-houses Act was decided by the Westminster magistrates on Wednesday. The keeper of the refreshment-rooms at the Victoria Railway Station was summoned for selling beer to persons and selling liquor in the prohibited hours of Sunday. His defence was that in carrying on the business of a station he was bound to supply the public. Mr. Arnold decided—and he stated that, by Act, 26 & 27 Victoria, concurred with him—that no person could be allowed to sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except to bona fide travellers; and he imposed a fine of £5 and costs. The keeper of the refreshment-room was then charged with having in his possession intoxicating liquor during prohibited hours. He pleaded guilty of a mere technicality, he granted a case to be argued in the superior courts.

A curious charge was investigated by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday. Mr. Marshall, a City solicitor, was charged with having threatened to publish a libel on Mr. F. J. Benett, a member of the firm of Leighton and Co., of Mark-lane, with the view of extorting money from him. The case was brought on action against Captain Blakeley for breach of contract in respect of the sale of a vessel called the Ocean Queen, it is alleged, that he let Mr. Marshall £1000 to £1 that he would not recover more than £350. Mr. Marshall's solicitor, Mr. Benett, wrote to Captain Blakeley to say that Mr. Benett, who had been subpœnaed by Mr. Marshall, gave evidence for Captain Blakeley, and that unless the £350 awarded had been given by the next day Mr. Marshall claimed payment of the bet. Mr. Benett said it had not been accepted, and a correspondence ensued. Eventually, Mr. Marshall printed a statement of the affair, and threatened to circulate it wherever Mr. Benett had any connexion unless the £350 awarded was not paid. Mr. Marshall by putting the affair into the hands of his solicitor, and the matter assumed the form of the charge against Mr. Marshall preferred on Wednesday. The Lord Mayor sent the case for trial.

The export duties of Moldavia and Wallachia are provisionally established. The duty is 5 per cent, and applies to cereals, cattle, tallow, and generally all unmanufactured articles of natural produce. A duty of 15 per cent has been made to the import duties on class 4 in the tariff of the Republic of Colombia.

The operative bookbinders of Paris have handed to their employers a petition, bearing 600 signatures, praying that their day's work may be reduced from twelve to ten hours, and that their wages should be fixed at the present pay. They also demand that overtime shall be paid at an increase of 25 per cent.

A splendid album of oil and water coloured sketches by American artists, valued at £200, has been presented to Miss Charlotte Cushman, by the ladies of Philadelphia, as a token of respect and admiration for her talents and character. The album, on their reception of the gift, was forwarded by her to the crew of the United States military commission.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

We publish three more Engravings from the sketches of our Special Artist who attends the progress of the Prince and Princess of Wales in their visit to Denmark and Sweden.

One Illustration represents their arrival at Rosenborg Castle, on Monday, the 19th ult. This edifice, built by King Christian IV., is approached through a park or public garden, and over a foot-bridge crossing a moat that at one time surrounded the castle and formed an important element in its defence. The building is in the style of Italian Renaissance, grafted on the ancient Gothic of Northern Europe. Inigo Jones, at that period chief architect to the King, is said to have furnished the plan for Rosenborg. The interior is in exquisite order, and, but that the notions of the present day on the score of comfort would conflict with the size and distribution of many of the apartments, it might again become a Royal residence. In the entrance-hall there are some tables curiously inlaid with maps showing the extent, at the date to which they belong, of the Danish dominions, and likewise the knowledge of geography which the seamen of that period had acquired. A long corridor with a richly wrought ceiling gives admission to the first suite of apartments. It is enriched with a valuable collection of portraits, and contains many objects of antiquarian or artistic interest. The history of the Danish wars with Sweden is displayed upon the walls in admirable tapestries, and the ceiling of the Riddersaal, or Hall of the Knights, is embellished with sculpture in relief. The floor of this apartment is of wood, painted to represent marble. The coronation chairs are placed at the upper end of the Riddersaal, and in front are the colossal silver lions allegorically representing the Great Belt, the Little Belt, and the Sound. In all state ceremonies these play a leading part, and, with the regalia, are appropriately lodged in the same house which holds the coats, arms, jewels, paintings, and relics of the Danish Kings for two centuries. The collection of Venetian glass in a small room off the Riddersaal was a present made to one of these Sovereigns. It is very extensive and of rare value.

From Rosenborg Castle the Royal family, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, their suite and attendants, drove to the residence of the Hereditary Princess of Denmark, widow of the late Prince Frederick, with whom they stayed to lunch. They afterwards proceeded to inspect the Museum of Northern Antiquities, another of the remarkable collections of Copenhagen.

For the subject of another of our Illustrations we have chosen the inspection by their Royal Highnesses, on Wednesday, the 21st ult., of the works of the great Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, collected in the Museum at Copenhagen, which was specially built for that purpose, and which also contains his tomb. This singular building was commenced in the lifetime of the artist, who was well aware of its double destination, and himself superintended the construction of the vault which was eventually to inclose his remains, beneath a granite-edged slab in the centre of the courtyard. The architectural details are largely borrowed from the styles of Greek and Etruscan sepulchres, and the mural ornaments of the interior are copied from the decorations of ancient tombs. On the summit of the building is a fine bronze casting of Victory in a car, checking her steeds in the moment of triumph. The figure of the goddess and that of one of the horses in this group are reproduced from Thorwaldsen's own designs; the car and the other three horses were modelled by Bissen. A curious effect is produced by the external wall-paintings, in coloured stucco, intended to set forth the arrival of the sculptor, when, in 1838, after an absence of eighteen years, he returned to Copenhagen in a vessel carrying the greater portion of the works destined for the Museum. Of the contents of the building it will be sufficient to say that they are divided into two parts; the first consisting of pieces of sculpture actually chiselled by Thorwaldsen, or copies in marble or plaster of his works; the second being the collection of objects of ancient and modern art which he amassed during his lifetime. Some idea of the extent of the Museum may be gained from the fact that, irrespective of the plaster casts, it includes no less than four groups, seventeen statues, eighteen busts, sixty-one bas-reliefs, and a frieze, in marble. The total number of Thorwaldsen's works collected here is about 650. All the sketches and models which he used have been preserved, so that it is possible, in the case of each of his principal works, to follow the gradual development of the idea from the first bold outline to the last delicate touch of the graver. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Queen of Denmark and Prince John, stayed about two hours in the Museum, passing from one to another of the small rooms, about twenty altogether, each of which contains one important statue or group, with bas-reliefs and other minor works around the walls. About half-past four o'clock a great crowd assembled outside the front entrance of the Museum, along which extends a great hall, in which are placed most of the statues or casts of colossal size. This hall opens on the outside street by glazed windows, not high from the ground, and here were many of the curious citizens peering through the glass to catch sight of the Royal party. When the Prince and Princess left the Museum they were greeted with cordial acclamations.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THORWALDSEN'S MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN.

Our large Engraving gives a view of the Kongen's Nytorv, or "King's New Market," the great central square of Copenhagen, with the Prince of Wales's carriage driving through it, amidst the usual demonstrations of popular goodwill. This large open space, though adorned with an equestrian statue, in bronze or some other metal, of one of the Danish kings, has no very splendid appearance. It forms, however, the principal thoroughfare between the different quarters of the city, as most of the leading streets meet at this point. There is another "Nytorv," or New Market Place, near the royal gardens, which must not be confounded with the Kongen's Nytorf. The Royal palaces are situated on the Frederiks Plads.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

We have engraved, from a photograph by Messrs. Cantell and Downes, a view of the exterior of this noble old church, which was reopened by the Bishop of Ely in August, after undergoing extensive repairs and restorations during the last three years. The original church on this site, which was probably dedicated to St. James the Apostle and St. John the Evangelist, emblems of those two saints being sculptured over the western doorway, is supposed to have been erected either by Abbot Anselm, in 1125, or by Abbot Samson—known to the readers of Carlyle's "Past and Present"—about the beginning of the thirteenth century. There is a legend that Abbot Anselm wanted to get rid of the disorderly congregation of the townspeople in the Abbey Church, the ruins of which may now be seen close by, and that he built this church of St. James and St. John for the public accommodation, in order that the monks should have the undisturbed use of their own. But there is another story—that when Abbot Samson, who lived seventy or eighty years later, proposed to go a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of St. James, at Compostella in Spain, his brethren of the monastery, who were loth to part with their Superior, persuaded him to build a new church instead. The small town of Bury St. Edmunds, at any rate, may boast the possession of two of the finest churches in the kingdom, those of St. Mary and St. James. The dimensions of St. James's Church are 193 ft. in length, with the chancel, which is 59 ft. long and 40 ft. 6 in. in breadth. St. Mary's Church, which, including the chancel and sacrarium, is 210 ft. in length and 64 ft. in width, was restored in 1844, under the direction of the late Mr. Cottingham, at a cost of £3000; but the public taste was not then sufficiently enlightened to admit of the removal of the galleries and pews. The restorations of St. James's Church have been



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LUSTRATIONS OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



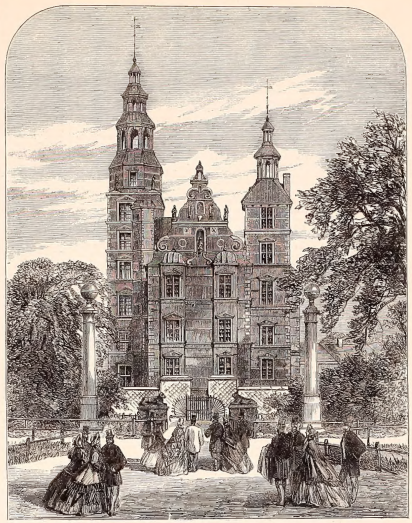
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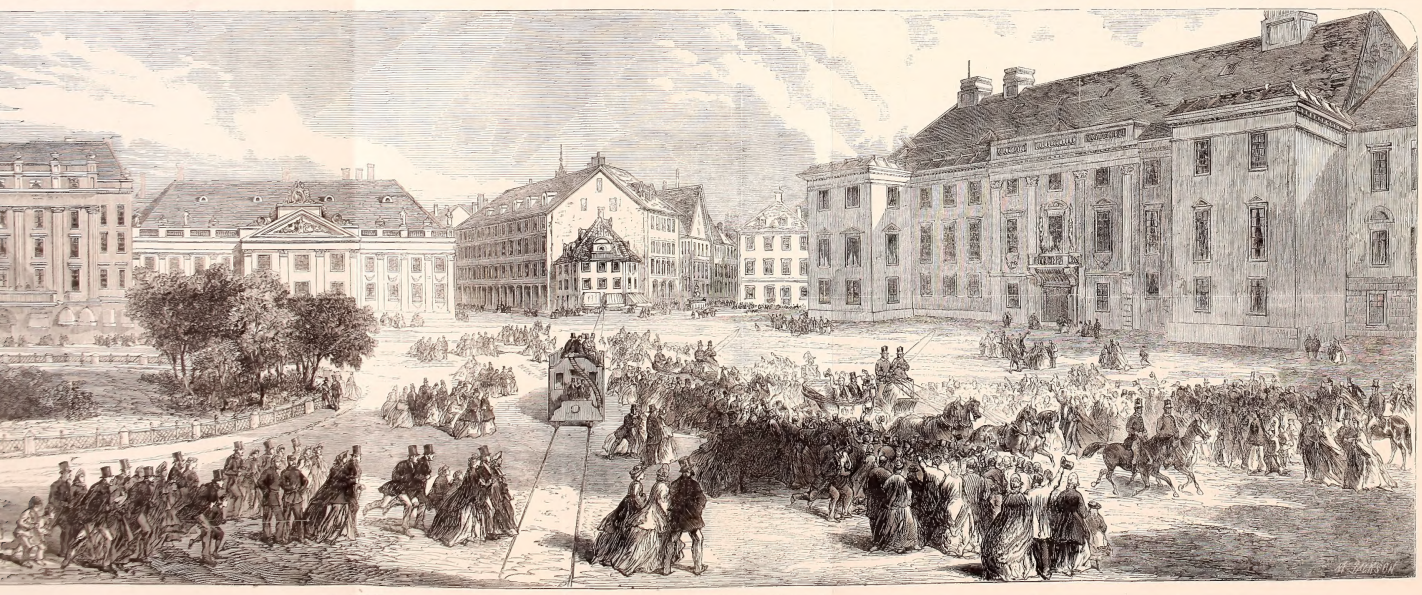
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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THE GATE OF ROSENBORG CASTLE.



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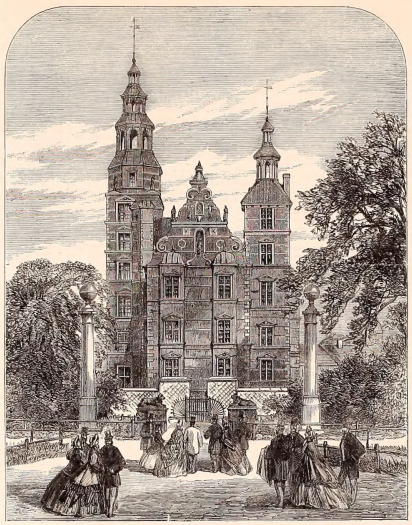
NMARK, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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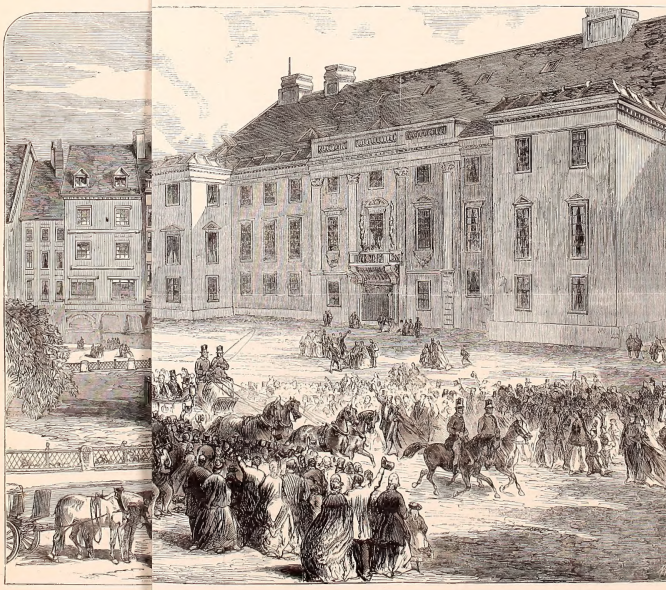
Our Illustration represents their arrival at Rosenborg Castle, on Monday, the 19th ult. This edifice, built by King Christian IV., is approached through a park or public garden, and over a foot-bridge crossing a moat that at one time surrounded the castle and formed an important element in its defence. The building is in the style of Italian Renaissance, grafted on the ancient Gothic of Northern Europe. Inigo Jones, at that period chief architect to the King, is said to have furnished the plan for Rosenborg. The interior is a exquisite order, and, but that the notions of the present day on the score of comfort would conflict with the size and distribution of many of the apartments, it might again become a Royal residence. In the entrance-hall there are some tables curiously inlaid with maps showing the extent, at the date to which they belong, of the Danish dominions, and likewise the knowledge of geography which the seamen of that period had acquired. A long corridor with a richly wrought ceiling gives admission to the first suite of apartments. It is enriched with a valuable collection of portraits, and contains many objects of antiquarian or artistic interest. The history of the Danish wars with Sweden is displayed upon the walls in admirable tapestries, and the ceiling of the Riddersaal, or Hall of the Knights, is embellished with sculpture in relief. The floor of this apartment is of wood, painted to represent marble. The coronation chairs are placed at the upper end of the Riddersaal, and in front are the colossal silver lions allegorically representing the Great Belt, the Little Belt, and the Sound. In all state ceremonies these play a leading part, and with the regalia, are appropriately lodged in the same house which holds the coats, arms jewels, paintings, and relics of the Danish Kings for two centuries. The collection of Venetian glass in a small room off the Riddersaal was a present made to one of these Sovereigns. It is very extensive and of rare value.

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One Illustration represents their arrival at Fredensborg Castle, on Monday, the 19th ult. This edifice, built by King Christian IV., is approached through a park or public garden, and over a foot-bridge crossing a moat that at one time surrounded the castle and formed an important element in its defence. The building is in the style of Italian Renaissance, grafted on the ancient Gothic of Northern Europe. Inigo Jones, at that period chief architect to the King, is said to have furnished the plan for Rosenborg. The interior is in exquisite order, and, but that the notions of the present day on the score of comfort would conflict with the size and distribution of many of the apartments, it might again become a Royal residence. In the entrance-hall there are some tables curiously inlaid with maps showing the extent, at the date to which they belong, of the Danish dominions, and likewise the knowledge of geography which the museum of that period had acquired. A long corridor with a richly wrought ceiling gives admission to the first suite of apartments. It is enriched with a valuable collection of portraits, and contains many objects of antiquarian or artistic interest. The history of the Danish wars with Sweden is displayed upon the walls in admirable tapestries, and the ceiling of the Riddersal, or Hall of the Knights, is embellished with sculpture in relief. The floor of this apartment is of wood, painted to represent marble. The coronation chairs are placed at the upper end of the Riddersal, and in front are the colossal silver lions allegorically representing the Great Belt, the Little Belt, and the Sound. In all state ceremonies these play a leading part, and, with the regalia, are appropriately lodged in the same house which holds the crests, arms, jewels, paintings, and relics of the Danish Kings for two centuries. The collection of Venetian glass in a small room off the Riddersal was a present made to one of those Sovereigns. It is very extensive and of rare value.

From Rosenborg Castle the Royal family, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, their suite and attendants, drove to the residence of the Hereditary Princess of Denmark, widow of the late Prince Frederick, with whom they stayed to lunch. They afterwards proceeded to inspect the Museum of Northern Antiquities, another of the remarkable collections of Copenhagen.

For the subject of another of our Illustrations we have chosen the inspection by their Royal Highnesses, on Wednesday, the 21st ult., of the works of the great Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, collected in the Museum at Copenhagen, which was specially built for that purpose, and which also contains his tomb. This singular building was commenced in the lifetime of the artist, who was well aware of its double destination, and himself superintended the construction of the vault which was eventually to inclose his remains, beneath a granite-edged slab in the centre of the courtyard. The architectural details are largely borrowed from the styles of Greek and Etruscan sepulchres, and the mural ornaments of the interior are copied from the decorations of ancient tombs. On the summit of the building is a fine bronze casting of Victory in a car, checking her steeds in the moment of triumph. The figure of the goddess and that of one of the horses in this group are reproduced from Thorwaldsen's own designs; the car and the other three horses were modelled by Bissen. A curious effect is produced by the external wall-paintings, in coloured stucco, intended to set forth the arrival of the sculptor, when, in 1838, after an absence of eighteen years, he returned to Copenhagen in a vessel carrying the greater portion of the works destined for the Museum. Of the contents of the building it will be sufficient to say that they are divided into two parts; the first consisting of pieces of sculpture actually chiselled by Thorwaldsen, or copies in marble or plaster of his works; the second being the collection of objects of ancient and modern art which he amassed during his lifetime. Some idea of the extent of the Museum may be gained from the fact that, irrespective of the plaster casts, it includes no less than four groups, seventeen statues, eighteen busts, sixty-one bas-reliefs, and a frieze, in marble. The total number of Thorwaldsen's works collected here is about 650. All the sketches and moulds which he used have been preserved, so that it is possible, in the case of each of his principal works, to follow the gradual development of the idea from the first bold outline to the last delicate touch of the graver. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Queen of Denmark and Prince John, stayed about two hours in the Museum, passing from one to another of the small rooms, about twenty altogether, each of which contains one important statue or group, with bas-reliefs and other minor works around the walls. About half-past four o'clock a great crowd assembled outside the front entrance of the Museum, along which extends a great hall, in which are placed most of the statues or casts of colossal size. This hall opens on the outside street by glazed windows, not high from the ground, and here were many of the curious citizens peering through the glass to catch sight of the Royal party. When the Prince and Princess left the Museum they were greeted with cordial acclamations.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THORWALDSEN'S MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN.

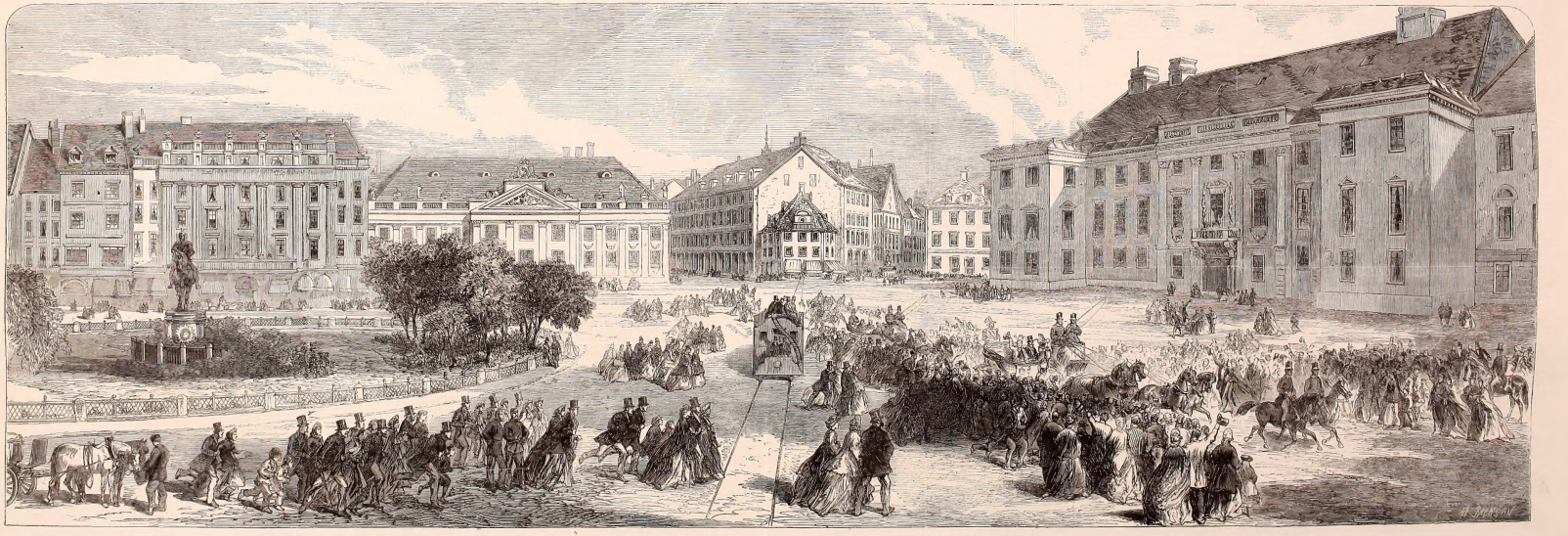
Our large Engraving gives a view of the Kongen's Nytorf, or "King's New Market," the great central square of Copenhagen, with the Prince of Wales's carriage driving through it, amidst the usual demonstrations of popular goodwill. This large open space, though adorned with an equestrian statue, in bronze or some other metal, of one of the Danish kings, has no very splendid appearance. It forms, however, the principal thoroughfare between the different quarters of the city, as most of the leading streets meet at this point. There is another "Nytorf," or New Market Place, near the west gate, which must not be confounded with the Kongen's Nytorf. The Royal palaces are situated on the Frederiks Plads.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

We have engraved, from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, a view of the exterior of this noble old church, which was reopened by the Bishop of Ely in August, after undergoing extensive repairs and restorations during the last three years. The original church on this site, which was probably dedicated to St. James the Apostle and St. John the Evangelist, emblems of those two saints being sculptured over the western doorway, is supposed to have been erected either by Abbot Anselm, in 1125, or by Abbot Samson—known to the readers of Carlyle's "Past and Present"—about the beginning of the thirteenth century. There is a legend that Abbot Anselm wanted to get rid of the disorderly congregation of the townspeople in the Abbey Church, the ruins of which may now be seen close by, and that he built the church of St. James and St. John for the public accommodation, in order that the monks should have the undisturbed use of their own. But there is another story—that when Abbot Samson, who lived seventy or eighty years later, proposed to go a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of St. James, at Compostella in Spain, his brethren of the monastery, who were loth to part with their Superior, persuaded him to build a new church instead. The small town of Bury St. Edmunds, at any rate, may boast the possession of two of the finest churches in the kingdom, those of St. Mary and St. James. The dimensions of St. James's Church are 193 ft. in length, with the chancel, which is 53 ft. long and 49 ft. 6 in. in breadth. St. Mary's Church, which, including the chancel and sacrarium, is 213 ft. in length and 68 ft. in width, was restored in 1844, under the direction of the late Mr. Cottingham, at a cost of £5000; but the public taste was not then sufficiently enlightened to admit of the removal of the galleries and pews. The restorations of St. James's Church have been more consistent. It was at first designed only to replace the unsightly and ruinous flat ceiling of the nave with a high-pitched roof. Mr. Gilbert Scott was consulted, and a committee having been formed, with the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, the Incumbent, for its chairman, seconded by the churchwardens and other leading parishioners, funds were subscribed, and the plan of operations became more extended. It was decided to remove the galleries, which destroyed the beauty of the church at the west end and on the north side, the south side being free from incumbrance of that kind. The principal feature, however, of the restorations is the new and very beautiful oaken roof, which consists of nineteen pairs of principals (corresponding in number with the pillars on each side of the nave), hammer-beams, wallpieces, moulded collars purlins, ribs, and ridge-beams. The cornice, which is elaborate and beautiful, consists of six enrichments—viz., 1st, a plain moulded wallpiece; 2nd, three designs of ribbon and ragged-staff moulding; 3rd, embattled moulding; 4th, strawberry-leaf ditto; 5th, pierced trefoliated moulding; and, 6th, another embattled moulding. The strawberry-leaf moulding is continued round the hammer-beams, and every alternate one has a carved angel, supporting an emblematic shield, bearing the devices of St. James and St. John, such as the pilgrim's staff and wallet and the cockle-shell. The spandrils between the collars, king-posts, and ridge, are also filled with tracery of varied design. The clerestory windows, six-and-thirty in number, have all been refilled with Messrs. Butler and Heaton's stained glass, and have a very beautiful appearance. The gable at the east end is partially filled with a handsome three-layed window, given by the executors of the Rev. G. J. Haggitt, the late Incumbent, which is to be filled with stained glass as a memorial of that respected minister and of Mrs. Haggitt. The lower part of the window is blocked up, owing to the height of the chancel roof, but will be filled with an appropriate fresco in colours and gold. The whole of the stonework has been thoroughly cleaned and restored, and the interior walls stuccoed. The old pavement and soil of the church have been cleared away to the depth of one foot, except where the marble ledgers were placed. The inscriptions on these were all carefully copied and numbered according to a corresponding plan of the floor of the church, showing their exact position, the slabs themselves remaining *in situ*, covered with four inches of concrete. Above this an entirely new floor has been laid, the aisles being covered with Minton's four-inch black and red tiles, in patterns, with appropriate borders, whilst buttoned flooring has been laid beneath the sittings.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THE GATE OF ROSENBORG CASTLE.



THE PRINCE PASSING THROUGH THE GREAT SQUARE OF KONGEN'S NYETORF, COPENHAGEN.

A clear space has been left around each of the very elegant pillars of the nave, and also laid with Minton's tiles. The sittings consist of caken benches, with carved open ends and close-boarded backs. The walls containing the channel arch were in a most dangerous condition, and it was resolved to set up a sustaining buttress on each side of the arch. This important work has been effected, the buttresses having their foundations 11 ft. below the surface; and the contrivance is found to answer exceedingly well, affording abundant support for the additional weight of granite which they sustain in the form of the new roof. As to the exterior of the church, the east and west gables have been carried up to the height of the lofty clerestory, with new coping and handsome stone crosses. The roof is covered with green Welsh slate, and above the great west window is a stone niche corresponding with those on each side of the chancel arch. The operations have been effected, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott, by his assistant, Mr. J. Drayton Wyatt; Mr. Durkin, of Dyce, N. Britain, has acted as general superintendent of the works; the contract for the repairs and general restoration of the edifice was taken by Mr. Thomas Forster; and the whole of the work has been carried out in a satisfactory and the whole of the work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner. A thorough restoration of the organ also having been decided on, the instrument has been taken down by Mr. J. W. Walker, of London, at a total cost of something like £700. A few of the finest stops of the old organ have been retained, but with this exception the work is entirely new.

PROFESSOR OWEN AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday evening Professor Owen delivered, in the Temperance Hall, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham, the first of a course of four lectures on "The Classification, Geographical Distribution, and Geological Relations of the Class Mammalia." The hall was filled in every part. The lecturer was accompanied to the platform by a number of the leading gentlemen connected with the Midland Institute.

Professor Owen began by observing that, having been honoured with the trust to deliver four lectures, he had selected a limited topic of the science of natural history, with the view of giving such a sketch of the group of animals which might embody the main points in their present knowledge of them, and only in reference to their characters, their distribution in time and to space. He had therefore selected one of about twenty-four classes into which the animal kingdom was now divided. He had to address a numerous crowd of creatures things, it was generally known that they proceeded in the main by dividing the animal kingdom into two great groups—those with backbones and those without. Of those some were called cold and others warm blooded animals.

The main attribute in which the warm-blooded differed from the cold was this—that they brought forth their young alive; while the cold-blooded all feathered tribes were oviparous. The hairy vertebrated animals nourished their new-born young by the secretion of milk from the mammæ or breasts, which suggested to the great Linnæus the name of mammalia. Mammals were vertebrated animals with an internal skeleton, a double heart, and with that condition of the heart and lungs—the mainspring of the activity of the vital processes—which made the blood to circulate in the same manner discharged the temperature distinguishing them from the cold-blooded animals. He then proceeded to describe the external characters and the skeleton of those animals. This class of animals was recognised by that kind of intuitive perception of natural affinities which Cuvier called the philosophical spirit of great Greek philosopher, Aristotle, who gave the name of zoetics to the class, speaking of the zoetics, Aristotle said there were some which had teeth, like others two, and others none; so that he divided the class primarily according to the modifications of the teeth. Every naturalist could classify animals without understanding the divisions so well as Aristotle, and leaving the wisdom with the fishes. Cuvier, following in the same track, found the varieties of structure in this group, indicated very distinctly several other defining groups, or orders, that had not been recognised before the days of Cuvier. But, in the Cuvierian system, when they came to it from end to end, they found such anomalies as the duck-billed platypus, the kiwi, the ant-eater, the sloth where the horse had the very dull and stupid duck mole above the elephant.

There were indications of an arrangement of class that could not fail to urge the disciples and successors of Cuvier to become dissatisfied with their work by obtaining a truer view of the natural affinities between the different classes. He would ask them to consider the nature of the group as it was at present view, but at once state that the character of the brain was what gave the truest insight into the natural affinities of animals. It was universally so, and that, by arranging the class according to the zoetical principle, they had the most natural progressive arrangement of the class. Man was the head of the tabular system. When they came to compare the brain of the mammals with the brain of man they found that the brain of the lowest mammal (the duck-billed platypus) which he (Professor Owen) had described, and which, with all the cold-blooded animals they were disconnected, and this class exhibited best intelligence, as indicated by the brain. The comparatively small population of Australia, which never got to know the keepers at the Zoological Gardens, and never became reconciled to their confinement, was the country where the hemispheres were united, with a proportionate increase beginning to cover the optic lobes and suppress the cerebellum. They found the most destructive and masterful animals, such as the lion and the tiger. In the Australian wilds were found those quiet, rapids evincing the most sympathy and intelligence, and in whom man found his most cherished companion and most valuable servant, such as the horse and dog. He successively defined the four great brain classes, namely, archencephala, gyrencephala, lissencephala, and lyencephala, and went minutely into the subdivisions, which he explained were determined by peculiarities of subordinate features, as the presence or absence of the development of horns, the structure and position of the eye, the food, &c. These were described in a manner and terminology easy, and illustrated and illustrated by reference to diagrams on the wall.

On the subject of teeth, he examined into the uniformity that prevailed in the structure of the animal. Those that were even-headed had an even number of horns, and their teeth were correspondingly even. He pointed out how those that had odd heads had odd horns, and were unsymmetrical in the development of their teeth.

Having indicated the structural peculiarities of various orders of animals as constituting the base of the subdivisions of the different class, he said that, lastly, they came to the class to which man belonged—namely, that in which the Being was restricted to the human form. Cuvier had given to man the representative of this class, under the name Bimana, the principal peculiarity of which was erectness of posture. Man was the only one that trated animals had one pair of his limbs liberated from the office of locomotion, and capable of being used in manipulation, and in all the rational, and responsible faculties which belonged to him. In the hand alone they found all the structures necessary for the delicate act of grasping, a subject on which alone volumes had been written. Though man came into the world naked and unprotected, yet, by his wonderful powers, he could fabricate and invent his clothing, out-rivalling all natural products. He had no natural weapons—no great canine teeth like the panther, no claws like the lion, no claws like the tiger, nor strong hoofs like other animals—but he could invent more terrible and destructive weapons than any of the lower and lower creation were endowed. Thus he fulfilled his destiny on the planet as the master of living creatures. He could progress—he could rise in the race of beings inhabiting the globe. He was destined to be the master of the earth. How necessary, then, that he should be endowed above all with the responsibility resting upon him, and use well the high gifts which God had bestowed!

The lecturer was loudly applauded.

Austria and Prussia have both dispatched Ministers to the Court of the King of Greece.

Twelve live crocodiles, averaging nine feet in length, have been received at Havre, from Australia.

Measures are being adopted in Greece to re-establish the medicinal baths, and turn to account the thermal waters which that country possesses. The baths of Gulpenon, in the island of Mytilene, have formerly to celebrated for their virtues in rheumatism and diseases of the liver, have been restored. Nearly thirty hours' journey separates Athens from them, and a physician resides there during the season.

In a letter addressed to M. Elie de Beaumont, Father Secchi, of Rome, gives an account of two monuments discovered by him near Adrel, in the Campagna Romana, about 15 kilometres from Palestrina, celebrated for its Cyclopean walls, is situated on the top of a mountain, and being at the foot of the Lucretilian ill provided with water, the Villa Lucilius Varus, as a celebrated inscription tells us, caused an aqueduct 500 ft. high to be constructed between it and the mountain of Guadagnolo. It being expressly stated that he built it with arches and provided it with strong pipes. The great remains of this work, ordered by Pope Pius IX. to secure the supply of water to the town, have led to the discovery of a large portion of the said aqueduct. From the new discoveries it appears that a portion of the lowest point of the aqueduct lies 110 metres below the highest point of the town, a figure which coincides with the 365 ft. mentioned by Pliny. It is, therefore, there is an aqueduct, built 160 years before Christ, in the shape of a reversed syphon under a pressure of eleven atmospheres. It is difficult to say how much water was conveyed by this aqueduct, but it evidently was sufficient for the consumption of the town, since the pipes of the arches measure no less than 5 ft. 9 in. in breadth. The total length of the syphon is about six kilometres. The other discovery is a field under which a complete system of drainage was executed by means of long pipes made of brick clay, and on an average a foot and a half in diameter. They are now stopped up with cement, and are two metres and a quarter below the surface of the soil. This field was probably the pseudo-ground mentioned in the inscription as having been laid out by Iccilianus, whose attention to the interests of his city was ever rewarded, since he was twice appointed Censor, and a statue was erected to his honour.—*Gutignan.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *North Wales Chronicle* states that a new copper-mine has been found at Bodidris, near Conway.

St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, is to be new roofed, as a first step towards its restoration. Mr. N. Deane, of Dublin, is the architect.

Mr. P. B. Smollett, M.P. for the county of Dumbarton, addressed a meeting of his constituents on Wednesday evening.

Captain Donnelly, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed the commissioner to inquire into the proposed incorporation of Southport.

The Hon. and Rev. George Spence—Father-Fighting, of the Order of Jesuitists—died on Saturday last, at Carstairs, in Scotland.

Lord Montagu Williams Graham Douglas Scott (brother of the Duke of Buccleuch), one of the representatives of the county of Hereford, has resigned.

A sturgeon, 5 ft. in length and weighing 29 lb., was caught near Rose, yesterday week.

Mr. R. A. Kinglake has commissioned Mr. Papworth to restore a tower and spire to Milverton Church, Somerset.

There was a further increase of 4210 paupers in the cotton districts last week.

Mr. Archibald John Stephens, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Bangor.

A workman named Matthews made last week his annual ascent of Salisbury spire, for the purpose of oiling the vane.

Mr. William Tait, formerly the proprietor of the once famous *Tait's Magazine*, died at Edinburgh on Tuesday, in his seventy-second year.

The births in London during the week were 161, and the deaths were 109, in a population of 2,54,893 (in 1861).

A vacancy in the House of Commons has occurred by the death, yesterday week, of Mr. Alexander Haliburton Mackinnon.

The Rev. Peter Young, the oldest minister in the Church of Scotland, died on Wednesday week, at Wigtown. Mr. Young was born Jan. 27, 1776, and was consequently in his 89th year.

The Ashchurch and Evesham Railway, which forms an important link of communication between the Midland Railway and the West Midland section of the Great Western, was opened last Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Bibby, shipowner, of Liverpool, has promised £5000 to new docks at Fleetwood, making £10,000 in all, on condition that a suitable buys in the Mersey.

On Thursday week Mr. Murch, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Barnstaple and Bideford, in the place of Mr. James Arthur Yeoge, deceased.

Mr. Thomas Bolton, surgeon, of West Bromwich, has poisoned himself, by mistaking for laundry tincture of opium, of which he drank off an ounce before discovering the mistake.

Cornwall was visited by a hurricane on Sunday night, and considerable damage was done in the stackyards and to the shipping in several of the harbours.

A fine specimen of the diodon, or basking shark, weighing nearly seven hundredweight, was captured last Saturday at Newquay, Cornwall, about a mile from the shore.

The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society have recently awarded a silver medal to Mr. Samuel Cornish, of Penzance, master of Naval Architects, for the invention of what is termed "Lemlor's rudder."

The Midland Railway Company have given instructions to clear off the floor of Tinn's Cave, a fine cavern situated near Wetton, in Staffordshire, of the accumulation of bones, ashes, and antiquities.

Lord Wodehouse has accepted the office of Viceroy of Ireland, from which Lord Carlisle has been obliged to retire in consequence of illness. His Lordship arrived in Dublin on Wednesday evening.

The effective strength of the 2nd Cheshire Militia is about to be reduced from its present complement of about 1000, to 750 privates, ten sergeants, and two drummers. The officers will remain as at present. Field barracks will remain as at present.

The Lord Mayor has issued for the seat rendered vacant at Hastings by the elevation of Lord Harry Vane to the Peerage took place on Wednesday. The candidates are Mr. Brassey, Conservative; and Mr. Waldegrave Leslie, a Liberal. The latter was chosen.

An exhibition of modern pictures (the bond-fide contributions of living artists) was opened on Monday at Manchester. Many of the contributors are many of metropolitan celebrity; and associated with the exhibition is a sale of pictures by private contribution.

At the meeting of the Local Marine Board, Liverpool, on Thursday, a vacancy occurred was appointed in behalf of her Majesty's Government to Captain J. Caird, of the ship Bushime, of St. John, N.B., for his humane conduct in saving the crew of the British bar barque Hiawatha in June, 1863. The crew saved numbered fifteen persons.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hants was held at Winchester on Tuesday, the Duke of Richmond presiding. A dinner was held in the Corn Exchange, which was opened for the first time—the Earl of Ilchester presiding. The Duke of Richmond, Lord R. Montagu, the county members, were present.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Council has decided, by a majority of one, in favour of the Albert-square or police-yard site for the proposed new Metropolitan Police Courts. The Board has also decided on the westerly of the two sites suggested for the Holme and Chorlton public park. It has been resolved by the Parliamentary Committee to increase this price of land and to apportion the outlay between the two townships.

The Preston Town Council has decided to proceed with the scheme for the construction of a new cemetery at Ribbleton. The site in the centre out of the work will be about £27,000; but the full plan will not be carried out immediately. The cost is to be covered by a borrowing power. By decision of the Council's meeting, will cost £15,500. There will be a junction with the Lancaster and Preston Railway, and the line will run from Ribbleton-park has been executed by the parish labourers.

The bronze statue of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., Mathew, by Mr. Foley, will be unveiled before the citizens of Cork on the 10th inst., the anniversary of the birthday of the "Apostle of Temperance." The site selected is at the junction of Patrick-street and Grand Parade, and the statue will face the fine decorative monument to Father Mathew, who is represented in the act of benediction, while the left holds a temperance medal.

On Thursday week, the district surveyor having summoned several persons whose cattle he had impounded, for not having complied with the order of the Local Board, made under the the amended Act of last Session, while enacting that the owner of stray cattle should be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s., gave to the surveyor the same authority for impounding them, and had omitted to re-enact it. The cases were consequently dismissed.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* states that in the East Riding of Yorkshire there dwells a man of property who is, to a degree, emulating the proceedings of Mr. Hudson, and who is now in the neighbourhood of York—*the Very Rev. Hudson.* He lives in a large old mansion, into which to rest are brought the remains of the old family of the Hudsons. The walls of the rooms are cut in the fields yet; the boy rotting in cocks, uncut; and the rye grass and clover are left to grow and seed as they list.

The following are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Justice Clerk, and Commissioners of Scotland:—George, Duke of Argyll; Robert, Lord Belhaven; Henry Francis, Lord Polwarth; Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., of Duntreath; Sir James Fergusson, Bart.; James Moncrieff, Esq., Lord Advocate of Scotland; Adam Black, Esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice; Messrs. Archibald Davidson, David Mure, Alexander Murray Dunlop, Peter Fyfe Jamieson, George Cook, James Mitchell, John Ramsay, and David Smith; Mr. Patrick Cumin to be secretary.

The annual ploughing, hedge-cutting, and ditching matches of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday, and were succeeded by the annual dinner in the Corn Exchange, Wellington-street, Luton, Mr. Pym, M.P., in the chair. Previous to that day, being in the chair. Mr. Smith, of Pinxton, was the vice-president. After the usual toasts, Mr. Smith, of Pinxton, was the vice-president. After that obtained prizes were introduced into the room and placed near the top of the table. Mr. Pym, in proposing the health of the Secretary (Mr. Lord Leicester, who proposed "The Labourers."

Yesterday week an exhibition of stock, poultry, and implements, and a ploughing-match, under the auspices of the Tunbridge Wells, Groombridge, and Borden of Kent and Sussex Agricultural Association, was held at Tunbridge Wells. This society, of which Earl Delaware is president, offered prizes amounting to £200 for ploughing, for the best horse, bulls, sheep, pigs, goats, roots, and poultry and to agricultural labourers of good character, or the widow of such labourer, who has brought up most usefully and creditably, without parochial relief, the largest family. The show of stock was held in the park of Somerhill, the seat of Lord Clanricarde gives. The show was superior to any of its predecessors. In the evening about £150 partook of food in the large room of the Sussex Hotel, the Earl of Colchester presiding.

A meeting was held at Devonport on Monday, at which it was stated that £5000 will be necessary to liquidate the expenses that will be incurred by the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to Plymouth in 1865. Of this sum about £2000 has been subscribed, including a contribution of 100 guineas by the Prince of Wales.

The Mercury-dock bound has agreed to adopt the suggestion of the Government authorities for the removal of the fort at present being constructed near the landmarks of Bootle to a site still further north of the entrance of the dock estate. The Government will be wholly relieved by the dock board for the entire expenditure, about £300.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted invitations for next week to Liverpool, Bolton, Farnworth, and Manchester. He is expected to arrive at Bolton on Tuesday afternoon, and will be received, and, after addresses from the Mayor and Corporation in the Temperance hall, he will go forward to the residence of Mr. Barrow, in Farnworth, where he will be a select party at dinner. On the 12th inst. Mr. Gladstone will take part in the inauguration of the new park at Farnworth, presented to the town by people of Bolton by Mr. Barrow, one of the members for that borough. On Friday, the 14th, Mr. Gladstone will be entertained at a public dinner in Manchester in the afternoon he proceeds to the successful candidature for the Oxford local examinations. He is expected to arrive at Liverpool will visit Liverpool on Monday, the 17th, or on Thursday, the 15th. It has been arranged that a deputation, consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members elected with the town and trade of Liverpool, shall present an address to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the occasion of his visit to Liverpool.

The dockyard at Portsmouth and the town of Portsea are joined to the island of Portsmouth by the Portsmouth Bridge, and, inside the walls of this establishment stand four large magazines, which, at present, in addition to a large quantity of powder and other articles of war, contain upwards of 8500 shell, or, as they are expressively named in technical language, "live" shells, the majority of which are for 13-inch guns. When those magazines were first erected they were, no doubt, constructed in all possible security, but were situated from all other buildings the magazines of which might be dangerous. Within the past eighteen months, however, a change has taken place. The magazines were erected within a few yards of the roaring furnaces of the boiler-house of a newly-erected Royal factory for the repair of Armstrong guns and projectiles, and on a very extensive and lucrative scale. A narrow cart-road and some twenty or thirty feet of this now factory only separate the magazines containing shell from the boiler-house. The only cause source to follow under such circumstances (says the *Times*) would be to remove the magazines and their dangerous contents to some more isolated locality.

The operations of hop picking and packing have been brought to a close throughout the hop-growing districts of Kent, and the result has been such as to give general satisfaction to the planters. Many successful seasons have occurred during the last few years, but the harvest towards its close some of the gardens were beginning to assume a brownish appearance, the leaves were falling from the bine, rain, autumn winds have been enabled to secure the whole of the produce in good condition. Owing, doubtless, to the favourable character of the weather which prevailed during the summer, the hops in many of the plantations were found to be rather smaller in size, although in point of quality extremely fine, and rich in specific weight. The produce of the season, after making allowance for the ususeen in many districts, is considered to be a fair average crop. The yield has ranged from about eight bushels per acre to as many as nineteen or twenty, but the general average will probably be set down at about as the average return. During the past week a considerable quantity of the produce has been disposed of to dealers and brewers at the following quotations:—

On Tuesday night a meeting of working men was held in the Hall of the Edinburgh Mechanics' Institution, for the purpose of taking steps to insure a penny subscription towards the proposed monument to the late Mr. Cadwallader Bates, teacher of writing in the Mechanics' Institution, South Charlotte-street, was called to the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he considered it a duty to pay respect to a man similar has done for the working classes of Edinburgh, he thought it was well that they should do so. Mr. Cadwallader Bates was the working man of Edinburgh, numbered among them many kindly, generous, and noble hearts. They would hardly allow the memory of such a man and a woman as Miss Sinclair to pass without doing something to perpetuate it. Mr. Bates was one of the most highly accomplished writing masters of his time, and worthy of themselves. Mr. Wood, publisher, of Leith-street, spoke of Mr. Bates's high public spirit, his kindness, and artistic effort, done much to promote the comfort and advantage of the operative classes of the city. He considered it a duty to take steps in order to raise a subscription in behalf of the memorial proposed to be erected to Mr. Bates. Mr. Cadwallader Bates, Mr. Leslie moved "In order to carry out the wishes and views of the working classes in Edinburgh towards the memory of the late Cadwallader Bates, teacher of writing in the

THE FARM.

"How are your turnips?" is the question which greets the farmer at every sale and market table, and a melancholy shake of the head is too often the only appropriate answer. At this season the ever-watchful Mr. Mechi steps forward and assures his brother farmers that he has lost so much aldermanic girth by refraining, under the system of Mr. Banting (or, rather, of Mr. Moore, seeing that his "Dietary of Corpulence" had run into three editions and gathered hundreds of believers for years before Mr. Banting was heard of) from the lump of sugar which he loved, that it behoves them to consider the value of saccharine food on their cattle during the forthcoming winter's march. While the philosopher of Leadenhall-street thus draws instruction from the teacup, Mr. Dimsdi has again taken up his crook and his pastoral about crossing the Southdown ewes with the Cotswold ram; and Mr. Tromper, who proposed his health, has begged to differ from him. The honourable member compliains that Mr. Walker's answer to him is an *ex parte* one, and that no one has proved that such a cross will make the mutton coarser. Probably they have not; but it is because they think the size and formation of the Cotswold head too much, and dare not risk their ewes, even at the highest prices of wool, for the sake of mere science. The Cheviot breeders of half-breds have a well-founded dislike to using Cotswolds instead of Leicesters on this very account; and we hear of one Scotch Southdown ewes, upon part of which the experiment was also tried, with a very great loss as lambing time. In this very Bock, too, the half-breds could not live and keep their condition like the pure Downes. Hence we do not wonder at Mr. Tromper proclaiming an opinion so diametrically opposed to Mr. Dimsdi's pastoral friend in council; and if he had drawn the "Salthill indictment" he might have made it much more stringent than Mr. Walter did.

The fifty-third number of the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, which has just been published, contains some interesting agricultural notes, by Mr. Bear, M.P., on the Returns of 1861, for England and Wales. It would seem that the total number of persons engaged in agriculture in that year, as compared with 1851, shows a decrease of 67,337, of which four 79,000 are females. In the other hand, agricultural labourers there is a slight increase, while the land produce has increased from 30,351 to 30,766. The most important part of it is that, while the men owning land decrease by 1916, the women increase by 2567; and that the landladies are in the proportion of two landlords of 504. Farm-bailiffs have multiplied in the same period from 10,561 to 15,698; and while than indoor servants show a decrease of 83,316, outdoor have only increased by 2,926. Shepherds, however, which numbered 12,517, have been more than double; and agricultural stockmen, ecce only a moderate band of 104, can scarcely claim a great experience—Mr. Torr and Mr. Randell, from Lincolnshire and Gloucestershire, who secured the two first prizes awarded in those own districts by the increase of sheep and the enlarged size of farms. It is the farms varying from 50 to 200 acres which are being principally absorbed: and it is a well-known fact that in the old days small holdings under ten acres have disappeared. That they are to some extent a test of the labourer's prosperity is proved by the fact that the largest proportion of them are found in the counties where labour is by best. The tables also show that the number of cottages with three new classes of industry into action. There are now 236 agricultural implement proprietors (with 1295 engine and machine workers) where there were only 20, and 1714 in flax and hemp where the previous staff, which was once just eleven strong.

Mr. Cotwell has announced two sales—the late Mr. Gell's, at Grimston Lodge, near York, on Oct. 20; and Lord Suffield's, at Hortsted, near Norwich, on Nov. 2. In the former Goldsmith, the roan number in the class at Newcastle which was won by Boyd, Butterby Hith (who is, we believe, not going to be turned next year), has won eight first prizes already, and his dam was one of the cows in the very thirty-seven Grimston ledge lots. There are two Cardigan cows, a blood which, in Mr. John Wood's hands, has produced some of the best cow and yearling heifer—Corinne and Blue Belle—that we have seen out this year. Lord Suffield's number forty-three, and there is this peculiarity in the catalogue, that the names of the breeders of the bulls are given in every pedigree. On Oct. 13, Mr. Stratford sells thirtynine of Mr. Harrison's of Coxwold, near Market Harborough, who has retired lately on Waterloo Duke by Third Grand Duke from Waterloo 91st. Mr. Maidstone has sold off at Fourth Grand Duke and Third Duke of Thorndale (each costing him three hundred) for 500 gs, and retains the former at Havering Park. He has lately had an overnter to Lady Oxford Duke, and with which he has the first prize at Worcester.

Mr. Charles Howard, who, it will be remembered, won the first bullcalf prize at Leeds with a twin bull, has just had two sets of twins in his herd, one from Flora Cowyne and the other from Sunflower, who, strange to say, has brought doublets three times in succession. Old Francis Gwynne has also produced a roan bull calf, the very last shoot of the Second Duke of Thorndale cow; and Sophia Stone begets the dam of six calves already, and only six years and three months herself, is one to calve again immediately. The progenitor of Mr. Duckham, that the birth of calves should date from Jan. 1, has been thrown out by the Bath and West of England Society. Oddly enough, the editor of the "Hereford Herd-Book" was for it, and the editor of the "Devon Herd-Book" against it. When are the shorthorn and devons herd-books to declare their sentiments on this point? We hear from Skye that Mr. Stewart, of Duntulm, has again carried off a large number of the principal prizes at Portree. There is in no romance at these shows as the Highland cows and their calves walk twenty miles to them and back again, and think nothing of it. Mr. M'Combie is going, we hear, to Portree with some of his Angus heifers and bulls. Adding to bullocks, he has nearly 360 at Tillyfour.

LATEST BETTING AT YATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—5 to 1 agst. Mail Train (5 11 lb. 9), 6 to 1 agst. Gratitude (5 11 lb. 8), 10 to 1 agst. Thankerton (5 11 lb. 7), 10 to 1 agst. Gladiateur (5 11 lb. 7), 10 to 1 agst. Lady Bella (5 11 lb. 7), 20 to 1 agst. Pharos (5 11 lb. 7), 30 to 1 agst. Caliphini (5), 30 to 1 agst. Boy Jolly (5), 30 to 1 agst. Accident (st), 100 to 1 agst. Jackson (st), 100 to 1 agst. Wildrose (st).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—9 to 1 agst Prince Plausible (5), 10 to 1 agst Gratitude (5), 20 to 1 agst Judaea (5).

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Zelos, 1. Triumpher, 2. Damascus, 3.
Two-Year-old Stakes.—Vyda, 1. Sir Hugh, 2. Rosamond, 3.
Town Stakes.—Essay, 1. Dagon, 2. Brother Sam, 3.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Time of Lady, 1. Sheridan, 2. Dunkeld, 3.
Consolation Stakes.—Mirage, 1. Sea Boy, 2. Hawkshaw, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Stratton Park Stakes.—Goldylocks, 1. Impregnable, 2. Zelos, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Lady Hylda, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Oddmatter, 3.
Two-year-old Selling Stakes.—Sallust, 1. Essay, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Vivian, 1. Brother Sam, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Lady, 1. Gollum, 2. Concordia, 3.

EDINBURGH AND LOTHIAN CLUB MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Volunteer Stakes.—Cogenau, 1. Crystal, 2.
Tyesmouth Cavalry Handicap.—Mystery, 1. Adrift, 2.
Lothian Handicap.—Hesseh John, 1. Bessy, 3.
Auld Reekie Stakes.—Reviver, 1. Colcanidan, 2.
Buccleuch Handicap.—Wanderwise, 1. Newchaza, 2.

HAMPTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Stand Plate.—Vidaptas, 1. Bateman, 2. Vixen, 3.
Military Flat Race.—Birdbrook walked over.
Hampton Steeplechase.—Sir Henry, 1. Beathtell, 2.
Mousley Handicap.—Rapture, 1. Fanny Seaton, 2. Corinthian Tom, 3.
Grand Military Steeplechase.—Father Girl, 1. Light of Other Days, 2. May Day, 3.
Hurst Stakes.—Corinthian Tom, 1. Mysterious Lady, 2. Impression ſ., 3.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Will Poppy, 1. Lady Sykes, 2. Moll Flagon, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Portrick, 1.
North Riding Handicap.—Vanessa, 1. Tool Tool, 2. Sir Watkin, 3.
Broomfield Plate.—Football, 1.

A trial of naval rifles converted into breech-loaders on the Monitorm principle has taken place on board the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, when the Government officials, in charge of the Secretary Monitorm rifle, or the ordinary Enfield ammunition as now issued, can be fired with the converted rifle. This weapon is to be used as a musket or breech loader. It can also be loaded at the breech with the prepared or the Enfield cartridge. The cost of the conversion is stated to be about 30s. per gun.

The journals of Vienna state that a few nights ago a thief got into the house occupied by Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador, situated at Weidlingau, near that city, and concealed himself until every one was in bed. He then broke in the ambassador's bedroom, and was disturbed in the act. An alarm was given, and the servant found that his gentleman's clothes had been overhauled, and that the thief had taken all other rings encountered with brilliants, a valuable gold watch, a silver casket, and loose coin to the amount of from 500 to 600 florins carried off. Several English bank-notes were left untouched.

A private letter from Red River settlement says:—"We have received the most favourable accounts from the south. It is a very strange time of the year for them to come here, which circumstance, taken in connection with their suspicious conduct, has caused a painful sensation. Governor Macdonald went to meet them as they were approaching our bounds, with the view of ascertaining their object, but they refused to say anything to him, they would not do anything of the kind for him or anyone else. Scheming Americans, who have long been endeavouring to get us to cry for the annexation to Minnesota, are suspected of urging those unwelcome visitors to come here, and our impression is that such suspicions are correct. Some of them are saying to us, 'Why don't you join the States, and you will be sure of constant and ample protection. Britain will not move a finger for you.'"—*Toronto Globe.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our Correspondent, dated Thursday Evening.

CONFIDENCE having in a great measure been restored to commercial circles, increased operations have taken place in the market for Home Securities, and the quotations have generally improved. The Bank of England has received a further supply of bullion during the past week, and the amount of the rate of discount remains unchanged. It has been the usage of the large operators to consider that one long drawn will be an easier range in the course of money than a short one; but the Bank of England, in the present instance, has rapidly as might have been expected, disappointed them.

The Foreign Stock and Continental discount market is certainly on the increase. The demand for Austrian, Italian, and Spanish Securities is very active, at the annexed prices for the most approved paper:—

Three days' bills ... ... ½ per cent. | Four months' bills ... ... ⅔ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ... ... ½ | Six months' bills ... ... ⅔ 1
Four months' bills ... ... ⅔

Throughout the Continent money is still very firm in price. The quotations in the leading cities are:—

	Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate
	Bank.	Open Mkt.		Bank.	Open Mkt.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Amsterdam ...	6	6
Vienna	5	5	Hamburg	6	6
Berlin	5	5	Brussels	3	3
Frankfort	5	5	St. Petersburg ...	7	7

The Council for India have disposed of £500,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at prices ranging from 1s. 11 15-16d. to 1s. 11 31-32d. per rupee.

On Monday Consols were on the advance, and the market for them was very firm. For Account they left off at 90¼ for the December settlement, and 90⅜ for the January; but for ready Cons were 90⅛. Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. to 4s. dis.; Ditto, June, 25s. to 30s. dis. Bank Stock, 219 to 221. India Stock, 220 to 222. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis. New 3 per Cents, 90¼ to ⅜. Ditto Reduced, 90¼ to ⅜. Long Annuities, 1865, 3 1-16 to ¼. Ditto, 1885, 2 15-16 to 3. Ditto, 1903, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1920, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1926, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1859, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1860, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1885, 2 13-16 to 2 15-16. Ditto, 1903



JAPANESE SOLDIERS MARCHING.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the pointed style, ornamented with the arms of the see and surmounted by a crocketed turret; the house itself is in the same style, with a handsome canopy over the entrance. The drawing-room, library, and dining-room are fine apartments, adorned with some good pictures and other works of art. The chapel, which adjoins the dining-room, has windows of stained glass, displaying the arms of the Archbishops since the Reformation; a pulpit curiously carved, and a floor of black and white marble. The pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out.

THE NEW BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

We give a Portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. Bromby, the new Bishop of Tasmania, who was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on the 29th of June last, together with Dr. Jeune, the Bishop of Peterborough, and Dr. Samuel Crowther, the negro Bishop of a missionary diocese on the west coast of Africa. Dr. Bromby was introduced on that occasion by Bishop Nixon, his predecessor in the see of Tasmania, and by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, whose diocese has been for some time past the scene of his labours as the Principal of the Church of England Normal Training College, at Cheltenham. We have engraved, on another page, a representation of the handsome piece of plate which was presented to him by the students and former students of the college, at a meeting held on Saturday, the 17th ult.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. BROMBY, THE NEW BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

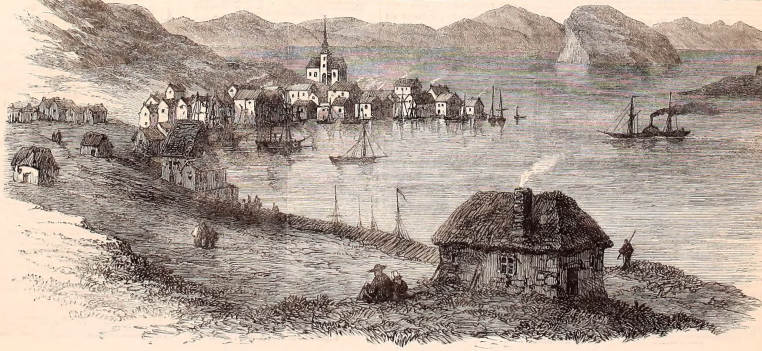
HAMMERFEST, IN NORWAY.

The town of Hammerfest, the most northerly in the world, is situated in latitude 70 deg. 39 min., which is the same parallel as that of the frozen seas or straits where Sir John Franklin and his comrades perished, in the western hemisphere. Nevertheless, the town of Hammerfest has a population of 1100 or 1200 souls. The neighbouring district, hemmed in by mountains and rocks which are bare of all vegetable growth, has a very desolate appearance. In the winter, for two months there is perpetual night. But the brilliancy of the northern lights, of the stars and moon, and the reflection of light from the sheet of snow, help to illumine the scene and in a measure to compensate for the absence of the sun's cheering rays. For a corresponding period in summer the sun never sinks below the horizon. During this time the port of Hammerfest is generally full of vessels, and a lively trade is carried on with Russia, England, and France, principally in dried codfish. The Spitzbergen trade also forms an important branch of industry at Hammerfest, reindeer, walrus, and eiderdown being the principal objects there sought for. Even in the coldest winter the sea never freezes along the northern coast of Norway. This is due to the Gulf stream, which, as is known, impinges on the western coast of Norway and sweeps along its shores till it loses itself in the Arctic Ocean. It is, indeed, by no means a rare occurrence that parts of trees and other produce of a tropical clime are washed ashore near Hammerfest. The influence of the Gulf stream alone renders it possible for human beings to live at this place, and makes the temperature endurable.

Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by a Norwegian artist, which has been courteously placed at our disposal by the Rev. M. R. Barnard, of Margaretting, Essex, late Chaplain to the British Embassy in Norway. It gives a correct representation of the town and harbour, which, as our readers will remember, has recently been visited by Prince Alfred and his party in the expedition of the Racoon and Black Eagle to those Arctic shores.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS MARCHING.

Our Special Artist in Japan, Mr. C. Wirgman, one of whose sketches we have engraved this week, writes as follows on the subject:—"The Japanese are always drilling. From morning till night they never seem to cease, and they certainly ought to be perfect by this time; but the uncomfortable manner in which they march proves the contrary. The rear man is always looking at the front man's feet, to see whether he is keeping step or not, which is unsoldier-like. It must be owned, however, that the troops stationed at Yokohama seem to be raw recruits, which may in a manner account for it. There are some, indeed, of the Tycoon's regular infantry who are well up in their drill, and who manœuvre perfectly, so that the American Minister, who lately saw a review at Jeddo, was astonished at their proficiency. But perfection in drill does not ensure perfection in fighting. The Japanese have too many officers; one to five men seems to be the average."



HAMMERFEST, IN NORWAY, LATELY VISITED BY PRINCE ALFRED.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give, during the Coming Session, TWO COURSES of LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances to the Arts. One course will be given on Wednesday Evenings, from Eight till Nine, beginning on Friday, Oct. 7; the other on Saturday Afternoons, from Two till Three, beginning on Friday, Oct. 7; *Fee*, £2 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MR. GERMAN REED'S New Opera di Camera, Entertainment, THE NEW QUEEN, composed by M. W. BALFE, Esq., and a Comic Opera di Camera, entitled THE LADY OF LYONS, Every Evening at Saturday at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ADELPHI, Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with New Groups, the Cricket of the Odd, at SHERRINGTON on Monday and Tuesday; at HADLOW, Wednesday; MAIDSTONE, Thursday; DORKING, Friday; CROYDON, Monday week.—Manager, Mr. J. Scott.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, 32, Charing-cross, Westminster, maintains, clothes, and educates children of parents who have moved in a superior station of life.—Subscriptions thankfully received by Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing-cross; and at the Office, 32, Sackville-street, W.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 289 and 324, Regent-street (Corner of Argyll-place). CARTES DE VISITE and highly-finished PHOTOGRAPHS sent to all parts of the kingdom. Specimens on view. Life-sitting post-free.

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Auckland	Hamilton	Oamaru	Invercargill
New Plymouth	Kaipara	Christchurch	Riverton
Nelson	Akaroa	Wellington	Westport
Blenheim	Picton	Napier	Dunedin
Wanganui	Taupo	Timaru	Kingston
Nelson	Timaru	Manuherika	Queenstown
Hokitika	Greymouth	Waikouaiti	Port Chalmers

The Bank purchases Bills, or receives them for Collection on New Zealand and transacts every description of Banking business connected with the Colony, on terms which may be learned on application at the London Office.

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CHARLES TIDEMAN, Secretary pro tem.

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SEA.—WANTED, FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN as MIDSHIPMEN to two Clipper Ras Indiamen, A1, 1000 and 1200 tons, bound to India and Australia. Apply to H. & J. HALL, and Co., 15, Leadenhall-street, City.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Notice.—A very valuable Index is now complete, containing the Arms of upwards of 25,000 Families, with the Crests, Mottoes, and Addresses of thirty years' search, extracted from public and private records. By sending name and county, a Plain Sketch will be sent for 3s. 6d., Coloured as Arms, Crest, and Motto painted in proper heraldic colours, 6s. Pedigrees traced by T. CULLETON, Compiler of Heraldic History, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, W.C. Member of the Numismatic Society.

CREST ENGRAVED on SEALS or RINGS, 8s.; Die Sinking, 5s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto painted in proper colours, 10s.; Hunderine Desk Seal, with Crest, 10s.; Livery-button Dies, 7 guineas.—T. MORING, Heraldic Engraver to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 35, Cranbourn-st. (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

SOLID GOLD RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with Crest, 6s. Dies, very modern, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 10s. The Hall mark is a guarantee for Best Gold and Workmanship.—T. MORING, 35, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

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Complete, with military, stationery, finger rule, &c., in Solid Leather	£2 7 0	£4 10 0	£6 10 0
Ditto, Russia hide, polished brass, &c.	4 10 0	6 0 0	8 0 0

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CHANNEL FLEET.—Photographs, Carte de Visite size, of H.M.S. Warrior, Black Prince, Prince Consort, Princess Royal, Defence, Repulse, Hercules, Research, Bonaventure, Sovereign, Orlando, Liverpool, Severn, Hindostan, Galatea, Gibraltar, Ariadne, Arrogant, Favorite, Immortalité, Bellerophon, and several of the Channel Squadron. GEORGE and FREDERICK DIXON.

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STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS and PAINTINGS for CHURCHES and PRIVATE HOUSES.—HEATON, BUTLER, and BAYNE'S New Catalogue, containing Illustrations of their Works, forwarded on receipt of Six Postage Stamps. The highest class of Stained Glass. Memorial Brasses and Memorial Incense, now publishing. 56 bd. post-free.—HEATON, BUTLER, and BAYNE, 56, New Bond-street, Corner of Brook-street, W.

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TO H.M. THE QUEEN AND THE KING OF SWEDEN.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry.

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FOREWARDING LUGGAGE.—Passengers are recommended to apply at No. 6, CACHEPOOL, Conductor and Forwarding Agent, 56, Great Tower-street, London, to have Luggage Collected, Booked, and Office punctually, expeditiously, and cheaply forwarded to its destination in any part of the world.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This Cooking Machine obtained a prize medal at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the cottage or mansion, from £5 5s. to £30; also Kitchen Ranges, Hot-plates, Boilers, &c. Sold by all Ironmongers; and, wholesale and for exportation, Nos. 450 to 456, and upwards, Shoe-lane.—39 and 34, King William-street, London Bridge; Manufactory, 10, Arden-street West, Edinburgh.

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THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY. By the Author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids." 3 vols.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Lately completed, in 8l. 8s.; post-free Eight Guineas,
A NEW BOOK of TOILET MAGAZINE (2nd volume). Giving modern practical directions for improving a lady's appearance. By LOUISA LANGWORTHY.
Editor, Alex. Ross, 146, High Holborn, London.

Will shortly be published, 2 vols.,
NUMBER THIRTY-ONE. By London: T. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

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Third Edition
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THE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES AT ERITH.

EARLY on Saturday morning last two gunpowder magazines, situated on the southern bank of the Thames, between Woolwich and Erith, exploded with terrific violence, killing eight or nine persons, if not more, wounding others, and carrying consternation and alarm among the inhabitants for miles round. Although the scene of the catastrophe is distant about fifteen miles from Charing-cross, the shock was felt more or less throughout the whole metropolis, and even at places forty and fifty miles from the spot—as far as Newmarket and Cambridge on the one hand, and Windsor and Guildford on the other. The explosion occurred in a gunpowder depôt belonging to Messrs. John Hall and Sons, and almost simultaneously in a magazine of smaller size used by the Low Wood Gunpowder Company, formerly known as the firm of Messrs. Daye and Barker, both of them located in the Plumstead marshes, on the margin of the Thames, two miles west of Erith, and about an equal distance from the village of Belvedere, on the North Kent Railway. Here, on about twenty acres of ground, separated for obvious reasons from the rest of the neighbouring houses, but in three cottages in the immediate vicinity of the scene of their daily labour, lived a few working men with their families. One was George Rayner, who acted as storekeeper in the depôt of Messrs. Hall, and who was a married man with a family, and another, named Walter Silver, also married, acted in a similar capacity under the Low Wood Gunpowder Company. Each of these had a cottage to himself about 100 or 200 yards from the magazines, and the rest, who were men employed in the larger depôt, occupied a cottage in common. The Messrs. Hall have been engaged in the business of fabricating gunpowder for more than fifty years, and have executed large contracts from time to time both for our own and many foreign Governments. They have a large factory in the neighbourhood of Faversham, in Kent, occupying about 200 acres of ground, part of the works at which were erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There the work of manufacturing and packing gunpowder is conducted by a body of trained artisans, with all the safeguards and precautions suggested by experience; and within the last few years the proprietors have purchased a large tract of adjacent land in order the more completely to seclude their operations from the habitations of men. Their magazine at Belvedere was a substantial building, about 50 ft. square, and consisting of two floors. It was erected five or six years ago, at a cost of about £3000, and around it were eighteen acres of land, with a view to isolate the building. For miles at that part of the river there is an embankment, which protects the low-lying marshes from inundation. Both their depôt and that of the Low Wood Gunpowder Company stood close behind the embankment. The quantity of gunpowder stored in Messrs. Hall's magazine at the time of the explosion, and in two of their barges which lay off the jetty, is estimated by themselves at about 750 barrels in the depôt, and perhaps 200 more in the barges, each barrel containing 100lb. The quantity in the magazine of the Low Wood Company was only about 9000lb., as they were expecting a large supply of powder from their mills at Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, which had been delayed through export and other orders deliverable at their other depôts. Their magazine at Belvedere was about 40 ft. long by 30 ft. in width, and consisted of two floors. It was erected about four years ago, and stood at a distance of sixty or seventy yards from that of Messrs. Hall. Both Messrs. Halls magazine and that of the Low Wood Company had a wooden jetty projecting into the river for the loading and unloading of gunpowder. It should be understood that these were places used entirely for the storage of gunpowder, and in no sense for its manufacture, and that none but experienced men were employed at them. Rayner had been storekeeper to Messrs. Hall for twelve years, and accustomed to the manipulation of gunpowder from his boyhood. He was an intelligent and most efficient man, and they had complete confidence in him. Between their mills at Faversham and the magazine at Belvidere, a distance of about thirty miles, the gunpowder is conveyed in sailing-barges, each navigated usually by a couple of men, and two of these, as has been stated, were moored alongside the jetty on Saturday morning, discharging cargo. The gunpowder, carefully packed in barrels, is borne on trucks with copper wheels along wooden rails, in order to preclude the possibility of a spark from friction; and the operation is conducted with other precautions, such as the wearing of list slippers by the men engaged in it. By common consent, the explosion occurred



VIEW OF THE EXPLOSION, AS SEEN FROM BURRAGE ROAD, PLUMSTEAD, BY CAPTAIN PASLEY, R.E.



THE SITE OF THE POWDER-MAGAZINES AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

at between eighteen and twenty minutes before seven o'clock in the morning, and it is presumed that Messrs. Hall's men were then embarking one of the barges. A clock in the house of Mr. Henry Hall, at South Darenth, about three miles from Dartford and seven from the powder magazines, was stopped by the explosion itself at precisely eighteen minutes to seven. There were three distinct explosions immediately following each other, and the first deposit of persons conversant with the locale is that the first and last explosion on board one of the barges, larger magazine, and some of the burning fragments alighting in it caused an explosion infinitely more appalling, and which was instantaneously followed by the explosion of the smaller depôt. At Erith and Belvedere, where the shock was felt at 6.45, nothing produced by it is described as awful beyond description. The sound produced by it is described as awful beyond description. The sound produced by it is described as awful beyond description. The sound

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S new book, the account of his mission to Dahome—as we presume we must spell it, after him—seems destined to create a sensation which looks of travel seldom do; not on account, perhaps, of its intrinsic merits, considerable as they are, but because it contains a chapter called the negro's place in nature. What our greatest African traveller has said before, he says now; but he now does it *ex cathedrâ*, and it is impossible not to see that his ideas have a reference to the question which has arisen in America, the struggle which is going on over the water. We hear, however, that Captain Burton's conclusions are to be seriously questioned.

Lord Wodehouse is, after all, to be the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and, in the absence from that post of the Prince of Wales or Prince Alfred, perhaps no one will be a better Viceroy. His manners are pleasing, his talents of the first order. He was first-class in classics at Christ Church, in 1842, and a wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos in the year but one before Mr. Whitbread. His Parliamentary and official career has been of the most varied and successful kind. He was secretary of legation at St. Petersburg when not only proved his talents but won golden opinions from all parties. Then comes the question, why shelve such a useful adept by putting him into the Irish Viceroyalty? Lord Wodehouse is, we believe, a thorough Irish gentleman by birth, and was economically good-natured and endowed with a certain amount of tact? For the idea that one of the Princes of Wales or Princes of Viceroy in Ireland was eagerly caught up by the Irish themselves, and cleverly put forward by a powerful writer in some letters in *The Times*. The appointment of Lord Wodehouse, excellent in itself, will fall with somewhat of a disappointment on the warmhearted and susceptible Irish; not that they have any objection to the new Viceroy doing diplomatist and rising statesman, but that they had set their hearts upon having a true Prince. John Bull had the same self-indulgent heart upon utilising the Royal family a little; and so both Paddy and John will be disappointed, like the guest, who, having determined to feast upon partridges, and finding a fine pheasant being carved instead, thereupon the previous courses, is bitterly disappointed when they bring in grouse, a species of game which he never touches.

The story of an intercepted prize-fight is not often interesting to the drawing-room, but, as an Archbishop has thought fit to write a pastoral on the subject, and the Irish police have shown themselves much more active in this affair than their English brethren of the blue tunics and pewter buttons ever did in what is called their own country, because it is really a serious blow to prize-fighting, and will probably be the first step towards the discontinuance of such gatherings, we think the noble art of self-defence." It would seem that the sporting world in America are desirous of retrieving their honour as pugilists, which was utterly destroyed by the recent fight between two of their champions, that he did not care to fight again. When Mr. Weller bests the beadle who puts him in the parish stocks, he tells the gaping crowd that they send him "a fresh beadle, for he'd quite spoilt this one"; and so the Americans sent over a fresh fistic champion, one Coburn, who was to fight our Englishman, Mace, for "whip" him to nothing; but their man did not show—the police were too active; and the gentlemen with broken noses and damaged eyes, of whom they had so many to "post" their money on the "event" declare it was nothing less than a "sell." Archbishop Collyer, who has evidently been studying the dips into Church history to prove that prize-fighting is unlawful. He tells his "very reverend brethren" that, "passing over the decrees of the Council of Trent, it will be sufficient to refer to the Bull of Pope Pontiff Benedict XIV. excommunicates the principal actors in such fights, their seconds, and all who are designedly present." Happily, we do not have been better if Benedict had been quoted some years ago in regard to Donnybrook Fair, and to stay faction-fights? As no man professes that prize-fighting is a Christian exercise, or that fathering your neighbour's face is acting the part of a good Samaritan. Surely the venerable Council of Trent, which had to deal with matters of far other benevolent purposes, might have been let alone in the instance.

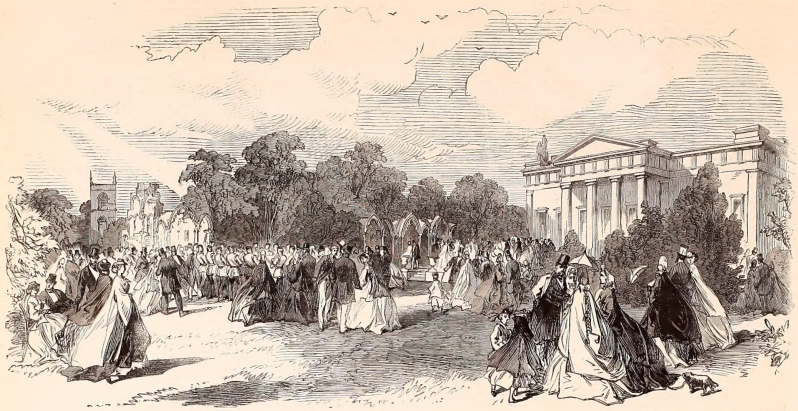
Owen Meredith, a very fitting poet, and one who will be the first bonnie diplomatist and a man of letters, and, moreover, dear to us as Robert Bulwer Lytton, son and heir-apparent to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, has married, on Tuesday, Miss Villiers, a niece of Lord Clarendon. Let us all sing, "Hymen, O Hymenæ!" Mr. Bulwer Lytton's novels of the talent of his father he may, we will only hope, little way further out of the steps of mysticism, will win a name dearer to most men, and certainly wider and more enduring, than any won by a mere diplomatist. It is well to see that the latter still may connect the literature and the State, and pleasant to recall former Foreign Secretaries in the persons of Canning, Lamb and Matthew Prior. Let us hope that hereafter the new bridegroom will be as well remembered.

Mr. Banting, rejecting with indignation many of the absurd stories trumped up about his system, has formally denied that it has caused the death of anyone of whom he has been told, most especially his own death. It is pleasant to hear a man assert that he is alive and well, and more pleasant still to believe him. Besides, he says that his system has done much good. That "Banting's" is injurious to studious men every one will readily assert; the best way to prove this would be to show that carbon and nitrogen, of both of which Mr. Banting would largely deprive us, are of essential service to the system and the brain. Let us hope that the results of the studious and literary men of any worth is that they overwork themselves. They may hardly be able to prevent this. Work is pleasant, and the desire to carry it on does not decrease, and the power to do so certainly does. Hence the sudden deaths of men who work long into the night, and neglect their meals and their rest. Professor Estcourt fell a victim to thought, feeling, and hard work too intense; and last week a hard-working barrister and literary man died suddenly in the house of his chambers in the Temple. Mr. Banting does not kill people in that way; and if our medical lecturers who have opened their schools just at this period will give us some account of the progress of their work and over study, they will be doing some good to the pushing, active, zealous men of this overworking age.

The season has indeed begun, so far as amusements go. Two pyromanic concerts, with two managers of the name of Mr. Wells, Holborn and All-Ben-Jenkins figuring away, a wizard in full swing, two spiritual brothers who are fond of getting themselves and the wits of others who observe them into a fog, and a new piece at the theatre in Adelphi playing the inexhaustible Irish Ambassador and Teddy the Tiler, a true domestic Robinson and the Seven Friars, have opened the legitimate to crowded houses, and a new—bran new—foreign actress, with accent and all, at the Princess's. So far we by no means see that the season will be over-supplied with novelties, but we hope for the best. Perhaps, after all, the "Great Unknown" will fall with somewhat of a disappointment on the warmhearted and susceptible Irish; not that they have any objection to the new Viceroy doing diplomatist and rising statesman, but that they had set their hearts upon having a true Prince. John Bull had the same self-indulgent heart upon utilising the Royal family a little; and so both Paddy and John will be disappointed, like the guest, who, having determined to feast upon partridges, and finding a fine pheasant being carved instead, thereupon the previous courses, is bitterly disappointed when they bring in grouse, a species of game which he never touches.

The story of an intercepted prize-fight is not often interesting to the drawing-room, but, as

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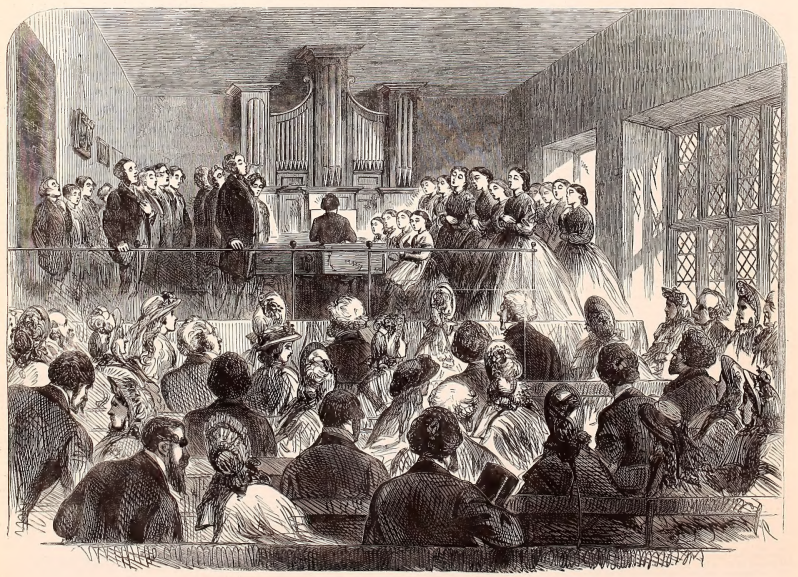


THE BAND PLAYING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 359.

AUXILIARY SCREW STEAM-SHIPS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Our Engraving on page 372 represents the new iron screw steam-ship London, of 1700 tons burden, which made her trial-trip on Thursday, the 22nd ult., from Tilbury to the Nore Light-ship and back. She is the first of a new commercial steam fleet, built by the owners, Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, of Blackwall Yard. She made her trial-trip most successfully, conveying a party of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Sir Henry Young, late Governor of Tasmania, and Lady Young, and many well-known shippers from the port of London. The ship was launched about two months ago, since which her masts and spars have been supplied and her machinery fitted by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, of Deptford. The London is a fully-rigged clipper-ship—her engines not exceeding 200-horse power, and being intended rather as an auxiliary to aid the ship when becalmed or delayed by adverse winds than as the sole motive power relied on. Although not in good sailing trim, upon the top of a flood tide she attained a speed of more than eleven knots, with a singular freedom from vibration. Captain Martin, who commands the London, is confident of making the voyage to Melbourne, from port to port, in sixty days. The time usually occupied by fast sailing vessels is eighty or ninety days.

The International Association for the Advancement of the Social Sciences opened its third annual session on Monday, the 26th ult., in the Royal Palace of Amsterdam, which the King of Holland had placed at the disposal of the association. The opening sitting was held in the ball-room, which was crowded in every part. The proceedings began with speeches delivered by M. Vervoort, the president; and M. Berg Van Musen-Muilkerk, eschevin of the city; after which M. Couvreur, the secretary-general, read a long report on the labours of the different committees and of the council of the association, in which he announced that the council had conferred the title of honorary member on Lord Brougham, of whose long and useful life he gave a rapid and interesting sketch, from the time of his entering the University of Edinburgh, in 1786, down to the present day. The meeting then broke up, and the members met in their various sections, of which there are five—namely, legislation, public instruction, art and literature, public health and beneficence and political economy.



CONCERT PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE YORKSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—SEE PAGE 359.



THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT YORK: CONVERSAZIONE IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BLAKE-STREET.—SEE PAGE 376.

THE MAGAZINES.

So long as "Wives and Daughters" is continued, the *Cornhill* will not want for one attractive feature. It is a simple, quiet, natural story, displaying much insight into character and skill in depicting the various phases of English social life, from the highest to the lowest spheres, which persons of average social position may be supposed to enter. Beneath familiarity of style and unobtrusiveness of manner a considerable amount of power is clearly latent, which will probably manifest itself more energetically before the story is finished. At present its leading characteristic is an easy elegance; and we know not where to look for a fiction more agreeable on the whole. "Margaret Denzil"—a violent contrast in all respects—is continued in this number, maintaining to the last its character as a sullen, moody story, intricate and unwholesome as an Indian jungle, but bearing throughout the impress of fine intellect, and an artistic elaboration which loudly discriminates it from the class of sensation novels. If it be really, as reported, by Mr. George M'Donald, he has taken considerable pains to disguise his workmanship, and, while gaining in voluminous, has parted with all its dramatic elements of power and pathos. Some scenes are certainly much in his manner, as, for example, the description of Margaret holding Perhaps the most striking paper in the periodical is "A Visit to a Convict Lunatic Asylum." The account given of the establishment is so far favourable as to convert a very repulsive subject into one not only pleasant to read about. It is, moreover, a paper with a purpose, leading forward what may be termed the medical view of the controverted question of criminal lunacy. It is rendering the public a good service to make them acquainted with views usually found only in professional journals, which have been recently obtained a bad name from their association with an indiscreet philanthropy. Another able writer discusses the question of middle-class education, with especial reference to Mr. Matthew Arnold's recent proposal to make it a State concern. Without being considered on its merits, this plan is pronounced impracticable in the present condition of public feeling; but the writer, in whom we seem to recognise Miss Mathews, thinks that the consideration of it may have the effect of inducing the classes interested to take up the matter for themselves. "Flower Farming" is an amusing account of the cultivation of odoriferous plants in Provence. It appears from an advertisement that the publishers are about to issue a selection of the illustrations which have appeared in this magazine, printed from the original woodcuts.

Macmillan proffers a varied number, with several light articles, agreeably written, but of no particular interest. The more marked exception is the editor's paper on "Dr. Chalmers," which is evidently the product of a very thorough acquaintance with the subject and a very sincere sympathy with his hero. It is rather laboured, but evinces great intellectual vigour. Principal Tulloch's discipleship in the Tubingen school of theologians is valuable for its minute account of the peculiar system of theology running in vogue in the University of Wirtemberg. It is candid and intelligent, in many parts beautifully written, but somehow leaves an impression that more might have been made of the subject. Mr. Kingsley's story is pastpicturesque and stirring as usual. No greater contrast can be imagined than that between it and "A Sea Side Soil," with its tender reminiscences and preferred religious feeling. As a story, it has not up to this time been very interesting, but its critical characters are fascinating—the first of long experience of and profound sympathy with some of the deepest moods of the human heart. The picture of the dying enthusiast in the present instalment is indescribably pathetic.

Fraser is, for once, rather a poor number. "The Decline of Whiggism," by a social writer, and contains some good hits. "Results of The Census of England and Wales is a good article on social questions, breathing an elevated and philanthropic spirit; and the description of a New Zealand bush-fire is graphic. There is nothing else noticeable except a severe critique on the recent competition for the Art-Union prize for sculpture. Unfortunately, the writer does not give his name; and, as his article is not illustrated with any representations of the works criticised, those who have not seen them can form no idea whether his objurgations are merited or not.

Blackwood is excellent. "Cornelius O'Dowd" terminates his "O'Dowdiana" with a half promise of resuming them on some future occasion. We shall be glad if he does, for, with much prolixity and more bookishness, there is in these papers genuine humour and subtle disquisition, and it will be a good while before we encounter such another pleasant blending of Irish and Italian drollery as Mr. Lever's Hibernian extraction and Trasteverine residence have rendered natural to him. No one would be surprised to learn that we are also indebted to him for "Tony Butler," which is particularly good in its Irish portions. The author, whoever he is, possesses the art of rendering his story attractive by a constant succession of stirring incidents, and the rich comic element is always present to a degree that prevents any painful stretch of the attention. There is a good article on the public schools of London, and "Our Lady's Tragedy" contains much poetry. Fitzpatrick's Life of Archbishop Whately is reviewed in a very depressing spirit; but we do not think that the reviewer has done anything more to tell us beyond what is certainly the remarkable fact, that the Archbishop was indebted for his promotion to the recommendation of another political economist, the late Mr. N. W. Senior. The number is concluded by a feeling tribute to the late Captain Speke, many of whose journals were first given to the world in this periodical. There is much in this little notice that is very pleasant to read and become associated with; but, as it cannot in any attempt a more extended memoir of his friend, we trust he will be more carefully on his guard against bombastic exaggeration than he has been here. To say that "the world stands aghast" because of one of the traveller's melancholy fate is simply preposterous. There is a charming if fanciful poem, entitled "W. W. S.," which we have hardly err in reading William Washington Story.

"Mont Blanchy," in the *London Society*, is one of the best of the melodramatic class of tales, depending for its interest not on a succession of shocks, but on the gradual working out of a double problem in psychology and physiology. Considerable power and considerable variety of character, though the writer is much more studious of singularity than of consistency. The last part of "Miss Brontë is palpable, and not unskilful. "Yaxley" ends in a happy marriage. It is characteristic of the prevalent taste in novelwriting that the author apologises for marriage as a natural use of bigamy, on the plea that, though apparently a plagiarist from his contemporaries, he is really only in the fashion. Along with them, his tale having been written three years since. There is a very interesting account of Miss Bellamy, an Irish actress of the last century; and a good, though by no means complete, review of "Enoch Arden."

Almost everything in *Temple Bar* is clever, Mr. Yates's story eminently so. "Family Club Life in England" is an account whether serious or jocular we cannot decide, of the Clubs in which, in the middle classes, realised through the omnipotence of the co-operative principle, "Military Bachelor's" is an examination into the merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, pronounced in the conclusion, "A plague on both your houses." On the whole, this is a very good number. The *St. James's* is also readable, but presents no feature of marked interest. The *Churchman's Magazine* is respectable, and *Good Words* and *London Society* are both excellent in their peculiar and widely different departments. Captain Cheney's history of General Lee's Virginian campaigns is of itself worth more than the shilling demanded for the *British Quarterly Review*. This periodical has also a good memoir of Goussal Grant. The *Popular Science Review* is replete with information on many subjects. We chronicle the appearance of a new, and apparently very meritorious, medical serial in the *Journal of British Ophthalmology*, edited by Mr. Jabez Hogg.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 6. In this number Mr. Dickens commences a new division of his story, and we are introduced to several new characters. Bradley Headstone, the decrorous, selfish, young schoolmaster, is a capital portrait, not at all in the common way, and so far undefaced by any of the exaggerations in which Mr. Dickens so frequently indulges. The deformed girl, who takes up so large a portion of the number, reminds us a good deal of the Marchioness, and the comparison is by no means to her advantage. On the whole, this part is not brilliant it is too replete with mere oddity to sustain Mr. Dickens's reputation as a humourist, and offers too many examples of his propensity to fill his space with mere sketches that contribute nothing to the progress of his story. There are, however, enough of smart sayings and graphic bits of description to carry the reader agreeably through, on the whole, and leave him pleasantly expectant of the things which are to come.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE NORMAL COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.



In another part of our Impression will be found an Engraving of the portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. Bromby, the new Bishop of Tasmania, by Mr. Van Diemen's Land. The illustration which appears on this page represents a piece of plate which was presented to Dr. Bromby on Saturday, the 17th inst., by the students and former students of the Church of England Normal Training College at Cheltenham, and of St. Mary's Hall, the Female Training College, over which institutions he had presided for many years. It was manufactured by Messrs. Bernard and Son, of London, and consisted of an elegant épergne about 2 feet of massive silver, the design of which may be thus described:—From the base rise two lofty palmtrees, whose long, thick drooping leaves overspin in front and form the summit of which rest a crystal bowl, the latter being for the occasion filled with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. At the foot of the trees rest a camel and two Arabs. The base is worked with the leaves of the water-lily on burnished ground. On a polished shield, surrounded by the Bishop's arms, is the following inscription:—"To the Right Reverend C. H. Bromby, D.D., from the present and former students of the Normal College, Cheltenham, Sept. 17, 1864;" and around the base is the following:—"Presented in token of their affectionate regard for one who was their pastor, tutor, and friend." Underneath the épergne, on elaborate silver stand-boards, is a silver cover, and one dozen massive silver teaspoons were presented to his lordship.

The ceremony of presentation took place in one of the large rooms of the college, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, interspersed with appropriate quotations from Scripture. Besides the students, there were present many of the personal friends of the Bishop and his family, the Rev. James Rice, M. W. Brereton, who, after the proceedings had been opened with prayer, called upon the Rev. J. Lane, master of the parish church schools, to read the address, as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. C. H. BROMBY, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

We, the undersigned, former students of the Normal College, Cheltenham, wish to express to your Lordship (now that you are about to enter upon the arduous duties of your new diocese) our deep sense of the many advantages which we have enjoyed, as students, under your care and guidance.

We look to recognising your Lordship as our representative in the bishopric of Tasmania; but, although we rejoice that you have been chosen to fill so high and holy an office, it is with deep regret that we contemplate your removal from amongst us and the termination of your connection with this College—a connection which has existed from its foundation, and which has been so beneficial to us and so advantageous in the cause which it was founded to promote.

Whilst we readily see many reasons for your Lordship's acceptance of the appointment proposed, the sympathy and kindness to us at all times, and the spiritual counsel which you have given, and especially during the time of illness which has just passed over the College, we feel that we are about to lose a valuable and tried friend.

We shall ever cherish the memory of your faithful advocacy of the cause of Christ's education; and your active efforts to counteract the ill effects of the late changes introduced into the Government system will, we are assured, be ever remembered by teachers generally with feelings of deep gratitude.

We ask you, therefore, to accept the accompanying testimonial, which we offer with affectionate and grateful hearts to you and your beloved pastor, tutor, and friend. And we pray the Almighty God to grant you and yours a safe and prosperous journey, to watch over and protect you in all dangers and adversities, and to bless your labours in the wider sphere of usefulness to which he has called you.

The gift was then handed to Dr. Bromby, who returned thanks in a feeling and appropriate speech. Votes of thanks were afterwards addressed by the Rev. J. Draper, vice-president of the Saltley Training College, near Birmingham, and several other gentlemen.

Don Mariano Sanz and Don Pedro Galves, hitherto Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Peru in London and Paris, have been replaced by Don Aranibel; both at £412 7s. 4d. per annum each, for the campaign.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has called a convention of the subjects in his kingdom, representing every district which has an existence for the last twelve years. In doing this his Majesty professes great anxiety for the welfare and prosperity of his people.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Matilda Attelling, 676 tons, Captain Power; and the Queen Bee, 726 tons, Captain Rembald; both at £12 10s. 6d. per statute adult, for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Adelaide, South Australia. The Matilda Attelling is appointed to receive her passengers on the 9th, and the Queen Bee on the 21st of November next.—The New Zealand Government Emigration Board dispatched during the month of September two vessels with emigrants, principally married people, to whose free passages were granted. The first, the Helenslee, sailed on the 16th ult. from Glasgow with 260 statute adults and the second, the Matoaka, sailed from London on the 17th, with 303 statute adults. These were the first two vessels dispatched to New Zealand under the new regulations for providing emigrants with free passages to the Settlement.—The total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the 30th of September was 27,496, which, when compared with the previous week's return, shows a decrease of 1613 souls. The majority sailed for the United States.

MUSIC.

On Saturday last Mr. Howard Glover gave a "grand festival concert" at Drury Lane, the first (as he has announced) of a series to be given fortnightly on Saturday afternoons. It was a very excellent concert, and attended with complete success. The programme included a great variety of well-selected music, executed by the most eminent performers now in town. Among the vocalists were Mdme. Parepa, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Florence Lancia, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Stubbs, Mr. Perren, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. G. Tedder. The instrumental solo performers were Mdlle. de Rocco on the piano, M. Lotto on the violin, and M. Lazarus on the clarinet, and Mr. Levy on the cornet-à-piston. There was, moreover, a large and complete orchestra, conducted in some pieces by the united hands of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards. The concert derived a special interest from the performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, which was illustrated by scenery and dramatic action on the stage. This, it will be remembered, produced a great effect at one of Mr. Gye's concerts last season, and on Saturday the repetition on that occasion was entirely successful. He announces that he intends to apply this mode of performance to Haydn's "Seven Words," to "Der Freischütz," to Mendelssohn's "Antigone," "Walpurgis Nacht," and Italian Symphony;" and to Handel's "Acis and Galatea"—an announcement which must excite the greatest curiosity and interest in the public. It is not necessary to enter into details as to the rest of the concert, the performers and the pieces performed being for the most part known to the public; but we must mention the successful début of a young and highly promising singer—Miss Emily Soldene, a pupil, we understand, of Mr. Glover's—who sang the finale to the "Cenerentola," "Non più mesta," in a style creditable to herself and her instructor.

Mr. Kennedy, the accomplished singer of Scottish music, is giving performances at the principal towns in the north country. From the accounts given of them in the local journals we observe that they everywhere obtain success, and are received with enthusiasm. Mr. Kennedy has established his reputation on both sides of the Tweed as the legitimate successor of the celebrated John Wilson, and when he is in no respect inferior, either in vocal excetition or in the power of giving the songs of Scotland their true character and expression. He sings those charming melodies with the utmost grace and simplicity, while his clear and emphatic elocution enables us "Southrons" easily to understand and appreciate the words in the verses. His singing, indeed, is a valuable lesson, showing the manner in which national songs and ballads ought to be delivered, whether they belong to Scotland or any other country. He enjoys also the great advantage of being aided by Mr. Land, the well-known friend and associate of Wilson, whose spirited and expressive accompaniments enhance the beauty and effect of the music.

The production of Meyerbeer's long-looked-for "Africaine," at the Paris Opera, may now be regarded in a short time. The principal characters are to be performed by Mdlle. Marie Sax, Mdlle. Marie Battu, M. Morelli, M. Merly, and M. Faure, most of whom are known to the English public. It is understood that they were selected by the lamented composer himself.

Gounod's opera "La Reine de Saba," which was produced before "Faust," but with much inferior success, is about to be reproduced in greatly abbreviated form.

It is said that Wagner's "Lohengrin" is to be brought forward at the Théâtre Lyrique. We are sorry to hear it; as the treatment of "Tannhauser," a few months ago, by a hostile claque, shows how much justice Wagner may expect from a Parisian audience.

The Moscow Italian Opera opened on Sept. 14, with the "Trovatore" in which Mdlle. Lagrua appeared in the part of the heroine. This lady, who has gained much favour at our Royal Italian Opera, was received by the Russian public with enthusiasm.

The sisters Eliott, the daughters of John Barnett, the author of "The Mountain Sylph," have "come on" with great success in Italy. They have appeared, at Bergamo, in Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," and are engaged for the autumn season at Leghorn.

The *Autographe* gives a facsimile of the following sentence, written by Rossini in compliance with a request of Adelina Patti, that he would contribute something to her album:—"Di qualche cosa.—Di nulla.—Nothing can be more easy for me than to insert an idea in your album—an idea which I think of every moment. Only let the adorable creature, to admire your enchanting talent, and to be for ever your friend.—G. Rossini." The same artist may well be proud of such a compliment—so graceful and so deserved—from the greatest dramatic composer who has lived since the days of Mozart.

THE THEATRES.

The programme at Drury Lane is being punctually carried out, and the management has every reason to be confident of the public in respect to their intentions. On Saturday the "Second Part of Henry IV." was duly performed. Mr. Phelps appeared in the two characters of the dying Monarch and Mr. Justice Shallow, thus evincing the possession of very opposite powers. His declamation in the scene of the former was very impressive, and his drollery as senility in the famous Justice indisputably artistic. Mr. Barrett was the Falstaff, and acted with great care. Our readers here in this play is not the coward but the voluptuary; however, he is still the wit, and continues to be amusing. The play was remarkably well mounted.

A new comedy and a new actress were produced on Monday at the Haymarket. The occasion was interesting; for the new actress was an English girl who had played Parisian parts with success at the Odéon and Vaudeville theatres, and the new play had the imprimatur of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble. The latter, however, was only an adaptation from the French play. "Adrienne Lecouvreur," by Belle Isle," already familiar to the British public under the title of "The Duke's Wager," is a work of the Scribe school. It has been taken other forms on the English stage, though it has never made a strong impression on any of them. Nevertheless, Mrs. Kemble Wentworth-made some alterations in the plot, with the evident purpose of removing prejudices, and has to some extent succeeded. She has converted the Abbé into the Duke de Bouillon, made the wife of the Duke de Richelieu, and thus the main event of the play resembles that of Shakspeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," in which Love's labour is won by the strong-minded Helena. This result is brought about by an adventure in which Mdlle. de Belle Isle is concerned, the betrothed of the Chevalier D'Aubigny (Mr. Barrett), who is not a little jealous of her movements. Mystery attaches to her conduct on occasion of a nocturnal complicity in the case of the supposed Marchioness de Valcour (Miss Louisa Angel) to recover her husband, the Duke de Richelieu (Mr. Ryder). The latter has laid a wager that he will obtain a midnight interview with Mdlle. de Belle Isle, and the Marchioness determines to take her place on the occasion. She therefore secures the services of the Abbé by promising him that evening to the Bastille, where her father is confined, while she herself conducts the Duke to the appointed scene. As the Duke claims to have won the wager. D'Aubigny, of course, suspects Mdlle. de Belle Isle; and, when it is proved that she has been false, cannot believe that he has really succeeded. Nothing then remains but that the young lover should challenge the Duke. But the duel is prevented by authority; and then D'Aubigny proposes the case to decide which shall commit suicide. The fatal lot falls to himself. The Duke, surprised by the arrival of the King in Paris with the Marchioness—who has confessed her intrigue to him—in order to rid himself of a political difficulty, before she have time to tell D'Aubigny he should survive, persuades the lover to leave Paris, and full explanations been made, the removal of the Duke de Bouillon from the ministry relieving her from the coil to conceal all that had happened on the night in question. Anon the Duke de Richelieu returns, and, confirming the truth of her statement, makes an apology to D'Aubigny. The heroine, who has thus unconsciously got into such serious trouble, was represented, as we have said, by a new actress, Mdlle. Beatrice, a young and beautiful woman, very graceful and intelligent, who spoke English tolerably well, though not without an accent, but with the unlimited power of avoiding sufficient to the exponent of emotion but not of passion. She, however, made the point in which she tells the Duke de Richelieu that "he lies" with

sufficient force, but not with the subtlety and refinement with which Rachel used to give it. In other respects, her performance was marked with delicacy and pathos; and she will probably become the favourite of fashionable audiences.

At the Adelphi, which reopened on Monday for the winter season, a new actor of Hibernian parts was introduced. Mr. John Collins has gained in this line much celebrity in America. He has appeared as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo in "The Irish Ambassador," and as Teddy in "Teddy the Tiler." His performance was eminently satisfactory, for he is an accomplished actor, and his brogue is both genuine and rich. He sings well, and obtained genuine and encores in the songs of "The Bould Soger Boy," "The Low-backed Car," and "Wilkie Buchanan." He will do.

At the Surrey, a comedy, as it is called, was performed under the odd title of "Fast Friends up a Tree; or, How to Shave the Governor." Mr. Anderson, who is the author of the piece, and Mr. Fernandez were the fast friends. The dialogue of this comedy has been thought too broad; but it would seem that it was held too coarse for a too genuine audience. The incidents belong to farce, and provoke much laughter. The piece was acted with spirit, and the practised fun it contained fell in inevitable success.

At Astley's, also, an equivocal exhibition has taken place. Miss Adah Isaacs Menken appears as Mazeppa, and, as the playbills state, "delights her own countrymen and climbs higher precipices on horseback herself." The result is, however, a discreet compromise between the objectionable and the prudent; for, though the lady's figure is displayed on horseback, care has been taken that the rules of decency should not be too violently transgressed. Miss Menken as Menken is not without merit; she has a pretty face and a symmetrical form. But it is as an equestrienne that she must be judged; for even her agility consists principally of attitudes. She goes at full speed, and speaks. The spectacle in which she appears has been lavishly appointed; and with hundreds of supernumeraries, plenty of scenes and processions, some good scenery, and a numerous stud of horses, the manager will probably find the speculation profitable.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE King Tom had another field-day of it at Newmarket on Thursday, with Evelina, Furzechat, and Zephyr; and now that no "flying fillies" can be got to stay it, it is no wonder that his fifteen mares' subscription has filled as 72 to 20. Furzechat is a mare that is sure to see Reeve, Tomato, Hippolyta, and Evelina all following each other in the Rowley string. We hear that Mr. Blenkiron is in treaty with Dundee's stock, that he has purchased him for three thousand. Ignoramus and Zoyder Zee go abroad; and it was said at Newmarket that the president of "Comfy" the Batchian might be followed in Blair Athol's case, and that four or five were ready to pen down their names for half a leg of Blair Athol, whose sale price is said to be £8000. There seems a great feeling against letting this son of Blink Bonny go out of the country. Mr. Jackson bought him out of five of Captain Barlow's brood mares, and gave 320 gs. for the top lot, Wax by Surplice, a very fine mare with a colt by Oulston, and, we believe, a foal to him again. Currently, we may add, the sire to Mr. Jackson's Fairfield bore down during the next season. Lord Zetland has sent Cracker over to the Chickeys, where his brilliancy did so much good in old days, and whither Sir Walter Scott by Knight of Avenel has also journeyed.

At Manchester so short a price as 7 to 1 is taken about Liddington, and 16 to 1 about the dark Chieftain leading the derby. Longdown is occasionally inquired after, and seems pretty certainly destined to be "the finest big horse" since Wild Dayrell. On the strength of Dalmeister being in the trial, Gratitude is a favourite for the Cesarewitch, and if it is right it would seem to dispose of Carisbrook's chance. The mare, like the Calista colt, did not look like a stayer last year, and it will be odd if Tattoo comes round in that line of business after being always considered to like a mile best. Mail Train must also have undergone a considerable change if this is his sort of race: while Joco (7st. 21lb.) is an approved stayer and very nicely in, like Dr. Syntax (6st. 9lb.), Adventurer (7st.), if his legs only stand, should not be overlooked, as he is remarkably fresh, a quality which is specially served over this course.

The duke of Mr. Smith's Empress has brought together about a thousand spectators and buyers at Bristol on Thursday week. The "on view" the day before was as usual, quite a spectacle, as also had the bold foresters rode the "Bobbies" with all their stag-hunting nerve. The thirty averaged 424 a-piece, Chieftain leading the way at 40 gs. and Le Coq next at 39 gs. The foreigners were very much admired for colour—bay, with a few white hairs—and with fine action; altogether a good lot, barring that Chieftain, owing the price to a rumour he had been brought back a little too far. They, however, seemed harder in condition than the others. Amongst the countrymen were several noblemen, baronets, &c., and the lots were pretty equally diffused over England. Mr. Milward was there, from the Midlands, and bought four.

The Bridegroom blood began the coursing season well, as Beckford won the cup at Wolverhampton, and Bridegroom himself at Stakes at the Wigtownshire Club, where Mr. Warwick arrived, after judging at Audlem on the first day, and leaving Mr. Bennett to set in the second. Mr. Thomson came in late in the Great Western, and Mr. Terrife by Canadian, and own brother to King Death (who, like Patent and Rebe, is absent "The Two Wells" being the only ones coming watch), divided the Wigtownshire St. Leger with Mr. H. Broughton's Bungatoss and Beckford by Gaylad, Mr. Gavin Steele's pair of Seagulls, Sloe and Sourdock, went down in the first, and Mr. Borrow's Brigid Star and Beatrice (1) drawn lame in the second, round. There are 122 entries for the Great Western, and 85 in the Druid Stakes, and the Waterloo Cup will commence on Feb. 17.

We had that Mr. Waldron Hall has had a very good season for his otter-hounds near Edinburgh. The "fish-slice" disdained the water, and only once entered it for ten minutes in the course of a very sharp five miles through several large covers, and had to run into the open. One of the Eamont harriers held the line well with the black tan and the white tip brush, but the fox was finally used always to say that foxhounds and harriers will trained would make the best otter-hounds; and Dr. Hunt, of the Scotch Greys, has had a full proof of it, with his Malakhoff, Fairplay, and "Old John Peel."

The Emperor of Austria has issued an order of the day according to his son, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who has just won the Prussian Royal Order of the Black Eagle lately conferred upon him. The Prince is five years of age.

The Quebec *Daily News* says :—"It appears, from accounts received here, that destitution threatens to make its appearance during this winter. Efforts are being made in every direction to dispose of one of the provincial steamers with a supply of provisions, to be disposed of during the winter as the necessities of the people require. Petitions to this effect are making collections and sending donations of money and provisions."

The King has appointed Charles A. Sinclair, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang, to be her Majesty's Consul at Foo-Chow-Foo; Frederick Harvey, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang; William Henry Pittock, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Shanghai to be her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo; and Charles Alexander Preston Burton, her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, to be Britannic Consul at Lisbon. Mr. Charles Alexander Preston Burton has been also appointed Consul as Singapore for the Sultan; of Mr. B. Cramer as Consul at Belize for the King of Prussia; and of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace Mark for the King of the Hellenes; and of Don Melon Tallaire y Bagés as Consul at Bombay for the Queen of Spain.

The *Messager de Midi* states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of topographical maps that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the Baron containing the very tempting proposition that for the loquette of 90,000f. the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of 150 years. The following is the Baron's reply :—"Sir,—It has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that had ever acted me for 6 in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from His decrees. My refusal, however, does not in any way affect your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the 150 years which you are called on to live in this world.—J. DE ROTHSCHILD."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. D., Dublin.—1. The only makers, we believe, of the "Staunton" chessmen are Messrs. Jaques, ivory-turners, of Hatton-garden, London. 2. "The Chessplayer's Handbook." K. P.—1. A letter appears to have dropped in the first game of our Number for Sept. 24. Black's 3rd move should be P to Q B 4th, and not P to K B 4th. 2. We have not received either the work or the problem. In the first move of Black's game of 3rd Sept., the same scribe last mentioned, this move, as originally set up in type, was "P to K takes Q P." But in the typical action of the machine printing the "P" dropped out. Again, in the same game, Blacks 33 moves stood at first, "33. Kt to Q Kt 4th;" but the "Q" and "Kt" were also accidentally omitted in the printing. Inadvertency may sometimes be taken to prevent form, but they cannot be accepted.

NEREUS.—Your proposed solution of No. 1072—1. Kt to Q Kt 6th, &c.—is unexceptionable, and it was right, therefore, marked as such.

H. PEAU, of Leeds.—The first of your problems is an impossible position. How can a Black Pawn be at Q Kt 2nd when the K Kt Pawn has not been moved? The second letter is right.

ZAMORA.—No. 36, of your recent missive, apparently, of the following solution, in three :—1. Q to K 3rd or 1 Kt to K 5th, &c., and many more moves. No. 11 is decidedly good, requiring the solution to be 1. Q to K 6 th ; 2. Kt takes B, &c.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF No. 1071.—Rev. W. Wolston, Rugby; Rev. J. W. Wackerbarth, Hove; H. F. R., Eye; Edgar, Sidcup; Rev. J. Bell-Salter, Ilminster; Rev. J. Charley ; R. S., of Malines ; Wm. Pascoe, Navant, Porto, Chatham, R. M. B., Lurgy, Philo, R. Ferguson, Dr. Pigg, Rev. W. Fawcett, Mrs. Lucas, Dublin, Rev. J. Owen, Portsmouth, Query, F. H. S., W. H., Gaskarth, Miss Dee, R. H. D.C., Cherry-pie, M. M. Moorhouse, Calder, Rev. J. Bell-Salter, Ilminster; Rev. J. Charley ; R. S., of Malines ; Wm. Pascoe, Navant, Porto, Chatham, R. M. B., Lurgy, Philo, R. Ferguson, Dr. Pigg, Rev. W. Fawcett, Mrs. Lucas, Dublin, Rev. J. Owen, Portsmouth, Query, F. H. S., W. H., Gaskarth, Miss Dee, R. H. D.C., Cherry-pie, M. M. Moorhouse, Calder, Rev. T. C. Vidgeon, S. W., Exeter, R. G., Stroud, W. R., Otley, Captain Folly, Leo, Anastis, W. Hocking, G. G. R., Dublin, Rev. J. Orlebar, Beds, Alpha, Delta, and Nereus.

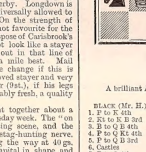
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1073.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 3rd	K takes Kt, or (a)
(If Black play 1. K to K 3rd the reply is 2. Q to Q 4th), 2. K takes P (ch), and if he play 1. P takes Kt, then follow 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), 2. K to K 3rd, and 3. Q to Q B P 8th, &c.	
(a) 1. P takes Kt, and mate in two more moves.)	2. Kt to K 3rd (ch) K takes B (best) 3. Q to Q 4th mate.
(If 1. Kt to K 3rd, 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), K to K 4th (ch), 3. Kt to K 6th (ch), &c.)	2. Kt to Q 4th (ch) K takes B (best) 3. Q to Q 4th mate.

PROBLEM No. 1076.

By Mr. MACACHE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A brilliant *Partie*, played by Messrs. HIRSCHFELD and KOLISCH.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes Kt P
5. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 6th	P takes P
8. P takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd

(The usual move here is B to Kt 5th, but the move at text developes rapidly, spacing and leads to many ingenious combinations.)

12. P takes P	P takes P
13. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd
14. Kt takes K P	Q to K 3rd
15. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Q sq

16. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 5th

(Well played. White's position is now very strong.)

18. K R to K sq	Q to Q B 3rd
19. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
20. Kt to K 6th	P to K B 3rd

(Had he played R to Q B 2nd, then followed 21. Kt to Q 5th, &c.)

21. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
22. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes R

(Had he played R to Q B 2nd, then followed 23. Kt to Q 5th, &c.)

23. Kt to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
24. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
25. Kt to Q B 4th	K to Q 3rd

(An excellent stroke of play.)

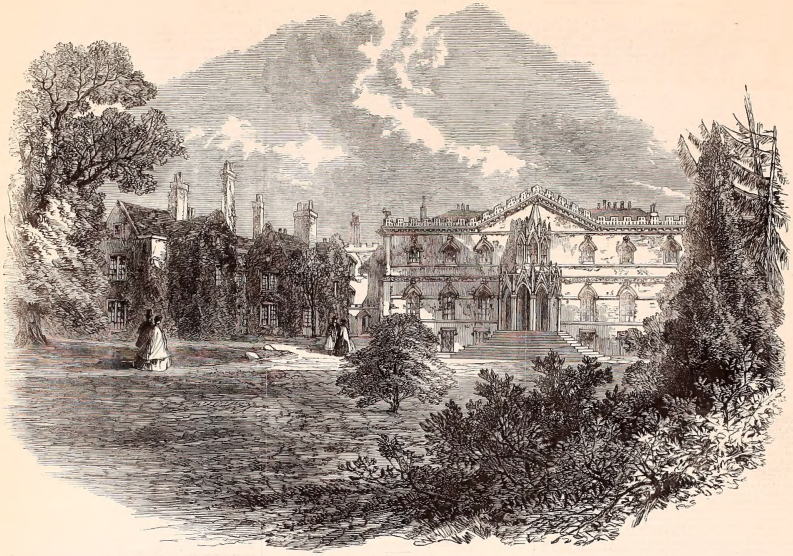
26. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Q sq
27. Kt to Q B 4th	K to Q 3rd

(Black's game is desperate, and he is compelled to sacrifice the exchange.)

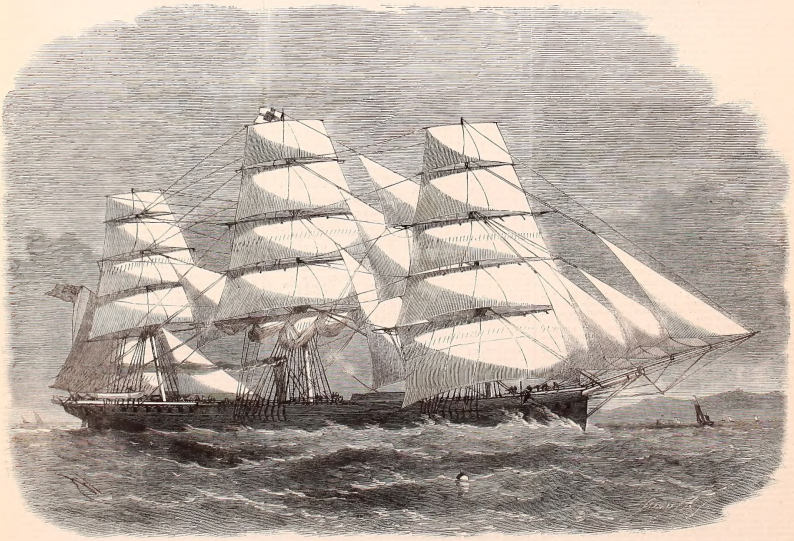
28. R to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
29. P to Q Kt 4th	

(Well played. White's position is now overwhelming.)

30. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
31. P to K 5th	Kt takes P
32. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 3rd
33. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 5th
34. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 4th
35. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 6th
36. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
37. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
38. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
39. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
40. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
41. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd



BISHOPSTHORPE, THE PALACE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—SEE PAGE 359.



THE NEW IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP LONDON, BUILT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE BY MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM AND SONS, AT BLACKWALL.—SEE PAGE 368.

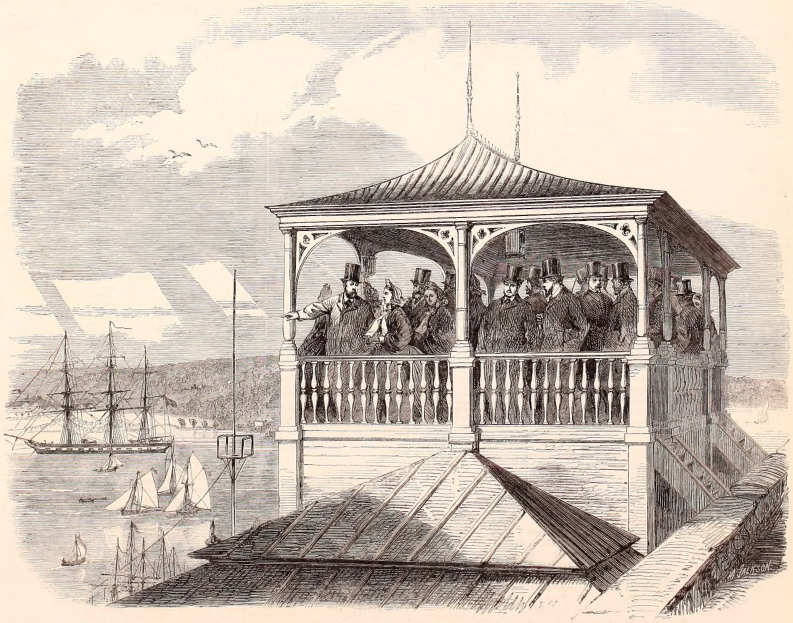
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1282, 1283.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. TWO SHEETS AND TWO COLOURED PICTURES | TENPENCE

THE FRANCO-ROMAN QUESTION.

In modern times despotism, no less than constitutionalism, works by special means to its ends. The acts of the veriest autocrat are no longer ebullitions of a strong and free will, but the result of a policy. A ukase may be, and probably often is, a carefully prepared State-paper, which, if it does not give reasons for its mandate, shows evidence that it has been founded on a nice adaptation of the idea in which it originates to the power which is to carry it out. What are apparently the most absolute and sudden decrees are probably the slow creation of years, and produced only at that moment of projection which is made up of opportunity and the fitness of things. We venture to think that these axioms are peculiarly applicable to the recent step of the Emperor of the French which is known as the Franco-Italian Convention. Whatever may have been the motives and the policy which led the President of the French Republic to occupy Rome with his troops in 1848, it is scarcely to be doubted that in the plan which the Emperor formed for the unity of Italy, and which was acted upon in the campaign of 1859, the withdrawal of his forces from the Eternal City and its erection into the capital of the new kingdom were included. The consistency of the Emperor's views and intentions on the Roman question has been doubted, and in this regard he has been accused of lack of design and variation of policy; but, however action may have been delayed in this matter, a fair examination of all that Louis Napoleon has said and written on the subject in the last five or six years tends to prove that his opinion was uniform, but that, all powerful as he nominally was, responsible in theory to none but himself, he was yet bound by those inscrutable laws which yet govern human affairs, and by which the most absolute Sovereigns are influenced in their degree as much as the rest of mankind. For many reasons, some occult and some obvious, the stroke of the pen which sciolists in politics and diplomacy supposed could at any time have settled the point in question was suspended and the issue left to the slow operation of opinion and of time.

The terms of the Convention itself go far to evince that even the closet of the most free-thinking, the firmest, and the most individualised absolute ruler that perhaps ever lived, may have about it some of the features of a circumlocution office. Although it appears that the Emperor believes that the time has arrived when he may move in the Romish question, even he does not venture to go direct to the object which he



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: THE ROYAL PARTY VIEWING STOCKHOLM FROM THE PAVILION IN THE MOSEBACKE GARDEN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 396.

must ultimately have in view—namely, the erection of Rome into the metropolis of the kingdom of Italy, and, by consequence, the termination of the temporal power of the Pope. By the first article of the Convention, the King of Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and to prevent any attack from being made upon it from without. This places the protection of the Pope and his dominions practically under the protection of the King of Italy; for as, by the next article, the withdrawal of the French troops is guaranteed positively within two years, if the condition that an independent Papal army sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquillity, both at home and on the frontier, should prove a nullity owing to the impossibility of raising such a force, the duty which that army would have performed must be undertaken by Victor Emmanuel under the exigency of the first article. The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is a *sine qud non;* the defence of the Pope by the King of Italy is another; and if there be no Pontifical army to defend the Pope from the dangers to which it is assumed he will be exposed, the inference is obvious and inevitable—his body-guard will be Piedmontese soldiers. A very slight stretch of imagination will enable any one to figure to himself a situation akin to that of 1848: the Roman people in revolt; Garibaldi, or some one representing the idea of Italian unity, the key-stone of which is Rome for a capital, at their head; and the foe which Italian patriots will meet when they march upon the city being Italian soldiers, who are what they are because they have fought for Italian liberty and the consolidation of their country into one constitutional kingdom. It seems hardly necessary to indicate the probable, nay the inevitable, result. In point of fact, if the Convention means anything, it resolves itself into a notice to the temporal power of the Pontiff at two years' date.

However indirectly and in whatever terms we phrase the Convention and its commentary, as conveyed in the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Ambassador at the Vatican, might be worded, to something like this issue they must come at last. The deduction may not be broadly set down, or stated in plain and unambiguous terms; but the reasoning, the arguments, the conclusion of the case leave no alternative as to its meaning. The grounds on which the withdrawal of the French troops have been decided are undeniably strong and pertinent. The embarrassments and complications which have arisen out of the occupation are set down in all their forms and bearings; the efforts which have been made, but in vain, to mitigate the difficulties and anomalies of the situation are elaborately exhibited; and the ratiocination is logically complete in the announcement of the impossibility of the continuance of such an unbearable state of things. Not amongst the least significant of the articles of the Convention is that which operates to transfer the seat of the Italian Government from Turin to Florence. Upon the very face of it, it is a purely provisional arrangement, as it is, as it were, a move towards Rome, a lessening of the distance which the Executive and the Legislative will have to traverse when their final migration to the centre of Italy takes place. It cannot but occur to the mind of many, that the term which is fixed for the continuance of the Papal power in Rome has within it a personal ingredient; that is, that it has reference to the individual tenure of power by the present Pope. It has been often said that the moment of the demise of the existing Pontiff would be that of a decided change in the policy of France on the subject of the temporal rights of the Roman See. But, dealing with national questions, politicians and diplomatists are as calmly calculating with regard to human life as ever insurance offices can be; and, however unpleasant it may be to dwell on an idea of such delicacy, it is difficult to dissbuse oneself of the feeling that in the consideration of the terms and the consideration of the probable events on which the Convention was based, some weight may have been accorded to the likelihood of the circumstance that two years hence there would be less of personal feeling to consult and less individual habitude to distract in the settlement of the Roman question, than now, when the temporal Sovereign, with whom the masters of the situation would have to deal, would be one who, as a man, would appeal so strongly to the gentler sympathies, even of the most devoted adherent of Italian unity.

We have above hinted at an eventuality arising out of this Convention which would be rude and, so to speak, physically forcible in its character. The possibility of the Roman people themselves finally settling that part of the Italian question in which they have a special interest has been intimated. No doubt that is one view of the case, and one which ought not to be left wholly out of contemplation; but it is by no means to be adopted as the only view. We have unlimited faith in the operation of Constitutional freedom in Italy as distinguished from armed revolution at Rome. The influence of free institutions is working on the character of the Italian people. The guarantees which they have acquired for the supremacy of the popular will, as it is founded upon rights, will assuredly contribute to the calmness of the popular spirit and to the dignity of the popular action. If the terms of the Convention be literally carried out, it may safely be predicted that the Romans will be able to make good their claims to that freedom which the great bulk of their countrymen already enjoy; and this by the moral force of opinion rather than by the rude instrumentality of the sword. They may well be content to leave that the period of their deliverance has been practically measured—that the date of an epoch in their history has been actually fixed—and that during the next two years no overt act of theirs will be necessary towards the attainment of the end which they have at heart. It is not a violent supposition that no mind is more fully made up as to the length of time to which the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope is to be prolonged than the Cardinal Secretary of State, who has been deemed the *main* supporter of that Power.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The departure of the Court for Compiègne is postponed. The *Pays* announces that the Emperor and Empress will remain at St. Cloud till the end of the month.

The following diplomatic appointments have been made:—M. Benedetti as Ambassador to Berlin, Baron de Thayenau to St. Petersburg, M. Mercier to Madrid. M. Bourrée has been appointed French Minister at Athens, M. Colonna at Athens, M. Bonaly at the Court of the Elector of Hesse, M. Gros at Frankfort, M. Chateauneuf at Washington, and Count Messignan to Teheran.

A batch of new Senators has been made, among whom figure Count Nieuwerkerke and the Archbishop of Paris.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is understood to have written a circular to the French agents abroad, pointing out the urgent necessity for arriving at a settlement of the Roman question, and arguing that the mode of attaining the object sought by the Convention consists in it all that can be desired by the Pope on the one hand and by Italy on the other. The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government had given its adhesion to the French policy in the Roman question.

The Duke de Persigny has been replying to the journals which criticised the theories of liberty promulgated in his recent speech at St. Etienne. The reply of the Duke is couched in one of those convenient letters to friends which statesmen write when they are anxious to publish something, and do not choose to address it directly to the newspapers.

The following circular has been issued by the French Minister of Public Instruction :—" Monsieur le Recteur,—By virtue of a decree dated 13th August, the young Poles compelled by recent events to leave certain parts of the Austrian empire have been placed on the list of the French colleges. You are requested to forward to me all demands for scholarships which may be addressed to you from them."

The iron-plated frigate Savoie has been successfully launched at Toulon. The Savoie, built according to a plan prepared by M. Dupuy de Lome, measures, without her sheathing, 269ft. in length by 57ft. in width. Her draught of water is 26ft. 2in. when fully laden. She will carry thirty-eight guns and a crew of 560 men. There remains on the stocks at Toulon another iron-plated. frigate, to be called the Magenta, which will be of the Provence and the Flandre, already at sea, form the complement of iron-cased vessels to be built in the Toulon dockyard.

The Princess Amelia, widow of Count de Mdne, the Duwager de Caylay. of her residence the Château du Renouard, near Vimoutiers (Orne), in her eighty-fifth year. She was long born on the 30th of November, 1775. The deceased was of the same family as Charlotte Corday, the Norman heroine, being a distant cousin. Though ten years younger than Napoleon I., she was his friend, and always spoke of her " as a young person usually serious and reserved, having the manners of a lady. She loved little children, and was fond of the royal children of the family, but who could laugh on occasion, was very fond of children, and loved to promote their amusement."

Three victories have been gained by the French over the insurgents in Algeria. News has been received in Paris of the spread of the insurrection in the province of Constantine, but nothing has yet been heard of the final summons to a holy war.

The Emperor of Morocco had ordered the Tangiers Custom House to pay the indemnity of 125,000f. (£5000) claimed by France for the assassination of a French subject.

SPAIN.

Monday being the anniversary of the Queen's birthday a reception was held at the palace, and a review took place. All officers of the army and navy in Madrid attended.

The *Epoca* states that Senor Mon has been appointed Ambassador at Paris, and Senor Pacheco Ambassador at Rome.

Admiral Topete has arrived at Madrid. He is convalescent.

The Minister of Finance is unable to effect any credit operation under the existing circumstances. The Government awaits the result of the deliberations of the new Chambers.

Advices received from Havannah report that negotiations are progressing at San Domingo for the settlement of the rebellion in that island.

The *Noticias* says that at a council of Ministers, held on Thursday week, the recall of Admiral Pinzon from Peru was decided upon. Admiral Topete is charged for the Penne command and destination of the Pacific squadron.

ITALY.

The Marquis Pepoli, the principal author of the Franco-Italian Convention, at a banquet recently given in his honour by the people of Milan, delivered a speech vindicating the Convention as the work of Italy, a boon to civilisation, and the rupture of the last link which bound France to the enemies of Italian independence. The Marquis Pepoli concluded by drinking to the union of Italy with the worthy remnants of new cessions sought by France or to be made by Italy.

Some of the Paris papers, the *France* and the *Patrie* in particular, assert that the Roman question is now beginning to prevail, and deny that the Pope will refuse to reorganise his army.

Telegrams from Rome assert that at the meetings of the Cardinals held yesterday and the day of last month only ecclesiastical affairs have been made the subject of discussion.

AUSTRIA.

The fête of the dedication of the Emperor was celebrated on the 4th inst. in all the churches of the capital, which were filled with crowded congregations. Most of the Archdukes were present at the Te Deum performed in the cathedral on the occasion.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa, who has just been betrothed to Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, is the daughter of the Archduke Albert.

It is declared that the reduction of the Austrian army is positively about to be carried out. In Venetia alone the reduction will amount to 15,000 men. This would indicate that Austria does not regard the Franco-Italian Convention as likely to lead to war.

PRUSSIA.

We hear from Berlin that the King, upon his return to that capital, will visit Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort. The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin on his return to St. Petersburg at the commencement of November.

The Grand Duchies of Saxonia, Wirtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau join the reconstituted Zollverein have been signed to-day.

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the Prince Royal of Prussia will take place on the 18th, the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Royal, his father. After the ceremony, the Princess, it is said, will proceed to the south of France, a residence have being considered necessary for her health.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

It was announced on Saturday, at Copenhagen, that the conclusion of peace is near at hand, as the Danish Cabinet has consented to fix the Danish frontier, or about £1,100,000, the share which Schleswig and Holstein are to be allowed in the public property of Denmark; and that sum will, consequently, be deducted from the amount of the Danish debt to be borne by the duchies. A telegram from Vienna strengthens this impression. It states that all the serious difficulties have been overcome, and that the Conference Royal of Prussia will take precedence of the Diet.

The *Berlingske Tidende* contains a very distressing account of the hardships to which the people of Jutland are subjected by the array of occupation.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 1st inst.

The quietude about Petersburg has been broken. It is announced that General Grant's army had undertaken important operations both on the north and south banks of the James River, though their scope and result are not yet very clear. It appears from Grant's report that, on the morning of the 29th ult., General Ord's Federal corps advanced and carried the strong fortifications of Chepin's Farm, in which he took fifteen guns and 200 prisoners. At the same time another Federal division moved from Deep Bottom and carried the intrenchments which defended the Newmarket Road, scattering the enemy and taking a few prisoners. This division afterwards advanced towards Richmond, and arrived at a place called Junction Hill. In a subsequent report, apparently forwarded on the evening of the 30th ult., General Grant stated that the operations on the north side of the James River were successful. He added that there was no movement on the south bank, that on the 30th ult. General Warren's corps carried the enemy's line on the right, and was following up its successes; and that General Meade had moved from the left and centre of the enemy's lines near Poplar Grove, while General Butler had repulsed an attack on his lines.

General Sheridan had reported, apparently on the 23rd ult., that he had pursued the defeated Confederates to Port Republic; that his cavalry had destroyed much railroad property at Staunton and Waynesborough, on the Charlottesville Railway; and that General Early's army was said to be demoralised. No official accounts later than the 25th ult. had been received from him, as Confederate guerrillas in his rear had captured his couriers—a strange position for a conquering army to be in. But the Richmond papers admitted that on the 26th ult. General Sheridan unsuccessfully attacked General Early at Brown's Gap, and that General Early then reassumed the offensive, and drove the Federals back six miles to Port Republic, and, it was believed, across the Shenandoah river.

The position of General Sherman at Atlanta does not appear to be quite secure. A brigade under General Martin had torn up the railway track between Dalton and Atlanta, while General Forrest had taken the Federal garrison at Athens, had destroyed the railroad between Decatur and Athens, had destroyed two railway trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and had done more or less damage on various parts of that railway. But it is said that the effect of these operations "felt no apprehension concerning General Sherman's communications." Secretary Stanton has issued a circular urging the people to promote enlistments in order that General Sherman might be enabled to hold Atlanta and to advance further south. General Hood was reinforced towards the Atlanta line. The Southern papers state that Beauregard had been appointed to the command of the Confederate armies, while General Forrest had taken peace negotiations in that State are renewed. It is said the Governor of that State had tendered to Sherman propositions of peace, and that that General had sent a favourable reply to the civil State authorities. A Washington telegram of the 29th ult. says :—" After careful inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that any propositions are attached in official circles to the rumoured peace propositions from Georgia." A meeting was then raging between Generals Hood and Sherman respecting the expulsion of the latter of the citizens of Atlanta.

The Confederate General Price, who was aided by Generals Kirby Smith and Shelby, had invaded the State of Missouri at the head of forces estimated at 30,000 men, and had advanced as far as the town of Potosi. The invasion had caused great alarm at St. Louis, where the Federal authorities were preparing for the defence of the city; and General Rosecrans had issued a proclamation calling the militia people to arms, and had succeeded in raising 12,000 Missourian militia.

General Price was then said to be concentrating his forces at Ironton.

President Jefferson Davis, in a speech made by him at Salisbury, in North Carolina, declared that, although reverses had been experienced by the Confederates, the spirit of the country was unbroken, and that he would yet wring peace and independence from a hated foe. He urged all Southern men to join the army, and all young women not to marry no man who shirked the duties of a soldier.

A mass meeting of Democrats in favour of peace had been held at New York. General Sully is reported to have defeated the allied Indian force of 6000 warriors in a desperate battle in Nebraska, inflicting upon them terrible punishment.

After violent fluctuations, gold was quoted on the 1st inst. at 2½ premium, the rate showing a decline from previous prices. At one time the premium was as low as 83.

NEW ZEALAND.

The war seems to be at an end. Some of the insurgent tribes—for it is not clear that all have surrendered—have made their submission to the British Government. A telegram was received at the Foreign Office on Wednesday morning by Lord Caledon Duncan Hamilton, stating took place, on the 5th and 6th of August, between the Governor of the colony and the chiefs of Tauranga, at which the latter submitted, unconditionally, to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. The natives have been permitted to retain their lands, except a small portion, which will be forfeited.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The annual dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society took place at the Town Hall, Hounslow, yesterday week. The chair was occupied by Viscount Enfield, M.P., the president of the society, who was supported by Lord Caledon Duncan Hamilton, Bart., M.P., Rev. W. Randall, Mr. H. S. Day, Mr. W. Parnell, and others.

The sixteenth annual dinner of the Lesmister Club was held, at Bakewell, on Thursday week. Amongst those present at the dinner were Mr. Greyhound, the president of the club (in the chair); Lord Scarsdale; Lord Cavendish, M.P., and Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Leominster Agricultural Society was held, at Leominster, yesterday week. The show of stock was small, attributed to the scarcity of fodder, and, except in horses, of a very inferior quality. In the evening there was the usual dinner, at which the president, Mr. Richardson, took the chair; and there were present Lord Bateman, the Hon. Cecil Hanbury Lennox, M.P., Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mr. Clive.

The third annual ploughing-match and dinner in connection with the Cheshire Agricultural Society took place at Moulton, on Monday week. The weather was exceedingly fine and the attendance numerous. The show was held on a building site in a field adjoining the Pole Arms Inn. The chair was taken by the president of the association, J. L. Scarbrough, Esq. Sir Lawrence Peel was the judge. The prizes were for the best ploughmen of the county, were among those who took part in the proceedings.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of stock under the auspices of the Cannock Agricultural Society took place, on Monday, in a field adjoining the Crown Inn, Cannock, where also by the prizes were offered by the association were competed for. The ploughing-matches took place in a field at the Kingswood Farm, tenanted by Mr. George Allen. The ploughing was, as a whole, was not equal to the average of former years, but some few animals were shown which were the pride of the district, and commended by the judges. The annual dinner afterwards took place at the Crown Inn. Lord Lichfield presided, and Mr. C. Chesshyre occupied the vice-chair. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the Cannock Agricultural Association," dwelt at some length on the objects the society had in view, and referred to a portion of the agricultural country, and remarked that to make the society successful in a very considerable degree. With the knowledge of the circumstance, it was the duty of landlords, wherever the change was necessary, to see how it could be effected consistently with the interests of all parties.

The Royal Bute Berks Agricultural Association, which is one of the most recent of the kind, held its annual meeting and ploughing-match on Thursday week. The ploughmatch took place on land belonging to Farm, Coalsden, in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Mills. Between thirty and forty teams competed. The ploughing was not quite so good as on some former occasions, it has sometimes been in former years. In the evening there was a public dinner at the Townhall, Maidenhead. The chair was taken by Mr. John Henry, the vice-president being Mr. Walter, M.P.

On the death of Father Mathew, in 1856, a committee of the citizens of Cork, of which Father Matthew was a member, was formed for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory in Cork. The funds were raised, and the commission for the statue was given to Hugh Lane, Irish sculptor, whose death retarded the carrying out of the work. A commission was then given to Mr. Foley, R.A., the model of which has been produced by Mr. Foley, having been raised in Cork, was unveiled on Monday, with great ceremony, in the presence of an enthusiastic assembly of from ten to fifteen thousand persons. The statue—which is of bronze, and eight feet high—stands upon a pedestal nine feet six inches in height. The inscriptions, which are at present only temporarily affixed, are to be on bronze scrolls, and are as follow :— "Matthew, Apostle of Temperance." On the front of the block :—"The tribute of a grateful people." On the back :—"Erected in the mayoralty of John Francis Maguire, M.P., 1864." On the two sides are placed fresh-water fountains. The site, which was selected by Mr. Foley, is at the top of Patrick-street, and close to Patrick's Bridge, which the statue faces. The principal features of the day's proceedings was a procession, in which their numbers and imposing character took the form of a demonstration in favour of temperance principles, headed by the Mayor, the members of the Corporation, and the different Temperance Societies. The most eloquent eulogy of the deceased, which was enthusiastically received, and the proceedings were brought to a close in the most satisfactory manner. An engraving of the statue has appeared in this Journal.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A silver cradle, worth £50, has been presented to the Mayor of Basingstoke, in consequence of the Mayoress having given birth to a son during his mayoralty.

The births registered in Dublin last week were 142 and the deaths 82, in a population of 254,808 (in 1861).——The births registered in Dublin during last quarter were 1590, and the deaths 1283.

Two Shropshire magistrates have sent two agricultural labourers to prison for seven days for refusing to go to church when ordered to do so by their employer.

Some thieves have broken into the museum in Vernon Park, Stockport, and taken from a case of coins a Coronation medal of William and Adelaide, and two of George IV.

The Mayor of Doncaster has received a gold breastpin of exquisite workmanship, presented by the Lord Lieutenant over certain arrangements made for the reception of his Royal Highness on the occasion of his visit to Doncaster Races.

Last week the earth gave way at a place called Longham, in Norfolk, having a chasm 30 ft. in diameter and more than 17ft. in depth. Cracks are to be seen for a radius of fifty yards, and the ground is said to be in motion for a much greater distance.

An influential meeting of commercial men was held on Tuesday in Liverpool, at which it was resolved to form a provisional committee with the view of establishing a branch of the international association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coinage.

The annual meeting of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes was held in Manchester last Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P. A satisfactory report was given of the position of the Union, which includes 70 affiliated institutions.

The first turf of the West Norfolk Junction Railway was turned on Friday last, on Saturday bun, by Mr. Benjamin Simpson, engineer of Mr. Lightly Simpson, chairman of the West Norfolk Junction Railway. After the ceremony the company and a party of gentry went by train to Hunstanton, where a champagne luncheon was provided for 200. The projected line will be eighteen miles in length, affording a direct communication with Norwich, and is to be made at a cost of £37,000.

Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, with his assistants, was engaged, yesterday morning, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in taking down the banners, swords, helmets, and other insignia of the two deceased Knights of the Garter—viz., the late Duke of Somerset and the late Duke of Normanby—and placing the insignia of the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Ailesbury over their respective stalls. Several alterations were also made in the arrangement of the regalia of the other knights.

The Earl Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Stephen, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to be a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Liverpool district, in the room of Mr. Samuel Payne, who retires on account of age and infirmity, after a service of upwards of twenty years. Mr. Stephen is the eldest son of Sir James Stephen, late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, and is also Recorder of Poole. He is, of course, eligible for the office of Registrar of Bankruptcy.

The Devon and Somerset Railway, which is forty-two miles in length, and is to connect Taunton and Barnstaple, passing by Bamptonton, Dulverton, and Exford, began at Taunton on Thursday last, and the first turf in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The field in which the ceremony took place was the property of a member of the firm of Beckington, and was tastefully decorated for the occasion, temporary erections of which were by Messrs. Bryant and May, of Bridgewater, and Mr. Jones. The town was ornamented by a large display of banners and some triumphal arches. The first sod was cut by Mr. Gibbs, of the Market-cross property, and turned over by Lord Portsmouth.

Mr. Edmund Street, of the Elms, Birmingham, has in his possession the largest copper idol ever brought to this country. It is no less a personage than the god Buddha, supposed to be a native of Bengal. Discovered on the lower rooms of his temple, where he had been hidden some 200 years ago, he is now in a sitting posture, 4 ft. 6 in. high, and composed of copper and bronze castings. We believe (says the *Birmingham Post*) that it is Mr. Thornton's intention to present the image to the town, and it will probably be deposited in the Midland Institute. The figure, after a lapse of 2200 years, Buddha will be worshipped once more in the land of his birth. Probably not the first turf in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The field in which the ceremony took place was the property of a member of the firm of Beckington, and was tastefully decorated for the occasion, temporary erections of which were by Messrs. Bryant and May, of Bridgewater, and Mr. Jones. The town was ornamented by a large display of banners and some triumphal arches. The first sod was cut by Mr. Gibbs, of the Market-cross property, and turned over by Lord Portsmouth.

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Improvements similar to those effected on the Calton Hill last year, which have so much improved the appearance of that spot, are continued this season. The *Scotsman* says that a new substantial wall has been erected round the whole of the breaking Ground, with ornamental railings and several other alterations have been effected, which have added considerably to the beauty of that locality. Permission has been granted for completing surrounding the national monument but long been considered a drawback to the beauty of the hill, and various schemes have from time to time been made to have it removed. Difficulties have hitherto stood in the way; but these have now been removed, and it is to be hoped that the unsightly thing which so much offended the eye will be taken down, and the massive Hough Doric columns which form the inclosure be displayed in their pleasing and picturesque proportions. An arrangement has been agreed upon between the Board of Works and the proprietors, and within the next few months will elapse before the proposed plan can be fully carried out. A considerable outlay will be required for the completion of each side of M'Kenzie's Monument has been pulled down ; the small wooden shed or cottage, within the portico, has been removed, and the ground around it levelled, and a neat border of grass turf placed along the edge of the footpath. The effect of these alterations is decidedly pleasing.

The members of the Sussex Archæological Society held their annual meeting at Lewes on Tuesday, when a paper was read relative to the remaining Roman village of Anderiget and its neighbourhood as connected with Roman roads, by Mr. Roach Smith. The district, although not perhaps so rich in archæological treasures, possesses great natural beauty and is highly favoured with Roman roads, which intersect it in every direction. A considerable excursion was engaged by the whole company. There was a goodly muster of the members of the Society and a large company of whom came from distant parts of the county. The point of rendezvous was Hayward's-heath station of the Brighton line, whence the party proceeded in carriages to the first station for the conveyance of the party in their archæological tour. One of the objects of interest to which circumstances in the course of their long progressions was an old Roman road which passes through a portion of the parish, and which, although it was ploughed up, was plainly discernible. The church was likewise visited. It is a very ancient and interesting structure, containing several objects of archæological interest, a low square tower and five bells. The architecture of the building is strictly Gothic in character, and the register dates back to the year 1538. Cuckfield Church, a fine specimen of the norrel edifice was made by the party, and the leading features were pointed out by local gentlemen. Cuckfield Church then paid a visit to the family seat of the Culepepers, at Wakehurst Place, and a number also visited the ruins of Slaugham Old College, the lower part of which was built at the erection at Ardingly, in connection with St. Nicholas College, Lancing.

The serious fire that occurs in the promotion of the objects of the Working Men's Club and Institute has been the cause of a stir in Manchester and Lancashire and in the Birmingham district. During the past week Mr. Solly addressed meetings at Nottingham and Scarborough, their experiences of the working of the movement is indeed spreading over a very large area of the country. The meeting at Scarborough was held in the Spa Concert Room, and was addressed by Mr. Solly, Mr. Hole, and several gentlemen who take an active interest in the welfare of the labouring classes in that locality. Models have been provided with commodious premises, fitted up as reading, lecture, conversation and smoking rooms, and in which a supply of refreshments can be obtained at a penalise, the rent price. The reading-room will be supplied with the London daily papers, magazines, &c. A spacious gymnasium is also provided, and the materials for chess and draughts. The opening was celebrated last Saturday evening by a tea-party at the Institute, Great Ancoats-street. There was a numerous attendance of working men and their wives. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of Manchester, who addressed the meeting. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Townsend, Thompson, Cooper, Edwards, Hall, and Lloyd Jones. The proceedings were interspersed by recitations and music, and closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding. A similar meeting was held at Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, the Mayor in the chair ; it was determined to organise an exhibition to be called "The Working Men's Industrial Exhibition for Birmingham and the District."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT BOLTON.

MR. GLADSTONE visited Bolton on Tuesday afternoon. In honour of the occasion, the chief streets of the town were decorated with flags and streamers of every colour and device. He was met at the railway station by the Mayor and Town Clerk, Captain Gray, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Harwood, chairman of committee. The party, in three carriages, proceeded down Lever-street, Bridge-street, Market, and Deansgate, to Mount St. George's, where Mr. Gladstone was received with great enthusiasm. The Temperance Hall was selected for this public reception from its great capaciousness, being capable of holding about 2000 people. The hall was full, and many had been turned away.

Mayor (Mr. Harwood), in introducing the right hon. gentleman to the meeting, said he was very glad to welcome him to Bolton.—No words of mine are needed on this occasion. You'll only say that this is a proud day for Bolton, but I may say that it is a proud day for the whole country. In every part of England, where deeds have made him famous through the length and breadth of the land, from Hawarden (Cheers). The Town Clerk will now read an address which I have to present to the Chancellor ; and Mr. Grimshaw presented to him an address which was read.—(Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone, on rising, was received with loud and long-continued applause. Each address was indorsed by the frequent applause of the audience. He said—Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank the Corporation for the cordial manner in which they have addressed me.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I will not at all affect to underrate the honour of the position which I have refrained to-day to the town of Bolton. I must, however, state that it was on my part entirely unsolicited, and I will further say that I should not have consented to receive it from the municipal body that I should be kindly welcomed among you ; and, moreover, I will further say that I felt a confidence, sustained by the large experience of members of the Government in every part of the country, that the general feeling existing in this place would be favourable to the measures which I have to show that the public rely upon those by whom the laws are made and administered (Cheers). Gentlemen, I am immediately after this meeting about to address a large body of my constituents. Each address was indorsed by the frequent would excite entertainment in some portions of the world, when the thousands and tens of thousands of every man within the borders of the Chancellor are to be engaged, as we have seen to-day, and as has been seen on other occasions by many hundreds of persons here, to testify, as it were, on a mass by their personal welcome to those who are engaged in carrying on the Government, I believe, that there is no more important guarantee for the community, but it is a sight full of meaning ; and he assured that I do not overrate the importance of it when I say that I value your address and your welcome in this sense. I know very well that I am receiving, in testimonies of your confidence, a reward which belongs to the labours of my colleagues. I am quite aware that it is those who were pioneers in the field of useful legislation to whom the greatest honour is due. I am aware that I am only one of the humblest among all the labourers in that cause, and not one of the most distinguished. But, gentlemen, I am receiving from you what I value much as it is due to secondary abilities and to a secondary part, but yet a part taken in a cause which is the cause of the whole country. I believe that a alteration brought about in the relations of classes in this country such as must make the interests of every man who wishes for the public welfare to be seen mistrust and alienation gradually fading away like mists before the rising sun ; and I believe, too, in the existence of a spirit of fairness throughout all classes of the community sentiments of mutual confidence, which have been shown by the eagerness in the social relations of classes (Cheers). Believe me, I can appreciate that generosity of the English character which has led you to receive me with so much kindness. There is one thing, and with which they have shown themselves so ready to acknowledge the efforts of the Government (Cheers).

The changes we have seen within the last twenty or twenty-five years, I say, are very great, and I am sometimes disposed to think that we are apt to forget that perhaps we cannot expect anything precisely similar to recur. It is not possible that the same circumstances which led to those changes can be enabled by their puny exertions, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, to do the same thing over again. But, gentlemen, I think that a review of the unmixed as the good which has been done in England within our recollection by the classes who have been engaged in carrying on the Government, when we see parties violently at issue, and principles keenly contested, the action of the Government has been such as to command the confidence of all, to whom Lancashire has given birth, and whose exertions she animated and encouraged (Cheers). I do not mean to say unanimously—unanimity is mainly due (Cheers). It is impossible for me not to refer to the short experience I have had of the duties of the office which I have the honour to hold, to witness the growth of institutions among you ; all of which are a testimony to the spirit of the people, and not by any means to the action of the State in a rational and monastic part, that he is born for the future more than for the present time. And now, gentlemen, I am about to address a body of my constituents, and under this condition,—it looks towards and prepares to meet it before I go.

I rejoice to see the Reform Bill of Parliament, passed at the instance of Mr. Ewart, for the foundation of free public libraries, and I rejoice to see that it is being put into operation. Enough, has been appreciated by the whole body of the community, and has proved to be a boon which is highly valued by the people, and which they are willing to use and to possess (Cheers). I am delighted to hear that the Government has been so successful in the matter of the Museum, and I am also exceedingly glad to find that the Government has been

THE EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE AT ERITH.

We present three more Illustrations of the destructive explosion at the Belvedere powder-magazines, near Erith, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst. Our Engravings represent the appearance of the ruins, and of the site occupied by the magazines and the cottages which were destroyed. One of these Views, that of the remains of the house of Walter Silver, foreman in the service of the Low Wood Company, is engraved after a photograph taken with the newly-invented panoramic camera by the "London Pantascopic Company," of Red Lion-square. The smaller Engraving, from a sketch by our own Artist, shows what is left of the house of George Mayer, storekeeper to the magazine of Messrs. John Hall and Sons. Our third Illustration gives a general view, taken from the embankment looking down the river, a few hours after the explosion. It was stated in our last that the inquest opened by Mr. Carttar, one of the Coroners for the county of Kent, to investigate the causes of this disaster, had been adjourned for a week. Another inquest has been held at Guy's Hospital, by Mr. Serjeant Payne, Coroner for the city of London, upon the bodies of two persons who died in the hospital of the injuries which they received at Belvedere. Two of the Messrs. Hall, with Mr. Monk, the manager of their powder-mills at Faversham, attended this inquest. From the evidence of Mr. William Hall it appeared that the barges, which had brought gunpowder from the mills at Faversham, were lying at the jetty belonging to their magazine at Belvedere when the explosion took place; and it is supposed that one of them was unloading at that moment. The manner of doing it was by handing the barrels, separately, out of the barges and placing them on a truck, which was drawn by hand along a wooden tramway to the magazine, one barrel at a time. Such were the precautions against a spark or a flash arising from friction, that the wheels of the trucks were of gun-metal, and the nails in the wooden tramway of copper; while the barrels were rolled on leather hides, and each barrel had been twice carefully examined to see that it was perfectly tight. No lighting of candles or smoking was allowed either in the magazine or on board the barges; cooking was only allowed on board when the barges were conveying saltpetre or brimstone from London to Faversham, but not when they were carrying gunpowder from the mills to the magazines; on which occasion the bargemen had to bring their food from home ready cooked, though the trip might take them a week. There was a fireplace in the cabin of the barge, and the cabin was separated from the hold by a wooden partition, the cabin side of which was lined with lead. It was stated that the bargemen were all of good character, steady, and sober. Neither Mr. Hall nor Mr. Monk would give any opinion as to the cause of the explosion. The falling of a cask would not produce fire unless it fell on powder. The jury found a verdict declaring that the two persons who died at the hospital were killed by the explosion of gunpowder, but how that explosion originated there was no evidence to show. The jury, however, were of opinion "that the practice of allowing stoves or lights of any description on board the gunpowder barges should be discontinued."



THE EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE NEAR ERITH: RUINS OF RAYNER'S HOUSE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WATERING-PLACES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Post*, who has recently passed from Biarritz to Scarborough, makes a comparison between the two, as well of the people who frequent them.

He writes thus of Biarritz:—"The great ladies of France and Spain make holiday with a graceful *abandon* in dress, or ten costumes, for the part. They are free to laugh and rollick. They are not slave donkey-riding. They don't parade before the sea, with stately steps and set features. They don't sit, in calm and silent rows, round an al fresco orchestra, listening to the airs with which London organs have made every groom's boy familiar. The great ladies of France and Spain throw aside the robes of state, and go trooping through the narrow street, and chaffer at the wood and ivory carving stalls, and show their dainty white feet on the sands in their bathing-dress, and laugh as the waves play about their shoulders; and take their tea and coffee in the open air—free and frolicksome as normaids! They give the reins to their rich fancy, and invent original dresses suited to the occasion. Old Neptune rolls shells and seaweed to the shore, only to provide them pretty trimmings for jacket and skirt, and Garibaldi and *sent-ce-barque*. These dainty nymphs "gather shells" not that they may list to the echoes of the sea in them, but that they may steal a march on the inventive powers of fair neighbours. . . . All visitors seem to be perfectly at ease, and the table-d'hôte was a holiday dinner. Everybody talked lightly and unreservedly, and they went forth to take coffee in the open air by the sea. They lingered about the little fair in the high street, when the lamps were lit, or took ices at the café, or went to the casino for a little singing, or dancing, or gambling. Every body was on foot. Carriages are of little or no use at Biarritz, for it is a pocket watering-place, and the fun and enjoyment are a lively, social equality and healthy exercise. The Empress sets forth on foot from the villa, leaning on the Emperor's arm, and calls at one of the hotels to see a friend. Her Majesty may be met strolling on the sands, and she will talk freely and affably, like the rest of the visitors. She stopped one day to admire a dog that was following a gentleman. She coaxed it, and talked to it, and complimented the owner on the possession of it. Whereupon the gentleman begged that her Majesty would accept the animal. A pretty and graceful excuse and a smile were the answers; and the lady passed on, the quietest and most distinguished figure on the sands. Biarritz, in short, is a lively, sociable, extravagant place, where people greatly enjoy themselves in preposterous toilettes: where they masquerade and hold fancy dress balls in the sea; and where there does not appear to be man, woman, or child under a cloud."

Scarborough life does not compare very well—at all events, in appearance—with the gaiety of the French watering-place. There is a sight at Scarborough, however, that Biarritz cannot match:—"Waking in Scarborough on a fine, brisk September morning is a very different affair. I am in state—in a state hotel. Last night when I arrived the visitors were issuing from the great dining-hall, and proceeding in orderly, quiet groups to their respective rooms. Many of the ladies were in a stately dinner dress. I peeped into the drawing-room—a long, effectively-furnished apartment, of which the atmosphere was heavy, and where every group seemed to be absorbed in the reflection that the next group were looking at them. There were two pianos and a card-table or two. Perhaps Miss Smithson would oblige, if her cold were better? Was Miss Jaxy inclined to take a hand? Miss Jaxy frowns at Miss Smithson, who is giving herself airs about her singing, and thinks how in her time ladies knew how to behave themselves. Then there is the laughing, fast Miss Smythe, who is everywhere known as 'the soul of the party.' Of course, she takes to the balcony, and her laughter breaks upon the silence—as she declares this to be 'jolly,' and that to be 'slow.' There is a deliberation about all these proceedings that oppresses the traveller hither from Biarritz. The movements of the people are slower. In the bar of the hotel, where the military gentlemen congregate and ask the young lady who directs the establishment for 'dwy sherwy,' the slowness of the men's movements strikes me forcibly. They lift a spill from the mantelpiece and direct it towards the light as though they were guiding the corner-stone of a building into its place. A Frenchman at Biarritz lights his cigarette in an instant. The walk to the Spa and on the Spa is accomplished, to all appearances, as a duty and not as a delight. The men walk up and down more like seamen than sauntereres. In the evening, when the two bands are playing and all Scarborough is at the Spa, there is a lack of gaiety under the festive lamps. The scene's a lovely one from the heights, when the town, in ravine and rock, from the castle to the shore, is powdered with twinkling lights, and it is hard to tell where the lamps end and the stars begin. The mornings are of the freshest, and the sea that rolls hence to the bleak Scandinavian coast dances the fishing-boats upon its undulations, and comes lapping the walls of the Spa, and salting the air for the good of the luxurious ladies of Manchester, and Sheffield, and Bolton, as well as for the high ladies. There is fat, sweet, English land, hill and dale, and wood and river, and verdure round about. The Forge Valley is a rich and rare sight of leafy wood and emerald pasturage. The lovely lakes are many: to the mighty rock, Flamborough Head; to Hunmanby, where there are wild, large-horned sheep-walks; to the beautiful valley of the Hayburn Wyke. Then there is Robin Hood's Bay, where the fishermen have perched their humble nests in the rocks. Whitby is within reach. To these places, over wold and heath, by trout-streams and over bold hills, the stately Scarborough visitors ride and drive, and get back health and strength, in the most orthodox and staid manner. Their saunter on the Spa, when the band is playing morning and evening, is occasionally relieved by a concert, a dramatic reading, or a visit to the theatre—or, when they feel very lively indeed, by a ball. These comings and goings are duly chronicled in a broadsheet, to their great content. Mr. Mrs., and the three Misses Tirebuck have arrived at the Crown Hotel. Captain and Mrs. Swashbuckler are staying at the Prince of Wales. These are facts which are of interest to the citizens of Scarborough, and provoke a brisk sale of the journal in which they are recorded. At Biarritz there is a newspaper devoted to the arrivals and departures, but it is more liberal and comprehensive than that of Scarborough. Its list of arrivals includes that of Jules Latour, shoemaker, at Mônes. Cornichou's, and of Napoleon Gauthier, carpenter, at the widow Ganche's. Who and what are the Denbhmes? or the Smales? or the Reddiches? Are they people to be visited? Have the girls got any money? Are they quite up to the mark—people a fellow can know in town, and that sort of think? They don't seem to know anybody—anybody being flakes of the upper crust. There is the solitary gay widow who has been at Enos Bonnes, Ems, Baden, and has now actually turned up at Scarborough! Does she know how the gossip about her is stealing round the dinner-tables? She is pronounced to be on a brisk matrimonial excursion. She is all very well, but has she any money? She is pretty and lively, and not old—oh, not more than thirty; but why does she travel alone? She was alone at Enos Bonnes; she knew nobody at Ems, and people fought shy of her at Baden. Of this material is much of the conversation made up. Mrs. Barker has a new bonnet, and, positively, another cloak. What is Mr. Barker's income? That tall, pale man, who is always reading French, perched up on the end of the high seats in the Spa, is Count Lalamo; his wife has—well, my dear, it's a shocking story, and I quite pity the poor man! This by way of enlivening a walk along the heights. Mrs. Grogan has aged very much since last season; her stories about sea-sickness will not do now! I grant the little Gascony village its great gaiety, its thorough holiday look. I confess that its atmosphere is lighter than that of the British Queen of watering-places. The dresses of the Scarborough ladies look tame and generally dull after the firefly tints which deck Madame at Biarritz. But in the mornings, while pater is finishing his paper at home, and while mater is perfecting her toilet for her first walk, let him who would enjoy a cheery sight wind himself down to the Spa. Here shall be find troops of English children, with rosy cheeks, and clear blue eyes, and modest calves, running, laughing, and shouting, so fresh as the sea, and as restless. And their English mothers come down to see them build their sand fortifications; and the ladies look better, it seems to me, with their tender eyes fixed upon the baby, than the Biarritz Countess listening with an exquisite society smile to the artful compliments of Monsieur le Baron. At Biarritz there are no children.'



THE EXPLOSION OF A GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE NEAR ERITH: RUINS OF SILVER'S HOUSE.



SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR ERITH.—SEE PAGE 380.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Altherpe House, Sydney, Gloucestershire, the wife of H. W. St. Hensel Stanford, Esq., formerly Sicilian Consul-General in Calcutta, of a daughter.

At Streatham, the wife of Sir E. G. Key, Bart., of a son.

At Dunerub Park, Perthshire, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 2, Clarendon-terrace, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. John Barter, M.A., missionary in North India, of a son.

On the 5th ult., at Strone Hall, Maragan, Bombay, the wife of Thos. R. Carpendale, Esq., Lieutenant I.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, the Hon. A. S. A. Annesley, son of the late Viscount Valentia, to H. Sydney, daughter of the late G. Richards, Esq., C.C.

At Lowesby, Leicestershire, C. S. Burnaby, Esq., Major Notts. R. V., son of the late Colonel Burnaby, of Brooklands, Leicestershire, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. R. Bligh, son of the late Hon. widow of H. W. Burgess, Esq., of Bathwick-hill, Somerset.

On the 12th inst., at the chapel of the Spanish Embassy, by the Very Rev. Dr. Hearn, Don José Bernardino Fernandez de Velasco, Duke de Frias, to Victoire, youngest daughter of the late W. Bulkley, Esq., of Penrhos, Anglesea, Portman-square.

At Mount Trenchard, J. R. Arthur, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, son of the late General Sir G. Arthur, Bart., K.C.B., to Aileen, daughter of the Hon. S. S. Rice.

On the 14th ult., at St. John's Church, Sandwich, Canada West, Edwin Alexander Gaviller, to Miss Caroline Ann Louisa Dewar, elder daughter of the late Rev. Edward Dewar, of Thornhill, Canada West.

On the 6th inst., at Dockenfield Church, Kent, by the Rev. Arthur Perfect, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's, Brighton, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham, James John Hickey, Esq., of Dockenfield, youngest son of the late Michael Smith Stokes, Esq., of Roughton, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to Agnes Beaton, of Springfield House, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, youngest daughter of the late John Beaton, Esq., of Rotherhithe, Surry. No cards.

On the 4th inst., in the chapel of Archbishop Castle, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, the Rev. Charles Penrose Mosley, B.A., Rector of Wolsingham, Durham, to Anna Mary, second daughter of Robert Bowne Minturn, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Strass, in Austria, of typhus fever, David Moline, son of the late John Sparks Moline, and the beloved and only brother of Sparks Moline, of London, Esq., aged 35.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Frances, widow of Colonel T. Harrowes, of Dungan Castle, Meath, and youngest daughter of Thomas, 1st Archbishop of Tuam, aged 93.

At Paris, Hannah Jane, widow of Captain the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, R.N., aged 75.

At the Rectory, Horsmonden, the Rev. Sir W. M. S. Marriott, Bart., in his 64th year.

At Rishobone Rectory, Lincolnshire, Eliza, widow of the Right Rev. J. Kaye, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in her 84th year.

On the 7th inst., John Bonnin, Esq., aged 72, of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, and the Inner Temple, aged 45.

On the 13th ult., at Orleans Cottage, near Quebec, Canada East, Gerald Fitzgerald, Lieutenant of the First Battalion 24th Regiment (The King's Own Borderers), eldest son of the Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, of Tulbert, in the county of Kerry, aged 28.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford, 1555. Death of John Hunter, the great surgeon, 1793.

MONDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda, or Audrey, queen and virgin. Philippa, Queen of Edward III., defeats the Scots at Neville's Cross, and takes King King prisoner, 1346. Death of Sir Philip Sydney (of his wound at Zutphen), 1586.

TUESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist. Battle of Corunna; the Athenians defeated by the Bœotians at Chæronea, 338 B.C. Death of Camoëns, Lisbon, slain, 847 B.C.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—Lord Cornwallis, after a disastrous siege, surrenders York-town to the Americans and French, under Washington, 1781. Napoleon retreats from the Kremlin, Moscow, 1812.

THURSDAY, 20.—Battle of Salamis: Themistocles defeats the Persian fleet, 480 B.C. Lord Palmerston born, 1784.

FRIDAY, 21.—Victory and death of Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805. Louis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.

SATURDAY, 22.—Shipwreck and death of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel off the Scilly Isles, 1707. Moon's last quarter 11h. 39m. morning.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
10	10	11	11	0	0	0
2	3	3	4	4	5	5
26	50	15	39	3	27	51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER				WIND.		RAIN in inches and tenths.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean of Highest and Lowest.	General Deviation from Average.	Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour.	
	Inches.	°	°		°	°	°			Miles	Inches.
2	29·964	49·2	47·6	·71	62·3	50·0	56·1	+0·9	E.	198	·000
3	29·913	51·7	41·9	·70	2	39·9	0	1·1	E.	377	·000
4	29·772	52·8	46·0	·75	2	42·3	2	3·5	ENE. E.	341	·000
5	29·216	52·2	44·1	·76	4	37·4	19·2	2·1	E. ENE.	341	·000
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	·000
7	30·249	50·2	45·2	·84	6	45·7	54·8	0·8	ENE. N.	260	·023
8	30·220	49·5	42·9	·90	5	46·9	54·8	0·8	ENE. N.	260	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected to 32°: 29·727, 29·712, 30·214, 30·188, 30·346, 30·253.
Temperature of Air ..... 50·6° 51·9° 54·9° 52·9° 52·1° 50·9° 49·3°
Temperature of Evaporation.. 47·7 49·1 50·6 49·7 49·1 48·7 47·2
Direction of Wind ..... E. ENE. E. ENE. E. NNE. N.

POSTAGE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, OCT. 15, 1864.

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Brazils—Penny Stamp	Mexico—Penny Stamp
Canada—Penny Stamp	Newfoundland—Penny Stamp
Canada—Paper Stamp	Nova Scotia—Penny Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp	Sardinia—Four Stamps. This paper
China—Two Stamps	Spain—Penny Stamp. This paper
Constantinople—Four Stamps. This paper	Sweden—Four Stamps. This paper
Corfu—Penny Stamp. This paper	Switzerland—Four Stamps. This paper
Egypt—Four Stamps	United States—Penny Stamp
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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN (Opera Comique, Drury-lane).—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 17, will be performed (after the production of Balfe's new opera, THE PUPIL OF PONTOISE) the popular opera of the American Impresario, Foote, MISS PYNE, Mdlle. Rose Fenzi, Mdlle. Rose Dérivis, Mdlle. Rose Hersee, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. Weiss, Mr. F. Dewsnap, and Mr. Charles Adams (from the Royal Opera, Berlin, his second appearance in England). Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Seven; Entertainments will be commenced at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes from 1l. 1s. to 5l. 5s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. No charge for booking places. Commence at Eight every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. BEDFORD, SHERIDAN, and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the Season for the performance of Legitimate Drama. Prospective Arrangements. First Night of Quotidian, MONDAY, Oct. 17, and every Evening during the week, when will be produced (for the first time at this theatre) a Play, in Three Acts, by Dion Boucicault, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN. Supported by Messrs. Barry Sullivan, Ryder, Belmore, Phelps, Ray, Chippendale, Fredericks, Forrester, Pitt, Phillips, Jacques, Mr. Creswick; Mesdames Vining, Stirling, Heath, Miss Atkinson; and Imogen, Miss Helen Faucit. Tuesday, Oct. 18, the grand revival of MACBETH, with new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and Effects. Wednesday, Oct. 19, the grand revival of HAMLET, with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Miss Helen Howard, Miss Fanny Robertson (their débûts) as Ophelia. Thursday, Oct. 20, the grand revival of OTHELLO, with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Mr. Creswick, CASSIO. Friday, Oct. 21, the grand revival of OTHELLO. On Thursday, Oct. 20, the First Part of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY IV., with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Mr. Phelps, Falstaff. Saturday, Oct. 22, the grand revival of OTHELLO. On Monday, Oct. 24, the Tragedy of OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Phelps; Iago, Mr. Creswick; Roderigo, Mr. Walter Lacy; Desdemona, Miss Atkinson; Emilia, Miss Heath. On Tuesday, Oct. 25, the Tragedy of MACBETH—Macbeth, Mr. Creswick; Lady Macbeth, Miss Atkinson; Play of CYMBELINE, Pisanio (last evening by a New and Original Farce, by Edward Stirling, entitled THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, or A Peasant's Revenge. Mr. Richard Fisher (his first appearance). Doors open at Seven. Box-office will be open for the production of Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 1l. 1s. to 5l. 5s.; First Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great Success of MISS MILLS. Beatrice, who will appear Every Evening—MONDAY, Oct. 17, and during the Week—at Seven o'clock, in a Comedy, in Three Acts, by DR. WESTLAND MARSTON, entitled HOW CAN YOU? Supported by his original character of Geoffrey Wakefield, and Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Gough, Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Fowler, Miss Kelly, THEY GET OUT OF IT! Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Caroline Hill. WODDCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—Mr. C. Mathews, Mrs. F. Matthews. UNDER THE ROSE.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING (MONDAY), Oct. 17, and every Evening during the week, will be produced, for the first time, a Drama, in Three Acts, entitled THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL, or Monday, Oct. 17; Saturday, Oct. 22, RICHARD III. On Wednesday Oct. 19, HAMLET—Mr. Creswick, M. MACBETH—Mr. James Anderson. With A FIGHT WITH FATE—Mr. Stephens.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 17, and every Evening positively the Last Night of the Season, on TUESDAY NEXT, Oct. 18, Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Sims Reeves. THE BANDS of the VOCALISTS, the BAND of the DANISH GUARDS. Conductor, M. Jullien. M. Jullien's Annual Ball on FRIDAY, Oct. 21.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DURING THE WEEK.
MONDAY, Oct. 17, Thousands of Flowers in Marble Vases and Beds in height of beauty.
TUESDAY, Oct. 18, Fountains.
SATURDAY.—Third Saturday Concert. Half-a-Crown.
THURSDAY, Oct. 20, Exhibition of the Queen's Watercolour Collection, on extra charge.—Handel Festival Rehearsal.—Simpson—Mortimer's Mexican Models—Statuettes—Horse and Hounds—Performing Canaries—Fountains—Cascades—Grand Display of Fireworks, at 9 o'clock.
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, Thousands of Flowers in Marble Vases and Beds.—Fountains—Boating, Archery, Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, Fishing, and the thousand-and-one other Amusements of the Crystal Palace.
Open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.—Admission to the Grounds. Admission Sixpence.
Open till 8 P.M.—Afternoon concert delights the Ladies.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND DANISH FETE.
MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock, and 8 o'clock.
The Arrangements will include a Concert of Danish Music, Festivals, Performances on the Danish National Instruments, Dances, Songs, Processions, Illuminations, and a Selected Band, of One Hundred Performers from Her Majesty's Theatre and of the Danish Guards, under the direction of Mr. Jullien and Mr. Manns. Full particulars will be duly announced.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—NORTH-LONDON AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—FEATHERED-MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock, and 8 o'clock. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. R. Glover Weldon. The Band of the Coldstream Guards, 40 Performers, and a Choir of 300 Voices, will be in attendance. Doors open at 10 A.M. and will be sung on the occasion. Dr. S. S. Wesley, of Winchester Cathedral, will preside at the Organ. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Open at 10 A.M. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. At the Agricultural Hall, on the Islington Side, on Monday, Oct. 17, to the 24th, the Exhibition will be opened daily until Saturday, Oct. 22, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Secretary, Mr. W. J. WATTS, Hon. Sec., 7, Birchincr-terrace, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ADELPHI THEATRE, Monday, in his New Entertainment, entitled MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Morning at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 4s. and 5s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

GERMAN REED'S Opera di Camera Entertainment, MR. REED'S SPRING SONGS, consisting of Mr. J. ROLPH, Mr. GERMAN REED, and Mr. JOHN PARRY. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 19, and every Evening during the week, ENTERTAINERS, by Mr. JOHN PARRY. NEW OPERETTA, by Mr. GERMAN REED, THE SERGEANT'S LEGACY. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

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MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give, during the Spring Session, TWO COURSES of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, the first on the Physical Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances to the Arts. One course will be delivered on TUESDAYS, at Eleven o'clock, commencing on TUESDAY, Oct. 18. The other course Course will be given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10. Mr. Tennant's Museum Course will be given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10. Mr. Tennant's Museum will be open for the Students' Class on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 9. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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Payable in London, 4,800,000 dollars, due in 1881.
Secured by a Register Mortgage of the Railway, and all Engines, Rights, Privileges, and Lands, Franchises, Plant, and Property of the Ohio Division of the Railway.
The Bonds are issued in sums of £100, £200, £500, and £1000 each, payable to bearer, and transferable without stamp or indorsement. Interest Coupons are attached to the Bonds, and are payable in London on the 1st of May and 1st of November in each year, free of all taxes in the dollar. The Bonds are issued at 95, at which price they will be offered for sale at £148 10s., carrying Coupons due Jan. 1, 1865. The Coupons represent a dividend of 10 per cent on the Bond at par, or 10 per cent upon the investment.
The immense development of the Western States of America, without any increase in the means of transit to the Seaboard, has created a demand for Railway extension, which has been unprecedented in the history of Railways. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway in the line now fully ready for business, and thoroughly ballasted; but the demand for rolling stock has been so great that the Company have been unable to keep pace with it. Two years and 266 miles of the main line has remained stock up until now. Great efforts have been made to overtake the arrears, and the Company have now in hand 1,000 new cars ready for their opening, and 1,000 more will be completed in the course of every four days, and ten freight-cars every day. In this way the demand will, in reasonable time, be supplied.
As the entire through traffic to and from New York will pass over the Erie Railway, in which the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have a large interest, and by the action of the railway and, by such this company has been made to the Company for the expenditure of two million dollars in the construction of engines and cars. The entire amount is now completed, and the contract for the supply of cars will be used exclusively for the through traffic over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and will be delivered at the rate of ten freight-cars per day, commencing on the 1st of October. Following the Directors' Report of the 1st inst., of which extracts are given below, the only after so much of the line was finished as would secure the necessary income for providing the interest on the mortgage bonds, and the work of the Ohio Division of the Railway is completed, is making this additional issue of Bonds.
The Ohio Division of the Railway, 238 miles in length, has been built on the American broad gauge of 6 feet, and passes through a rich and rapidly-settled agricultural district, all produce, agricultural and mineral, have largely increased; hence results the prosperous state of most of the railroads, which pay handsome dividends to the shareholders, after providing interest on indebtedness. There.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railway declared last year	13 per cent.
The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	10 ,,
The Little Miami	30 ,,
The Madison	20 ,,
The Lake Shore, Cleveland, Painesville, and Erie	10 ,,

The whole system of this railway, which in operation, will consist of—

Atlantic and Great Western Railway	366 miles.	
Ohio Division	238 ,,	
Franklin Branch and Buffalo Extension	50 ,,	
	654 ,,	

Of the 322 miles have been successfully worked during the summer. For the last three months the earnings have been at the rate of 1,000 dollars per mile per week. As the entire line to be only as great in proportion (and unquestionably they will be considerably larger), there would result—

A gross receipt of	Dols. 4,747,441	
Deducting 40 per cent working expenses	1,898,976	
Leaving net gain	Dols. 2,373,798	
Interest on retired bonded debt, including present issue	Dols. 966,960	
Rent of Lease Hold	500,000	
		1,466,550
Leaving surplus	Dols. 2,907,456	

This would, in ordinary circumstances, would be applicable to dividends on the shares, but the amount required to pay interest on Bonds (917,000 dols. being payable in London, or 1,834,000 dols.), at 5 per cent premium for gold and rate of exchange at present ruling high) a portion of the above surplus would be absorbed in the premium for gold.
It is therefore considered prudent to retain the whole of the net earnings until the end of the year, for the purpose of paying the interest in currency rate much higher than at present.
The connection of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway with the Erie Railway secures to the former the government mails, and the Erie Railway Company have entered into a railway administrator is established in Europe as well as in America. Mr. Robb, as President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, has been elected a Director of the other lines forming the through route between New York and St. Louis, so as to secure unity of action.
The Directors' Report, dated 1st inst., is as follows:—

The terms of issue are as follows:—

5 per cent on application, being £11 5 0 per Bond of 1000 dols.	
10 ,, Dec. 19	22 10 0
10 ,, Jan. 19	22 10 0
10 ,, Dec. 19	22 15 0
10 ,, Feb. 20	22 15 0
50	£148 10 0

Subscribers have the option of paying the instalments in advance, and will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent per annum on such prepayments.
Letters of allotment will be issued, which are to be issued to "bearer." These certificates will be exchanged for Bonds to "bearer" on payment of the final instalment.
Further copies of the Report may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or of
THE SECRETARY, Atlantic and Great Western Railway, 3, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To be forwarded to the Offices of the Company, No. 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., after payment of the preliminary Deposit to the Bankers.
To the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.
Hereby paid to the Consolidated Bank (Limited) the sum of ..... £
Being the preliminary Deposit of £11 5s. per Bond of 1000 dols. of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company's Mortgage Bonds, Dividend, I hereby agree to accept such Bonds, or any less number that may be allotted to me.
Name ..... your christian names at full.
Signature .....
Residence in Full .....
Date .....

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Two illustrations of the mode in which some men would enforce religious observances have just been afforded—one in England, the other in Scotland, and they are worth note. A magisterial decision in this country has consigned two labourers to prison for refusing to obey their employer's order to attend church. The Paisley Free Kirk Presbytery has been discussing what it terms Sabbath desecration, and has received, with apparent approval, some rather remarkable suggestions for promoting a stricter observance of the day of rest. We may not be of opinion that either of these proceedings will be useful to the cause of religion; but, as both are defensible upon certain grounds, they should not be hastily dismissed.

We apprehend that no one who will read these remarks will deny that it is a good thing to attend a place of worship. It is the custom with all the respectable classes, both in England and Scotland; and many who are unfortunately not influenced by the higher motives to avail themselves of religious privileges do, nevertheless, present themselves on Sunday in some sacred

edifice—partly from habit, but chiefly because they feel that a solemn and enforced withdrawal of the mind from secular considerations is a healthful operation. We exclude from the argument the case of the thousands on thousands who regard the act of worship as the great duty and happiness of life. We then come to the question, how far those who have power and influence are justified in using them towards the promotion of a custom which is universally acknowledged to be so salutary. We suppose that little difficulty would occur on this point to a member of the Roman Catholic Church who might happen to be possessed of the authority the absence of which is so piteously deplored, in private as all events, by the Roman Catholic clergy. If it be permissible for the sake of benefiting the soul of another to force him to surrender what is considered a false creed, and even to bring him, under penalty of life or limb, within the pale of the Church, it would be sadly illogical to deny that the most stringent measures might properly be used to compel conformity to a habit which is held to strengthen faith and to confirm the worshipper in his spiritual allegiance. Were the Roman Catholic in full power here as in Spain, his organs do not hesitate to say that it would only be on grounds of policy that Protestants might not be forced into the true Church, and, by consequence, be compelled to attend her ceremonies. But, owing to a series of historical incidents, the power which has been maintained in Spain has been forfeited in England; and it is only in that part of the Queen's dominions called Ireland where the priest has the advantage of being allowed to use physical means to keep even his own flock up to the mark of duty. Within the last month we have all read how the theological weapon carnally called a horsewhip has been actively employed in promoting Sabbatical observance on the part of certain Irish Roman Catholics. It is, we think, clear that in England influence of that kind would be somewhat distasteful to the majority. Should opinion change, the Roman Catholic priesthood will find the coveted power in their hands, but as we know how they would use it, we have no immediate apprehension of such a state of things.

Nevertheless, we are afraid that we must admit that those who are inclined to defend the law which sends men to prison for not going to church (and it has found defence in the metropolitan press, when a case of the kind occurred a few weeks ago) are not such good Protestants as they would undoubtedly assert themselves to be. This idea that a man should be compelled to seem religious, and that, if he will not, he should be cast into a dungeon, would find the readiest approbation in Madrid, the only point of difference that would arise being as to the form of the religion to be enforced. It is not supposed that the people of England have got a little further than this, and have made up their minds, in a way that might be somewhat roughly illustrated at need, that Protestantism sanctions no missionary force that exceeds influence and example. It would be a very good thing indeed if all the labouring population were as regular in their attendance at church or chapel as at the alehouse or ginshop, but we are scarcely more prepared to dragoon them to the former than to the latter. It is not worth while to argue the question on theological grounds; the plain English of the matter is that the people regard such measures as tyrannical, and that we will not permit tyranny. It is well that the working of the law has been seen, for it cannot survive another Session. Therefore, there is no need to make a dead enemy. We must have an emancipation from this practice of making us good by force.

But while we in England are agitating—the word is too strong, for there need be no great trouble in a matter of measure demanded by the common feeling—that is practically absurdity may be done away, in Scotland certain classes are clamouring for new restrictions in liberty. Paisley is an important place, and the Free Kirk Presbytery there represents a goodly portion of Paisley sentiment. At a recent meeting of that Presbytery we find that a reverend gentleman made his voice in solemn warning against the spread of Sabbath desecration; and, declaring that no fewer than three omnibuses ply, at morning and evening, between Glasgow and Paisley, he expressed his belief that the powers of the law might be invoked to prevent such criminality. Considering the large population of the two places, we should have thought, in our worldly way, that the supply of conveyance was a modest one, and certainly not more than was necessary to meet social exigence; but Mr. Pyper was shocked. Mr. M'Gregor, another speaker, thinks that travelling omnibus-seekers have much to answer for in the bad example they set, and he would probably like a system of passports, or some cognate device, for preventing English sojourners in Scotland from taking a walk on Sundays. But neither of these gentlemen struck at the root of the evil like a Mr. Pollock, who "adverted in condemnatory terms to the practice, so common with Paisley people, of walking abroad on Sabbath afternoons with their children." We, in our Southron ignorance, might have been pleased with this spectacle, and might have been shocked. Mr. M'Gregor, do a wiser or kinder thing than the sharing healthy and harmless recreation with their little ones; but the stern Pollock will have no walks with children, and probably wishes, like Mr. Fraser, that the powers of the law could be invoked, and that a policeman might remit the children to catechism indoors. Have not these Paisley teachers imbibed some Roman Catholic doctrines, and do they not need another Reformation to teach them that religion is not to be taught by force? We might make the suggestion with more hesitation, but that the leading Glasgow newspaper, the *Herald*, which may be supposed to speak the mind of enlightened and educated Scotland, ably and indignantly rebukes these Paisley priests, and speaks in behalf of the rightful liberty of the subject as English journals would speak for that of our own countrymen, did we believe that the law that imprisons the non-churchgoer were not virtually dead. But all such attempts at tyranny, whether made here or in the North, deserve something more than contempt, because they are insults to religion, which needs such aid no more than the Ark needed the presumptuous hand of the justly-punished Uzziah the King.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in good health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. Princess Helena rode out. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Cameron, C.B., arrived at the castle from the Continent.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, drove to Craig Gelt.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, drove via Bresenne to Loch Callater, and proceeded thence on pony-back to the vale, along the east side of the loch, to Loch Kander. At this place the Royal party partook of luncheon, and afterwards walked for some time in the picturesque grounds adjoining the lake. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses subsequently returned to Callater, and drove thence through Braemar to Balmoral, arriving at seven o'clock. Horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms Hotel.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach. Prince Alfred honoured Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, with his company at a drive for deer in the Balloch Buie Wood and on Craig Cluny. His Royal Highness partook of luncheon with Colonel Farquharson at a distinguished sportsman's lodge on the summit of Craig Cluny. He returned to Balmoral at seven o'clock. The Countess of Fife and the Right Hon. Colonel Grimston had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the castle-grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove in the direction of Abergeldie. The Dean of Westminster had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left the castle. The Rev. C. B. M'Leod arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Helena attended Divine service in the afternoon in the parish church of Crathie. Princess Helena and Prince Alfred attended the morning service. The Rev. Dr. N. M'Leod officiated. Both occasions his text was the parable of the lost sheep.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Dean of Westminster, drove to the Lynn of Muick. Princess Helena also rode out.

Prince Alfred will honour the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe with a visit on Monday next at Floors Castle.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., has arrived at the castle in attendance upon the Queen. Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lady Augusta Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Bruce in attendance upon the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a grand dinner-party, yesterday week, given by the King of Denmark at Fredensborg Castle, in honour of their Royal Highnesses and the Hereditary Crown Prince.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by the King of Denmark and the principal members of the English, Danish, and Russian suites, proceeded on a grand hunting expedition. Previously to setting out for the forest, the principal members of the Royal party assembled at Fredensborg arranged themselves in groups upon the castle steps for the purpose of being photographed. The courtyard in front of the castle presented an animated appearance, the farmers resident in the neighbourhood having claimed the right of furnishing vehicles, whether for the conveyance of persons or luggage, to the exclusion of the district: about twenty were required to convey the Royal hunting-party. The Prince left Fredensborg at half-past nine, proceeding to the forest ungarn, and drove in the direction of Elsinore. After a fine day's sport, the Royal party returned to the castle at half-past four, having killed ten foxes, six hares, and seventeen stags. The Prince shot two hares and a stag. After the departure of the hunting party, a select dinner was given by the Queen of Denmark to the Princess of Hesse; the Russian Crown Prince and his *fiancée*, Princess Dagmar; the Crown Prince of Denmark, Princess Thyra, and Prince Waldemar, proceeded in carriages to the Castle of Frederickesborg, about six miles distant from Fredensborg. The Royal party passed an hour or two in inspecting the castle and chapel, and in walking through the grounds of the castle, returning to Fredensborg at seven o'clock.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Major Teesdale, Royal Prince Albert Victor, took leave of the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Hereditary Crown Prince of Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Travemunde on Wednesday morning, and proceeded at eleven o'clock, by special train, to Glückstadt.

The Prince of Wales, from official authority, has issued the following announcement:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having completed his tour in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will proceed direct to England. At some future time his Royal Highness, as Prince of Wales, may pay a visit to the Emperor of the French."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Saturday last, from the seat of the Conbrough at Sudbrook Park, near Tickhill, Yorkshire; and Lord and Lady Wynford, at Upton, Northamptonshire.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Monday on a visit to General Hall, at his seat near Newmarket.

His Excellency Prince Henri de Rohan, Duc de Montbazon, Ambassador of London, has arrived in Paris from Nancy.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye. Bands of music have been stationed to welcome their Graces.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole arrived in town on Monday from Portsmouth, whither the Duke and Duchess arrived in her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, on Saturday.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have left town for Paris.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Victoria Scott left Belgrave-square on Tuesday, for Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

The Duke of Hamilton has left Hamilton House, Arlington-street, for Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Savernake Lodge, Wilts, from their seat in Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn have arrived at Beaudesert, Staffordshire, from Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess Grey have arrived at Wishaw Castle, Scotland, on a visit to Lord and Lady Belhaven.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick arrived, on Saturday last, at their house in the Stable-yard, St. James's, from Brighton Villa, Holmwood.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan have arrived at Newmarket from Deene Park.

The Earl Beauvale and Lady Marion Alford embarked at Liverpool, on Wednesday, for Madeira, where they propose to pass the winter.

The Countess (Dowager) of Lichfield and Lady Gwendoline Anson have arrived at their residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from a Continental tour.

The Countess (Dowager) of Longford has left Worthing for Brighton.

Earl Beatrice, M.P., has left Grafton-street for Underley Hall, Westmorland.

Count and Countess de Flahault and Hon. Mille. Elphinstone de Flahault have arrived at Coventry House, Piccadilly, from Tullialan, N.B.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have arrived in town from Paris after a tour in Switzerland and Italy. The Viscountess has left town for Balmoral Castle.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, from attendance on the Queen at Balmoral.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Berkeley Portman, youngest son of Lord Portman, and Rector of Corton Denham, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Bourchier Wrey, Bart., and sister of Charles Bourchier Wrey, Bart., M.P. for South Warwickshire, was solemnised on Wednesday week, in Wolston Church.

The marriage of Victoire, youngest daughter of Mr. M. W. Ballo, to Don José Bermudez Ferdandez de Velasco, Duke de Frias, was solemnised on Wednesday, at the chapel of the Spanish Embassy, by the Very Rev. Dr. Hearn.

The marriage of Lady Helen M'Donnell, daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Antrim, with Captain Malcolm Murray M'Gregor, Bart., is to take place on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The marriage of Mr. W. W. C. Lovett, of Bramhill Hall, Yorkshire, with Edith, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Kerr, is fixed to take place on the 16th of November, at Monkland Chapel.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. George Fitzwilliam and Miss E. Anson, youngest daughter of the late Hon. General Anson.

According to an official document just issued, the law and Parliamentary expenses of railways last year were £220,000.

Prince Couza of the Danubian Principalities is determined to be prosperous. He has issued a decree introducing the decimal system of weights and measures into Roumania.

The mortal remains of the Infante Don Juan, hitherto unburied, have been transferred with solemn pomp from the vaults of the Jeronimites to the Royal mausoleum at St. Vincente.

The treaties by which Bavaria, Würtemberg, Darmstadt, and Nassau bind themselves to become members of the reconstituted Zollverein were signed on Wednesday.

At a special meeting of the town council of Birmingham, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed for adopting the Public-house Closing Act in the borough.

The formation of the great military road between Freshwater and Chale, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Wight, has been begun. The most important part of the work will be viaduct over Afferton Gwyn.

Advices from Cabul to Sept. 7 announce that Mahomed Khan had assumed the government of Candahar. Meerza Ayoob Khan has thrown into prison, and his fortune, comprising 2,500,000*l.*, confiscated.

The list of suicides at the German gambling hells is each year higher than ever. Many of the victims are foreigners, whose friends, in most cases, never learn the fearful end they come to.

A fire-escape constructed at Preston engaged to run his machine, with two persons on it, a mile in eight minutes, and notwithstanding a temporary interruption, the stoppage he accomplished the distance with twenty-seven seconds to spare.

Mr. Foley has shipped, for erection in Bombay, a full-length portrait statue of the late Lord Elphinstone, formerly Governor of that Presidency. It will be placed in the Townhall, as companion to Chantrey's Mountstuart Elphinstone.

A letter from Ningpo states that four whites, including Captain W. B. Davis, of the Ningpo force, have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Seventy Chinese, when, in the night, three were treacherously murdered, but the fourth escaped.

The *Nelson Examiner* states that a collection of the insects of New Zealand is being made for England. About 600 specimens, representing 120 species, have been obtained. The specimens are both butterflies and moths; many of the latter are new and exquisitely beautiful.

A commission of learned men has been appointed by the Synod of Moscow to visit Copenhagen, with a view to preparing Princess Dagmar for receiving baptism according to the Orthodox Eastern ritual—which Empress has presented her Royal Highness with a pearl necklace valued at 612,000, and the Emperor has also presented her with a pair of diamond bracelets.

The annual conference and meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance were held in Manchester on Tuesday, the attendance of the friends of the Alliance being on the occasion. The meeting was held in the Corn Exchange; Mr. Arnaud Ransiger as Consul at Brisbane for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and of Don Guillermo Cruickshank as Consul at Glasgow for the Republic of Chile.

The Secret, a splendid iron paddle-steamer, has been launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Laird Brother, Cleveland, on the Mersey. The Secret is intended for the blockade-running business, and is 220 ft. in length, 23 ft. 6 in. beam, 11 ft. depth of hold, and 500 horse-power, with engines nominally of 180-horse power.

Another of the wrecks which in the late riots at Belfast has died, and was the subject of an inquest on Thursday week. The evidence threw no more light on the circumstances than had been the case already given in a previous inquest, and the jury found a verdict accordingly. In the Belfast Police Court, on the same day, twenty-eight persons, against some were charged with having taken part in the riots, were admitted to bail, and the applications of five were refused.

A lady has paid the cost, amounting to £608, of the Valentia Life-boat station, on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, which has been formed under the superintendence of the National Life-boat Institution. It is the only life-boat station on that wild coast. The same lady had previously defrayed the cost of a life-boat and transporting-carriage for a station on the north-west coast of England.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Thornley, who has robbed his employer, Mr. A. Solomons, of Old Change, London, to the extent of about £40,000. Before absconding, Thornley wrote a full confession of his crimes, in which he stated that he had "served some friends" for the heavy frauds he had committed upon his employer, and expresses a hope that Mr. Solomons "will have the strength and health to go through these difficulties." Mr. Solomons has been obliged to suspend payment in consequence of these defalcations.

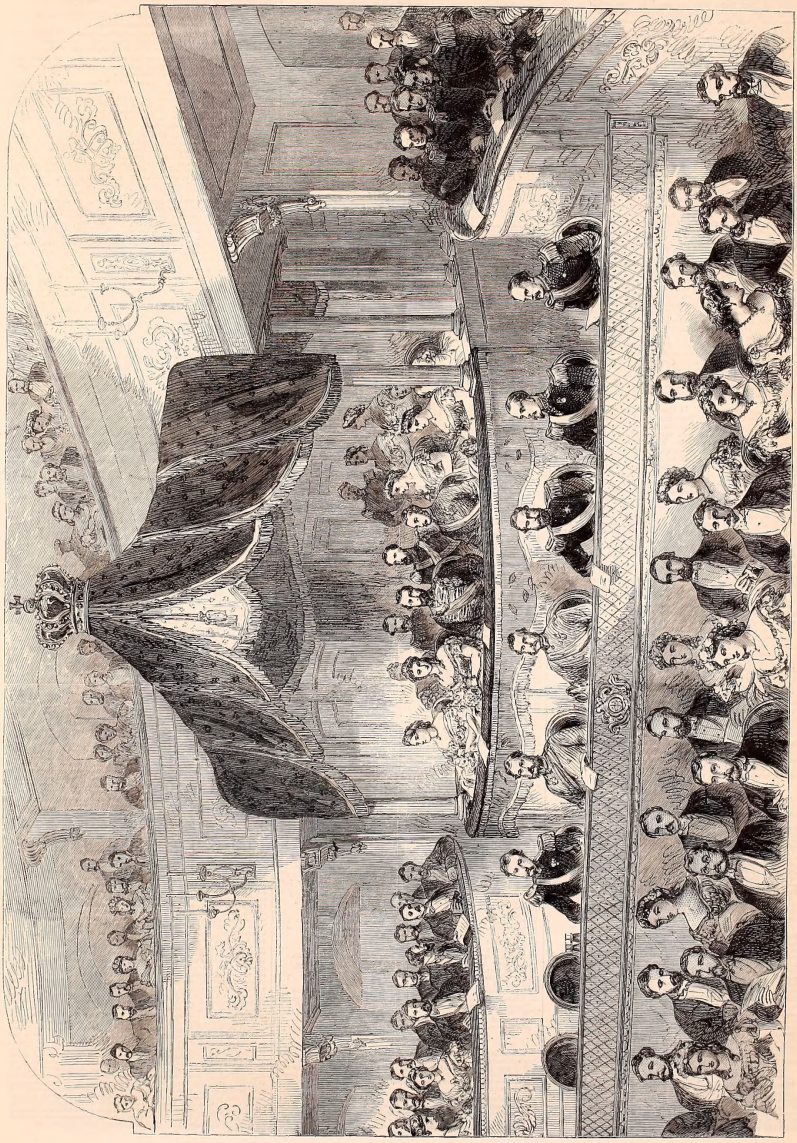
The *Manchester Guardian* states that Captain Semmes, who commanded the Alabama during her eventful career, left Liverpool on Sunday in a ship called the Laurel, bound for the port of Nassau, Bermuda, and Matamoras. The Laurel's cargo is said to consist of munitions of war, and Captain Semmes is accompanied by eighty officers and seamen. Several of these, it is alleged, served under him in the Alabama. It is not pretended that the Laurel could act as a cruiser, but the report goes that she will be met by a more convenient prize, a new and powerful steamer, called the Ranger, to which she will transfer her cargo, and which will proceed to sea and do the work which the takes out with her.

A trial has lately been concluded at Naples which definitively disposes of the question of the civil and political rights of the married. H.R.H. the Princess of Capua, the second husband of the Queen Dowager of Naples (the mother of the Prince of Capua), took proceedings in La Grande Cour Supérieure de Naples to dispute the right of the Princess of Capua and her children to a share in the Queen's property. The decree of the Court runs as follows:—"The Royal Court of Justice of Naples, sitting on the 4th day of March, 18, 1863, made a solemn and definitive decree declaring the legitimacy of the title of the Prince and Princess of Bourbon Capua, and their rights as heirs of their father and husband, S. A. R. Charles de Bourbon, Prince of Capua, who died at Turin a year ago. The Supreme Court of Justice of Naples, in the second place, declares the widow and children of the late Prince of Capua entitled to the same rights, privileges, and position as the Queen Prince and Princess of the Bourbon family."

The Volunteer force of Staffordshire is assuming a serious character. The colliers are having recourse to an organised system of intimidation. They are holding mass meetings in or near the principal towns in the district. On Monday such a number of miners flocked into Bilston in the morning that the streets were full, it was thought necessary for no less than the mayor of Wolverhampton to follow them into the town. A meeting was held of 8000 persons, at which addresses were delivered by several character of the men. The speeches were attributed to the masters, and the clergymen who had advised the men to enrol themselves as volunteers were denounced. Similar points were referred in the district to which bands of men were to go at half-past four o'clock the next morning—"to draw out the blacklegs"—that is, the men who had accepted the masters' terms and who were at work. Similar proceedings were contemplated at Bloxwich and Walsall. Great excitement prevails in consequence of the above. The danger of disturbance is considered so serious in the neighbourhood that the Lancers are kept in readiness at Birmingham to start for the "black country" at a moment's notice, and a number of volunteers are kept under arms at Bingley Hall in case of any disturbance at Birmingham. A man at work in one of Lord Dudley's mines was arrested in the early morning by a con of gamekeeper lying down through the window of the room where which he, his wife, and his children were sleeping. It exploded, and the roof of his cottage was blown off, he and his family strangely escaping without injury. Two other similar attempts were made.—Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has been endeavouring to negotiate between the Dudley colliers now on strike and their employers. He has had several interviews with the representatives of each section, but hitherto his efforts have not been successful.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: THE LANDING AT STOCKHOLM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 380



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THE ROYAL THEATRE, STOCKHOLM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 389.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

FINE weather, ground as hard as flint, and two immense "pots" in Gratitude and Mall Train, were all found in combination on the Canarwich day. The owner of Gratitude's courage increased as her hour drew nigh; and after having got on, it was said, at 20 to 1 for £1800, he popped on £1400 more at 7 and 8 to 1 on the Monday evening. As for Mall Train, the party declared that she had been "tried to beat a special" at home, and William Day wore quite a "Victory or Westminster Abbey" look as he galloped after his chestnut to the start. Gratitude was a good walking sort for it; but his leg filled the week before, and therefore he was only in Newmarket to give Mr. Harry Hall an audience. It is said that Mr. Jackson had offered £4000 for him. The ninety acceptances were reduced by scratchings to fifty-two on the card, and twenty-nine faced the Bag of Nails.

Mall Train galloped well, and at a distance, both in shape, colour, and going, like one of Greenwood's engines, the lucky one of the Down division are said to have a strong interest—reminded us very much of Kettledrum. Lady Hylda's party entertained some friends at her after her Bedford running with Oldminster; and at 6st. 4 lb., instead of 6st. 13 lb., the public might have considered it a good thing instead of laying 33 to 1. It was said that the stable had stopped three jockeys, and that when they were tried at the scales that morning all of them were over weight. Nothing could have looked better than the Baron's boys as they swept up to the post; but they never showed in any part of the race, which was marked by a large number from the Abbot top, in the hope of getting some of Oldminster's chickens as the horses going very fast for the Cambridgeshire distance which have occasionally borne plums. But, however, they may nothing but a vast spread eagle before they were half across the flat, as Gratitude took out their best shoulder at a pace, and Mall Train kept waddling her and Thalestris. Near the bushes the brace of four-year-olds were running a match, Gratitude with a slight lead; then Mall Train began to pitch a little, and finally ended by going right off the line, almost among the carriages, from sheer distress. Gratitude was leading in the dip, and showed no symptoms of shirking as she climbed the hill; but Jemmy Grimshaw kept creeping up inch by inch and just "collared" her on the post. The race was soon passed down the line of "Jemmy's won the race; it's not the mare." Be that as it may, £1765 net and about £6000 in bets went into Lord Coventry's pocket, through the daughter of Kingston and the colours of Wyndham. The settling, so far, has gone off well. Considering that he had to give a year and 10 lb. and 6 lb. respectively to Gemma and Thalestris, "The Train" ran well enough; but the joke of the day was that John Day should have given his brother B. with Ackworth, and finished before him, says three-quarters of a length to the minute. It will be remembered that Mr. Hill always fancied that Ackworth had an outside chance for the Derby; and although he has kept that to wait pretty long, he has at last fairly turned the flank of the scoffers. If the two horses are worth anything in good company, which is very doubtful, Ackworth's was a great performance, for more reasons than one.

Lord Hastings was successful in three matches on the two first days, in one of which the mare Catalogue, which his Lordship bought in at a £50 gain to the fund at Doncaster, won by a head from Ely; and just won by a head. Lord Glasgow was so dissatisfied at being beaten by his Lordship in another match that it opened out the old General Peel scandal, and on Wednesday the horses were stripped to take them from Dawson—greatly, we should think, to his relief—and Wells wore the colours of the Marquis of Hastings. The chief Baldasare by Monarque was elevated to 23 to 1 for the Derby on the strength of his Chesterfield performance, in which, however, he either began very much overdone or is a bad 800-guinea purchase for Mr. Jackson, had no chance with 6lb. extra. Breese defeated Hengist in a canter for the Royal Stakes, and many thought that the latter made a bad bid in interest by her absence (owing, it is said, to rheumatism) and that of Scottish Chief, as The Toy finished. Kemp by Harrington's rule is making himself a name at the stud; received 7 lb. from Gardevisure, who ran very carefully, and, after shirking all the way up, went right out at last, and really killed a mare who is sometimes backed very nearly been marked by two dead heats—one of three, and the other of four, at which horse is the best of the pair, Cloth is the other who each only beaten by a head. Newmarket has always had an autumn specialty for the contests of which habitual still remained four below Nat, Whitehouse, and Sam Mann fought out the Glasgow Stakes in 1845, and Job Marson, Nat, and Frank Butler (who all died within four years of each other) the same contest in 1851. Mr. Somerville Oake finish was an echo of the Epsom. John Osborne bought back Chevrett's mare, when he sold to Isaac Day, for whom either bean very much overdone or is a bad 800-guinea purchase for Mr. Jackson, had no chance with 6lb. extra. Breese defeated Hengist in a canter for the Royal Stakes, and many thought that the latter made a bad bid in interest by her absence (owing, it is said, to rheumatism) and that of Scottish Chief, as The Toy finished. Kemp by Harrington's rule is making himself a name at the stud; received 7 lb. from Gardevisure, who ran very carefully, and, after shirking all the way up, went right out at last, and really killed a mare who is sometimes backed very nearly been marked by two dead heats—one of three, and the other of four, at which horse is the best of the pair, Cloth is the other who each only beaten by a head. Newmarket has always had an autumn specialty for the contests of which habitual still remained four below Nat, Whitehouse, and Sam Mann fought out the Glasgow Stakes in 1845, and Job Marson, Nat, and Frank Butler (who all died within four years of each other) the same contest in 1851. Mr. Somerville Oake finish was an echo of the Epsom. John Osborne bought back Chevrett's mare, when he sold to Isaac Day, for whom she realised for 500 gs.; a Vedette filly, from Dulcibella's dam, fetched 300 gs.; and Joseph Dawson bought Verger for 360 gs. Lord Stamford's Neighbour was bought in, and Hengist made 500 gs. A sale seems to have been effected of Blair Athol, whose name, according to Baily, was written so less than three times before the Derby to Messrs. Holt and Crook's betting ledger.

Croker may be said to have ended the season (and a sadly lifeless one it has been) with a Newmarket match between Notts and Kent, combined against Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire. The latter, thanks to Haywood's fifty-two, won in one innings, and it was essentially "a bowler's match." E. M. Grace has made an innings of 139 in an innings of Gloucestershire against Marylebone College.

Brown, who is said to be "the coming man" among pedestrians, has been doing twenty miles in 2h. 3m. 8s. at Hackney-wick, and sprint runners seem to be divided as to whether Cambridge's eighty yards to Captain Machell's hundred, and beat him. The captain's confidence is superb; and we suppose that it may actually take to the match with his wonted seat, although he is reported to have been tried pretty high with a colonel.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.
Handicap Sweepstakes, 1, Hengist, 2, Gardevisure, 3.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Jessie, 1, Mirage, 2, Ripplebrebe, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Verger, 1, Dawes, 2, Barker, 3.
£50 Plate.—Funabout, 1, Edinburgh, 2, Tenane, 3.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Alice, 1, Nymphia, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Verderer, 1, Dundee, 2, Regina, 3.
Hurdle-race.—The Mountain Lass, 1, Sweetbriar, 2.
October Produce Stakes.—Jack o'Lantern walked over.

TUESDAY.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE DAY.
Royal Stakes.—Breese, 1, Hengist, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Empire, 1, Lyra, 2, Diomed, 3.
Town Plate.—Rockbeer, 1, Vincenzi, 2, Rattler, 3.
Conservative Handicap.—Catalogue, 1, Oldminster, 2, Ackworth, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Sister to Knave of Trumps, 1, Zero, 2, Kildare, 3.
Clearwell Stakes.—Gladiateur, 1, Joker, 2, Pantaloon, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Kashmir, 1, Lady Hylda, 2, The Weaver, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Tragedy, 1, Hurrah, 2, Bessy, 3.

WEDNESDAY.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Celerina, 1, Amber, 2.
Cutlands Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tabalalbra, 3.
Beaufort Stakes.—Sir Roger, 1, Black Rock, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lucy Fitton, 1, Eltham, 2, Belmire, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gowanman, 1, Lytham, 2, Attraction, 3.
Troy Stakes.—Sewing, 1, Gardevisure, 2, Odiham, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Wild Thyme, 1, Incision, 2, Lazarossi, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Sancho, 1, Sister to Anchusa, 2, Sidwyld, 3.
Bedford Stakes.—Mirador, 1, Ekcrinata, 2, King Charming, 3.
Select Handicap.—Bencrag walked over.

THURSDAY.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—General Peel walked over.
£50 Plate.—Hippolyta, 1, Stratford, 2, Arkansas, 3.
Newmarket Oaks.—Fille de l'Air, 1, Breese, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Antidote, 1, Lady Abbess, 2, Lemonade, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Servants of Trade, 1, Sweetbriar, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Antoinette, 1, Usher, 2, Land of the West, 3.
£100 Handicap Plate.—Wandering Minstrel, 1, Cathedral, 2, Motley, 3.
Rowley Stakes.—White Duck, 1, Klarinska, 2, Convent, 3.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* says that two trees growing in the Big-tree Grove, 300 ft. high and 60 ft. in circumference, have been named after John Bright and Richard Cobden. The trees were formally christened, and two oblong tablets of white Californian marble, bearing the names respectively, in deep black letters, of John Bright and Richard Cobden, have been affixed to the trees, fastened by notches in the bark with stout copper screws, high enough to be out of harm's way and yet to be easily read.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H., of Birmingham.—A guess so badly defended is quite devoid of interest. To say nothing of his previous moves, why should Black, or more it, have played 4. Kt to B 3rd? Again, at move 16, why did he not take the Kt with his Bishop, instead of playing 16. Kt to B 3rd?

C. W. P.—Your letter has been received, but we must call your attention to a future Number.

C. W. T.—Try 1. R to R 6sq (ch), 2. B to K 8 4th (ch), &c.

S. G. C.—Your note to hand. Is it your present object to mystify or to please? If the latter, by giving a Price or Pawn of his own to a square to which it cannot be legally moved, your opponent's King is placed in check, which is impossible. All check must be made, as in the choice of his adversary, either move his own King to a square to which it can legally, fortnightly, or time to move, or play any other move legally movable which is not in check. Your problem, Castling, under circumstances forbidden by the fundamental laws, must be considered a failure move in the meaning of the clause.—*Chess Praxis*, p. 19.

Solutions of Problem No. 1069, by Rev. J. Wayte, C. H. M. B., Lincy, Charles, J. W., D. T., Peter White, H. Bee and Geo. Wilson, Jupiter, J. B., Dover, Mrs. Lee, Isles, Mercator, M. P., Sam, Redditch, S. H. Z., F. C. S., Percy, D. D., Mr. Gaunt, Fishers, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Forgrieve, R. Dow, Mr. Maude and Mrs. Pridgen, R. B., W. M'C., E. P., Percy, Elementis, Queen, Mercator,

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A memorial window has been placed in Feniton Church, Devonshire, to the memory of the late Sir John Patteson, Kt., ex-Judge.

On the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels the little parish of All Saints, Morebarne, Hunts, was the scene of unusual rejoicing, to celebrate the recent renovation of the church.

The consecration of Lutterworth Church passed off successfully, on the 29th ult. This was the third church consecrated within three days by the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Right Rev. Dr. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, United States, has arrived in England, and has been on a visit to the Right Rev. Dr. Baring, Lord Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle.

On Sunday morning the new Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Jeune) officiated at the services in connection with the reopening of Cosby's Church, Leicester. The sacred edifice was crowded in every part.

A stained window to the memory of the late Mr. Giles-Fuller, M.P. for Hertfordshire, is to be placed in the parish church, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. As the subscription was larger than was required for the purpose, the surplus will go to the enlargement of the High-street Schools.

The Bishop of Salisbury, in his charge to the clergy and churchwardens of his diocese, made several remarks respecting the provision of retreats to which the clergy may withdraw themselves for awhile from their ordinary duties, and give themselves, more entirely than at other times, to prayer, self-examination, meditation, and other religious exercises.

Ordinations are announced for the last Sunday in Advent by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chichester, Oxford, Hereford, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Norwich, Carlisle, Worcester, Ely, and Peterborough. The Bishop of Rochester intends to hold an Ordination on Sunday, Dec. 18. The Bishop of Salisbury's next Ordination will be on the second Sunday in Lent, March 12, 1865.

The Rev. W. Conway, who was a few weeks ago installed as Canon of Westminster, with the duty of reading the Second Lesson, changed the accustomed day of "reading in" on Sunday. The rev. gentleman read the whole of the service both morning and evening, although very much against the wish of the choir—as the psalms, canticles, and anthems—which were sung as usual. There were large congregations at both services.

The Archbishop of Canterbury began his primary visitation to the clergy of his diocese at the Metropolitan Church, Canterbury, on Tuesday morning. After morning service the clergy assembled in the ancient chair of St. Augustine, in the south transept of the Cathedral, where he delivered a long charge to the clergy of the diocese. His Grace dwelt on various matters connected with the present condition of the diocese, and expressing the hope that the communication he was about to make would lead to good results, he said he would not enter into the question of the burial service, but merely say that, having requested the Archbishop of York to consult the appointment of a Royal Commission for a revision of the Table of Lessons and some other matters, it was intended, if the recommendation of Parliament such a Commission would be appointed. After referring at some length to several topics of interest to the clergy, the Archbishop left the choir chamber, the delivery of which occupied nearly two hours.

An angry and unedifying correspondence has arisen between two dignitaries of the Church—the Bishop of Manchester and the Vicar of Rochdale—has been published. The question at issue is the propriety of the sale of some Church land, and soon got so warm that the Bishop charged the Vicar with being guilty of "a misstatement bordering on falsehood," while the Vicar retorted by lectiring the Bishop for indulging in "reckless and thoroughless sadly inconsistent with the character of a Christian minister and damaging only to their author." The Bishop subsequently refused to countersign the Vicar's name to a certificate of his fitness for ordination, and Dr. Molesworth demanded an apology for the insult, and accused the Bishop of "tyrannical prostitution of episcopal power" in the interpretation of a very veiled defamation or persecution." The Bishop refused to apologise point-blank, said that he should to the same question, and declined to carry on the correspondence with the Vicar, or to countersign his name as worthy of credit. As Dr. Molesworth publishes the correspondence, he must have copies.

The consecration of St. Thomas's Church, Radcliffe, by the Bishop of Manchester, took place on Saturday last. The church occupies the site of a substantial edifice built, in 1813, by the late proprietor of the manor, the mother of the Earl of Wilton, and affords accommodation for 1,000 persons. Owing to the increased requirements of the place for a few years ago, found necessary entirely to remove the old church, which was solvency in its structure that it could not be repaired except at considerable cost in labour and expense. The foundation-stone of the new church was laid on the 21st of July, 1862. It is built in the Transition style of the 13th and 14th centuries, and consists of the chancel, 35½ ft. by 19 ft., and the nave, 70 ft. long by 24 ft. wide; the chancel, 35½ ft. by 19 ft., and the north and south aisles each 11 ft. wide. Owing to the want of funds, the tower has not been completed at present: it is covered just above the nave roof, but ultimately the tower will be 120 ft. high to the summit of the spire, and, externally, 20 ft. square. All the pews are open. The sittings will be entirely free. The remaining portion, including that of the chancel, is appropriated to the use of the Sunday-school children. The cost of the church, exclusive of the tower, was £7,000, of which £2,000 was raised, Lord Wilton giving £1000. The completion of the tower will involve an additional expenditure of about £3,000.

The Bishop of Lincoln last week delivered a charge to his clergy, and referred at some length to the sceptical tendencies of the day. He considers that the egotistic speculations of the present day will end in the admission into the practical English mind, and attributes its temporary prevalence to the fact that it is the fashionable mode of thought. Materialism, he suggested to the habits of intellectual self-confidence which have been fostered by the rapid triumphs of science. Pantheism, he said, was nothing but a rebounded from high, hard assertions of authority. He alleges that Dr. Colenso, having unhappily mingled the functions of a mathematical tutor up man's subjective judgment as the ultimate standard of truth and falsehood, "has gone on with characteristic pugnacity to the denial of the fundamental doctrines of our faith . . . and has built up another gospel, a rival to the revealed Gospel of the Eternal Jesus Christ." Again, the High Church Prelate considers that, though the utterance of such opinions from such a source afforded reasonable ground for anxiety, the result would be neither so much alarm, and pain, and sorrow, will soon sleep on neglected shelves, by the side of the Talmuds and the Koran. Christ the Lord reigns, and the Holy Power whose breath could dispel the clouds around us; and in the meanwhile he exhorts his clergy so to frame their lives and to preach sermons that they might be proofs of the power of religion which no sceptics could gainsay—an argument which the most unlearned could understand, and which convinced those who were too indolent or too prejudiced to reason.

The Bristol Church Congress opened on Tuesday afternoon, the members and a large number of visitors attending Divine service at the cathedral in the morning. The opening meeting was subsequently held place in the evening, in the Victoria Rooms, when a discussion took place on the increase of the episcopacy, in which the Earl of Shaftesbury took part; and it was recommended that a petition to Parliament on the subject should be drawn up by the congress. Yesterday morning the congress formed the subject of a paper by the Rev. Canon M'Neile, who suggested that diocesan synodsmen should be appointed in every parish, and that the parish sist: that short services, compiled on authority, should be used; and lay readers—not only subscriptions, but unmarried persons—should be employed. They should not lose the help of enthusiasts. The Roman Catholics took every advantage of this enthusiasm. The Rev. Prebendary Trevor read a paper highly of the value of lay agency, which he illustrated by facts that had come under his own observation. Mr. Ramsden read a paper on the subject of discussion. P. W. S. Miles, Esq., presided at the sectional meeting, in which the subjects of Synods of the Church and Convocation of the Province of York came on for discussion. The Rev. Prebendary Trevor read a paper "On the Revival of Synods of the Church." The Rev. Dr. Hook spoke in favour of revival of synodical action, more especially in view of the recent judgment of the Privy Council. The Ven. Archdeacon Denison, the Rev. Dr. Lee, Mr. Napier, and others spoke in favour of the revival of synods. The Archdeacon of Ely then read a paper "On Diocesan and Provincial Synods," and was followed by the Rev. Prebendary Harris. The meetings were continued on Wednesday and Thursday, when papers were read and addressed by following among others:—The Rev. Canon M'Neile, Rev. Canon Kingsley, the Archdeacon of Ely, Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, Rev. Canon Miller, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the Archdeacon of Meath, the Dean of Chester, Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Westmoreland, Prebendary Freeman, Lord Lyttelton, Rev. D. Bayley, Rev. Erskine Neale, Rev. Canon Moseley, Rev. Prebendary Bevan, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and Rev. Mr. Bowen.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. T. T. Rogers to a minor canonry in Durham Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. J. Bell to Ellon Belchamp, Essex; Rev. F. E. Woodcock to Northleigh, Honiton; Rev. C. L. Woodmason to Selsey. *Vicarages:* Rev. C. Cornwall to Bitchfield, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. F. Bent to Melchbourne, Bedfordshire; Rev. S. A. Ellis to Long Itchington, Warwick; Rev. J. Hall to Bishop's Caventry; Rev. M. Terry to Kelstorne, Lincolnshire. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. W. H. Hanson to H.M.S. Formidable, Sheerness; Rev. J. Trevor to Naval Station at the Lincoln Grammar-school, Chaplain and Warden of St. Anne's Bedehouses, Lincoln. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. de Pipe Belcher to Thurlby; Rev. J. Scott to Stockinch, Cheshire; Rev. J. J. Taylor to St. Mary's, Jarrow Docks, Durham. *Curacies:* Rev. A. F. Bennett to Laughton, Sussex; Rev. J. Beresford to Walcot, Bath; Rev. W. Blisard to Hartlebourn; Rev. A. H. Carey to Wolmesse, Combe; Rev. H. J. Chester to Prickney; Lincolnshire; Rev. A. Child to Easton Chapel, Spridhurst; Rev. J. Daly to Longwood, Yorkshire; Rev. J. R. T. M. de Morvieux to Caister, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Dun to St. Mary, Leeds; Rev. T. Grabham to Sittingbourne; Rev. F. H. Hichens to Spridhurst; Rev. R. Kendall to St. Bartholomew's, Gloucester; Rev. F. H. Knapp to Patrixbourn; Rev. C. D. Mayhew to Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, Middlesex; Rev. J. T. Nouwitty to Bishopton, Yorkshire; Rev. A. S. Reeve to Settle, Yorkshire; Rev. C. W. Roberts to St. Mary's, Low Harrowgate, Yorkshire; Rev. W. A. S. Robertson, Chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville, to Wyerning, Essex; Rev. C. H. Stocks to Penistone, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Thompson to Crowle, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. W. Warren to East and West Crammer; Rev. J. A. R. Washbourn to St. Mary's, Wakefield; Rev. C. S. Wharton to St. Michael, Sutton Bonnington, Notts; Rev. J. Williamson to Sellindge; Rev. R. F. Woolward to Chapelthorpe, Yorkshire.—*Star-fast.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford, Dr. Lightfoot, Head Master of Rugby College, has been re-elected Hulmean Lecturer. Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., Tutor and Dean of Queen's College, has been elected Principal of St. Edmund's Hall.—The Exeter examinations have terminated in the following elections:—Open Scholarships—R. A. Robertson, Crewkerne; Rev. J. Wilson, Bishop Auckland; Taylor School Exhibitioner, St. Andrew's, Bradfield; Stapleton Scholarship—J. M. Ley, Sherborne School; J. F. Reid, Cheltenham (*pro hac vice*). Hertford Scholarships—J. Beaven, Bristol Grammar School; W. T. Scott, Exeter. Gifford Exhibition open prize—J. Wilson, Bishop Auckland. Commoner Exhibitions and Scholarships—An election to four fellowships, vacant in All Souls' College, will take place on the 1st of November next. The examination will commence on Wednesday, the 26th inst., in the college-hall. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—1. The Holy Scriptures. 2. Ecclesiastical History within the University." The Rev. Samuel Joseph Hulme, M.A., of Wadham College, has been appointed upon the Foundation of Manchester Grammar-school, one of the masters of the school whose duty it is, in conjunction with his three colleagues, to examine candidates for "responsions."

The second annual meeting of the English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church was held at Allan Glen's Chapel, Norfolk-st., Monday and the three following days. On Monday the Rev. Dr. Hugh Hutton, Edinburgh (the retiring Moderator), presented a short address, looking for his text the two last lines of the 11th verse of the 73rd Psalm. At the close the Rev. Dr. Hutton, in the name of the Church, presented to the Rev. Dr. Crighton delivered an extemporary prayer. The Rev. Mr. Scott then read his charge to the Rev. Dr. Hutton, in the name of the Church, presented to the past year and the new congregations erected. Other changes in the ministry were noticed, and the Rev. Moderator intimated his resignation for the very good honour they had done him in electing him to that office. He would not have accepted it except that he felt that the duty of the report he had received from his brother ministers convinced him that, whatever might be the result, they would be willing to continue their assistance to get through them. They would now have to nominate his successor. The Rev. Dr. Hutton then proposed as his successor the Rev. Dr. Andidates. The Rev. Robert Redpath was unanimously elected Moderator, upon the Rev. Dr. Hutton, the Rev. Dr. Crighton, and the Rev. Mr. Scott were appointed the newly-elected Moderator. The roll for the future proceedings of the meeting was then called, and the meeting was adjourned to the meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and on Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Queen's Rooms, at which the Rev. Dr. Crighton presided.

Yesterday week Robert Hartley, toll collector, was summoned to appear before the Manchester Borough Magistrates, charged with assaulting the Rev. Stephen Ray Birley, Vicar of Youlgreave, he being at the time in the execution of his duty. The Rev. Mr. Birley, on the evening of the most splendid and admitted the illegality of the toll. The defendant was fined 40s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment. Mr. Hartley Act (without any reference to the day of the week) exempts clergymen from tolls when they are passing on the business of their office. The Rev. Mr. Birley was going on going to or returning from visiting any sick parishioner, or on any other parochial duty, and so he had a right to pass free.

THE SOLUBILITY OF GOLD IN ACIDS.—Mr. Arthur Reynolds, in the *Chemical News*, No. 253, reports the following interesting experiment on the solubility of gold in nitric acid. He says that if a piece of gold foil in nitric acid until the gold was left in a powder. On heating this powder with nitric acid, it was found to be completely dissolved, and, on diluting with water, gave a purple precipitate. This at first led me to suppose that the gold was in a state of minute division, but on allowing the liquid to stand for some time with strong sulphuric acid, without any solution taking place; but, on diluting with water, the whole immediately became a purple precipitate in the liquid, and, on pouring into water, the same blue precipitate was formed. Other experiments were made, and the same results were obtained. I tested to ascertain their purity; but the solution contains the gold evidently in a state of minute division, and not in solution. I used pure gold and pure nitric and hydrochloric acids, for it is again precipitated by a solution of a ferrous salt, and the heat been continued, the gold would have been dissolved. Mr. Reynolds, in the *Chemical News*, No. 253, no doubt a larger quantity would have been obtained. Mr. Reynolds, in the *Chemical News*, No. 253, quotes some experiments confirming the results obtained by Mr. Reynolds, and considers that the gold is precipitated in a state of minute division, and assumes a colour which is either bluish purple or brown by reflected light, according to the manner in which the gold is precipitated. Mr. Reynolds, however, considers that the question of indicating the exact constitution of the gold compound, which does not appear to be analogous to any other known gold salt, is reserved for future investigation. Mr. Reynolds, however, considers that the gold is precipitated in a state of "colloidal solution," by Pelletier, inasmuch as it cannot be asserted, with respect to the solutions discovered by Mr. Reynolds, that, when gently heated, it deposits metallic gold."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, owing to recent additional failures being announced in the discount market, and the unsatisfactory state of trade, the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent, and slightly enquired. Since that time a fair amount of money, more fortunate has been observed, and prices have had an upward tendency.

The supply of money in the General Discount Market continues to increase; but the demand for it is not at all active. The following are the rates:—

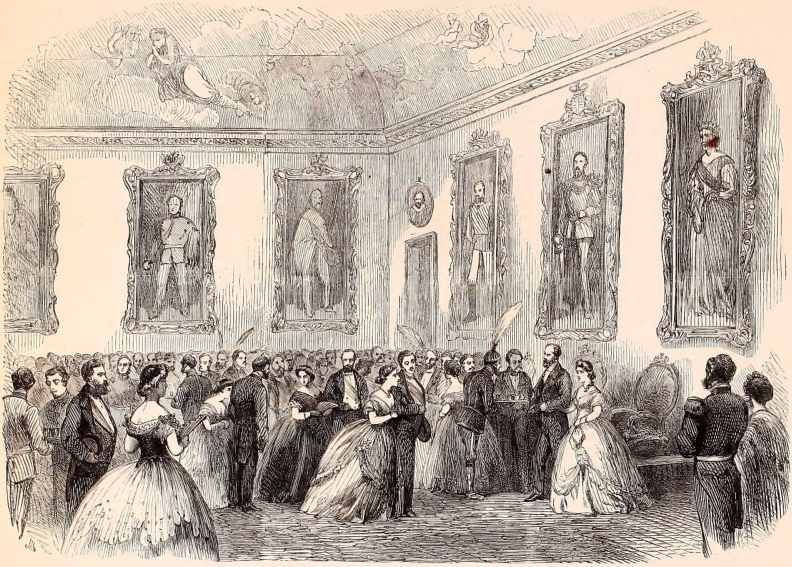
Short bills	3½	Six months' bills	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3½	Six months' bills	4 to 4½ per cent.
Three months' bills	3½	Six months' bills	4 to 4½ per cent.

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods are worth from 2 to 5 per cent.

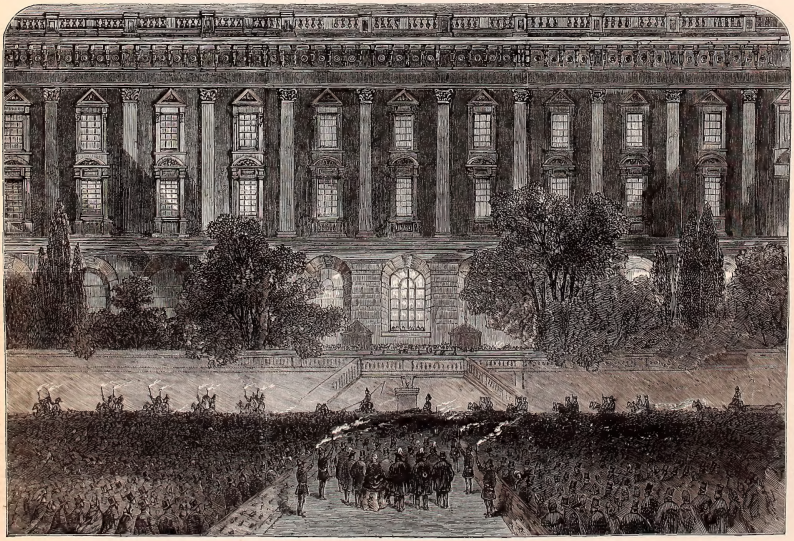
The following are the quotations in gold and silver. We name bars in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate	Open market		Bank rate	Open market
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	7	7	Trieste	6	6
Vienna	7	7	Hamburg	6	6
Berlin	6	6	Madrid	6	6
Frankfort	6	6	Petersburg	6	6

On Monday, Home Stocks fluctuated in value to some extent. Prices, however, closed at about the previous level. Consols for Money left off at 90½ to ½; and for the Account (Nov. 9) at 90½ to ¾. Bank Stock, 237 to 239. India Stock, 216 to 218. Ditto, New, 103½ to 104. Ditto, Old, 104 to 105. Ditto, Bonds, 1865, 101 to 102. Ditto, Bonds, 1866, 101 to 102. Ditto, Bonds, 1867, 101 to 102. Ditto, Bonds, 1868, 101 to 102. Exchequer Bills, 1865, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto, 1866, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto, 1867, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto, 1868, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto, 1869, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto, 1870, 1 to 2 pm. Ditto,



THE BALL GIVEN BY THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SWEDEN TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT DROTTNINGHOLM, NEAR STOCKHOLM.—SEE PAGE 397.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION TO THE ROYAL PALACE AT STOCKHOLM.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

successful amateur photographer Colonel Stuart Wortley, is chairman. Whether the patent rights can be maintained remains to be seen. It is known that an English photographer has been experimenting with the salts of uranium for some years, and his researches have been published. And we all know that former photographic patents have either failed to afford protection or the inventions they were designed to guard have been superseded by the rapid progress of the art.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has given permission for the placing of the bronze memorial-statue of Sir James Outram, for which a public subscription has been set on foot, upon the new Thames-way, when the embankment of the river is sufficiently advanced for its reception. The great architectural deficiency of the metropolis, compared with nearly all foreign capitals and the sacred ways of the ancients, is the want of an avenue or artery, bearing some sort of proportion to the magnitude of the city, with unity of design, so as to give a grand and imposing effect by its ensemble. This want should, however—nay, will—be supplied by the new way and the splendid character of the piles of buildings which are to rise on the noble site of the river banks. And if, as seems to be implied by the permission given for the erection of this statue, a long series of statues may be expected to follow, we may fairly look forward to seeing the grimy banks of Old Father Thames present an aspect which for richness, vastness, and magnificence, would be unapproachable by any other city in the world.

A bronze gilt colossal statue has just been discovered at Rome, which, if report may be trusted, promises to prove one of the most remarkable antique works in bronze exhumed in modern times, and to rank second only in interest to such remains of ancient art as the unequalled bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius before the Capitol, and the bronze horses of Venice. The statue was found by Signor Righetti, in making some excavations in the courtyard of the Palazzo Pio, on the Piazza del Biscione, which he has purchased from the Government. This residence was known to have covered the ancient theatre built by Pompey, which contained 20,000 seats, and before which was the famous portico of one hundred columns, celebrated by many of the poets, and adorned with statues, paintings, and plantations. In this portico Horatius is said by Appian to have sat in judgment as Prætor on the morning of Cæsar's death. The statue was found lying on its back, and when all the earth was removed was found to measure fourteen feet. The left arm, which is bent, holds an orb, whilst the right arm falls nearly straight by the side, and the hand grasps a club. It is therefore, no doubt a statue of the "Young Hercules," and Hercules was the tutelary deity of Pompey the Great. It is said to be a first-rate, highly-finished specimen of art, and is of great value in every way. From the mode in which it was found placed and protected, it is evident that at some period of expected pillage precautions were taken for its preservation. It was not only placed flat, but built over with slabs of travertine, forming a kind of pointed roof.

The engraving by Mr. Francis Holl after Mr. Frith's "Railway Station" is progressing rapidly, if we take into consideration the labour involved by so elaborate a composition. A proof of an advanced state of the etching of the whole plate has just been placed on view at Messrs. Graves's, Pall-mall. This preparatory work does credit to the engraver, and promises to give a highly-satisfactory result. The character of the faces is so distinctly emphasised by the simple outlines that if preserved, and not stipped away in the final stages, the print may, in some few instances (as in the painter's portrait of himself), have an advantage over the occasional excess of trim smoothness in the picture itself. The original, we may add, is about to be exhibited in Birmingham. Messrs. Graves have also recently published three important finished engravings. One of these is the engraving after "The Lost Sheep," by Sir Edwin Landseer, by the painter's brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer. The picture was in the Bicknell Collection, and is now the property of Mr. Pender, M.P. The subject of this fine but not very widely-known work is a Highland shepherd surrounded by his sniffing, scraping, howling collies, extricating three sheep, one of which is buried from view in the snow which has drifted down a mountain slope. The engraving is in the mixed manner peculiar to the engraver, and evinces genuine art-feeling: the soft snow printed by the marks of man, and dog, and sheep; the frosty, mist-laden atmosphere, and the texture of the sagacious sheep-dogs are admirably expressed.

Another engraving is by Mr. Stevenson, after Sir Edwin Landseer's "Taming the Shrew"—the picture exhibited two or three years ago (now belonging to the Duke of Sutherland), of Miss Gilbert (since dead) lying on the neck of, and giving a saucy slap in the face to, a vicious mare which she has tamed à la Rarey. This engraving is very faithful, and, on the whole, acceptable, though a little heavy and monotonous owing to the quantity of dark middle-tint. The third engraving is a close and careful reproduction by Mr. Simmons of Mr. T. Faed's touching picture of "Sunday Morning in the Backwoods," with a sturdy backwoodsman reading the Bible to his family of three generations, including one invalid sister in hopeless consumption.

The two large and elaborate engravings after Mr. Henry O'Neil's "Eastward, Ho!" and "Home Again" have (after being issued to subscribers by another firm) been published by Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co., of Berners-street. The pictures are so well known that we need hardly say the first represents a string of wives and sweethearts, relatives and friends descending the side of a transport-ship bound for Balaclava, and taking their sorrowful adieus of the officers and men clustering about the bulwarks and rigging; and that the second depicts the scene, with its many well-imagined concomitants, upon the meeting on their return after the Crimean war, and also at a ship's side, of the survivors with their relatives and friends. It was for these pictures the artist was elected A.R.A. They are, doubtless, the most important and best-remembered pictorial illustrations of any incident bearing on the Crimean campaign—though the French have probably a score of more elaborate representations of events connected therewith. The engraver, Mr. Davy, has executed his task very faithfully and effectively.

The series of large "Photographic Portraits of Eminent and Illustrious persons," by Mr. Mayall—the best and most noteworthy set of photographic portraits in course of publication, if we except the "Out of Focus" studies by Mr. Wynfield, has lately received accessions in portraits of Tennyson (a second and very satisfactory photograph), Lord Stanley, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Brougham. The carte-de-visite series, by the same photographer, of "Celebrities of the London Stage" (the first of which, Charles Mathews in "Cool as a Cucumber," we engraved) has also been added to with the following:—Miss Bateman, Herr Wachtel, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. H. Compton, and Mr. Buckstone, all in character, and all excellent, both as regards *pose* and manipulation. The portraits are accompanied by short biographical notices.

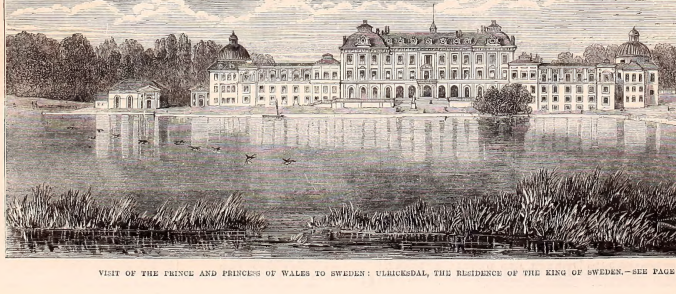


THE LATE WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

THE LATE WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

In our Impression of the week before last we made such remarks upon the character and genius of Walter Savage Landor as seemed to be called for by his recent death. The Portrait of him which we have now engraved, from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, will perhaps be recognised by some of those familiar with his writings as a characteristic likeness of the kind of man they have imagined such an author to be; though without having met him in person. In one of the memoirs published after the day after we received the news of his death reference was particularly made to certain feature of his countenance and habitual attitudes—the head cast backward in the up-looking face, and the eyebrows strangely lifted high into the broad, sloping forehead, as well as the quick, fierce, and restless eye—which might be fancied to express Landor's most prominent moral and intellectual qualities: his mighty self-will, his arrogant audacity, his capacity of destructive rage, his fine imagination and fastidious taste, his delicate perception, his want of speculative power, his preparedness to paradoxical views, his tendency to run into extremes, and whatever else would be ascribed to him by the discerning critic of his works. Our readers may, however, be left to decide upon the justice of this opinion. They will, at any rate, look with some interest upon the portrait of a man of great originality and force of mind, who, having won a high rank in classical English literature, and taken his part in the battles of opinion for seventy years, died, the other day, at the great age of ninety, and left a name which will abide longer than those of some more facile and popular writers. He was born on the 30th of January, 1775, at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire; he died, on the 17th of September last, at Florence. Ten years ago, in anticipation of his own death, the poet composed three lines, which may perhaps serve for his epitaph:—

Nature I loved, and next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of Life.
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: ULRICKSDAL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.—SEE PAGE 390.

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"I really must petition for a new skin!
You know she's quite my confidential maid,
And so I told her all my faults had said.
"Quoth I, 'Do earthward, Iris, and discover
(I have the method in detail to you)
By what most mortal makes gum a lover,
That I may know how keep that charm to true.'"
"Hush-sh!" said Venus; "then I no not so stupid;
I know a better way to pay Iris."
"I see," said Pallas, "quit the homestead Hebe
Quoth Venus: "Why, what a fuss about a fan!
She's always nagging after Hercules:
In fact, she's quite—in point of years—a cronione"—
Here entered Iris, Hebe, and the Statione.*
The two girls curtsied, Ceyde her's demurely,
Then winked behind his hand at Jove's model;
Iris, with "Please, ma'am, I've got the fan home."
Now "Ma'am" was Juno's title of address;
"Oh I yes, your Royal Highness," she replied,
"I think her Majesty 's at variety.
"Commence your tale at once, then," said her mistress.
"Why, then, Madam," answered the saucy Iris,
You other two shall follow with your histories.
"Well, I was sitting in the Queen's wardrobe,
I wish I hadn't taken my word!
Come, Iris, child, begin; we're in a hurry."
"Well, then, Madam," returned the cool-client,
"As I flew earthwards to perform my duty,
I perceived long where beneath be most excellent
For me to go to vanish of earthly beauty;
Their's was the land of Albion, and the name
Its Mercury will be next in rotation.
"So first I visited a noble city
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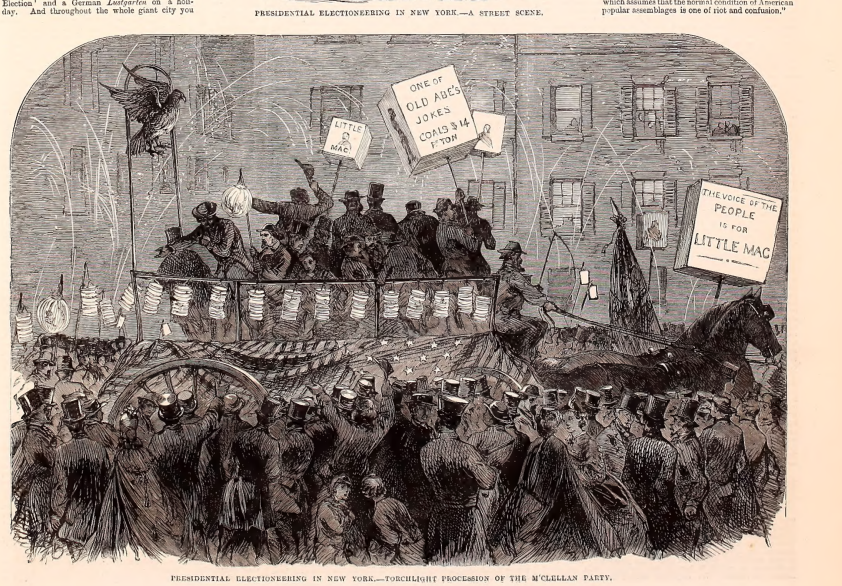
WE have engraved two sketches by Mr. C. D. Shanly, of New York, who explains their subjects in the following passage of his letter, dated the 18th ult.:—

"On the night before last there was another tremendous demonstration here in favour of M'Clellan and Pendleton for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, respectively. The railings which surround the Park of Union-square (the park is a circle within the square) were hung everywhere with coloured lanterns, and the ten stands erected for the speakers of the night were similarly illuminated. The cannon seemed to be louder, and the fireworks more brilliant and complicated, than I remember to have heard and seen at any similar celebration here. There was an endless torchlight procession of the M'Clellanites belonging to the several wards of the city; and the torches, every now and then, discharged globes of fire and showers of sparks into the air. All was a blaze of many-coloured light, contrasting finely with the cold splendour of the moon, which rose up very bright and clear while the scene was at its height. Conspicuous in the procession were a number of large waggons, draped with the national flag and hung around with Chinese lanterns and other luminous objects. So crowded were these vehicles that they resembled moving pyramids of acrobats. They all displayed an immense variety of transparencies, stranger in their suggestions than Longfellow's 'banner with a strange device;' and I noticed one of them with a large stuffed eagle mounted over it upon rods, in a position intended to represent the sweeping soar of that noble bird. The jokes of Mr. Lincoln were a favourite subject for the legends upon the transparencies—the rather grim one of 'Coal, 14 dols. per ton' being greeted by the populace with groans as it swayed past. One of the waggons bore the ship 'Constitution'—a good-sized vessel, barque-rigged, and manned with a crew of young fellows in red shirts. Passing through a dark by-street, a man on horseback galloped past me, pulling up his horse with a jerk every few yards, and discharging a shower of fireworks from some contrivance carried in his hand. As he disappeared into the dark, through which he loomed up here and there in a glory of his wildfire, he suggested the idea of a mounted *ignis fatuus*, come up from his native swamps to contribute to the harmony of the occasion. The sentiment throughout this demonstration was one of disgust with the war; the feeling, that with the election of M'Clellan peace will be restored—somehow."

Mr. G. A. Sala, in one of his recent letters, comments upon the scene as follows:—"Not so many years have passed away since, in England, a knight of the shire could not be chosen to sit in Parliament without brass bands, flags, streamers, open carriages with white horses, and abusive placards—without the punching of heads, the blackening of eyes, and the plebotomising of noses. And our cousins at New York preserve these undoubted relics of the manners of their fathers; but they have added to them strange accompaniments and supplements, for many of which the Germans are responsible. Thus, a nocturnal, outdoor mass meeting presents in its external aspect a curious combination of Hogarth's 'Four Scenes of an Election' and a German *Lustpartie* on a holiday. And throughout the whole giant city you will find the same odd mixture of English and Teutonic elements of civilisation—the grog-shop grafted on to the *Gemüthlichkeit*; the rowdy getting drunk on whisky and sobering himself on lager beer; the impulsiveness of the Yankee neutralised by the stolidity of the Dutchman. I happened to pass through Union-square in the afternoon, and watched with great interest the preparations for the meeting. You might have fancied that a Cremorne fête was about to come off. Platforms and firework galleries had sprung up as if by magic, horizontal beams were hung with festoons of parti-coloured Chinese lanterns, and banners, and transparencies, and flowery devices, as yet unlit, abounded. I came back after dinner, when it was quite dark. The square was broken into patches of 'brilliant coruscations of light,' and presented a really beautiful and picturesque spectacle. Every platform was garlanded by the Chinese lanterns I have spoken of, and the gas-lamps had, besides, been unscrewed from their posts and hung to the sides of the scaffolds, to give light to the reporters. There was the grand stand, whence the great guns of the Democracy were to orate, and a number of smaller platforms for the less shining lights, and a German stand whence the young ravens of Fatherland were could be fed with interminable jobations ending in 'ay' and 'ert.' There was no particular Irish stand, Ireland in the United States is everywhere. At eight o'clock artillery began to roar from the inclosures of the square. Many brass bands then began to bray. The 'Star-spangled Banner' blended with the waltz from 'Faust.' A big eagle in gas suddenly spread his dazzling wings over the portal of the Maison Dorée. Delmonico's, which is not fifty yards from the square, was illumined from roof to basement. The waiters rushed about nervously. They had a heavy night before them. The orators 'change their breath' before they speak, and sup afterwards. The neighbouring bars were full to overflowing; the hackney-coach horses champed in the first floors of the livery-stables; for in this city horses go up stairs to bed, like Christians. Small boys filled the branches of the trees; no policemen ordered them to come down. The Broadway squad were clustered round the different stands, while from the corner of Fourteenth-street, which is at right angles with the square, a blinding ray from a calcium-light apparatus shot across for many hundred feet—a bridge of radiance. There was a splendid display of fireworks before the procession of the 'Wards' entered the square. Rockets went whizzing about in every direction, making one feel rather anxious as to the particular direction in which the sticks might fall. Behind me, watching the dark and dense groups on which from moment to moment the lurid glow of the fireworks fell, and which were cleft in twain by that blinding cord of calcium light, stood a knot of European diplomatists. Sure enough, before the termination of the proceedings on Thursday night, a pistol went off in the outskirts of the crowd, and a young man was shot in the leg by an unknown assailant. With this exception, the meeting passed off with the most perfect peace and harmony. There may have been at one period 35,000 persons present, but I did not see a blow struck nor hear an angry word spoken. There is no mistake into which foreigners are more likely to fall than that which assumes that the nervous condition of American popular assemblages is one of riot and confusion."



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONEERING IN NEW YORK.—A STREET SCENE.



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONEERING IN NEW YORK.—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE M'CLELLAN PARTY.

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LIFE-BOAT OFF TYNEMOUTH BAR.

With this Double Number of our Journal we present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a pair of Coloured Engravings of which the one to be first noticed is a copy of the interesting picture by Mr. Edward Duncan, representing "The Life-boat off Tynemouth Bar." We may fitly take this opportunity to commend a little upon the objects of The Royal National Life-boat Institution, while Mr. Duncan's picture may serve to illustrate the character of its operations. It should be remarked, in the first place, that Tynemouth, on the Northumberland coast, is the locality where the life-boat was first invented, and where the institution has performed some of its noblest services to shipwrecked crews.

It was in the month of December, 1849, that a fearful calamity took place on Tynemouth Bar. Twenty-four men put off in the life-boat of that town to the assistance of their fellow-creatures, in the tremendous effort the life-boat made to cross the bar, twenty of her gallant crew unhappily perished. The plan of the life-boat at that time in use, and which caused was that of Henry Greathead, who first brought out the life-boat, in 1774. Many improvements were afterwards introduced into the country, and earnest appeals were made for an improvement of the life-boat. The present plan of Northumberland, while £100 for a life-boat which should ably answer even that case being captured. The result was that 290 guineas were sent in by Mr. James Beeching, of Great Yarmouth; and the Duke of Northumberland, as the donor of the prize, which was ultimately awarded to him, the credit of having produced the first self-righting life-boat that was practically used in the country. That boat, however, had some serious defects. The National Life-boat Institution received, in 1851, James Peake, then Assistant Master Shipwright at her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich—has gradually improved on the original plan of the life-boat, and the result has been most satisfactory. The institution has now a life-boat establishment which probably answers more than can be required of it. Beeching's own boat has been altered, and is now stationed at Ramsgate, etc. It has saved hundreds of lives from ship-wrecks on the Goodwin and other sands,—lives which, but for its services from wrecks on the Girdler Sands. The present life-boats of the institution can hardly capsize under the most adverse circumstances; but even when that accident does occur, the boats, from their peculiar construction, will immediately right themselves.

Nearly 200 of these boats have been built since 1851, when Mr. Forrest, for the institution, set up one for our colonies and foreign Governments; and such boats are now to be found on almost every navigable coast of the United Kingdom. In that period there have been as many lives in a year. The institution has now 137 life-saved under its charge, which save about 300 lives and 400 lives from ship-lifeboat to be saved annually 14,000 persons from different wrecks, and has expended £120,000 on its life-boat establishments.

If this description represents, as we have said, one of the new class of life-boats going off to a wreck, Mr. Duncan's picture, on the other will be observed, is fast approaching the wreck; and, in order to facilitate the rescue of the crew, a rocket apparatus is being fired by the man in the bows, the better to effect communication with the stranded ship. Such is often the character of the services performed by the life-boats of the institution on our coasts.

The life-boat at Tynemouth is called the "Constance," and was presented to the institution by Mr. J. Fenwick, late of Seaton Burn, Northumberland. It is somewhat remarkable that the first occasion on which the life-boat at Tynemouth has been on two occasions himself saved from a watery grave. The life-boat of the institution, as we have to relate an instance of the distressing scenes through which life-boat men have often to pass in the terrible storms of winter storms and shipwrecks. It is a short though painful story which we have to tell, but one which, as a record of humanity and courage, deserves to be concerned in it was one called the "Friendly Nelly," a Yarmouth struggling in vain, and rapidly driving in upon the coast. The coastguard-men followed her along the shore with the life-boat, ready to act as they were, the people of the villages turned out to join them; so that before long the Tynemouth life-boat crew, also, were hacking, pulling, and trembling for the fate of this vessel. It was a very sad sight to see. Some of the vessel's sails had been blown away, and she grew more and more unmanageable amidst the terrible sea that had wound and over her. At length, abandoning their desperate effort to get to the northward, her crew, in the hope of saving her for Yarmouth sands, five miles north of Shields. She was so still three-quarters of a mile from the shore. It was impossible to reach her with the rockets. Only one hope remained—the life-boat! As fast as they could run through the driving wind, the men dragged the life-boat along the sands, and fishermen made their way to the station of the life-boat belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, the horses were harnessed to the carriage, and down to the sands they came at a gallop. The life-boat was speedily manned, a gallant crew of volunteers took up for their own lives; and not a moment too soon did they put out from ship, which was now breaking up. Into the sea, her crew in the rigging, and the life-boat laid alongside; the vessel was grappled, and the boat delivered; but, even as they left the rigging, one man was much, one in the fore and head, the mast and his shoulder dislocated, and three consummate skill, two of the life-boat men were also picked up, and as third man went down to his death, as he was being hauled on board. A seaman stood up to save the boy, but the vessel began to part, dished in again, to be swept back over the deck, and to crush the life-boat. Not until one minute longer in that position, the cutter, in a hoarse and broken voice, to "Cut the rope." In an instant the life-boat was swept away from the wreck; and not for a second too soon, for at once the mainmast fell, with an awful crash, on the very spot the boat had just left. The vessel was now rapidly breaking up. The boy, "his face covered with blood," fell into the life-boat's crew, his little hands were seen once, twice, lifted above the waves. The life-boat again dashed towards him, but it was too late; a sea sank while his last cry was heard through the roar and tumult of the wind—he did not rise again. The life-boat was hauled back to the land, with the five men whom it had saved from death.

During the past year, 417 lives (besides seventeen vessels) were saved by the life-boats of the National Institution alone, and nearly a 200 by shore-boats and other means, for which it granted rewards. A sum of £1,797 was expended by the institution in rewards; and £13,819 on its various establishments round the coasts of the British Isles. It claims our particular attention at this season, when the equinoctial gales are warning us of the approach of winter. A liberal augmentation of its pecuniary resources is needed to render its operations co-extensive with the urgent requirements of our coasts. This assisted, it will be in a position to accomplish, in the fullest measure, the beneficial and sacred objects for the sake of which it was established, now more than forty years ago; and in the furtherance of which it has hitherto laboured with no small amount of success. We may here observe that the quarterly Number of *The Life-boat*, or journal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, for Oct. 1, which has just been published, contains a reduced copy of the "Wreck-Chart of the British Isles" for 1863, showing by a series of black dots the number of shipwrecks in each part, respectively, of our narrow seas; with a careful statistical analysis of the last return of the Board of Trade upon this most interesting subject. It appears that the number of casualties, including collisions, reported on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the twelvemonth was 2001, the number in 1862 having been rather more than 1800. was 2001, the number in 1862 having been rather more than 1800. was 2001, the number in 1862 having been rather more than 1800.

the Aurora answered the salute, and this was an additional grace of the safe arrival of the party. Neither the reports from the fort nor from the Aurora could be heard, but the successive flashes had in the distance exactly the effect of sheet lightning, illuming for a second one whole quarter of the sky and then dying away into shadow as only Heine knew how. For a time, though cheering could be heard rolling loudly along the banks of the stream, it was impossible to make out anything of the Osborne. At last a range of white lights held along the vessel's side revealed clearly what was taking place. The largest pinnace had been lowered and manned, and into this their Royal Highnesses and the Prince Consort, the members of their respective suites, English and Swedish, had already descended and taken their places, and were now being rowed towards the shore.

THE LANDING AND ARRIVAL AT THE PALACE.

The crowd of spectators on the quay presently saw the Royal visitors approach. A capacious ship's boat, with flags fore and aft, holding a company of some forty, consisting partly of ladies and partly of officers in full uniform, was manned every way with the oar of all but noiseless oars, though deep shadow into the welcome glare of the torches. The quay reached and took on terra firma, it was but a step to the carriages; and, as the members successively of the Royal family took their places in them, running footmen, with flambeaux, dashed to the front, the quaintly-costumed horsemen galloped at their side, the coaches themselves tore off at speed, and an exciting spectacle was presented. This is the subject of one of our illustrations. The torchlight procession, for such it was, from the quay to the palace, was indeed a certain sight. The "Charles the Twelfth" sounds are the most antiquated in appearance of any troops in Europe, some of them wear the same broad-cut blue coats, looped up in the same fashion, faced with the same yellow facings, and accompanied by the same three-cornered hats, as the ambitious conqueror ran on parade-grounds and battle-fields one number. These mounted warriors were followed by officials, also on horseback, and also strangely regarded, carrying flambeaux. Carriages and four, the first being escorted by guards, followed, and were quickly passing through the entrance-gates of the palace, to the quick, sharp hurrahs which are the common form of popular welcome or approval. The courtyard of the palace was crowded with people. The military band played "God save the Queen" immediately on reaching the palace, the first act of the Prince of Wales was to telegraph to the Queen his safe arrival, and the Royal party took up their residence in Stockholm. A suite of apartments of extreme magnificence, adjoining the sumptuous hall-room of the palace, had been prepared for the Prince and Princess; and these were the rooms for which they landed. They are on the third floor, where it might be expected that the grandeur of the rooms would be somewhat less conspicuous than that of the lower stories; but it does not appear to be so; at all events, the rooms are made so as to lodge the distinguished visitors in the portion of the palace most convenient to the illustrious subjects in the Swedish dynasty. The marble staircase is of noble proportions, and brings you up by each step to a sense of the grandeur that you have reached the first floor, and you are surprised to see from the windows the largest public thoroughfare running beneath. These at a large waiting-chamber, or entrance-room, opening on the right from the staircase landing; next to this is another waiting-room, unexpected, and not fully furnished as the second; and then this is very beautifully fitted in peculiar pink chintz-pattern satin coverings, and the adjoining sinking saloon, which opens by folding glass doors to the magnificent under-ground-room of the Princess. Her Royal Highness's bed-room is the next apartment, and in beauty of proportion and splendour of fitting and furniture stands in the gem of the whole suite of rooms. The bedstead, with its crimson tabored Brussels curtains, broadly embroidered with gold lace, is a study itself. The pillows are covered in magnificent white satin, and the coverlet is composed of the richest Brussels. There are two statues of white marble in this gorgeous chamber—one of Charles XII., the other of Charles John Bernadotte, with his crowned portrait and the corresponding statue, a contrasting one by means giving indication of greatness or strength of character, although of course the fame of the latter is in many ways as considerable as that to have acquired so eminent a position not only in arms but amongst the sovereigns of Europe. Passing from the bed-room to the chamber of the Princess is a room elegantly fitted up for the lady in attendance on her Royal Highness; and opening on the right is a most prettily-decorated room, fitted up as a boudoir, and which is the favourite place of the grand staircase, and entering on the left, we come to the suite of rooms occupied by the Prince of Wales, which are in every sport and separated from those of the Princess, an arrangement not very suitable to so loving and attached a couple, but which shows the amount of accommodation in this immense palace. The first room entered on the way to the Prince's apartments is the hall-room, superb in its dimensions and decorations, but a slight degree too much in character of proportion. This opens into a palatial quadrilateral, where four rooms are strongly grouped together. The anteroom opens into the Prince's drawing-room; and inside, the most beautiful apartment of all, which has been fitted up as the bed-room of his Royal Highness. It is a square room of lofty proportions, with a gracefully-coved ceiling. At one end is the bust of the present King, Charles XV., and at the other opposite to it that of Bernadotte, the plainest piece of furniture in the room is the bedstead, but it is only so comparatively, for when closely examined it is handsome and unique, with its heavy draperies of rich velvet of dark crimson colour. A splendid coverlet and satin pillows, similar to those of the Princess, are seen when the closed curtains are drawn aside. On the right, the sleeping-chamber is another retiring-room, fitted with writing-tables and all the conveniences necessary for composition, and the other private rooms were superb to view. What most their splendour have been when they were one blaze of light, with all the intermediate doors thrown open, on the moment of the Royal personages arrival, and the homeliness of the quiet Danish palaces, where they had so recently resided, must have made the contrast the more remarkable; but when excepting the Riddersal, or the great banquet saloon, at Christiansborg, which is probably the finest hall in the world.

VISIT TO THE PRINCESS AT STOCKHOLM.

The members of the Royal circle and suite assembled with as little delay as possible after their arrival at dinner in the castle. The dinner was not, as we have said, a state banquet. In the interval between the King and Queen of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Oscar, and the Queen Dowager of Sweden, members of the Danish Minister, representing the King of Denmark, dined—a purely Royal party—by themselves. In the entry room with the members of the Royal suites, with the English Chargé-d'Affaires and secretary, dined. About ten o'clock, the leading members of the Court having in the mean time dressed for the evening, the Royal party made a visit to the theatre, where they arrived in time to see the last act of the French version of "The Bohemian Girl." The theatre, in Sweden is much larger and of a more ornamental character than the Hof Theatre at Copenhagen. Five tiers of boxes rise one above the other to the ceiling, the decorations being profusely gilt and white, and in the case of the stage-boxes there is a curious arrangement, by which the size of the proscenium is reduced, and in that of a larger Order of Things, the occupant for the time being presents to the audience the appearance of but an individual, and not a group of persons in a box. The audience rose immediately on the entrance of the Royal party, and the orchestra performed the National Anthem, which we could perceive our own as to the air, though undistinguishable. Etiquette, on such occasions, is opposed to any other manifestations. The King's Box is in the centre, and is to a seat all filled by the Prince of Wales in like manner brought in the Queen Dowager, Princess Oscar conducting the Queen of Sweden, and Prince Oscar the King were the uniform of the Hussars of Charles XV., of which regiment he is the proprietor, with the decorations of the Seraphim, of St. Olaf, and of the Freemasons. The Prince of Wales wore a General's uniform, with a ribbon of the Bath. The three ladies in the Royal box were simple wreaths of flowers, the Queen and the Princess of Wales being dressed in blue with white lace, the Queen Dowager in mauve with white lace, having moreover, mauve ribbons twined into her wreath. At the close of the National Anthem there was a flourish of trumpets, during which the King stood and bowed repeatedly. The Royal family seemed much gratified with this graceful act of the performances which they had the opportunity of seeing. The Prince of Wales manifested satisfaction in the English manner by smiling and looking pleased. The King, on the contrary, freely kept time to each passages of the music as he most approved, directing the attention of his visitors apparently to morceaux of special excellence. Both on the entrance and on the departure the Royal party were loudly cheered in the streets.

THE ROYAL PARTY VIEWING STOCKHOLM FROM THE MOSEBACKE GARDENS.

The morning after their Royal Highnesses' arrival at Stockholm (Tuesday) was devoted to a promenade for the purpose of viewing that city and its environs. The King of Sweden accompanied the Prince of Wales in a handsome mail-phaeton, while the Queen of Sweden and the Princess of Wales sat in an open carriage. Prince Oscar of Sweden driving a carriage of his own, and the ladies and gentlemen of both Courts following in several other vehicles, the Royal party set out on their excursion. The drive commenced with that called the Mosebacke, which commands a magnificent prospect. From this level almost of the sea, upon which, as in Venice, the majority of houses in Stockholm seem to rest, this hill shoots up suddenly to a considerable height. It is richly covered with buildings which rise terrace above terrace, until at the summit there is a small pleasure-ground and tea-garden, affording a view of many miles in all directions, a spot so highly prized by residents that the name given to it signifies "the mountain of Moses." Any monarch might be proud of having such a capital to show, and the King, with evident pleasure, pointed out to the Prince and Princess from the pavilion, or raised orchestra, in the Mosebacke Gardens, many interesting localities which are associated with historical traditions. Ancient Stockholm—although the pile island—lies in what can still be recognised as the Lake Mälar; but its building now extend far beyond that ground. Some centuries over the surrounding islets, till the whole is so looped together and tangled with bridges that, as you approach, you cannot tell where the islands are longer to distinguish the natural course of the stream from the artificial inclosures that science or commerce has created. Lake Mälar stretches away to the west, and is lost to the sight in the deep-water channel or bay winds towards the sea, the view for miles in both directions being of water up and beneath hilly, wooded, and minor sheets of water that the eye does not fix itself, as in other scenes, upon some few prominent objects, but ranges, delighted, over the whole landscape. The sky is blue, the air fresh, the sun and stagnant, but fresh and teeming with fish, are covered with vessels perpetually passing in all directions. Steamers, under these circumstances. Directly in front of the wooden platform on which they stood the Royal party saw the river Norrström, whose narrow harbour was as brightly blue as the clear morning sky overhead. In addition to the crowds of small vessels and commercial craft, which, even in snow bore on its broad bosom the three English vessels which had brought the Prince and his suite. Beyond is the island of Sheppsholm, united to the city by a handsome bridge. Beyond this bridge lies the inner harbour, which is on the left of the Royal party, is mainly dockyard, with a range of bright red sheds on its harbour side. Beyond it, and at the island on which the city stands, completely covered with buildings ornamented with spires and roped all round with noble quays, beside which ships are lying, and over which the Royal party saw the streets of the city filled more than all the houses of the city, amongst which it seems from this point of view to be literally piled, and the numerous spires and towers amongst the sea. Beyond the city lies the northern town, and you can easily distinguish Prince Oscar's palace, the opera-house, and the line of the principal streets. Still further to the left, on the main, Malar lake stretches away to the westward, and small sails dot its surface as far as you can see, while the distance is finally bounded by the Baltic caves out of sight among the wooded islands, and far in the distance is the open sea, which is known to be fringed by dark pine forests looking almost black on the horizon under the bright blue sky. This morning I could see the King pointing with his walking-stick to the various objects in the landscape, explaining the view to the Prince and Princess of Wales. I do not remember to have seen more of it, and of all the panoramic view which enabled him to show his guests the beauties of his noble capital. It is far away in the north; it contains a small population, and it is not known to the general tourist, who goes in crowds to German cities which have not a tithe of its attractions; but the King of Sweden may be proud of it, and the Prince of Wales of the visit he has taken his voyage in vain. Most assuredly the tourist who goes to Stockholm will not be disappointed in the capital, which has not anywhere a rival in its own peculiar style of beauty."

Having gazed long enough at this fine prospect from the Mosebacke Gardens, the Royal party drove through the principal streets, and returned to the town, where they visited the different palaces and museums, the Riddarhus or House of Lords, the Riddarholm church, and several other public buildings, resting for an hour at the palace of Prince Oscar, with whom they lunched.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOUSE OF NOBILITY.

In the evening of the same day, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the King and Queen of Denmark, were entertained by the King of Sweden with a grand dinner at the Riddarhus Castle of Tricksholm, which lies about six miles from the capital. The drive from Stockholm lies for a portion of the way through richly-wooded parks, having quite the appearance of English parks, and on leaving the high road, it reaches some gardens kept in the English style, on the edge of which is observed a beautiful lake, with the open sea and the sea. These are immediately under the windows of the castle, and only separated from it by the drive before the grand entrance, in the centre of which is a handsome fountain. The dinner-party, which was having entered the palace, found the semblance of the grand staircase occupied by a guard of honour, and the Royal suite in the grand reception-room is fitted up as an armoury, and bears upon the walls a variety of weapons, such as are common to Europe, blue and yellow, being those peculiar to Royalty in Sweden. Curious weapons and entire suites of armour meet the eye in all corners of the room. In the centre, opposite the entrance, and in personal welcome to the more distinguished guests, stood the King of Sweden, in a handsome looking suit of armour, with a long white beard. Beyond the armoury, rich velvet curtains, half dropped and half looped up, disclosed the entrance to a suite of apartments of an ordinary manner, in which the lady guests paid their court to the Queen and some presentations were made to the Prince and Princess of Wales. At seven o'clock the Royal party entered the dining-room, Danneberg was swan by all gentlemen in possession of the Order; and both Princes being in possession of the highest Order of Knighthood in Sweden, which had been presented to him that morning. In 1854, when the Prince was in the service with the allies, leading her to a course favourable to the Allies rather than to Russia, the Order was conferred, as an exceptional favour, upon the late Prince Consort; and it has now been conferred on his son. At six o'clock dinner was announced, and the King of Sweden led in the Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness following with the Queen of Denmark, and the whole party followed in succession, and then the general company took their places at table. The dining-room had been fitted up and furnished in accordance with the plans of the King himself, and the whole entertainment is limited as to size, the effect produced is singularly pleasing. On a height a little greater than that of ordinary men a mahogany panelling, with a deep ledge or rim round the top, skirts the room. This ledge is filled with curious wase of every description, principally drinking horns or mugs, ranged as closely together as possible, many of them being of priceless value, from the fact that they are relics of antiquity, discovered in various parts of the King's dominions. Above the panelling the wall is papered with a species of Japanese design, which is of a most pleasing character, and the ceiling is painted in more than the spaces necessary for allowing this pattern to be seen, hanging-swords, daggers, medallions, and other souvenirs of the chase may be said to drape the walls. Massive silver candelabra on the tables, small chandeliers of gold suspended from the ceiling, and modern pastrilles in clusters of light in the recesses, gave to the scene all the brilliance that it needed without necessitating the noxious heat of gas. At the principal table no one had a seat who was not either a member of the Royal family or directly attached in some capacity to those having places there as of right. The general company, however, included about one hundred of the Swedish nobility and other persons of rank. Behind the Royal table stood a favourite negro servant, and also four servants in the extraordinary caps which in bygone days distinguished the King's running footmen. The main feature in their attire consists of a large quilly ornament of silver lace, from which a couple of gigantic coloured feathers, some four feet high, spring like the air. The chain worn was also very magnificent; the dinner, with the dessert, comprised twenty courses. The King's own band played a choice selection of music. As dinner ended, the palace grounds, to the edge of the lake, were brilliantly illuminated, and the Royal party, as they moved from the table to the saloon adjoining where supper and refreshments were served, had an opportunity of admiring the beautiful effect from the window.

On the next morning (Wednesday) the Prince of Wales rode with the King of Denmark to the review-ground, a short distance from the city, to witness the movements of a body of Lancers of the Guard, the only cavalry regiment at this moment in Stockholm, except his Majesty's favourite Chasles XII. troop. The King of Sweden, in person, reviewed this regiment, and the Prince, wearing his uniform as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, rode at his side.

THE BALL AT THE PALACE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF SWEDEN.

In the afternoon there was a private dinner, confined to the Royal circle, their immediate attendants, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the same evening there was a great ball at the residence of the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the Palace of Drottningholm. This building stands on the edge of the Malar Lake, and is approached from Stockholm across a long bridge. The palace is large, but constructed with movable portions, so as to admit of the passage of steamers right up to the door. On the night of the Queen Dowager's ball, the bridge and the road for some distance were lighted up with bowls filled with a blazing resinous mixture, supported on pillars at regular intervals. The grounds of the castle and their colonnades and the principal walks indicated by a similar illumination. Steamers which had brought company from the city were moored in the bay off the landing-pier where flights of stone steps gave admission to the series of terraces, connected by double staircases of exquisite green marble, wide enough for eight persons to walk abreast, and terrace leading to a suite of apartments right and left. It would be tedious to describe in detail the rooms of the palace thrown open for receiving. Let the reader imagine a series of princely rooms, furnished in exquisite taste and magnificence, and of lofty and well-proportioned size, and he will have formed an estimate of the interior of Drottningholm. The ball-room is distinguished by the series of valuable portraits to which it owes its name of the "Ball Room of Gustavus the Third's Ofncer." With the exception of two half-length pictures, one of which represents the Queen Dowager, and above the entrance to the ball-room, these likenesses are all on the same grand scale as that of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Winterhalter, a copy of which occupies a prominent place at the upper end of the room. The collection owed its origin to a desire to commemorate the Treaty of 1814, which was signed at the palace by the modern political history of Sweden. One of our illustrations shows this fine apartment as it was in the goodly crowd in the ball-room. The Prince of Wales is in the centre, leading the Queen Dowager; the King of Sweden to our right, having on his arm the Princess of Wales; next, Prince Oscar, with a grand array of medals, including all the personages of distinction in the room, and the Princess of Wales. The Queen Dowager wore a rich silk dress of deep mauve colour, trimmed with white lace, and a tiara of cameos and diamonds; the Queen, a sea-green dress, also trimmed with white lace, and a tiara of diamonds; the Princess of Wales, a white dress, and a necklace and head-dress of diamonds worn by her Royal Highness were drawn from the rich store she has inherited on the occasion of her marriage. With the exception of the officers belonging to the Royal household, the guests appeared in simple evening costume. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the collar of the Garter, and also his left breast, together with the ribbon of the Order of the Seraphim. About twelve o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, having first inscribed their names in the album at the request of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, descended, with other members of the Royal family, followed by the general company, to supper, which was laid out in apartments under the ball-room suite. These were richly decorated with tapestry and painted panels, and that would well have repaid inspection, but it was difficult under the circumstances to concentrate attention on their merits. In the supper-room devoted to the accommodation of the Royal party, the tables were covered with plate of his illustrious visitors. The general company were invited to drink the healths of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

We may give next week some magnificent entertainments at the Swedish Court.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.—Richmond, according to the best sources of information at the disposal of the Federals, is to be risoned by about ten thousand troops, commanded by General Ewell. These troops are posted to the north and around the city, occupy five intrenched lines, and are considered a sort of noodeus, around which, in case of disaster, the remnant of their army is to rally. The first line is about three miles from the quartering of the garrison is partly in barracks and the remainder in tents, which have been pitched for the last few weeks. The line is also protected by several detachments guarding the several approaches not at present discussed by the main army. The fifth line, which is now extending towards the east, is guarded by a considerable force, which is posted on the north bank of the James River.

The defences of Richmond are naturally strong, and artificial many of the main avenues of attack. On the north side of the city, at there is no expectation at the present time that capture will be attempted and is encamped in open fields. On the west the city defences are the easy approaches. On the south, the position lies south of Richmond and Petersburg. Strong bodies are also stationed at Drury's and Chapin's Bluffs, on the James River, below the city, and on the north bank of the river, each of this army is about 40,000 men, and is the best-disciplined of all the rebel armies. The description will be of interest to the commercial community, and to those who have invested their capital in Confederate securities. This fact and the superior advantage of moving upon interior lines alone have thus far saved the rebel army from destruction. Lee's army is now better clothed and armed than ever. The clothing is especially praised by the men, and is of indefatigable benefit to marches or Wilmington, and is of English manufacture. Arms are now had in abundance, and consist principally of Enfield rifles, which are in the possession supply of said artillery. The great source of well-founded fear is in the excellent condition of the artillery. A dispatch of a portion of the gunboats at Augusta, Georgia, has occasioned a reduction in the supply to such a degree that as little ammunition as can be used is in contemplation. Besides a large number of the poorer class of women are engaged at the Government manufactories in making cartridges. The rebel engineers are also kept in active employment in producing material of war, such as shot, shell, torpedoes, &c. Within the last month new sets of tools and works are kept running night and day. It is computed that 5000 blacks and whites are employed on these works. We may add that a number of Union deserters are among the number. Old forts are being strengthened by a line of rifle-pits, and new ones are being built on the slope; embrasures are being doubly secured by gabions and fascines; ditches are being deepened, and, in fact, nothing that, a little more thickness, or a little more depth in the order of the day. Not only are old works being improved, but new ones are in course of creation, and forts are being connected by chains of breastworks where hitherto none existed. New magazines are also rapidly being completed, and a number of wells have been, or are to be, sunk in different localities, for both convenience and the certain occurrence of a supply of water. It is evident, from the immense amount of labour which has been bestowed within the past two months upon the defences of the rebel city, especially upon the inner line, that they do not entertain any credit the belief that a few weeks may witness a still greater limitation of their field of operations. The Confederate capital is being converted into a perfect fortress, and the engineers—*New York Herald*.

STEPHENSON'S LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTORY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SINCE the invention of printing, no discovery has been made that has exercised so great a change and produced such remarkable and beneficial results to the whole human race as has the introduction of railways and that of steam-carriages. By steam-locomotive power distance has been comparatively annihilated, and, in conjunction with steam navigation, it has practically reduced the dimensions of the earth; for it has brought places previously far apart near to each other, as distance must be measured by time and not by mileage. The progress of mechanical science during the last half century has been most extraordinary—greater during that period than in the previous 500 years; for seventy years ago there neither existed steam engines that had rotatory motion, steam-ships, nor steam-boats; neither locomotive engines nor railways; neither spinning, weaving, nor manufacturing machines, except such simple ones as were worked by hand, beside the corn-mills, saw-mills, and a few others worked by water power, which occupied almost the exclusive attention of the engineers of that day, or, as they were then called, millwrights. Neither did the engineers of that time possess any of those beautiful mechanical contrivances called machine tools, with which they now produce with such facility the splendid specimens of mechanical contrivance constantly turned out by the makers of locomotives, marine engines, and machines for executing the most elaborate operations necessary for producing textile fabrics, and performing thousands of other important operations; bettering, cheapening, multiplying, and distributing to the millions of all nations those things which are necessary, useful, or ornamental. With the names of the great inventors of these things should always be associated those of such men as Bramah, Maudsley, Naasmyth, Whitworth, and others; for without the aid they have given to mechanics the inventions of such men as Watt, Arkwright, and Stephenson never could have been fully developed as they have been, or in so short a time. To estimate this properly, we recommend our readers to visit the exceedingly interesting collection of mechanical objects in the Museum of Patents at South Kensington. There, grouped together, will be found some of the most interesting illustrations of the progress of mechanical science that may be seen anywhere. There is the steam-cylinder of the first passenger steam-boat that ever plied in England; and something older, the first engine ever put into a steam-boat, the first condensing steam-engine, the first screw-propeller, with many others. Surely these are rare antiquities, precious relics of great discoveries! That group of old blackened beams of wood, rusty cylinders of iron, and cogged wheels, on the east side of the building, is the identical old engine to which Watt first applied the results of his "happy thought," the separate condenser. On the south side of the Museum are a couple of locomotive engines—old, very old—worn, bent, bruised, and rusty, but full of interest; for one is the oldest locomotive engine in existence, the parent of all that have since been produced—the original old "Puffing Billy" of the Wylam Colliery, constructed there, in 1813, by William Hedley, for Christopher Blackett, whose name will ever be remembered as one of the earliest and staunchest friends of the locomotive. This "Puffing Billy" was not the first engine of Mr. Blackett. He had tried Trevethick's and other inventions, and had been nearly blown up several times, but at last this homely-looking, sturdy machine was perfected, and from that date (1813) up to a comparatively recent period it has been dragging (very slowly, it is true) heavy loads of coals and waggons to and fro. It has a battered, and bruised, and hard-worn look, with indubitable marks of extreme old age about it; but it was a good, hard-working, willing drudge, and has well earned the quiet time it will have in future, here in the Kensington Museum. Upon one side of it hangs a document, dated 1815, from which it appears some great objection had been made by local landowners to the puffing propensities of the aforesaid "Billy," and a case is referred for opinion to a barrister named Williams, whose opinion is that there is no objection arising from the lease itself to Mr. Blackett conveying his coal waggons by means of this steam-engine; but he thinks that the use of such an engine may be deemed a nuisance, if the smoke or noise of the engine disturbs the cattle grazing on the lands adjacent to the waggon-way. The locomotive have a narrow escape of being put down as a common nuisance. We might now as easily think of putting down earthquakes or eruptions of volcanoes, as putting down the locomotive engine, but in those days it was different, and had an extinguisher been put on "Puffing Billy" at that time, the introduction of locomotives and railways for passenger traffic might have been delayed many years. Beside this venerable specimen of mechanical ingenuity stands another locomotive engine, worn, bruised, strained, and cracked like its neighbour, but not so old as Puffing Billy, which dates as far back as 1813, while this did not come into existence until the year 1829. These engines are well placed side by side, for the spectator may, by looking at them in such a position, easily come to several important conclusions. In designing the old engine it is evident that its inventor never dreamed of any speed worth thinking of. To crawl along with a heavy load behind it was all that this engine was expected to do, and it did this patiently, but with a great deal of fuss and clatter, for half a century; and for such a performance, and considering its extreme old age, it is entitled to our highest respect. But, turning to its neighbour, we see that its inventor and constructor did think of high speed; there is a wonderful look of speed about it, and it did actually travel at forty miles per hour, for it is the celebrated "Rocket" engine of George Stephenson, the parent engine of our present locomotive system. This is really a very interesting relic, for it was the great starting-point of high speed and passenger railways. It is extraordinary how thoroughly George Stephenson grasped his subject at once. It is not only in this case that an important principle was introduced; the entire engine has a character throughout that shows that the mind of the great inventor comprehended the entire subject; and although since the time this machine was tested on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, in 1830, so many of the most skilful mechanics in the world have been constructing engines by thousands for similar purposes, yet at the present moment all these engines now in use, in all parts of the world, in their general characteristics, bear the stamp of the mind of George Stephenson upon them.

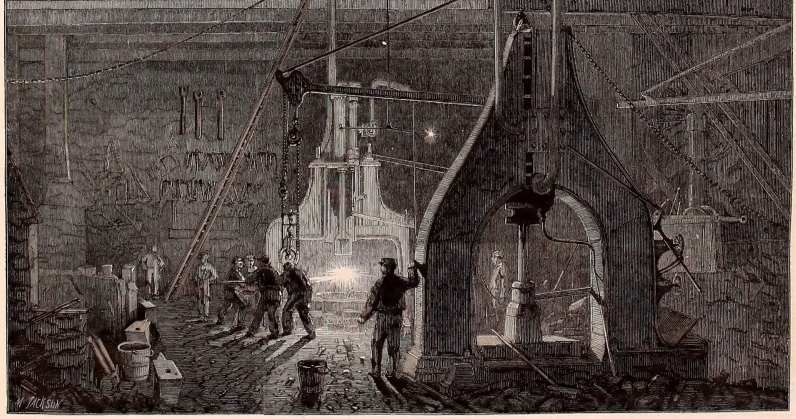


THE HOUSE IN WHICH GEORGE STEPHENSON WAS BORN, AT WYLAM, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

Our first illustration is a view of the house in which George Stephenson was born. It is a small red-tiled cottage—one such as are inhabited by working men in the colliery districts. It is two-storied, and contains four apartments, the walls unplastered, with the bare joists overhead, and the floor of clay, the father of the locomotive system was born. This house is situated at the eastern extremity of the village of Wylam, a small, poor village on the north bank of the Tyne, surrounded with blast-furnaces, collieries, cinder-banks, and coal-heaps. It was here that George Stephenson passed his childhood, played about beside the waggon-road, went bird-nesting, and ran errands to the village; but he did not go to school; his parents were too poor, and bread too dear, to pay even the small amount necessary to send him to school, and so the first eight years of his life were passed. Thirty-five years after, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Pease, he founded the present locomotive manufactory at Newcastle, of the interior of which we this week give some illustrations.

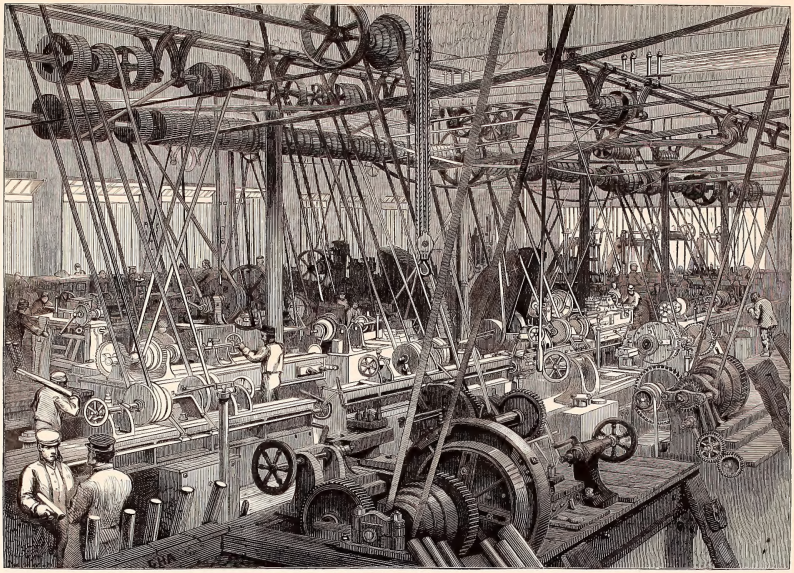
Mr. Smiles has most happily given to the world an account of how those thirty-five years of George Stephenson's life were passed. He has traced with a loving hand the career of his hero, from the days when, as a boy, he herded cows on the Wylam waggon-way; when, a youth, he tried hard to recover the lost time of his childhood, by learning his letters and making pothooks and hangers; showing how, afterwards, he became a skilful breakman, and then an enginewright; and, for amusement, a shoemaker and clockmaker; eventually an improver of pumping-engines, the inventor of the miner's safety-lamp, a constructor of locomotives, and a designer and builder of hundreds of miles of railways.

The celebrated locomotive-works at Newcastle, now carried on by George Robert Stephenson, his nephew, include the premises in Forth-street, first occupied by George Stephenson. They were originally very small, and all the work had to be done by sheer skill and hard labour, for tools were few and simple in those days. Gradually these works have so increased in size and ability to execute orders, that they can now turn out a splendid new locomotive engine and tender of the

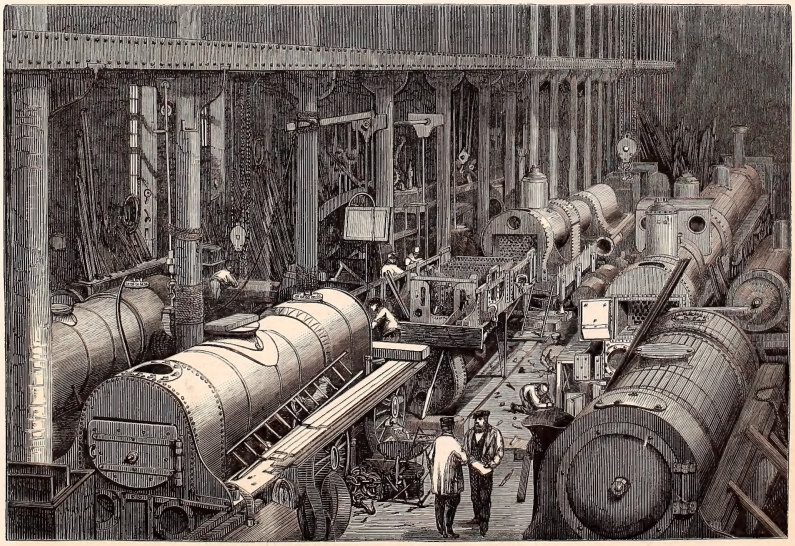


THE STEAM-HAMMER.

STEPHENSON'S LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTORY AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



THE LATHE AND TOOL SHOP.



THE FITTING-SHOP.

largest size every week. They, therefore, deservedly rank amongst the largest engineering establishments in England, and they have been, moreover, a school for mechanics, who have disseminated in all parts of the world the knowledge here obtained.

The present works are of an extensive character, covering a great extent of ground, and contain large numbers of all the machine tools now in use for forging, shaping, and completing all the parts of locomotive engines. First is the foundry, where large masses of metal are melted into shape by casting; but the forge in a locomotive manufactory is a far more important workshop than a foundry, and here forging is carried on with the ears, skill, and intelligence that human minds and hands are capable of applying to it; for upon the completeness, truth, and perfection of the forging depends nearly certain parts of the locomotive, the safety of the passengers depends. The engine wheels, as might be expected, are objects of especial care, for upon the regularity, precision, and upright parts of each of these wheels to the other until a perfect wheel is produced, the quality of every portion of it being thereafter tested. The boilers, upon which we so much depended upon for bearing the sudden vibrations, strains, and jars it must be constant subject to in working at the terrific velocities now attained by some of our express-trains.

Our first illustration of the manufactory is a night view of that portion of the forging department containing the Bessemer steel-hammers, which are used to hammer into shape the largest portions of the engine, such as the crank-axle. The forging of large masses of iron was a great difficulty with the older mechanics, and numberless contrivances were adopted to avoid the necessity of using them. Now the most colossal masses of metal can be forged to the desired shape with as much ease as fifty years ago a smith would have made a spring of a few pounds weight.

The construction of the locomotive boilers, as may be expected, is a large and important division of the manufactory. Here the eternal din of "clinking rivets up" is constantly maintained. Material and workmanship are here even more important than in the manufactories for the steel work. The boilers are composed of plates of iron, punched carefully riveted together, and afterwards subjected to the most severe tests. For the quality of this portion of the engine Messrs. Stephenson manufactory has always borne the highest character—the principle upon which it is constructed as well as its form having been given to it by the celebrated founder of the establishment.

Our second Illustration represents, as well as a wood-engraving can render such a subject, a portion of the lathe and tool shop. Here are machines and tools of every kind for turning, boring, cutting, slotting, drilling, planing, and shaping pieces of metal into every conceivable form. Their variety is extraordinary, and they are packed closely together that a stranger is unable to distinguish the crowd of machines and contrivances, although the whole interior of these workshops as a person ignorant of geography may look upon a map of a continent, are not unlike such a mass of closely-packed lines. Yet there is no real confusion. Every separate part is busily engaged in producing a separate portion of an engine, without which the grand result a noble locomotive, would not be perfect.

Our third illustration is a view of the large building called "the fitting shop." It is here that, after the various component parts of locomotive have been constructed and finished, each in its separate department, all are brought together and placed in their proper relative position by a highly skilled class of workmen, called fitters. Under the hands of these men the locomotive grows rapidly; the frame is put together; the wheels and axles mounted; the cranks and crank-axle and cylinder occupy their proper position; piston-rods, connecting-rods, eccentrics, and reversing-gear follow, with all the smaller portions, until a complete and perfect engine is produced.

RAILWAYS IN WALES.

The progress of the railway system, over England in Wales to the present time, has been to give the Principality three great lines of railway, running east and west, from the English border to the sea, with numerous lines extending from the Welsh and English borders from Chester to Ogmore and Newport, and several narrow gauge, some of which are likely to be extended, step by step, until they also become great trunk lines, and form the outline of a complete system of railways communicating with Ireland throughout the whole Principality.

The four great lines which are already completed are :—1st, the line from Chester, along the coasts of Flint, Denbigh, and Carnarvon, and through the Island of Anglesea to the sea at the Menai Straits; 2nd, the line from Shrewsbury along the valleys of the Severn and the Dovey, and through the counties of Montgomery and Cardigan to the sea, at the prosperous little town and place of Aberystwith; 3rd, the line from Gloucester, through the counties of Monmouth (once part of Wales), Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, to the sea at the noble haven of Milford; and, 4th, the line from Chester to Chepstow and Newport, which runs through the Welsh counties of Flint and Denbigh, as well as the English counties of Chester, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouthshire, and is destined to communicate with Ireland after and with the whole railway system of England.

Another great line is in progress, which is intended to reach from the English border to the sea, up the valley of the Dee. This line commences at Ruabon, from the English border, and is intended to be carried, at present, in the course of the present year, the works being finished except about thirty yards of tunnelling near the Llangollen terminus. From Corwen the line is to be carried up the valley of the Dee to Bala and its beautiful lake, from which the river issues. On this part of the line the Corwen and Bala lines are open, and the greater part of the land has been secured. The promoters of the Corwen and Bala line also intend to continue their railway from Bala to Festiniog, and from that charming place to the sea at Portmadoc. When the whole of this line is completed, Wales will possess a complete line of railway, running from the English border to the sea; and a fifth line, extending along the whole length of North Wales.

But one of not two trunk lines, extending from north to south, are also required for the entire development of the railway system of Wales, as all the lines from the English border to the sea with each other. This is still the great difficulty to overcome. The difficulty arises from the circumstance that nearly all the Welsh valleys and all the Welsh mountain chains run from east to west, and must therefore be crossed by any line running from north to south. This is a serious difficulty even on the Welsh border, where the mountains are not more than 1000 ft. high; it becomes greater in the central parts of Wales, where the mountains rise to the height of from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft.; and is again lessened in North Wales, where, in Snowdon, where the mountains rise to the height of 3600 ft. to 3800 ft., Snowdon, the highest of all, towering to the height of 3721 ft. The great value of Holyhead is, it has already been conquered at several points, and is will ultimately to be completely overcome as to give a line of railway from south to north. It will be overcome, as all similar difficulties are overcome in the country and business of the industrial principle of association. There are already two or three railways opened or far advanced which will very nearly accomplish the object.

A person wishing to travel by railway from Holyhead to Milford Haven without going out by the English border would only have to go as far as the line. From Holyhead to Corwen there is an uninterrupted line of railway by going by the line of Chester, and this will soon be completed. From Corwen to a gap of from twenty to twenty-five miles from Bala to Machynlleth, at which point Aberystwith and Aberystwith line is situated, there is some difficulty in making connection with Newcastle Emlyn. There the South Wales system of railways is reached, which runs to Milford Haven. We are no reason to doubt that these gaps will be filled up before long, and then a complete line of railway will be open from north to south, by which there will be an uninterrupted railway communication from every part of North Wales to every part of South Wales, and from every part of Wales to England.

In respect to Ireland, the Welsh railways possess the finest, running steamvessels from Holyhead to Dublin, and from Fishguard to Waterford, and will give the Principality a complete system of trunk railways. Many vigorous branches are already growing on one or other of the existing trunks, and will more are beginning to germinate.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A bottle thrown into the River Ore at Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire, Scotland, on Dec. 31, 1863, was picked up on the 4th inst. and was picked up in Fleibourne Creek, on the north-eastern coast of the Isle of Wight, on Oct. 5, 1864.

Mr. King, of Avignon, says a French paper, lately lost a portable containing 100,000*f.* A poor man, who knew it to have been found, opened it up, and returned it to him. Mr. King offered him, as a reward, a life annuity of 500*f.*, or 200*f.* down. The man chose the latter, and invested it in a small estate, sufficient for his and his family's support.

The King of the Hellenes has presented to the metropolitan church of Athens a handsome clock, manufactured in Paris. It is also a *compensateur*, and repeats the quarters on three bells. These dials of ground glass, each 5 ft. 3 in. in diameter, show the hour at night. There is not a word or public clock in Paris having a dial of such large dimensions.

The Indian telegraphs, which connect together Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, and all the principal towns in India, are advanced eastwards as far as Rangoon, and the same thence to China and to Australia by way of Singapore, Java, and Timor; are almost entirely in comparatively shallow water as far as the submarine part of the line is concerned, "and as the electricity," says Charles Bright, "offer any difficulty which should prevent our having daily telegrams from King George, Melbourne, Sydney Adelaide, and Brisbane within three years from this day."

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.—OCTOBER.

THIS is a glorious month for the sportsman: the fox hunter can devote many hours to cub hunting, while the shooter can revel in pheasant-shooting. None but real lovers of the "noble science" can take a delight in cub-hunting; the early hour, the absence of what has been happily termed the "coffee-room" part of the day's amusement, and the long distances which the brilliant run can be expected, will scarcely repay the Nimrod for "getting out" in the middle of the night, and "before the day is thoroughly aired." Still, many are to be found who never miss a morning with the cubs, and look forward to it with as much anxiety as others do for the more exciting "find" of November. The huntsman's delight in showing cheery and exhilarating in finding oneself once again at the cover's side after the long, bright evening early in October, to see the master's face beaming with health and pleasure, to exchange the usual greeting with a brother sportsman, to discuss with the huntsman the day's prospects, and to see some young hounds "put to" a fox for the well-stocked preserves; to receive the respectful recognition of a bow from the keeper, and to find the day much cheaper at his post, as hale and hearty as during the previous season. As it is bright, gay, and hopeful. The huntsman's horn is heard, followed by the cry of "Yoi-hy-hoo, gone away!" and in about six or twenty minutes every hound is at work, until the "who-hoop!" echoes through the air, the young hounds have been blooded, and another vulpine head is decapitated to grace the kennel-door.

In addition to the above, the foxhunter likes to pass a few hours on the flags, admiring the gallant steeds, or coffee-house, and to read in review order before him; nor is a visit to the stable less satisfactory, where he may ask for and receive advice at the animals that are to carry him through many a severe run.

Turn we to pheasant-shooting:

But if the shady woods my cares employ,
In quest of feathered game, my spaniels beat,
Pausing their sides with panting labour heave,
Push forth the whirring pheasant; high in air
The circling hawk his varied pinions plies,
With hasty wing.

So wrote Somerville, and a more exciting description of pheasant-shooting cannot be imagined. The 1st of October forms a conspicuous epoch in the sportsman's calendar; and, although that day is not looked forward to with the same interest as formerly, it is the 1st of September, still there is something most exhilarating in starting on a fine September morning on the moors, which are tended by Dash and Music—as good a brace of Sussex spaniels as ever flushed a cock or raised a partridge. Every prospect of bagging twelve or fourteen brace of pheasants before the decline of the sun, in the turnips or on thicket with its rich golden lustre. Pheasant-shooting, when the birds are strong on the wing, is not to be sniffed at, and although almost impenetrable, is far from easy work; and a man must be, to adopt a phrase of the late gallant Mansfield, "a perfect shot, a master of the weapon," who can knock over an old cock-pheasant as he sails over the tops of the trees at a railway rate of speed. In this month, the hare is not neglected, but is a good, nothing daunted, the party, which ought not to exceed six guns, with two setters, will find a good day's sport, and if they succeed in a dozen stalwart beaters, must make their way through bushes, brambles, and briar. As to shooting, it is next to impossible; for, though the birds "lie" well, they are so thick and tangled that the sight is lost, it is difficult to raise the gun so as to take an unerring aim. After a time the sportsman gets weary from the heavy bucket, and, somewhere in a line, open spot, where now and then may be seen a stately oak, umbrella light bramble. Then begins the sport. Forming a wide line, they move slowly: Dash gives the cue—"a cock pheasant" rises from the sedges; another succeeds; hares and rabbits dash by; and, before the day is over, the bag is filled out, the brace of brace of pheasants, as many hares, and a few couple of rabbits. Another month must be borne in remembrance. This is a month to be spent with a rook through the turnips, with a brace of steady pointers, to pick up all the outlying birds.

In partridge-shooting dogs are indispensable, and there is great difficulty in obtaining one. At the sale of the late Mr. Morrell's dogs, which took place some years ago, one was sold for 100 guineas, of almost fabulous prices being set upon them. No wonder, too, when we consider that a whole day's sport may be marred by a wild, unsteady dog, which puts up the birds when they are "out of shot," or by its nose mouth, occupies every hare and mutilates every pheasant and partridge that comes within its ken. A well-broken pointer is not such an animal, after damaging the game, will drop it in some hidden spot, which it will be impossible to find, and will then assume a tremendous feat. A good retriever should possess a tender mouth, so as never to ruffle duck or feather; he should be obedient to his master, never straying from his side, and not be afraid of water, but, on the contrary, and courage so as to tap a five-barred gate with a hare or pheasant in his mouth, and not to think of running stream or party-congulant water for any bird that may have dropped into it; and, as Rochester said of himself to the Merry Monarch, the quadruped, like the above precise biped, should "never be shy, never sick, never out of humour." To those in search of such an animal, we would warn them against purchasing a dog which has been "broken" entirely to shot. The precaution of ascertaining who the venders are; for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they know a great deal more than they tell. At best way, if there be not a good side of sporting-dogs at Tattersall's, is to inquire of some friend, or some friend's gamekeeper, in whom confidence can be placed, where such a dog is to be met with, or to be sold; and then, bet not the purchaser stand for a few pounds, as, in the end, he will find it the most economical course to pay a fair price for a useful animal that will always realise its price than a smaller one for a useless brute.

Partridge-shooting commenced, and the lover of the "leash" may enjoy his gallop over the downs or attend any of the numerous meetings held for the purpose of coursing. The latter amusement, as all other good animals, are difficult to procure. Still, they are to be found, and the lover of coursing may succeed in the selecting from a good breed. The English greyhound is supposed by naturalists to be a variety of the Irish greyhound, now extremely rare; and there is an evident approach to the latter in the head, the length of the legs, and of the legs, and in the smallness of the muzzle. The difference of colour is also remarkable, the Irish dog being shinner and the English of a cate in shape. The greyhound was formerly held in such high estimation as to be considered the peculiar companion of gentlemen; and, by an ancient law, the King Canute, no person under the degree under that degree should possess a dog more than one. There are many to be found who agree with Gay, that

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.

And yet this harmless and inoffensive animal is endowed with many favorite qualities, and is by no means deficient in the higher intellectual faculties. Gifted with the finest sense of hearing and seeing, and being extremely timid, it is constantly employing such senses in search of danger, alarm, and even in the chase often leaves its pursuers behind. The sagacity of the hare in endeavouring to escape from its persecutors is wonderful, and Mr. Daniel positively says he has seen a hare start from its form at the sound of the hunter's horn, run towards the pack, cross the Canine-line distance, plunge into a pond, and swim to some rushes in the middle, where it lay down and concealed itself from the pursuit of the dogs. He mentions another, which, after running two hours before the dogs, pushed a hare from its seat and took possession of it. Others he has seen run into a shepherd's flock, and, when pursued by dogs, instantly take refuge, and escape by mounting on old wall and clapping themselves down in the middle of the ivy which covered it.

The Queen has appointed Edwin Henry Egerton, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be a third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A mole-killer of Monthey, in the Valais, in Switzerland, was recently brought before the Correctional Tribunal, of that place on a charge of excluding his activities, which he effected in an ingenious manner. The destroyers of these animals receive a certain sum for each; but they are not bound to present the latter in order to obtain the reward, but only the tails. The man in question delivered 2000, and received a sum of 80*f.* Surprise was felt at the number, and on close examination a great many were found to be artificial, manufactured by gumming a strip of the animal's skin on a bit of wire covered with paper. The tailmaker was condemned to three months' imprisonment.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

IT is not long since we had to congratulate our readers upon the saving of the Bartlow Hills from demolition; this good service to antiquarian research remains to be mainly added to the timely imposition of the Archæological Institute. Probably this good result may have led to some researches of kindred interest near the same quarter, since we learn from an accredited correspondent that the site of the Othona of the Notitia, the long-lost Rhanscester of mediæval writers, is now likely to be determined. For several months past works of reclamation have been carried on at St. Peter's Head, near Bradwell (Broadwater), in Essex, on the shores of the German Ocean; and here, recently, traces of Roman buildings have been observed, the engineer, Mr. Hemans, at once communicated the fact to the Archæological Institute. Mr. Thomas Purnell, the secretary, has since visited the spot and found portions of a wall of great strength, consisting of regular solidity, alternating with rows of herring-bone tiles. In the immediate vicinity the spade has turned up numerous skeletons, doubtless of mediæval interment; besides vestiges of the earlier occupation, consisting of large quantities of Samian and Castor ware, glass beads, and coins of the Lower Empire.

Here is another discovery which has less agreeable complexion. The War Office have proposed to let, for trade and manufacturing purposes, a portion of the barracks and storehouses within the walls of Carlisle Castle, to which the good people of the merry city are much opposed; but what are historical associations to the War Office? Without going back to Roman times, over seven centuries' existence entitles the old place to some respect. It was built by William Rufus, and garrisoned ever since. In 1745, it was maintained as a garrison-fortress until within the last half dozen years, and since the troops have been withdrawn it has been given up to the prisoners when called up for trial, and to the workmen for their head-quarters. Much of the old work of the castle remains, though much of it was taken down in 1835, so that the place has been added at for some time. Now it is *advertised* to be let! The Carlisle Town Council have very properly remonstrated against the threat of the War, and read him a lesson which, it is hoped, will not be forgotten—that the letting of the castle would be inconsistent with the character of the ancient fortress, and amount to a transfer to the custody of the head-quarters of the county militia which are now at Whitehaven, by which means the desirable saving would be effected both to the Government and the county."

Treasure-trove is everlastingly cropping up, and there is ever and anon a worry over matters of value, but the articles found have no two various for uniform rule. It is suggested that they should be presented to the locality where they were found, or where they were found. In some cases, however, there are rich finds far from any museum, as the celebrated treasure found in the parish of Dorking, in 1817, and nearly 700 in number, 174 of which were presented to the British Museum. If the place has not a museum, then it not to have the coins, and so the hoard increases. Surely the good sense of the Treasury may be trusted in those matters, without such interminable delays as that of the Abergavenny treasure. It will be long before the ploughman or excavator will look to the article and not to the proceeds. Mr. Evans, the well-known antiquary, suggests that so long as no public interest is to subsist where there is with those of the finder—be they those of the Crown, the lord of the manor, or the owner of the soil—they will there be an advantage for him to make sure with the most valuable objects found; or, in case they are preserved intact, to conceal the place of finding, and thus, in many instances, a branch of their scientific value. The only remedy is, to give the finder an indefeasible title to the objects of antiquity which he finds, and to obviate all fear of the concealment of any kind. The Crown would suffer but little by the abolition of its rights—and the case is similar of estates who are interested as antiquities could readily make such arrangements with those employed upon their land as would secure them the offer of any ancient relics which might be found.

Some interesting details have appeared of the contents of the ladychapel of Chichester Cathedral, which has been, for many years past, used as a library. Here, besides valuable old books, with such autographs as those of Archbishop Cranmer and Sir Christopher Hatton, is a collection of relics, including a ring or the gloves of some bishop. It is rather a curious coincidence that this Bishop is the only one whose portrait was omitted from the series in the hall of the old episcopal residence formerly decorated.

In digging the foundations for the tower was recently discovered a Knight's broken bronze spur, which is believed to have belonged to a discovered Knight, whose effigy it was customary for him to have broken off by the Bishop's scullion in the cathedral of the diocese. In this collection, too, are some massive old iron keys of ancient design, and a number of beautiful enamels of the reign of the Stuarts. The only manuscript in the library is a copy of St. Augustine's works, in two folio volumes, on vellum, with red, and black inks, which have wonderfully retained their colour. The MS. is still bound in its original oaken covers.

A correspondent inquires if any imitation of punch took place on the 1st of August last to the pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. The *Times* of Tuesday, August 7, 1866, says that the "1st of August being King George's inauguration, Sir James Thornhill gave to his pensioners a feast of such unusual liberality gallons, which is filled annually upon that day. Every man hath half a pint of punch."

"The Patent Museum," as Mr. Woodcroft's collection of models and machines at South Kensington is improperly called, appears to have been jumped-up without the sanction of Messrs. Chancellors' Court, published. Popular as this exhibition has become during the seven years of its existence, the Commission had nearly negatived its claims upon the head of the Patent Office. The Commissioners were of opinion that for all purposes of the Patent Law a museum of models would be practically useless. The Attorney-General, who, in its nature, too general for the Patent Office: the Committee consider that in future the Commissioners for the office in which it would be necessary to adopt the principle of selection; and such a collection should contain models of moderate size, which should illustrate from recent specifications the progress of the art, an assemblage of models of current patented inventions. The situation of this proposed collection, as well as of the Patent Office Library and Library, remains. A block of ground occupied by old and dilapidated houses, surrounded by handsome new buildings, Chancery-lane, Carrier-street, and Cook's-court, is first recommended by its proximity to the law courts at London's-inn, the line of Court and the new Record Office. Another site proposed immediately adjoins the latter, and extends to the north side of the Record Office. The first of these sites will cost £250,000. Fife House and garden, about two acres, at £52,600 an acre, not next considered—less advantageously. Then a block of land in Victoria-street, for about £60,000, but still less to be recommended. Hedge-square was next named, but not entertained by the Committee, owing to the recent stand made against covering in the business parts of the metropolis." The Committee ultimately recommended the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane as the fittest site.

This paragraph from the Paris letter in the *Times* is worth preserving :—

The following is the number of persons which the largest churches in Europe will contain :—St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000 ; Cathedral at Milan, 37,000 ; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000 ; Ste. Sophie, at Constantinople, 23,000 ; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000 ; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000 ; St. Mark's at Venice, 12,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Mission to the King of Dahome. By R. F. Burton. (2 vols. Tinsley.) In the summer of the year 1863, Captain R. F. Burton, the pilgrim to Meccinah and Medina, the explorer of the Cameroons Mountains, the wanderer in West Africa, was commissioned by her Majesty's Government to undertake a visit to Gelele, son of Gezo, King of Dahome. It will be recollected, no doubt, that, before the mission intrusted to Captain Burton, Commodore Wilmot had had an interview with his Dahoman Majesty, had expressed friendly sentiments on behalf of the British Government, and had endeavoured to obtain certain concessions with respect to the slave trade, human sacrifices, and the trade of English merchants. It appeared to us that King Gelele had considerably the best of the argument with Commodore Wilmot; but he nevertheless expressed himself willing, so far as he was able with due deference to the prejudices of his people, to meet the views of his correspondent. He promised, to comply with the Commodore's wishes. To Captain Burton then was confided the task of confirming the good understanding which the Commodore appeared to have established with the King, but which naval officers generally find Commodores from strength-ening in person. Captain Burton has therefore published a two elaborate volumes, the result of his mission and the information he was enabled to acquire about Dahomey, its extent, and the manners, manners, and customs of its inhabitants during a three months' personal study. Captain Burton does not appear to have been more successful than Commodore Wilmot in the attainment of his principal object; nor have had the good fortune to please the King with the presents which the British Government thought proper to send. His Majesty seems to have been highly offended at the absence of a carriage and pair of horses, for which he had evidently begged, and to have considered that he was scurvily treated—so much so, indeed, that he displayed that "stubborn resolve to ignore, even in the smallest matter, the wishes of her Majesty's Government." However, this has not preyed sufficiently upon the mind of her Majesty's Commissioner to prevent his filling his two volumes with very interesting accounts of what he saw and heard in Dahome. Readers will be astonished to find how insignificant, in comparison with the estimate of many travel-writers, he represents the kingdom of Dahome to be, and how paltry a body of troops he considers the so-called Amazons to be. Still, if he diminishes the glory of the above-named sturdy females, the history the tunel of romances, he also mitigates the horrors which rumour has appended to the tales of human sacrifice. These, he says, are human sacrifices he does not deny; but he shows that they are not so frequent, so unreasonable, and so indiscriminate as they have been the custom to believe. The personal appearances of the "Royal Savage" is thus described:—"He looks a King of (negro) men, without handsome features, great or weakness of face, but expressive, and the complexion the *nEAnorrs deep* of this black Biad. His person is athletic, consisting of six feet high, lithe, agile, thin flanks and broad shoulders, with muscular limbs, well-turned wrists and neat ankles, but a distinctly cucumber-shaped shin. . . . The skull is rounded and well set on; the organs of intellect stand prominently out, a slight baldness appears upon the poll, and the 'regions of cautiousness' are marked by two cocked-hat bumps. The ears are small and Dahome for the purpose of attaching coral, Popoleads, or brass and silver coveries. The hair, generally close shaven, is of the peppercorn variety; the eyebrows are scanty, the eyes full and the mustaches are thinner. He has not his father's receding forehead, nor the wicked look which distinguishes many of his sons. His strong jaw renders the face indeed 'jowly' rather than oval, consequently the expression is normally that of a man in a state of ill-humoured, whilst the smile which comes out of it is pleasant. His nails are allowed to attain mandarin length. . . . His sub-laminal lids are thick, strong, and sound both, the inner angle being somewhat thickened by tobacco. His eyes are red, bleared, and inflamed, . . . and he is more intoxicated, grosser, quarrelsome, and squalling. . . . He has suffered severely from the smallpox. . . . About the only vestige of satire in the usual Dahomian mark—three short parallel and perpendicular lancet scars, which scarce reach below that the eyebrows, a little above the place where the latter meet the eyeground. . . . It is the portrait of a man who has overcome at Abeokuta, with respect to whose recent defeat Captain Burton writes—"I cannot but think that Gelele has shown more nerve than the blow, and before that time I hope to see her level with the ground." The nineteenth chapter of the second volume is devoted to a consideration of "The Negro in Nature." In which we think we gather that Captain Burton is ready to "defend the employment of the negro in domestic working animals by higher and more civilised men." Does he mean compulsory employment? If not, he simply puts the negro upon the same footing upon which superior persons (in their own opinion) place unreduced animals and the lower world, which is all that even philanthropists desire. Only allow that the negro is a man of the lowest white man, and the negro's participation in a common humanity is established. Captain Burton regrets that he has been said, and often by his own personal experience about the natural inferiority of the negro; but many of the facts which he and his party affirm are, on equally good authority, if we do not greatly mistake. However, it is not here that the question can be discussed; let ethnologists and travellers state their theories and their experience, and the inquirer decide for themselves.

The Last of Cuergwyn. By Mary Howitt. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) A genteel, inoffensive, unobjectionable story. Indeed, it is so substantial as to border sometimes upon the prolixious. The descriptions are carried out with a conscientiousness as regards detail which is surprisingly quite irritating. Not a piece at which the reader is carried along is by no means tremendous; one performs one's journey for the most part at a jog-trot, but there are a few bursts, glimpses of beautiful scenery, and apparitions of charming characters. The plot is of little account; but the purpose of the story is unexceptionable. It is to show how hard it is to profit a man upon the world, and that the names of the first Napoleon, of Murat, and equally prominent historical characters are unsuitable for Christian names. The appellations of private individuals, whose friends or families might shrink from, they have been generally changed." The change of name, we presume, applies only to the pretty women, or else the title is a misnomer, for it is difficult to conceive that any parents could profess to treat of "public men" and yet conceal their names on the ground that they were "private individuals." The two volumes consist of a number of short stories, or less connected chapters, amusing and interesting, drawn from the experience either of the author herself or of others who have imparted their treasures to her, and form a very entertaining collection.

The Fairy Circle: Goldsmith, Illustrated (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin); *Delisle's Illustrated Goldsmith* (Ward and Lock). Each of these two handsome volumes is an edition of the chief and choicest productions of the most charming English author of the last century whose graceful humour and geniality are sure to be relished by an increasing number of readers in every age. The paper, the print, the woodcuts and the binding, of both publications are of such a quality that we are astonished how them afford them for so small a price. It might be rather an invidious task for us to draw a comparison between these volumes with respect to the merit of their illustrations; each of them being adorned with about one hundred engravings, designed by artists of well-known talent, and displaying such a variety of scenes and subjects, with such originality of conception, that it is worth while to explore the pages of both. With regard, however, to their literary editorship, we are inclined to give a decided preference to the publication of Messrs. Cassell and Co., for reasons which shall be mentioned. The biographical account of Goldsmith, by Dr. J. F. Waller, of Dublin, in Messrs. Cassell's volume, is more complete than that by Dr. H. W. Dulcken, prefixed to Messrs. Ward and Lock's edition of the poet. The latter does not even mention, for example, such facts as Goldsmith's being for eighteen months a medical student at Edinburgh, and for a whole year afterwards at Leyden, neither of which places is named. The selection of Goldsmith's works is pretty much the same in both editions, except that the one published by Messrs. Ward and Lock contains "The Captivity, an Oratorio," the elegy called "Threnodia Augustalis" on the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and two or three epilogues, with other short pieces of verse, which the collection of Messrs. Cassell does not include. "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Traveller," "The Deserted Village," "The Haunch of Venison," and "Retaliation," with those admirable comedies "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The Good-natured Man," will be found in each volume. The text is better, we think, in Messrs. Cassell's edition. As an example, we may quote the true reading, "Breasts the keen air," instead of "Breathes the keen air," in the first line of "The Deserted Village," as given by Messrs. Cassell had introduced the revision of their "Goldsmith" has most accurately performed his task. The minutest details of punctuation, which, in the hurry indeed becoming in the reading of verse, are more correctly attended to in this edition than in any other we have seen. The foot-notes and introductory matter, the critical comment, and the occasional foot-notes are placed where they are wanted to supply a reference or explanation. Thus the allusion, for example, to "Luke's iron crown" would be unintelligible to the ordinary nine readers out of a hundred without such aid. "The Haunch of Venison," with its personal allusions (the following, representing under the disguise of dashes or asterisks, four of the author's private friends:—

"——9, and C——y, and R——ch, and H——ch."

We might defy the unassisted reader to guess at the names who are meant. Thanks to the edition published by Messrs. Cassell, he may learn that they were Dr. Barnard, Mr. Edward, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, a patron of literary men of that day, George Colman, the dramatist and lessee of Covent Garden, who was nicknamed "Jolly Dog," and Richard Hennikar Hennikar, Esq., "Dick Hennikar;" and the disguised playwright Paul Hifferman, Goldsmith's fellow-collegian, "Paul Hifferman, surgeon and once a medical student—Hifferman, called for shortness "Hiff."

"There's Howard and Coley, and Hawkesworth and Hiff,
Bickerstaff, Cumberland, Reynolds, and Cliff."

This result's a specimen of the advantages of good literary editorship. The pleasant personalities of "Retaliation" are explained in the edition of Messrs. Cassell and Company, while Messrs. Ward and Lock's volume is left unexplained.

The Poems of John Dryden. Edited, with a Memoir, by Robert Bell. (4 vols. Parker, Son, and Bourn.) We have to find fault with giving publicity to the fact that at least the first volume (for we have not seen the other) of this edition is "for the use of schools." Shakspeare's, Ben Jonson's, and Cowper's poems (vol. i.), carefully edited by Mr. Bell, are "for use."

The Laboratory Guide: for Students of Agricultural Chemistry. Arranged by Arthur Herbert Church, M.A. (1 vol. John Van Voorst.) Mr. Church is a Fellow of the University in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and he therefore speaks, in a manner, *ex-cathedrâ*. We do not feel ourselves disqualified, because he has a certain claim to be listened to; and we recommend his book to the attention of "whom it may concern."

The Earth and Man. By Arnold Page. (1 vol. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) This is a "Handy Outline of Geology" intended to serve "as a preparation to satisfy those who wish for more than the common herd with respect to geological facts; secondly, to stimulate those who would gain climb to the heights of the science but have no guide to direct their steps; and thirdly, to those who have the leisure he deserves and ought to attain in both cases.

The Gymnasium. By Archibald Maclaren, M.D. (1 vol. Tweedie.) From an introduction by Mr. M. C. Tyler, a quondam pupil of Dr. Lewis, we learn that "the common-sense of the Turner Society" begins, the second and third parts being translations of the celebrated German treatises of Kloss and Schreber on the 'Dumb-bell' and the 'Pangymnastikon,' and that "the first part" of the present volume describes a new and very unique system of gymnastics constructed by Dr. Lewis, and which has met with distinguished success in the popularity in America of Dr. Lewis's system, so far as it can be represented on paper; and we have reason to believe that it has been practised with much success in this country to a considerable extent; it therefore deserves the close attention of all who have the welfare of humanity at heart, without prejudice or favour." Dr. Maclaren, on the other hand, in the general's received sense of muscular contortions, &c., are unnecessary, either for health, or for activity, or for bearing; but we are aware that with many the mere mention of "Dr. Lewis" is then, for the moment, to examined: the book is freely enlivened with explanatory illustrations representing the human form in various (apparently very unnatural and the human face in every stage (apparently) of agony. But the reader need not be alarmed, for it is well known that in fencing or in violin playing the easiest position is the one you use to) it is that which at the first trial approximates to torture.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir John Rowland, Bustace, K.H., was proved in London on the 19th ult. The executors and trustees therein appointed are Sir Hugh Hyde Bright Bart., Sir John Rose Bart., the Rev. Richard Seymour Guinness, Esq., of College-green, Dublin; and Robert Bradshaw, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex. The will is dated the acting executors. The will bears date July 29, 1857, and Sir John died on the 1st ult. The testator, as Fellowship, left the care of Captain Eyre, gallant General was a brother of the late General Sir W. C. Eustace, and had served in Egypt, and was present at the battle of Alexandria, obtaining the Bachelor and Knight of Hanover. Sir John possessed considerable estates in Ireland, and by the will of his late brother, Sir Augustus Eyre Eustace. Amongst the legacies in his will is the name of Lady Maria Forester (wife of the Hon. Cecil Weld Forester), to whom he bequeaths £1,000. The trust by whom the testator has left a life interest in the town and inside of Ballinay, consisting of about 600 acres, which, upon her decease, will revert to his nephew, the Rev. Robert Eustace, son of the late Lieutenant-General W. C. Eustace, and his wife, Lady Emily Eustace, and to the heirs male of their body. Failing issue, there are many legacies and annuities. The residue of his property is left to his nephew, Robert Eustace, the Rev. Augustus Eyre Eustace, and Henry Cassidy.

The will of Vice-Admiral John Drake, R.N., of Castle Thorpe, near Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 6th ult., by the oaths of Admiral Sir Thomas Forsyth Forrest, K.C.B., on the 6th of August last, in the city of Bath, having executed his will Augustus Drake, Esq., Captain Drake, Commander Drake, and Miss Drake, the Hon. Hilda Adelaide Drake; Henry Style Norris, Esq., of the Colonial Office; and Mrs. Sarah Drake, of Castle Thorpe, widow of the testator's brother, and the limited property between his wife and son, John Horatio Drake, leaving his wife a life interest in the income of his estate, which, upon her decease, will devolve to the son.

The will of Thomas Forsyth Forrest, Esq., formerly of Bolton House, near South Shields, Durham, but late of Marsden Cottage, in the county of Durham, was proved in London under £60,000 personalty by the sole and trustees are Mrs. Sarah Forrest, the relict; Andrew Stoddart, Esq., of South Shields, and Thomas Forsyth Forrest, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, South Shields. To each of the executors he leaves a legacy of £100. To his relict he bequeaths the residue of debts a year, in addition to the sum under marriage settlement; also his residence, with many other advantages arising from the estate. To each of his two daughters, Isabella, £12,000. To his son, Thomas Forsyth Forrest, Esq., he devises his real estate, and leaves to him the residue of the personalty.

During a recent representation at the Ulm theatre, twenty-four lamps supplied with petroleum oil, attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof, burst in succession, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and serious burns were the consequence. One lady was so much injured that she died in a few hours.

MUSIC.

On this head, in so far as London is concerned, we can only speak in the future tense—not of what is, or has been done, but of what is going to be done.

Mellon's Promenade Concerts begin every, over, Covent Garden Theatre has been closed; to be opened, however, this evening, by the Royal English Opera Company, who are to begin their proceedings with Auber's "Masaniello." We have already mentioned the names of the principal performers. The first tenor, Mr. Charles (or Carl) Adams, has just arrived in town, after a long residence in England, having been born at Leeds; but he left this country at four years of age, and his subsequent life has been passed first in America and afterwards in Germany, where he has attained the rank of principal tenor at the Royal Opera in Berlin. He is described as possessing the highest attainments as an actor and singer. Among other things, he is said to possess the *ut de poitrine* (or high C from the chest), which is so much talked of nowadays. We shall see in such cases whether he has it or not, provided that his voice and execution are sufficient for all reasonable purposes, and that he is not one of those little bits of complete knowledge of his art with the genius and feeling of an artist.

M. Jullien's Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre terminate this evening. Mr. Mapleson is then to give a very short series of Italian operas, with Titiens, Giuglini, Gardoni, Bettini, and other favourites of last year's company. The theatre will then be opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, by whom Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged at principal tenor. The Sacred Harmonic Society, moreover, and Mr. Martin's National Choral Society, will begin their oratorio performances at Exeter Hall early next month. Thus one London amateurs of music will soon have ample supplies of their favourite entertainments.

The Paris Italian Opera opened, as usual, on the 1st of this month, with Verdi's "Trovatore." Mdme. Lagrange was the heroine; Signor Graziani, tenor; Tenor, Formes, the Duke; and Signor Delle-sedie the Jester. On the Wednesday following Patti appeared, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

At the Grand Opéra, a new work, entitled "Roland à Roncevaux," from the pen of M. Mermet, a young composer of merit, was produced on Monday last and favourably received.

THE THEATRES.

It is with great satisfaction that we can record a worthy attempt to revive poetic drama. Mr. Buchanan, to whom the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts awarded its silver medal for his volume of poems entitled "Undertones," produces a drama, in three acts, called "The Witchfinder," and obtained its performance at Sadler's Wells. It was produced on Saturday before a numerous audience, including much literary celebrity. The subject is somewhat original; though, some years ago, Mr. Henry Spicer produced, at the Marylebone Theatre, under Mr. Nowak's management, a play—in which the infamous Matthew Hopkins was a chief character—on a like interest, which play was called "The Witch-Wife." But Mr. Spicer treated the subject with a lighter hand than Mr. Buchanan, and with a better knowledge of stage construction. In fact, "The Witch-Wife" is by far the best of Mr. Spicer's contributions to the boards, and bears evidence on its face of the experienced playwright. Mr. Elijah's mother, who acted the action of his plot in Salem, in New England, where, as we find from Cotton Mather's narrative, an extraordinary delusion prevailed and spread at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the people believing in witchcraft to such an extent that ultimately there was a statute-law passed for punishing the cruel and sanguinary laws with which the supposed crime was punished. Mr. Buchanan, thinking that wizard power might be counteracted by witch power, has his Witch-finder as a hero, suffering under the illusion that he has a peculiar faculty for detecting witches, and who, after dooming others to the misery of a false accusation, suffers himself from remorse, because his mother is threatened in the like manner by the fanaticism of their neighbours. The character of the witch-finder is by the view of a noble bridge athwart a stream that runs into the bay of Massachusetts. Here we become acquainted with an idiot youth, Elijah Brogden (Miss Marriott), who loves to interpret the birds' singing that he is to be the slayer of a fair young witch, Ruth Holt (Miss E. Bradley). Now Ruth Holt has not yet been accused of witchcraft; but Elijah's mother, Mrs. Brogden, is already suspected, and is in due course brought before Master Holt (Mr. Radcliffe), who seeks her to help interrogate the gaze and discover her as guilty. The idiot Elijah utters a vehement curse on the witchfinder in return, and the act-drop falls on an effective tableau. The threatened retribution commences in the next act. Martin Holt has an enemy in one Josiah Jones (Mr. W. H. Drayton), who, to enforce the love of Ruth, drives matters to extremity; but, when the maiden resists all attempts to divorce her from her lover, Walter Vane (Mr. Charles Newman), he leaves her to her fate. Ruth had almost succeeded in persuading the idiot youth to leave witchfinding, and voyage with her and Vane to England; but when the people of Salem charge Ruth with witchcraft, the youth, to whom the witch might be known, his vanity is again excited to show his miraculous power, and he flies into the room in the form of a bird, and his daughter is thus condemned on his own evidence, his agony becomes intolerable, and he goes mad. The last act is occupied with the efforts of Vane and his friend to deliver the fair girl from her danger. Ultimately she owes her deliverance to the idiot, who has by this time fled to the madhouse, and all three are grouped at the bridge together, where they are pursued by the infuriate townspeople. Opportunely, Vane enters with a friendly vessel in the bay that the monument of Ruth has repealed the laws against witchcraft, and that legal vengeance will be taken on the mob if the poor girl shall be molested. Josiah Jones commits suicide Martin Holt, and is killed in turn by Vane. The curtain accordingly falls on a tumultuous struggle. In the acting of this play, as well as its poetic merits, much commendation is owing; and when the play shall have been somewhat compressed, we have no doubt of its proving a fortunate experiment for both the author and the management have shown a laudable ambition.

At Drury Lane, on Saturday, the tragedy of "Othello" was represented when Mrs. Hermann Vezin made her first appearance at this theatre as Desdemona. Mr. Creswick supported the part of Iago and Mr. Walter Lacy that of Othello. Miss Atkinson was Emilia. Mr. Phelps, of course, retained his own rôle of the noble Moor, and performed it, as he always does which first secured him the approbation of the public in this character.

A new drama has been produced at the Grecian. It is entitled "The Phantom Captain," and the action is laid in the Peninsula during the war. The interest turns on the danger relating to a captain of Portuguese cavalry, commander of a brigand; but the former, Cæsar de Cabanil (Mr. David H. Jones), has an active friend in Lillas de Santa Cruz (Miss Lizzie Mandelbert), who saves him from drinking drugged wine, and rescues him from the tavern, which is possessed by the brigands. Cæsar has a brother, Manuel (Mr. Gilford), who is about to be married to Georgina (Miss Marie Brower), but is suffering from slow poison at the instance of Manuel. Something dreadful has occurred in the past, but Cæsar determines to substitute his brother, and Lillas the bride, when he is arrested for a duel, in which he has killed a Spanish officer. He is condemned to be shot, and falls, but only simulates death. He seeks his regiment, and contrives that he shall be permitted to act as the phantom captain, and mounts a horse as such. Still supposed to be dead, he visits the Spanish camp in the disguise of a corner, where he frees Hector, who is a prisoner under condemnation of death, from the power of Manuel, who is in command. Various changes of fortune then take place, and Lillas falls into the power of Manuel, who puts to rex with her in a boat. But a storm arises, and she is ultimately delivered by her lover and Manoel is drowned. The play is capitally acted and will prove attractive.

A Munich letter states that Richard Wagner, the well-known composer, is at present seriously ill.

"JOHN BUNYAN RECITING 'THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS' TO HIS FRIENDS IN BEDFORD GAOL."

THE character and circumstances of John Bunyan alike marked him out for persecution in a controversial and intolerant age. Even in 1637, in the best days of Oliver Cromwell, he was indicted at the Assizes for preaching at Eaton. The Presbyterian ministers who were then in possession of the Churchmen's livings could not endure that an "illiterate tinker and an unordained Baptist minister" should be suffered to preach. The ignorant and malicious were stirred up to circulate rumours that he was a "witch, a Jesuit, and a highwayman!" After the Restoration it is, of course, not surprising that he should have been one of the first persons punished for nonconformity. A warrant was issued against Bunyan as if he had been a dangerous person, the head and front of his offending being that he went about preaching, because he was known to be hostile to the restored Church, and especially to the prescribed Liturgy of that Church; and probably it might be remembered that he had served in the Parliamentary army. Accordingly, he was arrested at a meeting in a private house, and committed to Bedford Gaol by the Justice before whom he was brought. At the ensuing sessions he was indicted as a person who "devilishly and pernicously abstained from coming to church to hear Divine service, and who was a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this kingdom." The sentence which followed upon Bunyan resolutely refusing to retract or give any promise not to preach is equally characteristic of the time:—Then said the magistrate, "Hear my judgment! You must be had back again to prison, and there lie for three months following; and at three months' end, if you do not submit to go to church to hear Divine service, and leave your preaching, you must be banished the realm. And if, after such a day as shall be appointed you to be gone, you shall be found in this realm, or be found to come over again without special license from the King, you must stretch by the neck for it. I tell you plainly."

These threats were certainly not executed to the full; but, simply for conscience sake, and in the cause of religious liberty, John Bunyan endured an imprisonment of twelve years in Bedford Gaol, and even risked his life. During part of this long period the strictness of his confinement was, however, much relaxed. Like Joseph in Egypt, he found a friend in "the keeper of the prison," the gaoler allowing him to be almost like a prisoner at large, and his family and friends to visit him. He attended the meetings of the congregation to which he belonged, and on one occasion went to see "the Christians in London." This, however, brought on the gaoler a severe reproof, and thenceforward for seven years Bunyan was closely confined. Out of evil came good, however. To this imprisonment we doubtless owe "The Pilgrim's Progress"—a book probably more widely read than any other, save the Bible; for not only is it read wherever the English language is spoken, but it has been translated, to suit Roman Catholic as well as Protestant readers, into every language of Europe. Had Bunyan always enjoyed liberty, it is probable, from all we know of his character, that he would have been too actively employed to compose "The Pilgrim's Progress," or, at all events, to work out so perfectly all the details of that wonderful allegory.

Of the picture engraved little further need be said by way of illustration—the artist tells his story so well. Bunyan is reciting with characteristic fervour some scene of the "Progress"—let us suppose it to be the story of Christian and Faithful imprisoned by the people of Vanity Fair—which some he has just composed on the desk to his right, under which lies a huge book—either the Bible or the "Book of Martyrs," his constant companions. His listeners are two Bedford friends and the good gaoler, standing with his keys at his side; while, nestling under Bunyan's arm, is the poor little blind daughter who was long a daily companion of his captivity. The picture has great artistic merit, particularly as regards drawing and character, and is the work of a young artist studying at Munich. It has been purchased as one of the first pictures collected for the public gallery at Melbourne, Australia.



"JOHN BUNYAN RECITING 'THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS' TO HIS FRIENDS IN BEDFORD GAOL," BY G. F. FOLINGSBY, OF MUNICH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

"THE WAEFU' HEART."

IN the opinion of Sir Walter Scott and many other competent judges, there is not in the language a more perfect, tender, and pathetic ballad or tale of humble life than that of "Auld Robin Gray," which has supplied the subject of the picture engraved on the next page. The ballad itself is, of course, familiar to all; but there are remarkable circumstances connected with its composition, which may, perhaps, be less universally known or less well remembered. "Auld Robin Gray" was composed, about 1771, by Lady Anne Barnard, when about twenty-one years of age. Lady Anne was the daughter of James Lindsay, the fifth Earl of Balcarres. It was composed to an ancient air, and instantly on its publication became popular. The lady kept, however, the secret of its authorship for more than fifty years. After the lapse of that long period she acknowledged it (in 1823) in a letter to Sir Walter Scott, accompanying the disclosure with a full account of the circumstances under which it was written. With this acknowledgment Lady Anne sent two continuations to the ballad; but these, like nearly all attempts of the kind, are greatly inferior to their prototype. The tale is indeed so complete as it exists in the original that it is difficult to imagine how any additions could be made without marring its simplicity or diminishing its pathos.

The "simplicity" of the story strikes one as its leading characteristic. And yet how pregnant with suggestiveness are the few details! And is there not consummate art concealed under every little affecting touch? At first we are told that Jamie could not marry his Jeanie for the simple reason that he had but a crown; therefore he goes to sea in order that he may convert his crown into a pound. Soon after he had done so, misfortunes pour on Jeanie's family like rain: the mother falls sick, the cow is stolen away, the father breaks his arm, and Jeanie tries to win bread for all, but in vain. Then the comparatively rich Auld Robin Gray comes courting, and the while generously maintains Jeanie's parents. As the climax of her troubles, poor Jeanie hears that the ship with her Jamie is wrecked; but the poor girl infers, contrary to what the ballad lets it be understood, that her lover is not lost. At length, then, her father's entreaties and her mother's heart-breaking looks prevail, and she takes Auld Robin for her gudeman. The last three stanzas we cannot refrain from giving, especially as parts of them are quoted by the painter as more particularly illustrated by this picture. The circumstances of the return afford a very distant parallel to those described in "Enoch Arden," Tennyson's new poem:—

I hadna been a wife a week but only four
When sitting sae mournfully at the door,
I saw my Jamie's wraith, for I could not think it he,
Till he said, "I'm come back for to marry thee."

Oh, sair did we greet, and muckle did we say;
We took but ae kiss, and we tore ourselves away.
I wish I were dead! but I'm no like to die,
And why do I live to say, "Wae's me?"

I gang like a ghaist, and I canna to spin,
I daurna think on Jamie, for that wad be a sin;
But I'll do my best a gude wife to be,
For Auld Robin Gray is kind unto me.

The touching picture of the Waefu' Wife sitting in the "ingle nook" before the fire in deep despondency, with a shepherd's collie dog as the only companion of her brooding solitude—which we have engraved from the Sheepshanks' Collection of the South Kensington Museum—requires no other comment than the ballad it so well illustrates. The painter of the picture, Thomas Duncan, A.R.A., is much esteemed in Scotland, though little known in England, and died at a comparatively early age. He was born in 1807 and died in 1845. He studied under Sir William Allen; in 1840 he exhibited in London his best-known picture of "Prince Charles Entering Edinburgh," and in 1843 was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. The picture engraved was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1841.

"LOCH ERICHT—A BRIGHT NIGHT."

LOCH ERICHT, or Erochd, though either not mentioned at all, or scarcely alluded to, in the ordinary tourists' handbooks for Scotland, is shown to possess sufficient attractions for the painter in the picture engraved, and it is a lake of considerable extent, measuring sixteen miles in length, by about one mile in width; the northern and longer portion lying in Perthshire, and the southern and shorter portion in the county of Inverness. Its waters are emptied into Loch Rannoch, which lies about five miles to the south, whence they flow through Loch Tummel into the River Tay. One reason why the lake is not a favourite with tourists and the compilers of guides for their use is its comparative inaccessibility. There is no road to Loch Ericht. It may most easily be visited at its southern extremity either from the head of Loch Rannoch, to which there is a road along that lake; or from the inn at Dalnacardoch, on the great north road. In either case, however (but much more if the visitor attempt to cross the mountains from Dalnacardoch), a weary extent of bog, muir, moss and mountain has to be traversed. There is an ancient tradition relating to this lake, according to which the district now covered by its waters was formerly dry, and constituted an entire parish, called Teadail, which, with its inhabitants, was overwhelmed in one night by the sudden bursting of an immense body of subterranean water.

The difficulty or tediousness of approach has, we see, not deterred the painter from exploring Loch Ericht. And we cannot doubt, when before his picture, that he has done so at a time when its sheltered water, still and silent; its dreary banks, haunted only by the bittern and the red deer; and its barren mountains, even in daylight rarely trodden by the foot of man, all seem most desolate and solitary;



"THE WARFU' HEART," BY T. DUNCAN, A.R.A., IN THE GALLERY OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

PERHAPS for lack of larger objects, some of the journals have been falling foul of a metropolitan member. As a rule, the subject is tempting; and one is not prepared to say that there was not special temptation in the particular case. As the matter has been taken up, the question rather resolves itself into a definition of the word *representation*. The critics of Mr. Doulton's recent speech to his constituents in Lambeth seem rather to take him to task for speaking in an *ex cathedrâ* tone, and demeaning himself before them as if he were Sir Oracle in the house, patron of Ministers, and the terror of Opposition. Just in passing, it may be observed that, in the course of last Session, Mr. Doulton contrived to give the Government one of those defeats which cause upon them every year a sort of fit of convulsions; and if it is not surprising that he should not have forgotten it, and that it should have influenced his spirit and given a regular insinuation and a confidence to his talk and his demeanour. It ought, however, to be counted in his favour that he did not mention the fact, and crow in proportion to the elevation of his feelings. But we hear something insinuated about unfitness to represent a great constituency, and the list of London, with its population, a metaphysical sense, there may be something in this opinion. The theory may be both ingenious and conscientiously held by great statesmen, or, at least, by eminent public men of name and reputation. Indeed, that has in times gone by been the case with Lambeth, when the Whigs, being in their ascendancy, were practically executing the lesson that the object of the Reform Bill was to create popular constituencies represented by aristocratic members. At the same right honourable gentlemen of ancient lineage and large landed estates were chosen, time and again, for this unusually Radical borough. If, however, representing is taken in the sense of typifying, we are bold to assert that Mr. Doulton is the man for Lambeth: an ensample of middle-class energy, and a Parliamentary example for an assuredly middle-class elective body. As to the "loud talk" which has been resented at, Mr. Doulton's manner betokens no ignorance. Why, at the "Horns" at Kennington, even the right honourable representatives of former days were obliged to creep out of the room, and finally and by universal consent were obliged to put the re-echoing of which the Lambeth great hall of audience was accustomed to resound. In fact, Mr. Doulton's constituents knew that Mr. Disraeli is something for which the seekers after mild sensation are bound to be grateful at this time of day, and that Mr. Disraeli appears, of late, to be a slight tendency in Mr. Disraeli to play the grand negligent—to enact the country magnate in high style; and Mr. Doulton's constituents must have gathered from the tone of his censures, because one of them was an admission that Mr. Disraeli's voice was not to be of course all in the concerted music. That he was a leader of the country party with a vengeance; and the triumph was one calculated to make a gentleman of Mr. Disraeli's temperament quite spring out. In the Session of 1845-7, and there are no records of the mordant, spirit of the Disraelian eloquence of 1846-7; and here and there one caught a phrase which gave the key-note to the position of the country and borough, he offered himself up a sacrifice to Conservatism, because he had vowed at the great party dinner to Sir Robert Peel that no disqualifying feeling in the perusal of this latest effusion of Mr. Disraeli, it was that there was some peril to personal popularity in entering on the violently conspicuous position of a political opponent. The chief of a party may perhaps be able to despise the opinions of individuals, but the opinions of large constituencies he is compelled to widen as they go. However, Mr. Trumper has publicly announced that he is not offended, and seems to please himself on having been the means of bringing out some of Mr. Doulton's opinions on the political prefer and master—which, on the whole, is not surprising on the part of Mr. Trumper.

Really the palaver season is so prolific that one gets fastidious, and inclined to make delicate extracts only out of the mass of member talk which is poured out. Certainly Mr. Doulton never became himself so well as on the late occasion of his farewell to the electors of South Hampshire, at Portsmouth. Perhaps, as the member for the borough county

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Everyone has heard of the "Davenport Brothers" since the *Times* brought them forward and the *Saturday Review* wrote one of its stinging articles upon them. They are two thin young men from Yankeeland, who, being spiritualists with spiritualists, and merely scientific inquirers, about a "power" which they have, with savans, have succeeded in creating a sensation. At present their *séances* are quasi-private, but to-morrow perhaps will see them exhibiting in public at so much per head. After obtaining themselves bound by ten and thick ropes, neck, body, arms, and feet, to chairs, their hands fastened behind their backs, they are shut up in a cabinet, and "spiritual" hands untie them and let them forth; spiritual mouths blow trumpets and beat drums; spiritual hands twitch out and ring bells; spiritual fingers, spiritually assisted, play a concert, is heard from the place of durance in which these bound and bounding brothers remain. Of course they, spiritually, do not do this, and of course the *entrepreneurs* of the show, Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Jones, who are supposed to be the cumplices of Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, assert their honesty, as we heard, with oaths. So we are called to believe that the Creator—it amounts to this—allows his angels, from the New Testament new to spirits, to tie and untie these two thin young men and to beat certain devil's tattoos at the price of ten guineas per hour. One hour after this supernatural manifestation they "go it again" for another ten guineas! The Wizard of the North, in a temperate letter, has characterised these thin individuals as "clever artistes"—i.e., contortionists, who can twist their limbs into knots or out of them—and no doubt he is right. But the mission, the mission literary persons féte them at their houses and give a sanction to their tricks; and so those who are simple and credulous are confirmed and confused with an appeal to faith and garbled citations of Scripture until, indeed, as in Pope's "Dunciad,"

> Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,
> And, unawares, morality expires.

Indeed, we might quote the last line. "And universal darkness buries all." for the spirits certainly have been encouraged in New York, as the spirits are evidently working nobly for him, and perhaps produce his about thirty shillings a week. Then these spiritualists are somehow connected with an "organ of" something or another, "of atheism" we think, but the most curious matter is that a gentleman whose name is not quite unknown in literature gives an account of a spiritualistic flower by means of writing mediumship, from the 3rd of March, 1858, to the present time, I have, exclusive of sequels, some of which have been printed, received no less than 6767 communications by this evening, Sept. 14, 1864 inclusive—therefore, mirror responses, 3513 ; writing ditto, 4707 ; total, 6767, exclusive of duplicates, which I have not added up, as I close writing." "The bricks," as Jack Cade says, "are alive this day to testify it." But large numbers are nothing unless they are good writings! Will not the owner present them to the library of Colney Hatch or of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum ?

And now one word more. Is it or is there not extant an Act of Parliament which will touch these charlatans who pretend to deal with the devil, and is it not worth while to put down the present increase of lunacy amongst us? Remembering Joanna Southcott, Thom of Canterbury, and other idiots, who brought ridicule on their mercy, but could not shield or protect the many estimable twaddlers who, having some little intellect and no judgment whatever, are tying their much borrowed brains in knots of twenty thousand fathoms long to undo than any the Brothers Davenport can slip through.

That excellent spirit, the "Immortal William," has made his appearance again, and this time in a way which reflects honour on his native town and townsmen. Everybody knows the history of the "Terceneira" relics. We, in London, nobly refused to permit our money besides. They, in Stratford, did a very great deal; but somebody hindered, and he did not "pay." But Stratford took it all the expense on its shoulders, and the Mayor and committee deserve our warm sympathy and admiration. The chairman, Mr. Charlecombe, Vicar, and all have put their shoulders to the wheel and paralelled out the expense. The Mayor, Mr. Flower, and his two sons pay down a cheque for £1000 ; the Earl of Ellesmere, £500 ; and so on down to a great irregation, and dear to his parishioners as an exemplary clergyman—pays £250 ; and other gentlemen, many with little to spare, do it, pay in proportion. Some one else ought to help these public-spirited men. By-the-way, we do not see any of the names of the London members of the committee. Surely, they will not be backward in coming forward.

From the Langham Hotel Company to the Charing-cross ; from companies for music to companies of paviours for discord ; from babyhoon to burials, matrimonial to funeral companies, and, by-the-bye, and rebuilding companies ; refreshment and library companies ; banking, mining, and stock-buying companies ; tobacco and cigar, cider and perry, wine, beer, and spirit companies ; and, lastly, here are two companies which spring up, we presume that soon we shall not have an industrial unrepresented among us, one for the burial of a corpse for somebody else. And what do you think of a "Comic Company" ? a joint-stock of jokers and band of burlesquers, and a confectionary of sanctimonies ? Such, we are grieved to say, is the case. Perhaps the announcement is part of the rare, rib-tickling, mirth-provoking, inexhaustible, side-splitting humour of the Yankees which cannot possibly indulge in, and which we, poor dull dogs, can't see. The new-paper or periodical started by this company is to be illustrated with coloured cuts—a plan unsuccessfully tried in Paris.

It is a pity that we have no one at present who studies actors and actresses with that acuteness which marked the early years of Mr. Dickens. Does not everybody recollect the microscopic revelations he afforded us of Mr. Mortimer Crummles, Mr. Lillyvick, and Miss Snevellicci ? But did Boz, in any of his papers, remark upon the fact that whenever a tragic lady, who has "starred" it in country towns, is the torment of black hair (or her own wig) adopts a light *chevelure*, all the critics are astonished, and declare that she, by a stroke of inspiration, has magnetised them ? "Ah ! my friend," said a literary Cheeryman, "with what very little genius may one make a sensation !" This reflection is by-the-way. A real sensation was produced by the alteration of Miss Marriott into a fair idol boy (the playbills call him an "imbecile youth") in Mr. Buchanan's new drama, "Lucy Wilde's Reader," a play with the period in it, and with good acting too. Sadler's Wells is again declared to be the home of the poetic drama, and gentlemen with mild countenances, long hair, and poetic inspiration flock to it. Perhaps there is something too much of this. Poetry can exist out of decrepitude, and the one touch of nature need not always be given in blank verse ; but we are bound to say that Mr. Robert Buchanan has real stuff in him, and to acknowledge that he has been accepted amongst the crowned ones.

The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, a clergyman who has written as boldly and with as much good, honest sense as in his days did the good and witty Sydney Smith, has lately put forward a manifesto upon agricultural education. We doubt whether we should not be justified in calling S. G. O.'s letter a pastoral in more senses than one, it is replete with good sense and happy similes, and contains one noteworthy sentence, which we wish to extract. It is this. S. G. O. wishes the young to be taught to read from some other book than that which most of us hold sacred :—"I cannot trust myself to say what I think of making the Bible an everyday hard lesson-book." No, indeed ! Can any deep-feeling and sensible man approve it ? S. G. O gives us a prospectus of an advanced school for the agricultural mind, in which everything is meant to be taught "except the Catechism." Surely, of all compact and beautiful moral essays ever written, the two on duty towards our neighbour in the Catechism are the most perfect. Why not teach them ? How many of us, high as well as low, are the better for having had them shut up in a cabinet, and "spiritual" hands untie them and let them forth ! spiritual mouths blow trumpets and beat drums ; spiritual hands twitch out and ring bells ; spiritual fingers, spiritually assisted, play a concert, is heard from the place of durance in which these bound and bounding brothers remain. Of course they, spiritually, do not do this ; and of course the *entrepreneurs* of the show, Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Jones, who are supposed to be the cumplices of Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, assert their honesty, as we heard, with oaths. So we are called to believe that the Creator—it amounts to this—allows his angels, from the New Testament new to spirits, to tie and untie these two thin young men and to beat certain devil's tattoos at the price of ten guineas per hour. One hour after this supernatural manifestation they "go it again" for another ten guineas! The Wizard of the North, in a temperate letter, has characterised these thin individuals as "clever artistes"—i.e., contortionists, who can twist their limbs into knots or out of them—and no doubt he is right. But the mission, the mission literary persons féte them at their houses and give a sanction to their tricks ; and so those who are simple and credulous are confirmed and confused with an appeal to faith and garbled citations of Scripture until, indeed, as in Pope's "Dunciad,"

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Zeiodelite is a mixture prepared by melting together twenty to thirty parts of resin, one part of sulphur, and four parts of powdered glass or pumice, which forms a mass as hard as stone, that resists the action of water, alkalies, and acids. Professor R. Brandes, of Breslau, recommends it, therefore, for making water-tight and air-tight cells for galvanic batteries.

Celestial Photography.—Mr. Warren De La Rue, of New York, has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* a paper on the photographic lunar drawings executed by Professor Bond, of Harvard College, with astronomical purposes, since their introduction by Foucault and Steinheil, have been carried to a high degree of perfection, and that by means of an object-glass of 15½ in. aperture he has been furnished with photographs of the moon 12 in. in diameter, which are of the most beautiful character, for which task photographic details, we must refer to the Professor's paper.

The Talking Fish a Seal.—We learn from a paper on seals, read by Mr. Flower, before the Zoological Society, and inserted in the *Annals of Natural History*, that the British Museum has lately purchased the skin of the talking fish exhibited in London some years ago by Mr. Bartlett. The proprietor, as Italian, at first said it was from the coast of South America, but afterwards declared it was from the Lake of Como, in the north side of the Mediterranean ; and on examination it proved to be the Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*), the type of the genus established by the great Pelagus of F. Cuvier—a genus which was one of the desiderata in the Museum Catalogue of Mammalia, and which is now armed with the skin of the first seal from Madeira, which Dr. Gray described in the *Annals of Natural History* in 1850, and with the name of Hedgesonensis, and which, as far as we know, this animal is the same as the Mediterranean seal.

The Cause of the Present Conformation of the Alps. In this month's *Philosophical Magazine* the Professor considers the respective merits of the two theories which severally account for the mountain-system problem in physical geology. The former—the "fracture theory"—supposes that the Alps, and indeed all mountain-ranges, were caused by contraction of the earth's crust, and that the valleys of the Alps are the cracks of those sutures." The latter theory, which Professor Phillips would prefer to call that it has been cut out by the action of ice and water, the mountains themselves being left standing as the result of denudation. Professor R. Brandes, therefore, indicated must be added that due to the atmosphere (the severance and detachment of the mass of the Alps from the plains of Lombardy, of alluvium and elevated peaks. To the examination of these hypothesis, the Professor applies the results of observations made during his many and laborious explorations of the Alpine regions. For the numerous facts now adduced we must refer our readers to the paper itself, contenting ourselves with the bare the general conclusions on the question of Alpine Conformation :—" We have, then, in the Alps, a series of mountain-masses, and a series of valleys, by which we might conveniently give the name of 'valleys of the first order.' These valleys are separated from each other by ridges of the same order, which run into the main one, and which may be called 'valleys of the second order.' Many of these valleys are connected with the valleys of the second by them, which may be called 'valleys of the third order.' Smaller ravines and depressions, which may be called 'valleys of the fourth order,' and so on in order, and so on, until we reach streaks and cuttings so minute as not to deserve the name of valleys. But the above three orders are those in which a stream diminishing in magnitude as the order of the valley ascends, carving out valleys of the next lower order, is developed in the mountains. We have, moreover, that the larger valleys have been filled for untold ages by glaciers and snow-fields, the former of which, in their process over the rocky ground, ing down and tearing away the rocks over which they passed. We have, moreover, that the glaciers have been subjected to the action of a powerful and in enormous quantities, the very matter derived from the sculpture of the mountains themselves, and which has been in part carried away and deposited by the debris of the Alps. The lower, wider, and more level valleys are also filled with alluvium, the result of the denudation of the Alps by the agencies here mentioned. The erosion theory ascribes the formation of Alpine valleys to the agencies here mentioned. The author does not deny the action of water. The sufficiency by which its work is performed are still there, though it may be in a diminished degree. But he has shown, by the preceding facts, that it is demonstrable that they are competent to produce all the phenomena of the Alps. The author has also shown that the denudation of the Alps, and that they followed, as the Alpine valleys do, the direction of the strata of which they are composed. The valleys appear to me to be justified either by reason or by observation.

Latent Explosion of Steam-boilers.—In the *Philosophical Magazine* is a note, by M. Dufour, on this important subject in which he says that explosions are due to the sudden change of water into steam. Gases tend eminently to promote the vaporisation of liquids with which they come in contact, and the vaporisation of liquids, especially of solids, acting at first like gases themselves, is gradually removed by prolonged contact. Experiments have shown that a liquid may be raised to a heat far longer by their contact excite changes of condition, but become indifferent in the liquid. In the case of water, when it is raised to a heat of 212 deg. Fahr. under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, it immediately produced if the temperature be sudden and any portion of the water be converted into steam, which instantaneously realises those conditions.—"Two platinum wires, communicating with the outside, pass through the cover of a boiler, insulated from it. To these wires are connected with the two poles of a galvanic element, and a slight disengagement of gas is produced. When the boiler is filled with water, the gas of the current passes it is impossible to obtain the least retardation in boiling. If the water be drawn off to a certain level, the wires will be uncovered to some depth and by diminishing the superficial pressure, retardations are produced relative to those conditions in which explosions occur. Each of these retardation is immediately produced. If the retardation be considerable (from 10 to 15 degrees), the explosion will be produced on the slightest provocation of vapour, shellum of a liquid is immediately produced if the temperature be sudden and any portion of the water be converted into steam, which instantaneously realises those conditions.—"Two platinum wires, communicating with the outside, pass through the cover of a boiler, insulated from it. To these wires are connected with the two poles of a galvanic element, and a slight disengagement of gas is produced. When the boiler is filled with water, the gas of the current passes it is impossible to obtain the least retardation in boiling. If the water be drawn off to a certain level, the wires will be uncovered to some depth and by diminishing the superficial pressure, retardations are produced relative to those conditions in which explosions occur. Each of these retardation is immediately produced. If the retardation be considerable (from 10 to 15 degrees), the explosion will be produced on the slightest provocation of vapour as to resemble a true explosion. The vapour ascends to the very top of the boiler, and the water is projected in a violent manner, sometimes almost strong enough to break it. This experiment, which succeeds always when the boiling point has been reached by a diminution of the superficial pressure of vapour existing in the boiler? As water, in virtue of its great specific heat, cools very slowly, it retains for a longer time a temperature which ought to produce ebullition under this diminished pressure. This ebullition, doubtless, takes place most frequently in proportion as the diminution of pressure permits; but it may happen that, under exceptional circumstances, a retardation similar to that above described is produced, and that after a longer or shorter delay ebullition sets in, either spontaneously or in consequence of some foreign disturbance. This ebullition ought to manifest the characters many times observed in my apparatus, where the concussions raised the heavy support to which the retort was fixed. From the large quantity of water contained in a boiler, these strokes might well cause a fracture of the sides and the disastrous effects of this kind of accidents."

Mineral Waters and their Properties have been recently investigated by M. Scoutetten, who has forwarded an account of his views to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The author is found in his 13 of the, of the *Comptes Rendus*, to refer to chemical researches on the subject, which are insufficient to explain the curative properties of these action on the animal system. After giving details respecting the character and action of sulphur and other waters, he gives the results of his own observations :—"1. Mineral waters determine all the phenomena of nutrition, due to electricity developed by contact with the body ; 2. They determine a modification which varies according to the nature of the mineralising elements ; and 3. They occasion a topical action, provoking divers eruptions on the skin." M. Scoutetten is very sanguine when he says : "For that the mystery of mineral waters is revealed, medical applications of them may be made with the same confidence as remedies indicated by science."

The Barnacle.—In the *Annals of Natural History* is a letter to the editor from Dr. R. Dyce, of Aberdeen, which accompanied a photograph of a rather remarkable specimen of the common barnacle (Lepas anatifera of Linnæus), which had been picked up by the fishermen in the Bay of Aberdeen a few days before. The stem of the animal, as far as I recol is about 27 lin. long and 16 in. in diameter, three sides of which are covered with the usual valves in a state of perfection. The stem, as they is about it make a diameter of 2½ lin., and floating on the water the great cot to a width of 4 ft. 6 in. The shell, as represented, is fully 3½ in. long, while the peduncle is no many 18 in." Dr. Dyce is not aware of this having been observed before in that country, and he believes it to occasionally found on the western coast. He considers that it is probable that the legs of the crab may be the attachment of the shell, floated from a southern latitude.

The Doctrine of Spontaneous Generation, so far back as the time of Redi (1686), was that decaying substances became converted during their decomposition into animal or vegetable forms capable of living them in the animal scale. This was opposed by Spallanzini by experiments and philosophical reasoning, to the effect that if the air be excluded no animalcules make their appearance, and consequently belief in spontaneous generation gave way. At a more recent period it has been revived. In the new number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* Mr. Samuelson has contributed an historical paper on the subject, in which he sets forth first the present state of the controversy, which has been carried on rather warmly—by those who assert that germs of life are to be found in the atmosphere (especially by Pouchet, Jelly, and Musset, in France ; Dr. Jeffreys Wyman, of Boston, U.S.; Schaffhausen, in Germany, and Hallier, in Italy), and by those who maintain that the atmosphere is the chief source whence such organisms spring (Pasteur and Joubert, in France, Dr. Child, in Boston, Schaaf, and Schreiber, in Germany). Mr. Samuelson's paper is illustrated with engravings. He expresses the opinion that those forms considered by their former party to be living independent organisms have no more right to the term than white blood-corpuscles. Dr. Child, of Boston, U.S., and Dr. Bastian, of the popular sense of the term 'spontaneous generation' I am certainly no believer ; and I have little doubt that, as in the case of distant when all those lowly types, now known as protozoa, will be traced in their earliest stages to the atmosphere, the dust of the air, the waters of springs, and, indeed, into every place into which dust and air penetrate. It is the common-sense explanation of these facts, and I believe that this is the only one which will ever be adopted by the public. Dr. Bastian, in his paper, styled "Father Ignatius," must be a bold man to assert that the atmosphere is the chief source whence such organisms spring (Pasteur and Joubert, in France, Dr. Child, in Boston, Schaaf, and Schreiber, in Germany). Mr. Samuelson's paper is illustrated with engravings. He expresses the opinion that those forms considered by their former party to be living independent organisms have no more right to the term than white blood-corpuscles. Dr. Child, of Boston, U.S., and Dr. Bastian, of the popular sense of the term 'spontaneous generation' I am certainly no believer ; and I have little doubt that, as in the case of distant when all those lowly types, now known as protozoa, will be traced in their earliest stages to the atmosphere, the dust of the air, the waters of springs, and, indeed, into every place into which dust and air penetrate. It is the common-sense explanation of these facts, and I believe that this is the only one which will ever be adopted by the public. Dr. Bastian, in his paper, styled "Father Ignatius," must be a bold man to assert that the atmosphere is the chief source whence such organisms spring (Pasteur and Joubert, in France, Dr. Child, in Boston, Schaaf, and Schreiber, in Germany). Mr. Samuelson's paper is illustrated with engravings. He expresses the opinion that those forms considered by their former party to be living independent organisms have no more right to the term than white blood-corpuscles. Dr. Child, of Boston, U.S., and Dr. Bastian, of the popular sense of the term 'spontaneous generation' I am certainly no believer ; and I have little doubt that, as in the case of distant when all those lowly types, now known as protozoa, will be traced in their earliest stages to the atmosphere, the dust of the air, the waters of springs, and, indeed, into every place into which dust and air penetrate. It is the common-sense explanation of these facts, and I believe that this is the only one which will ever be adopted by the public. Dr. Bastian, in his paper, styled "Father Ignatius," must be a bold man to assert that the atmosphere is the chief source whence such organisms spring (Pasteur and Joubert, in France, Dr. Child, in Boston, Schaaf, and Schreiber, in Germany). Mr. Samuelson's paper is illustrated with engravings. He expresses the opinion that those forms considered by their former party to be living independent organisms have no more right to the term than white blood-corpuscles. Dr. Child, of Boston, U.S., and Dr. Bastian, of the popular sense of the term 'spontaneous generation' I am certainly no believer ; and I have little doubt that, as in the case of distant when all those lowly types, now known as protozoa, will be traced in their earliest stages to the atmosphere, the dust of the air, the waters of springs, and, indeed, into every place into which dust and air penetrate. It is the common-sense explanation of these facts, and I believe that this is the only one which will ever be adopted by the public. Dr. Bastian, in his paper, styled "Father Ignatius," must be a bold man to assert that

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND VERY REV. GEORGE SPENCER.

The Hon. and Very Rev. George Spencer, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, and a superior of the Passionists, being the principal of a body of that order now established at Sutton, in Surrey, was a younger brother of Frederick, second Earl Spencer, K.G., by his wife Lavinia, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan, and was thus a paternal statesman John Charles, third Earl Spencer, Chancellor of the Exchequer as Lord Althorp, and of Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, the present Lord Chamberlain. George Spencer, who was born Dec. 21, 1799, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1822, having, in 1820, taken holy orders in the Church of England, he was presented by his father, Earl Spencer, to the family living of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, and, holding it from 1824 to 1830, and then, at a time when he would in all probability have been made a bishop, he resigned his preferment in the Established Church and entered the communion of the Church of Rome. He employed himself some time at Rome in severe study, was ordained priest by Cardinal Weld, and, having received the strict and self-denying Order of Passionists, one of whose main occupations is to preach and exercise the cure of souls, he returned to England, and, preaching on foot, throughout the length and breadth of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and on the Continent, he became, in 1841, superior of a house, which was a mendicant Friar, oft in the rude garb of his order, the descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, and a cousin to English Earl, the friend of his Lord Chamberlain, and the brother of two Earls, one of them a leading statesman and the other a Knight of the Garter, and the head of a house which was no enthusiastic or fiery convert. He was the simplest and most modest of men, in conversation and in manner, and his demeanour was that of a gentleman in manners peculiarly gentle, intellectual and agreeable. Whatever he was he was thoroughly earnest in all he undertook, and his life was one clear sight he did all for conscience sake, without the least pretension, and his character secured him the respect of all who knew him. He had been engaged, staying at Carshalton, the seat of his friend Mr. Scott Joseph, in writing a book, and, being ill, sent for a priest to go to his room, but, finding it had started, was returning his seat when he fell down on the floor, and was found dead. He was immediately expired, for two persons passing found him just dead. He died before he had time to receive the last rites of the Church. He was in his 65th year. Very Rev. George Spencer, styled "Father Ignatius," must be a bold man to assert that the atmosphere is the chief source of a barnacle who present, as connected with Church-of-England monastic institutions. Beyond his name, Father Ignatius, there was no connection, nor aught in relationship, or in common, between them.

MR. COMMISSIONER PANE.

Robert George Cecil Pane, Esq., Assistant Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, who died on the 4th inst., was the sixth surviving son of the Hon. Henry Pane, M.P., by his wife, Anne, daughter of Stephen Cassan, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and brother of the present Earl, Henry Pane, of Twyford, Commissioner-in-Chief in India, and of General Middlemay Pane, still surviving. He was born in 1797, and was educated at Westminster and Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics, and was also by private tuition. He was called to the bar in 1819. Having practised to the bar in 1819, he practised as an equity barrister until he was appointed a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy in Lincoln's Inn. He held the office of that office, which he held to his death, with high distinction, displaying profound learning, great acuteness, and the strictest sense of justice. He was particularly remarkable for the able elucidation which he brought to bear upon the many important and difficult questions connected with which constantly occupied his attention. He was an accomplished scholar and a man of high literary attainments, and charitable disposition. His donations to relieve distress were large, and one of the very last acts of his life was to send a handsome contribution to the widow of a barrister who had practised in his court. The learned Commissioner was fond of manly sports, and was great in the hunting field. That long his favourite mode of recreation when he could get from Basinghall-street to the more congenial atmosphere of Fulbeck, his family seat in Lincolnshire. Mr. Commissioner Pane married, first, on the 24th of June, 1835, Isabella Mary, cousin paternally of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Matfen, and niece of James, successively Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, and by her, who survives him, he leaves two sons and two daughters.

CHARLES WINSTON, ESQ.

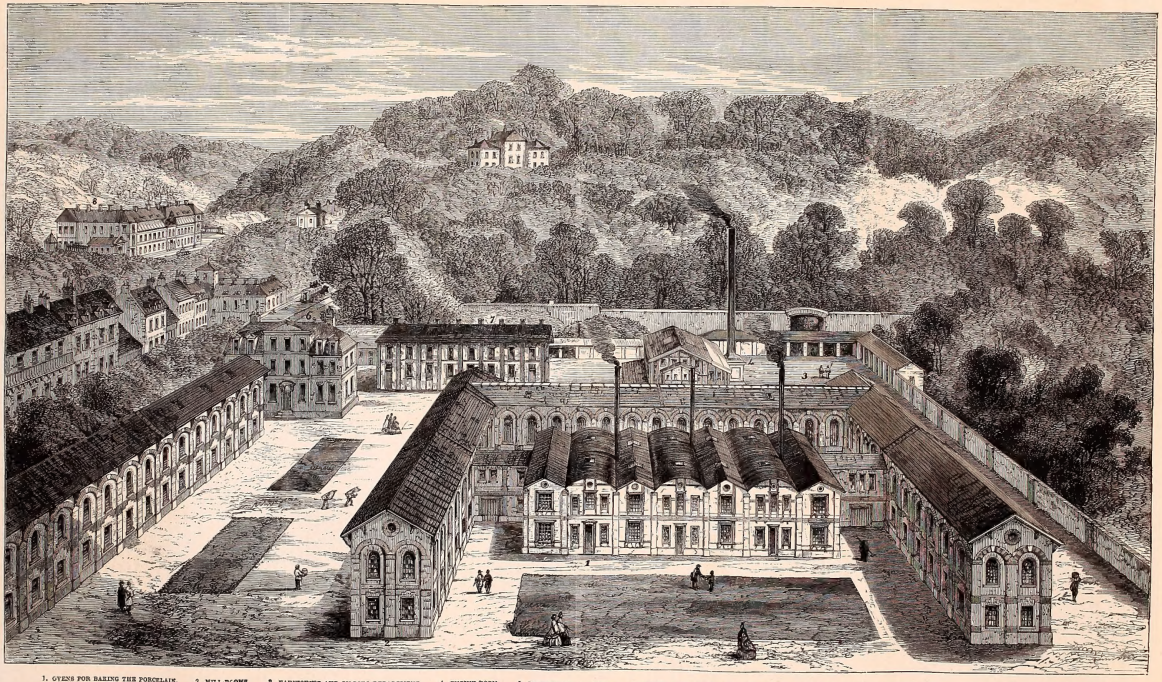
This gentleman, whose sudden death occurred on the 3rd inst., as his obituaries, I. Harcourt-court, Harcourt-buildings, was a member of a highly respectable family, and the son of a clergyman. He was born in 1814, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1840, after he had previously practised some time as a Special Pleader. He was the Rose Control in the Court of Chancery, and in addition to his practice in court frequently sat as a Deputy County-court Judge. Mr. Winston was not, however, a mere lawyer, but had a great taste for literature, and especially for chemistry. He was also profoundly learned and an able writer in the subject of antiquities, and published a work on "Ancient Stained-glass Painting," which, entitled "Hints on Stained-glass Painting," is a standard book on the subject. It is the historic and technical. A fine specimen of this art in the Temple Church was a donation from Mr. Winston. He was widely honourable gentleman, and of a very amiable and social disposition, and was much loved and esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Sir Charles Henry Coote, premier baronet of Ireland, and for many years M.P. for Queen's county, died in London on Saturday last.

Admiral De Hell died recently, aged eighty, at his residence, the Château de Cherbich, near Oriental (Ille-Silin). His parents had been ruined by the Revolution, compelling Du Hell entered the French army as a cadet-boy, and by his good conduct, talent, and gallantry, rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

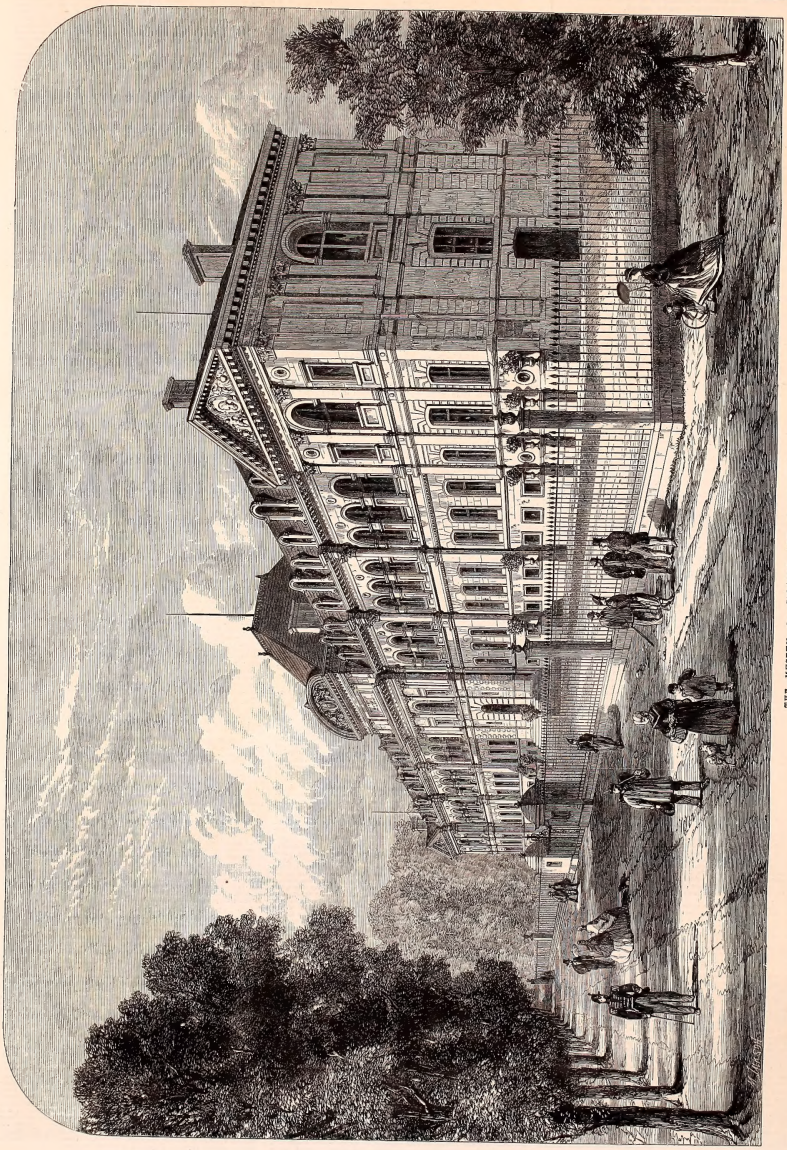
The French papers announce the death of Count Horace de Vielcastel, a grand-nephew of Mirabeau, member of an old French family, and known in grand-seigneur of Mirabeau, member of an old French family, and known as Paris as a writer of fiction, also on art and archæology, and as a journalist.

THE NEW SEVRES PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY IN THE PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



1. OVENS FOR BAKING THE PORCELAIN. 2. MILL-HORSE. 3. VARNISHING AND GILDING DEPARTMENT. 4. ENGINE-ROOM. 5. PAINTING DEPARTMENT. 6. OFFICES OF THE INTERIOR MANAGEMENT. 7. BUREAUX OF THE ADMINISTRATION. 8. THE FORMER MANUFACTORY AT SEVRES.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORKSHOPS.



THE MUSEUM OF CERAMIC ART.—SOUTH KENSINGTON PARK.

THE NEW SÈVRES PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY IN THE PARK OF SAINT CLOUD.

THE products of the manufactory of Sèvres constitute one of the greatest artistic and industrial glories of France, and are everywhere highly appreciated by porcelain buyers. So early as 1738, the Marquis de Fulvy erected his entire fortune to the creation and improvement of a porcelain manufactory in the château of Vincennes. Already the year 1750 the *fermiers généraux* became the proprietors of that establishment and transferred it to Sèvres, where they had constructed the quaint-looking building which has been so frequently visited by English and other tourists. It was within a new on the point of being abandoned in favour of the splendid new edifice just completed in the Park of Saint Cloud. Ever since 1793, when Louis XV. purchased the factory, the establishment has either belonged to the Crown or to the State, and it is now under the immediate protection of the Imperial Government, who have done everything possible to encourage the genius of the Sèvres porcelain by decreeing the erection of a series of new buildings in a superb workyard of the old-fashioned ornamental style, with beautiful objects of art hitherto produced in the old factory are lovingly laid.

It must be remembered that the Sèvres establishment is not only a manufactory of porcelain, but also a museum containing collections of the curious productions of all countries and ages, representing the most valuable specimens of vases, statues, and other objects produced by artists who flourished in the earliest times, and during the various periods of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman civilisation. The growing importance of these collections and the requirements necessitated by the continually increasing demand for artistic porcelain have stimulated the French Government to provide an establishment suitable both for a factory and a museum; and the highest interests have been duly carried out under the superintendence of M. Laudin, the able architect of the fine building and its dependencies which we illustrate in our present Number.

The new Imperial manufactory is picturesquely situated just inside the Sèvres entrance to the Park of Saint Cloud, from which it is a space of about 38,000 square yards has been set apart for the purpose of the establishment, nearly one fourth of this surface being occupied by the different buildings, the details of which are shown in one of our Engravings, with the former manufactory in the distance. The principal front of the new building extends from the entrance of the park is 100 yards in length. The basement of this portion of the new establishment is reserved for the kilns, and the moulds; on the ground floor are the sale-rooms, the offices, and the judges' room; and the first story the *Musée Ceramique*, illustrating the complete history of ceramics, comprising, in the most methodical and chronological arrangement, specimens of all epochs, from those of Egypt, Nineveh, and Babylon, down to the present day.

The ensemble of the new manufactory, as well as its importance in an architectural point of view, will be well understood by a reference to our bird's-eye view of the whole establishment from M. Félix Thorigny, under the immediate supervision of M. Laudin. The different buildings comprise, besides the large factory for the moulding, for the varnishing and gilding, for the painting, for the machinery, and for the directors' administration; and every effort has been made by the architect to render them commodious, and every facilities even the improvement—if improvement be still possible—of the beautiful art-manufactures of Sèvres.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The monthly meeting of the Lancashire Central Relief Committee was held, on Monday, in the Townhall, Manchester, the Earl of Derby in the chair; there being also present Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.; Lord Egerton of Tatton; Lord Houghton, M.P.; Lord Ashburton, M.P.; the Mayor of Manchester; Messrs. B. Gladstone, James Worrall, S. J. Stern, E. Ashworth, J. R. Kay, D. Bright, M.P.; Thomas Bazley, M.P.; A. Ashworth, Rathbone, H. B. Farnall, J. Goodair, A. H. Heywood, Hugh Mason, T. Ashton, Hugh Mason, jun., and W. Machon (secretary). Mr. Mc. Rawlinson, the Government engineer, was also in attendance.

On the motion of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, seconded by Colonel Patten, it was resolved that the committee should meet on each of the two succeeding Mondays.

The draught of a report to be submitted to the General Committee was considered, and, with certain alterations, adopted.

Mr. Rawlinson presented the following report to the committee:—"By the last return for the month of September, 4879 were employed on the various public works within the several towns, parishes, and districts. 2738 of this number of men came on the works from cotton manufactures. There are a large number of men also at work boring, getting and carting stone and flags for street paving, and other purposes. The commencement of public works in the distressed cotton districts, 370,000 tons of paving stones and flags have been raised, squared, and prepared for use in course of laying in the roads and in flagging footways. As stated in my last report, there are some cotton towns, parishes, and districts in which the aid of the rates. Additional men will be employed immediately at Preston, Blackburn, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, and other towns. The works suspended during the summer in the unions of Bolton, Chorley, and Rochdale will be at once resumed, and other works of a similar and improving nature to those already in operation. Orders have been given for 40,000 more wheelbarrows, and 10,000 shovels, to be forwarded to Preston, Blackburn, Bolton, Rochdale, and Ashton-under-Lyne. There are now 1,188,840 yards of flannel and calico in the distressed districts, and 1,000,000 yards more are expected to arrive in the course of next week. Of this number of yards, 1,000,000 are flannel, and 200,000 calico. Barrels of rice, 4000 barrels of flour, and 1000 barrels of oatmeal are also expected to arrive in the course of next week. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 10th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 17th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 1st inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 8th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 29th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 12th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 19th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 26th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 10th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 17th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., was 1,000,000. 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The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 6th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 20th inst., was 1,000,000. The number of persons receiving relief from the Central Relief Committee during the week ending Saturday, the 27

THE FARM.

THE report of the stewards of stock in the *Royal Agricultural Journal* proves how hard it is to induce each set of judges to furnish a joint account of the classes they have sifted. Disappointed exhibitors entertain such exaggerated notions of the merits of their animals, and often make such a very personal matter of their defeat, that it requires some nerve to undertake the office of judge, and still more to rend in a *resumé* of your labours. Still, the implement judges do it, and brave the wrath of the defeated duties (whose apposite for correspondence and bickering is absolutely vexatious) with a most systematic and elaborate manner. The yearling-bull class seems to have been a source of the greatest difficulty to the judges, each judge to each judge took a different fancy. Mr. Parkinson considers that if there was a mistake it consisted in putting Mr. Booth's Prince of Batterea third instead of Mr. Fawke's Lord Surrey: but *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. We agree with Mr. Dent that three judges are preferable to five, as in the latter case the final judgments would be made by two, provided each stock steward were as liberty to bring up the rear at the expense of the time of experienced referee, who should decide when there is a dead-lock. Under the present system, with the three judges, we men at strong will, we have sometimes a species of very protracted tarradiddle indeed. Then, if one is disposed to play the magnifico, and a third is rather yielding and nervous, it becomes a matter of bargaining how the prize leg is practically done by one man, and he often not by any means the soundest of the three. It is a great check on a man who wants to carry things with a high hand against a single colleague, to know that he may be perpetually signed by the clinching remark, "Well, we'll send for the referee," who would not know what the animal each man stood upon. Again, if there is complicated voting, little misunderstandings gradually spring up between two: "I'll vote for your beast if you'll bring mine in next to it, and keep out his," and then comes the question of the relative value of being sacrificed, to say the least of it. The field from which shorthorn judges can be chosen is sadly limited on account of the strong rival Booth and Bates interests, with which the best and best judges are so saturated; and hence we cannot altogether wonder at the jealousy excited by certain appointments of judges.

In the horse department, Mr. Milward recommends, with good reason, that there should be a year's interval between agricultural pairs and three-year-old calculate to make carriage horses: "The agricultural horse should be divided into classes not exceeding 14½ hands and 15; and that in the classes for drag horses there should be no limit to the weight in foal or with a foal, and the £2 fee for each horse-box, should be abolished. He also puts in his report against the exclusion of mares from the hunter-size class horses like Escott, Safeguard, &c., because they are not in the studbook. As long as such a class does exist, we doubt the policy of excluding any horse with the requisite of looks, seeing that "at least three crosses" is the qualification for the best hunter given in Yorkshire; but we cannot see the necessity of having a separate class at all, and would rather have £40 and £25 as second and third prizes in the £100 open class.

Mr. Randell, the sheep and pig steward, gives some of the sheep exhibitors "a first warning" as to unfair shearing, as, although only three Montagu Browlow were disqualified, "there were many more in other cases open to a "suspicion that the shearing condition had not been literally fulfilled." The Hampshire and other shearlings, he thinks, have been most communicative: and it is amusing to note how one of them remarks, with evident pride, that Mr. King's second shearling is "a very large old-fashioned ram," or, as the steward puts it, "the very slight notice which the pig part of the show generally receives from the judges is atoned for by the liberality with which it is usually done into details, and even the absence of "any tail to speak of" is pointed out in Victor, a Suffolk pricetaker, as "too often the first symptom of in-and-in breeding."

In speaking of the contest of steam-ploughs working seven inches deep, the Implement Report says: "Fowler worked with two seven-horse single-cylinder engines, acting simultaneously, on opposite headlands. Both engines are fitted with alternate barrels. It was suggested that a great improvement would result if the engines could be made to work together. This was then considered impracticable, and yet in one short year we have the idea matured. A great step has been taken in the science of ploughing, and though much may fairly be claimed as the result of that prize system which has been in some quarters so rashly and sweepingly condemned. And how has this been brought about? By a simple and inexpensive though ingenious alteration in details: formerly the joints which connect the different lengths of rope (solid steel round) round the drums, and the anchor-pulley, and which at a certain position would cause an obstruction and consequent fracture to the 400-yard rope worked round the clip-drum: the joints travelled round the anchor sheave, and the length of former ropes did not exceed about 350 yards. These pulleys are now hung upon an upright axis, and take the motion, which allows them to give way when the rope passes. They are brought back to their position by the action of an indiarubber spring which connects them together, and is strong enough to keep the pulleys properly pressing on the rope. This arrangement works admirably; and during the two-days' trials to which these ropes were subjected we never found that the rope exhibited any tendency to slip, so perfect was the grip of the clip-drums."

The Southwicke sale was nothing very remarkable, as the forty-seven heads only averaged £31 1s. 10d. This was, in a measure, owing to the "doubts as to the intentions" of Clarionet, Hesse, Cashmere, and Fenella 3rd. The former of these and eight others went to Mr. Bicke of Pile. Mr. Carrington defeated Mr. Townsend's agent for Southwick Cherry Flower (100 gs.), and would not be denied for Southwick Cherry Flower 2nd (100 gs.) and Rose of Rose of Cashmere goes to Cumberland; and Mersex. Mitchell bought a heifer calf, Guernilla.

Mr. Rowland has purchased from Mr. Atkinson of Peepy the old cow Beauty 3rd (bred by Colonel Townley, and sold by him some years ago), along with her daughter, Beauty 4th, by the Prince Patrick. Rosette, Emma, and Stella are at Royal Butterfly's quarters, and a white heifer calf has come to the hands of Weatherby, bred by Bighthorn. These Thorneyholme shorthorns have had abundance of grass all the summer and autumn, whilst their less fortunate neighbours in Craven have been parched up. Mr. Wrigglesham, Lord Suffield judged the cobs which were entered for his own £5 prize, and lamented that they were not up to the old Suffield standard which he had in his eye. The Bedfordshire Society has held a middling meeting at Biggleswade. Mr. Parkinson has parted with Old Pearl, a purchase from Townsley, a yearling bull, and a three-year-old heifer. Lady Pigot's Perfume, another of Oulsnam's progeny, and to our minds, one of the very best-looking of the Townsley sale, was an easy first in the two-year-olds; while Lady of Rookes, and all her produce, from Sir Lancaster, has had to give away several months and resign the first yearling; heifer prize to one of Mr. Crosby's. Mr. Hudson's bull was also second in the heifer-calf class to Mr. Charles Howard's Fanny Gwynne; and Mr. Lynn's Pride, from Lincolnshire, won the Biggleswade cup for the best cow or heifer for breeding purposes. The Howards, Charles and James, were in the front with their Oxford lambs, cross-bred sweepings, and the last struck among the fat beasts was a Hereford steer, bred by the late Mr. Rea of Bromsnaghy. The sale of the late Mr. Thomas Rea's herd takes place at Webtonbury, near Pershore, on Thursday. The day has been happily selected so as to suit the buyers of Herefords, who will be in the county from all parts to attend Mr. Hereford show and fair on the two previous days. The herd is literally an offshoot or part of the Moundsley one, which was dispersed by Messrs. Russell last autumn, and in the hands of its late owner (who met an untimely death from an accident in the hunting-field) it well kept up its prestige, through Sir Benjamin, Sir Richard, Sylvius, Bella, Eva, Kate, the Second Lucy, Cherry, Spangle the Second, and other pretenders. There are seventy-six single lots and seven pairs of steers and fifteen of the lots are by Sir Benjamin,

Otters are multiplying fast in the Rivers Ribben, in Ayrshire, and they destroy great quantities of trout.

INDIA.

THE Bombay mail has arrived, with papers from Bombay to Sept. 8 and from Calcutta to Aug. 31.

The following is from the *Times of India* :—

The Viceroy's prospective visit to Lahore in October next is for the purpose of holding a Durbar to receive all the chiefs of the Punjaub frontier. The Durbar is to be a three day appendix for the Durbar. His Excellency will return to Calcutta immediately after, and open the Legislative Session, which is expected to be an important one. En route, Delhi will, for the first time since the rebellion, be one of the stations selected for a Durbar.

Sir Alexander Grant, son of the late Sir Henry and nephew of the Viceroy, met with instantaneous death, by a bridge over a precipice in the Thibet road having given way under his horse.

Terms of peace have been finally concluded between the sons of the late Ameer of Cabool.

An embassy has just arrived in Cashmere from Hokand, an independent sovereignty in Central Asia, en route to his Excellency the Viceroy, to present the compliments and congratulations of his master to the attempts of the Russians to make a high road for troops through that Kingdom.

The old pretender to the throne of Thibet, having raised a force in Chinch, is threatening Thibet Proper. The Bhootaness will thus be disappointed of the assistance upon which they have been accepting from Thibet, the Lama having his hands full at home.

The Judicial Commissioner of the Punjaub has confirmed the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Umballa, Sir H. Edwardes, in re Mahomed Bhoorkee and others, who are to be transported for life.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has assembled a Public Works Conference in Poonah, the objects of which are fully to discover and eliminate from the present system of administration of the department, in order that Government may be able to form the best and soundest practical conclusions on the subject, and to put it at the disposal for the improvement of the communications of this country.

Sir W. Denison, the Governor of Madras, has refused to carry out Sir Charles Wood's instructions for the removal of the Irish from local offices, on the grounds that they are opposed to the Royal wishes, and would be a constant violation of the principles laid by the Imperial Parliament to the officers of the army of the late Company. His Excellency also refuses to allow regimental bands to European regiments who were transferred to the service of the Crown should have been allowed to retain Indian pay and allowances, and that the measure would be a serious injustice to the officers of those corps, and contrary to the guarantee given to the Indian service.

Rumours from Rajpootana of the Bhopal army progressing fast. A letter of explanation has been shipped from Calcutta to Assam re the Nawab of Kolak has been building a strong fortification in his province. The Government has insisted on its demolition, but the Nawab finds he must consent.

Two divisions are to be put by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the other by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been appointed to arrange for the suppression of the Bhootan War. Copies of such a line of defences as were directed by the Viceroy in Council last year.

Sir Charles Wood has ordered that travelling allowances are not to be remunerative, but only to cover the actual expenditure.

The ground formerly occupied by the Government powder-works in the Kasheeh Pergunnah, Goruckpore, has been let for a term of forty lacs of rupees (£400,000). The new works at Kirkee will cost about £80,000, and Government will thus realise thirty-five lacs by the sale.

An inundation occurred at Moolan which swept away the civil station into the Chenab. The water was four feet deep on the highest ground, causing considerable destruction.

The Hon. Mr. Maine has introduced into the Legislative Council of India a bill for the better protection of the press in Burmah.

A long and valuable paper by Major Martin, her Majesty 4th Regiment, containing suggestions for mitigating the pilgrim nuisance, has been sent by the Madras Government to the Supreme Government with his opinion as to the best practical means of dealing with the evil.

The Hindostanee fanatics who found a residence in Cabool have been driven out of the country by Shere Ali, and dispersed.

The inhabitants of the Kubbo Valley, in Assam (Darmah), a district which was restored to Ava on the conclusion of the treaty of Yandaboo, have petitioned to be again transferred to the rule they were taken under its care, in consequence of the oppressive character of the Government of the Burmese.

A line of railway has been decided on which will connect Indore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Ajmere, and Jeypore with Delhi.

It is stated that the Madras and the Great Southern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Hyderabad, in the Deccan, will be given out for contract during the first week in October.

Frenchund Roychund, Esq., has contributed two lacs of rupees for the erection of a university building at Poona. The gift is unfettered by conditions, and has been accepted by Government.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway will be opened throughout in the cold season of November.

The Wagers Bill was read a third time and passed the Legislative Council of India on the 31st ult., Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Maine, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Inverarity, and eighth sections.

Colonel Durand, C.B., Trevelyan retires from India in April next, and then succeeds with the title of Finance Minister, Lord is appointed. The manager of the finances will be a secretary merely.

Colonel Durand will be appointed Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana. He is to be succeeded in the foreign secretaryship by Mr. H. Norman.

Favourable accounts continue to be received from the districts of the state of the crops. In a few localities there has been a scarcity of rain, and the crops have suffered.

CANADA.

THE Governor of Canada has summoned the colonial governors to a conference, to be held at Quebec this month, for the purpose of arranging the confederation of the British provinces.

The delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, who attended the Convention, held first at Charlestown, and then at Quebec, assembled in the Province Building, were received by the delegates of Nova Scotia, on the 12th of September, at the Halifax Club. Mr. Tupper, provincial secretary, was in the chair; the Hon. W. A. Henry (attorney-general), acting as vice-chairman. All the Canadian Ministers in Halifax were present. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Tupper, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Archibald, Governor Gordon, Admiral Sir James Hope, Dr. Tupper, Hons. Mr. Curtiss, George Brown, Mr. Tilley, Colonel Gray, Mr. Shea, Mr. Palmer, and D'Arcy McGee. The first of the leading speeches bore special reference to the proposed confederation of the British North American provinces, a subject which now occupies the minds of the colonial politicians and people. The *British Colonist* of Halifax reports the speeches delivered on the occasion.

Young Canada (otherwise the Rough party), is organising an opposition to the proposed confederation of the British North American provinces; and the organ of the party, *Le Nationale*, denounces the scheme in strong language. It is thought, however, that no Lower Canadian influence will itself, be effectual in retarding this political measure in other quarters. At present no satisfactory or general outline of the scheme has been arranged, but it is hoped, that a scheme be agreed upon by its promoters.

The proposed federation of the Governments of the various provinces was to be held at Quebec on the 10th of October, by order of the Imperial Government, for the purpose of deliberating and coming to some definite arrangement respecting the federation scheme, when, should anything like unanimity prevail, immediate legislative action will be taken in the matter.

In 1862, a despatch was sent out by the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Mulgrave, then Governor-General of Canada, stating the willingness of the Imperial Government to entertain a proposition for the union of Canada with the Lower Provinces; but, as the scheme had to originate and be agreed upon, in the first instance, by the colonies themselves, the suggestion of the Duke of Newcastle was not then acted upon.

Lord Lyons has been on a visit to his Excellency Viscount Monck. One object of his Lordship's visit was to confer with the Canadian Government about alterations likely to be proposed in the Reciprocity Treaty.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE *Moniteur* publishes the documents relating to the arrangements between France and Italy for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops and the transference of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence. The documents are the text of the original Convention, with an explanatory protocol and declaration, and a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister at Turin. Translations of the papers are given below :—

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

Their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy, having resolved to conclude a Convention, named for their plenipotentiaries as follows :—The Emperor of the French, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Senator of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, &c., his Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the King of Italy, the Chevalier Constantin Nigra, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of the French; who, after having communicated their full respective powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ART. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and not to prevent by force any attack against the said territory proceeding from within.

ART. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually as the army of the Pope becomes organised. The evacuation will nevertheless be accomplished within two years.

ART. 3. The French Government will make no protest against the organisation of a papal army, even though composed of foreign elements, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Holy Father and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

ART. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

ART. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have appended thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 15th day of the month of September of the year of grace eighteen-hundred and sixty-four.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.
NIGRA.
PEPOLI.

PROTOCOL.

A protocol following the Convention says :—

The Convention signed this day sets forth the desire of their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy to see only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place effected within a term of six months from the date of the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the time of the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as the Convention. Done in duplicate at Paris, the 15th day of September, 1864.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.
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DECLARATION.

According to the terms of the Convention of Sept. 15, and the protocol appended thereto, the day for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the Convention, and the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The French Plenipotentiaries declare that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would be realised in the event of the Pope not being to date almost simultaneous, and the Italian Government would have had for the same time, and the Turin Cabinet considered necessary. But while, on the one hand, the Italian Government would have had for the transfer of the capital, on the other, the change in the Italian Ministry which has taken place in consequence of the Convention of Sept. 15 has rendered it important to examine the proposition of the Italian Government, which demands the transfer of the capital to Florence. Under these circumstances the French Government, while declaring its readiness to put to one the time the reasons which have induced the Italian Government to depart from the plan it has hitherto been forced to oppose to the suggestions of Turin.

Public opinion called upon in the month of October, 1862, to explain myself upon a communication made to the Chambers by the Cabinet of Turin, to which right of Italy to Rome, declared a retractation of that capital and the dispossession of the Holy Father, I was obliged to declare that I believe it upon the part of Europe, in the name of which I spoke, that we could not ourselves to any negotiation which should not have for its object the settlement of the Roman interests, which could not have for its conclusion the solution of the two one of which we were quite decided not to separate. Since that time, the most friendly relations have existed between the two States. Having taken into consideration the propositions which might be made to us, we frequently, we added that it would be always for us to be ready to examine them when they should appear to us of a nature to bring about the result we desired to obtain. It is in that spirit that we have received the various overtures which have since been made to us, although they have not presented with sufficient completeness to have given rise to bases for an acceptable arrangement.

My Colleagues, at the same time, with great interest the progress of the disciplined itself in the general situation of Italy. The Italian Government impressed with manifest desire to consolidate order, and to increase gradually weakened by the effect of time and of reflection. Moderate ideas tended to prevail in the Chamber and minds, and to open the way to serious attempts agreement. In these favourable circumstances the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has determined to take the initiative in measures, which the necessity of giving more cohesion to the organisation of Italy, it augmented with the public opinion. Convinced that the administrative reforms declared it to transfer the capital of the kingdom to a more central point than Turin. The Emperor, appreciating the high motives which have inspired and taking into account both the considerations I have just stated and the Government, sincerely disposed to carry out the Cabinet of Turin, thought that the time had arrived to settle the conditions which would permit him to put an end to the provisional occupation of Rome, by the means of securing the security of the Holy Father and his possessions. The Convention of Sept. 15 has responded to this object. It fulfils all the necessities of the respective situations of Italy and Rome. It will contribute, we hope, to hasten a reconciliation we desire between the Holy See and Italy. The Emperor has not ceased to recommend in the common interest of the Holy See and of Italy.

As soon as the progress of the negotiations permitted us to hope for their success, I took care to communicate to the Court of Rome the understanding by which we had been guided in this matter, and I addressed to his Majesty's Ambassador the despatch of which I send you a copy annexed. I have ordered to announce to him the signature of the Convention, and to acquaint him with its clauses, in order that he might communicate them to the Italian Government.

I hope the Court of Rome will appreciate our motives and the guarantees we have stipulated in its interest. If at first sight it was disposed to view with less favour the arrangement which has been concluded with a Power from which it is still separated by the memory of recent disputes, I cannot believe that, on reflection, it will not doubt that the sincerity of the loyal and sincere execution of the engagements of the 15th of September.

I am, &c.,
DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO BARON DE MALARET, AT TURIN.

Paris, Sept. 15, 1864.

"M. le Baron,—You are aware that the Emperor's Government has decided upon entering into an arrangement with the Cabinet of Turin to settle the conditions upon which the evacuation of Rome by our troops should be carried out. I have just honour to communicate to you the text of the Convention, which was signed for this purpose on the 15th inst., between the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Italy and myself. To-day we have received the ratifications of the Emperor and of King Victor Emmanuel.

I believe it unnecessary to call your attention to the circumstances which have preceded the conclusion of this important act, and to point out to you at the same time the reasons which have induced us to adopt the determination to depart from the plan it has hitherto been forced to oppose to the suggestions of Turin.

Public opinion called upon in the month of October, 1862, to explain myself upon a communication made to the Chambers by the Cabinet of Turin, to which right of Italy to Rome, declared a retractation of that capital and the dispossession of the Holy Father, I was obliged to declare that I believe it upon the part of Europe, in the name of which I spoke, that we could not ourselves to any negotiation which should not have for its object the settlement of the Roman interests, which could not have for its conclusion the solution of the two one of which we were quite decided not to separate. Since that time, the most friendly relations have existed between the two States. Having taken into consideration the propositions which might be made to us, we frequently, we added that it would be always for us to be ready to examine them when they should appear to us of a nature to bring about the result we desired to obtain. It is in that spirit that we have received the various overtures which have since been made to us, although they have not presented with sufficient completeness to have given rise to bases for an acceptable arrangement.

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I am, &c.,
DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE Government emigrant-ship St. Hilda, 1000 tons, belonging to Messrs. John Jones and Co., Liverpool, sailed from Plymouth on the 5th instant for Sydney, New South Wales, with 370 Government emigrants, consisting of married people and children, 110 single men, 103 single women, thirty-two boys and twenty-six girls between one and twelve years of age, and seven infants under the care of Mr. Charles B. Graham, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Mrs. C. Wale, matron, and Mr. M. Mahill, schoolmaster.

The Home Office has instituted inquiries as to the quantity of gunpowder in store in the several localities where it is kept to any large amount. There is a provision respecting the quantity kept where the manufacture is conducted. There is also a limitation of the amount kept on hand by the licensed retailers of the article. There are also stringent regulations for the protection of the Government stores by sea and land. But it is in the large warehouses of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers that the greatest quantities are to be found; and it is to them that the new legislation on the subject will be specially directed.



A JAPANESE WOOD-ENGRAVER.

THE JAPANESE WOOD-ENGRAVER.

We give another Illustration of the Japanese costumes and manners, from a sketch by our Artist at Yokohama. It is painful here to observe the uncomfortable position of the Japanese engraver at his work—to see how he is doubled up at the apology for a table, and in what an awkward way he holds the style. But we are amused when we look at his wonderful spectacles, tied round his ears with a piece of string. The instruments he uses are of the simplest description; and his wood is not hard, like our boxwood, but extremely soft. His mode of operation is this:—The subject to be engraved is first drawn on a thin piece of paper with Indian ink and a Japanese paint-brush. The drawing is then reversed and pasted on the wood. The paper is oiled and left on the wood till the engraving is finished. All the black lines in the drawing are thus left in relief. The block is then washed and covered with printing-ink made of lampblack and glue. The printing is performed by laying a clean sheet of paper on the block and pressing the surface, by hand, with a round tool covered with a dried leaf. This operation goes on till thousands of copies are printed. The Japanese also print in colours, by having different blocks of wood for the different colours.



"LOCH ERICHT—A BRIGHT NIGHT," BY A. GILBERT, FROM THE LAST WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1284.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

MR. GLADSTONE IN LANCASHIRE.

THE country which is proud of Pitt, of Fox, of Lyndhurst, of Brougham, of Peel, and of Palmerston, is not likely to be ashamed of Gladstone. Party politics aside, his endowments and achievements give him a claim as a public man to the liveliest interest of his countrymen. There is room for a large difference of opinion as to his political views, principles, and career; but all are agreed as to the legitimacy of the demand made by his transcendent abilities and his spotless character upon their admiration. He is one of the brightest illustrations, one of the most sparkling ornaments, of our Parliamentary system, which, from Sir John Elliott's time down to now, may be said to be "justified of its children."

Mr. Gladstone is a Lancashire man, and is felt by his native county to do it honour. Probably, in visiting it as a public man and as a Minister of the Crown, *he* also is sensible of the ties which specially connect him with that district of the kingdom. No living man has done more than he to put the last gloss of brilliancy upon the commercial system which Lancashire claims to have shaped—none more than he exhibits the solidity of Lancashire virtues. He carries with him to the locality of his birth the world-wide honours he has won, and, with a heart still throbbing with sympathy for the people among whom he was reared, he claims to be received as one of themselves. Who can affect surprise at the warmth of the welcome accorded to him? The time of his visit is most apt. Lancashire is beginning to see her way out of the abyss of affliction into which the cotton famine had plunged her, and to the commercial treaty with France, which the Chancellor's eloquence prevailed upon Parliament to adopt, hardly less than to her own manly energy and fortitude, the fact is due that Lancashire can look the world in the face without a misgiving. The tail of the storm which is upon her only serves to remind her of the severity of the crisis through which she has passed; and he and she can rejoice together over the happy issue which is now fully assured. If his speeches, under such circumstances, are somewhat *couleur de rose*, what cynic can reasonably blame him? If his audiences were more grateful than critical, who can wonder? There was a common ground for congratulation to speaker and hearers, and it is no marvel that both indulged freely in an exultant vein.

But Mr. Gladstone, as an orator, is not by any means dependent upon felicitous occasions. He can gracefully turn them to account; but it is questionable whether in doing so he displays the athletic vigour of his eloquence so fully as when he confronts all but insuperable difficulties. He discourses so fluently, so elegantly, with such cojcuuess of illustration, and with such logical conformity to first principles, that one would be tempted to imagine a popular assembly to be his most appropriate sphere, were it not that his grandest triumphs have been achieved in the Senate. He possesses most of the qualifications for both; nor can it be said of him, as of some others, that he greatly varies his style, as if conscious of a wide interval between the intelligence of the one and the other. He appears at all times to cherish such a respect for his audience and for himself, that he never lets himself down below the high level of intellectual and logical declamation upon which he is so peculiarly at home. The character of his audience may determine, to some extent, the selection of his topics, and even his method of treating them, but he never sinks into slovenliness. Whether his object be disputation or discussion, he brings to it the same fulness of information, the same fastidious choice of diction, the same fertility of apt illustration the same intellectual vigour, the same exalted tone of moral culture. He is always in earnest. He can, indeed, hit hard; but he prefers to convince and persuade. The stream of his oratory foams and splashes when it meets with irremovable obstructions; but for the most part it flows on in ample volume—rapid, but majestically calm—bearing his audience, of whatever class it may consist, irresistibly with him.

We shall not need to corroborate these observations by any special reference to his several speeches in Lancashire, whether



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: THE ROYAL PALACE OF GRIPSHOLM, ON THE MALAR LAKE, NEAR STOCKHOLM.—SEE PAGE 405.

delivered at Bolton, at Liverpool, or at Manchester. The time has passed for comparing them one with the others, noting their distinctive topics, and pointing out the happy adaptation of each to the occasion. It is not with this view that we have chosen our theme. Our purpose rather is to draw from the whole series some of those inferences which, in our judgment, they warrant, and which interest us, not on party, but on national grounds.

It is a matter of no slight advantage, surely, to the public spirit of this country that, at a time like the present, the rising generation of politicians should have before them an attractive and worthy model of the British statesman. Putting out of view Mr. Gladstone's political opinions, and leaving every one to decide for himself how far they are in accordance with truth and how far they err from it, we believe it will be generally admitted that there is not a school of politics in this country that would not rejoice to have the Chancellor of the Exchequer for its exponent. And this not solely, not perhaps mainly, on account of his intellectual ability. His conscientiousness, his indefatigable industry, the generosity of his impulses, his unquestionable sincerity, his reverence for the past, his hopefulness of the future, and his religious earnestness, combine to make up a public man of whom all parties may well be proud. His practical sagacity, his capacity for business, his fertility of resource, and his genial sympathy with his fellow-men, irrespective of all class distinctions, not confined even to country or clime, add to the public man some of the highest qualifications of the statesman. Possessing ample wealth, he devotes himself wholly to the public service. With unlimited opportunities for self-indulgence, he lives a blameless life. Commanding free access to the highest social circles, he buries himself with the needs and grievances, with the interests and liabilities of the poor and mute aspirations, of the poor. Many may deem his plans mistaken; some may denounce his principles as subversive; but none will refuse to him the praise of being animated by grand and unselfish motives. He cares for men as men, interests himself in their welfare, and throws his whole soul into whatever he undertakes on their behalf. His character his career, his success, cannot but have an elevating influence upon public life in England. This is a part of the service he is rendering to his country which all are prone to overlook, but which cannot be too highly appreciated. The debt incurred to him in this respect will be revealed to us more fully here after. The healthful stimulus which his example is now minister ing to youthful and susceptible minds, and the guidance he is giving to nascent benevolence, the altered tone he is giving to party will disclose. Meanwhile, however, the obligations due to him are above computation; and, much as we all owe him for his legislative achievements, we shall probably owe him far more for the silent influence of his character and life.

One cannot but be sensible, moreover, of a double influence for good exercised by the direct contact of first-rate with ordinary minds on occasions such as those which took Mr. Gladstone into Lancashire. There is nothing more likely to quicken, nothing better adapted to confirm, the patriotic aspirations of a statesman than being brought more or less face to face with the people. Like Antæus, touching his mother earth, he strengthens thereby his most disinterested motives. He reads in their countenances, he sees in their eager attention, he hears in their hearty acclamations, a grateful appreciation of his labours. On the other hand, the people themselves derive equal benefit from the interview. They gain something in self-respect—an inestimable advantage. They are made sensible of the tie which links the government with the governed, and feel they have a recognised place, however subordinate, in the social and political system of their country. For the time being, they are raised into the position of men to whose judgment and experience appeal is made. And when, as in the case of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's visit to his own county, the appeal is made with well-founded confidence, and is responded to with warmest approval, the conservative and cementing element which gives unity to a nation is immensely strengthened. A common sentiment, without obliterating differences of opinion, fuses all hearts into one, and contributes not a little to secure oneness of purpose, action, and endurance whenever a common danger shall appear to call it forth.

The moral influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's out-of-door speeches is enhanced by the unobtrusive but unmistakable indications they exhibit that he knows how to serve as well as rule. His office calls upon him to be unceasingly conversant with material arrangements and calculations in their hardest and driest shapes; but in the discharge of its duties he loses none of the reverence which is due to the supreme authority which it is man's special privilege to recognise and obey. It is impossible to be deceived by most of his utterances veiled and modest proofs of his sincere love to truth in higher forms than those with which it is his daily business to deal, or of the extent to which that love imparts life to the motives and solidity to his character. These almost unconscious gleamings forth of his inner self do nothing, certainly, to lessen the magical power of his eloquence over the minds of his countrymen, for, to the judgment and affections of the British people, as was strikingly proved in the case of his great rival Prince Consort, frankness is none the less esteemed for being allied with goodness.

Mr. Charles Lindley Wood has been appointed secretary to the George Grey, in the room of the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, resigned.

Captain R. Harrison has been appointed Adjutant to the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, in succession to Captain C. D. Harvey promoted.

The appointment of principal of the surveying and topographical departments at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, vacated by the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel H. Y. D. Scott to the charge of the South Kensington Museum, has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Fraser, C.B., Royal Engineers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Court remains at St. Cloud; and the Empress, who looks remarkably well, shows herself frequently in the Bois de Boulogne and at the theatres.

On Sunday the Emperor and Empress invited to the Imperial table at St. Cloud the barouess of Rome who lately gained the grand prices for painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. Among the guests were Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, the Beaux-Arts; Count Nieuwerkerke, superintendent of the Beaux-Arts; Count Baciocchi, superintendent-general of theatres; and M. Auber, director of the Conservatoire. The Emperor and Empress gave the most gracious encouragement to the young artists.

Building operations in Paris are proceeding with great activity, and seemingly on a larger scale than ever. The municipality has entered into a contract with a company for the erection of a building to suit the wide space lying between the south side of the avenue of the Champs Elysées and the river.

Monsieur Forcade publishes a report addressed to the Emperor by Prince Napoleon, as president of the new commission appointed in February last for the purpose of superintending the publication of the memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon I.

Favourable accounts have been received from Algeria. General Yolivet has taken his revenge on Si Lala, and entirely defeated him. Several tribes have made their submission.

According to the Paris papers, Marmon, in the absence of the Emperor Maximilian from Mexico, had rebelled, and, aided by the Archduke, obtained possession of one half the city. The statement is a very doubtful one.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has ordered the opening of negotiations for a treaty of commerce to be concluded with the Zollverein.

Some disturbances have again taken place in Geneva. After the election, on Saturday, of M. Fazy-Pasteur, the conservative candidate to the National Council, a conflict took place in the evening between the Conservatives and Democrats.

On Thursday week the federal mail was plundered in the canton of Berne. Two men in masks were met at the same time and were armed with muskets and pistols. The passengers were not only robbed but severely ill-treated.

SPAIN.

The 10th inst. was the Queen's birthday, when her Most Catholic Majesty Isabella Segunda entered on her thirty-fifth year. There was a review in the morning of the troops composing the garrison of Madrid, consisting of nineteen battalions of infantry and twenty regiments of cavalry, with artillery and twenty-two pieces of cannon. After being reviewed in the Prado, the troops marched through the city and filed before the Queen and the Court at the palace. This fine military display was succeeded by a Royal reception, which was brilliantly attended, and which occupied the entire afternoon.

ITALY.

The new Ministry appear to be sure of the support of the majority. Four of them—General La Marmora, and Signors Lanza, Peruzzi, and Pepoli—are members of the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Pasquale Pepoli, one of the chief agents in the preparation of the French Convention, is the son of the late Count Gioacchino Pepoli. It is stated that the venerable and gifted Massimo D'Azeglio, one of the most eminent and brilliant champions of Italian unity, is to vote and speak for the Convention in the Chamber. D'Azeglio recommended it two years ago, that Italy should for the present make Florence her capital.

The King of Italy is said to have appointed a Commission for the prisoners taken at Aspromonte who were deserters from the army.

General La Marmora has addressed a circular to the foreign Courts explaining the intentions of the Italian Government with regard to the protocols annexed to it. The note maintains, it is stated, a firm attitude with regard to the Roman question, and declares that the Italian nation desires to be reconciled with the Papacy, it cannot ignore the principle that the people of Rome have a right to select their own form of government.

A Royal decree, issued at Turin, decides that the gold and silver coin bearing the effigy of the late King Victor Emanuel will cease to current after the 30th of September, will continue to be received by the State Treasury in Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria.

DENMARK.

The Budget for the financial year beginning April 1, 1865, and ending March 31, 1866, has been submitted to the Rigsdag. The revenue of the kingdom is estimated at 8,722,591 rixdollars (2s. 3d. each), and the expenditure at 8,161,281 rixdollars. A sum of 2,490,000 rixdollars is to be applied during the year to the payment of the debt to Funen and Jutland, and to repair the damage done to the lines in the last-named province by the allies. A further sum of 1,000,000 rixdollars will be also necessary for other repairs, and for rebuilding the bridge over the Guldenø, which was blown up by the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops. The Minister of Finance considers that the national debt, which was 8,377,000 rixdollars on April 1, 1863, had increased to 12,176,000 rixdollars on March 31, 1864. He anticipates a further addition of 2,849,000 rixdollars for the railway works of 1865-6.

PRUSSIA.

The King returned to his palace at Babelsberg last Saturday, having called, on his journey through Darmstadt, upon the Emperor of Russia, who was on his journey to Nice.

Baron von Schleel Plessen arrived at Potsdam last Saturday morning from Vienna.

A Berlin telegram announces that the Archduke Leopold of Austria arrived on the 10th inst. at Berlin, and received the usual Royal honours, and it is said had the insignia and order of the Black Eagle presented to him by the King. The Archduke was present at the baptism of the infant son of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Lord Napier had arrived at Berlin, en route for St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from Athens report the continuation of the debate on the new Constitution. The bill introducing universal suffrage has been voted.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, on the 11th inst., to assassinate the Minister of the Interior.

The Vienna journals publish advices from Athens, stating that Earl Russell had addressed a note to the Greek Cabinet declaring that England considers the treaties of London and Constantinople void, demonstrations. Earl Russell, according to the account, further stated that, in case of necessity, England would join with Austria, South France and Russia, take measures for the maintenance of order and the strengthening of the reigning dynasty.

An Athens journal states that petitions have been addressed by the provinces to the Assembly and to the King praying for the transfer of the capital to Corinth.

AMERICA.

The arrival of the North American gives us intelligence from New York to the 10th inst. and Boston to the 11th.

The details of the battles of the 29th and 30th ult., in the neighbourhood of Richmond, have been received, and show that the fighting was of a more desperate character than was at first reported. On the 29th ult. two Federals corps, under Generals Ord and Birney, which had suddenly advanced from the south to the north bank of the James River, advanced towards Richmond, and carried the works at Chapin's Bluff and Fort Harrison Heights, but subsequently failed to take a position held by the Confederates at Laurel Hill, and withdrew to the junction of the Varina and Newmarket Roads. On the 30th ult. the Confederates unsuccessfully attempted to retake the positions captured by the Federals on the previous day. On the 1st inst. there was no fighting, though a Federal reconnaissance was pushed on towards Richmond. In these engagements the Federal correspondents put their losses to at least 2000 men; and their black regiments, which are said to have behaved very gallantly, suffered especially great losses. Active operations on the south of the James River did not commence before the 30th ult., on which day two Federal corps advanced, on the extreme left of the Federal lines, and carried some Confederate positions, but were ultimately stopped by a strong line of defences. On the 1st inst. the Federals advanced a little further, but then halted, as they found the Confederates behind earthworks which it was not prudent to assault. The Confederates still held possession over the Southside Railway and the road by which they communicate with the Weldon Railway, and therefore the position was too formidable to be easily stormed. In these actions on the south of the James River the Federal correspondents admit losses amounting to no less than 2000 men, of whom more than half were made prisoners on the 30th ult. The Federal losses in both days is admitted by Mr. Stanton to have been 4000. The Confederate losses were also severe. There seems to have been a pause in the fighting for some days. On the 7th inst. the Confederates attacked General Butler's lines on the north of the James River, and drove in the troops of General Kautz, whose guns they captured. They then attacked the position occupied by General Birney's corps, but were repulsed, and Birney retook the position which had been held by General Kautz, and forced back the Confederates "to their inner line of defence." The Federal correspondents contain a report of the larger portion of Grant's corps has recrossed from the north side of the James River, but adds that it will be immediately in the surrounding forts. Both sides were fortifying and preparing for a great struggle.

Sheridan reports himself at Harrisonburg, preparing to resume the attack on the Confederate forces, which hold fast to the Blue Ridge, in front of Charlottesville. New York papers point out that the war has a difficult task before him, but express the utmost confidence that he will accomplish it.

In Western Virginia the Federals had made an attack on Saltville and been badly repulsed.

We get a few details of the recent movements of Hood's army. His force left its position at Jonesborough, between Atlanta and Macon, on the 19th ult., under circumstances which the Confederate newspapers of Georgia to promise great success for their cause. It moved at first to Montgomery and West Point Railroad. By the beginning of October it became apparent that one of the objects of this movement was to be better able to effect the destruction of the railroad in Sherman's rear. A despatch from Chehaw, near Macon, to the Richmond papers, dated Oct. 4, stated that all accounts agreed that Hood was right in Sherman's rear, and that he was from Vining to Marietta. Sherman, it was added, would be obliged to cut his way out of Atlanta in a very few days. It soon appeared, however, that Hood had no intention of attacking his army where it could be so easily attacked, and that only a division or two had been sent to Sherman's rear. On the 6th inst. a Confederate force captured Big Shanty, upon which Sherman sent out General French with 7000 men to meet them, and on the 6th an action took place. The fight lasted all day, and the Confederates lost 200, while the Confederates left 1000 killed and wounded in their hands. The Confederates returned to Dallas. The railroad in Sherman's rear was being rapidly repaired.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a special address to have been delivered by Jefferson Davis, asserting that Sherman will be compelled to evacuate the retreat of Atlanta, that the independence of the South would be established, and the enemy defeated if half the absent troops returned to their duty. The Southern press is dissatisfied with the speech, and doubts its genuineness.

The Federal authorities in Tennessee had ordered a conscription of all men, white or black, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and had announced that all persons in Tennessee who may vote at the ensuing presidential election on the 8th inst. or to oppose an armistice and peace negotiations with armed rebels until constitutional laws and constitutional proclamations are re-established throughout the State.

Secretary Fessenden had issued proposals for a new loan of 40,000,000 dollars, to bear six per cent interest, payable in gold. The amount of the public debt was announced on the 1st inst. at 1760 million dollars. The latest quotation of gold at New York was 99 prem.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The news from India is of little interest. Sir Charles Wood, it appears, will only remain in the temporary removal of the seat of Government to Simla.

From Shanghai we learn that the Imperialists have captured Hoochow.

It was expected by the Europeans in Japan that hostilities would soon be begun by the English squadron against the Prince of Nagato, and that a passage would be forced into the inland sea.

NEW ZEALAND.

There is good reason for hoping that the surrender of the Tauranga tribes, announced in our last Number, will soon be followed by the submission of all the revolted Maoris.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 25.

It is probable that each and every one of the hundred and odd journals, more or less, which see the light in the five largest colonies of Australia will ring the changes in their home correspondence by this mail upon the same subject. It is not without wisdom to exaggerate, or paint entirely in bitter the state of things, and still less to represents them in a very slight manner at home as the work of a faction or the howl of a few isolated fanatics, as the unanimous resolve of a united people, there is no doubt that the repast of Earl Grey's wrath has awakened in the Australian mind a degree of angry excitement which to those who know the real attachment of the people to the Crown and British connection would appear ridiculous. The anger really is of a compound origin, arising from actual and apprehended injury of a very material character, and from sentiment, the idea, real or fictitious, of receiving unprovoked insult. The first is strong enough, and aggravated by the very peculiar nature and location of our population. Though the people in the larger towns cluster pretty closely together, in what we call the "bush," for which we have in England no adequate idea to suggest a similarity—north of the Caledonian Canal you might perhaps find tracks equally desolate—the people live as sparsely and at such a distance from anything like police that a man on leaving his hut in the morning has in general nothing to protect his wife and children but the ordinary good conduct of the people. From the horror into which London is now and again plunged through the perpetration of some real or reported crime, you can fancy what one must feel who comes from this highway-man, conviction, pervading a country nearly as large as Europe, and you may judge of the dread and disgust with which we contemplate the persistence of the English Government in forcing it upon us, though a waterless desert of hundreds of miles may lie between South Australia and Queensland or the nearest bushman. Moreover, we very well know that the old penal colonies—New South Wales to some extent, and Tasmania more perhaps—have been and improved tone in what is called decent society, compared with the three freely-founded and most progressive—Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia—in which nineteen-twentieths of the population are fresh from the old country. The reformed convict, whose dark blood is to run pure in the future regions, and whose, if he acquire any title means, leave off breaking locks and emptying pockets, but he is still a social nuisance—prickly, cringing, unmanly, and unreliable while down in the world, and the worst of bullies when up. Besides, and almost above all this, Australia feels herself insulted. We certainly have a pretty high idea of what we are, and more of what we are to be; and being at heart thoroughly proud, too, of the great country from which we sprang—to be treated by her as a rubbish-heap cuts us to the quick. What the colonists singly or united may do is not yet decided upon—further than that our Chief Secretary, Mr. M'Culloch, has announced his intention of stopping the mail service, and casting off Swan River entirely as an encumbrance. This plan savours much of cutting off the nose to spite the face. Last month I noticed

the proposition of Mr. Edward Wilson. This gentleman, who has quite as much pluck as discretion, is still for going the whole hog, and quite as much pluck as discretion, is still for going the whole hog, and returning to the white shores of Albion, from time to time, cargoes of the most elaborate rascaldom. In this he was ahead of the population, till Earl Grey's discourse arrived, since which time his plan, starting at first, has been gaining favour in the estimation of the most thoughtful and staid of our citizens. Another month, however, will bring a tangible conclusion from our side; and, as to what may be done on yours, Earl Grey has only to say the word at the earliest and will assuredly repeat the fate, as he has already earned the reputation, of the Cromwells.

Parliament has been dissolved to-day by proclamation of his Excellency the Governor. The writs for the election will be issued immediately. The issued, and Mr. Murray's new Parliament will meet early in November. transportation question will be a leading feature in the programme of candidates for legislative honours—the only one on which as yet that have already been issued giving prominence to this or to its vital matter. From personal observations, there exist very flattering indications of the settlement being composed of a class superior, in education and standing, to the late assembly.

Trade, generally, is in a very healthy condition; and the returns from the gold-fields are well maintained. Within the last few weeks there appears to have been very little locking up of capital in companies. Companies that were all but defunct have been resuscitated, and, through careful and vigorous management, have been rendered profitable concerns. The same activity and care are observable in other parts of the colony. Vine, tobacco, and hemp growing is likewise receiving attention and prosecution. In the news by the last mail of the rise in the value of wool in the English market has had the effect of increasing the price of that article to the extent of from 2d. to 3d. per lb.

On the 3rd inst. the criminals Harrison, Woods, and Carver were executed. The first-named underwent his manner in fainting, several executed. The first-named underwent his manner in fainting, several March; the other two were concerned in the attempted bank robbery at Collingwood. Strenuous efforts were made to procure a commutation of the sentence on Harrison, on the ground of insanity. The Executive referred the matter to a medical commission, and its report being unfavourable the law was allowed to take its course. The examination of Harrison's brain after death bore out the opinion of the commission, the culprit's brain appearing to be perfectly healthy. Woods, who pled to the scaffold, declared he was not in the least afraid of death, and mounted the platform singing a profane song composed for the occasion. Carver appeared somewhat frightened, but as is customary here, was conducted, in a strictly private manner, within the precincts of the gaol.

The census of Victoria continues to thrive. Those in Tasmania are beyond anxiety, as a suitable river has been found for the latter in Victoria. Colonists, however, are not an excitable people for, it being a difficult matter at this colony to discover a suitable stream for the interesting strangers.

It has been decided to erect a new residence for his Excellency the Governor, the design for which having been selected, the work will be undertaken forthwith.

The negotiations between the Government of Victoria and that of New South Wales respecting the long-standing difficulty having terminated unsatisfactorily, the Government at Sydney are sending officers to the River Murray to survey the district on the south bank into New South Wales from Victoria.

A contract has been taken for the formation of fifteen miles of the Great Northern Railway in New South Wales.

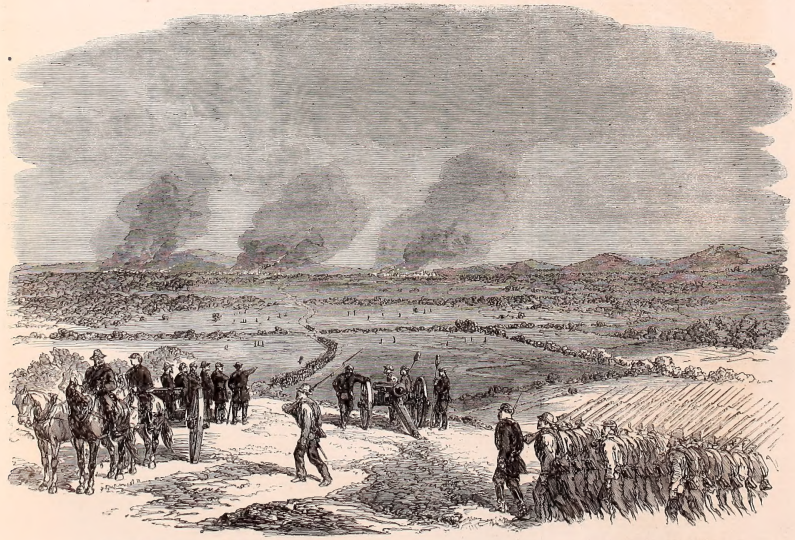
NORTH LONDON WORKING MEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition of Works of Skill and Industry by the Working Men of North London, for which preparations have been made for some time past, was opened on Monday, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Earl Granville presided in the evening, and there was a large attendance of eminent persons accompanying his Lordship, and addressed the meeting. The exhibition is entirely a religious service and the singing of an ode written for the occasion, Bert Russell, who is the author of numerous of the works in the Exhibition, congratulated the London mechanics on the skill, industry, and ingenuity they had displayed, and said he was glad to see the contrivances of the blind in the Exhibition. The Exhibition is the wide difference between the handicraft of the working man's mind, and the sort of labour in which he is ordered to work. He had been told that a remarkable feature of the

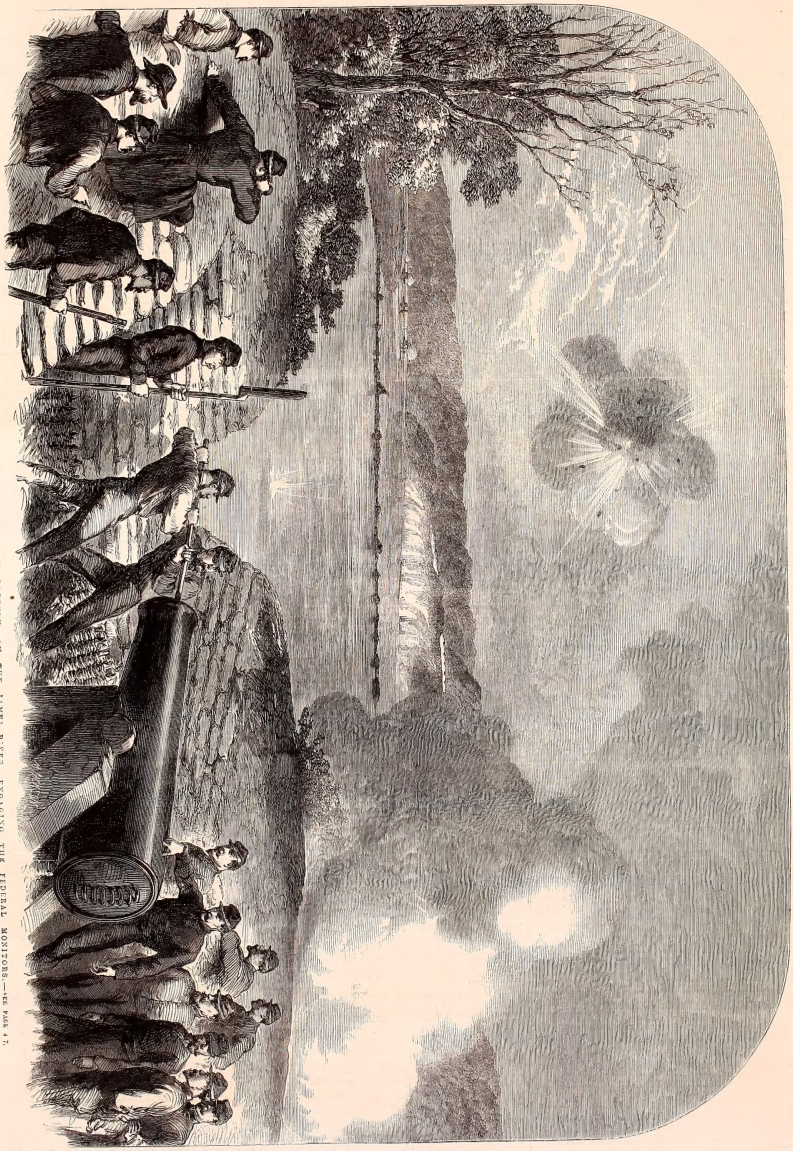
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PASSAGE OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER AT FRONT ROYAL BY THE DIVISIONS SENT TO REINFORCE GENERAL EARLY.



MARCH OF KERSHAW'S AND FITZ LEE'S DIVISIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UP THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: HOWLETT'S BATTERY, ON THE JAMES RIVER, ENGAGING THE FEDERAL MONITORS.—SEE PAGE 412.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Sydenham-hill, the wife of William Paterson, Esq., of Singapore, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., at Oak Trafford, Manchester, the wife of John Curtis, Esq., of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., at Annerly Park, the wife of John Chaworth Musters, Esq., of a daughter.

At Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, Lady Outeram, of a son.

On the 13th inst., Lady Yarde-Buller (wife of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Hobhtich-Mr. Wm. Buller), only son of the Rt. Hon. W. N. Gale, of Cliff House, Bruton, Somerset, to Sophia, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, of Highgate, Middlesex, Cotham-road Bristol. No cards.

On the 22nd ult., at St. George's Basseterre, St. Kitt's, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gordon, James Robert Roughen, Esq., President of the Virgin Islands, to Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the Honourable James A. Berridge, Receiver of the Customs of the Leeward Islands.

On the 13th of August, at St. Michael's, Mitcham, South Australia, by the Rev. W. Hutchins Andrews, Incumbent, Alfred William Howitt, Esq., Omeo, Victoria, eldest son of William Howitt, Esq. West-hill House, Highgate, to Maria Blatherc, third daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Boothby, one of the Justices of her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia.

On the 13th inst., at All Saints', Fulham-park, by the Rev. Thomas Pearce, Vicar of Mendon, Dorset, assisted by the Rev. John Leigh, the Incumbent, Charles Oppenheim, Esq., of Hamilton-terrace, second son of S. Oppenheim, Esq., to Isabelle, eldest daughter of W. J. Frith, Esq., R.A.

On the 13th inst., at the Congregational Church, Shalyridge, by the Rev. J. H. Gwyther, B.A., and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Shalyridge, the Rev. Richardine Barrow, only son of the late Richardine Richardson, of Manchester, James Barrow, Esq., M.P., of Farnworth, Lancashire, and the Quinta, Denbighshire, to Ellen Dalrymple Shalyridge, Adelaide, South Australia, Esq., of Eastwood, Shalyridge.

At Dublin, the Rev. J. W. Brady, of Aghadoe, Killarney, son of H. W. Brady, Esq., of Navarra, Bray, to Caroline Louisa Lambe, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

At Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel, C. B., 2nd Assistant Surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. V. W. Ryan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Dukinfield, North Cheshire, by the Rev. Thomas Leath, Mr. Frank John Hardenberg, of Liverpool, youngest son of H. Hardenberg, Esq., of Amsterdam, to Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Cockcon, Esq., of Cobridge, North Stafford. No cards.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Shipley, by the Rev. Thomas Brooke, Incumbent of the Chapel Royal, George A. Bacon, of Rye Hill Villa, Scarborough, youngest son of John Bacon, Esq., Rose Bank, Shipley, Surrey, to Charlotte, younger daughter of George Lee, Esq., Clarence-square, Brighton. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Northbourne Court, near Deal, Kent, Charles Hannan, Esq., third son of the late H. P. Hannan, Esq., in his 81st year.

On the 11th inst., at 14, Exton-square, Thomas Young, Esq., in his 81st year.

On the 13th inst., Edward Cole, second son of the late Mr. John Innocent, of Southwark; and of Mrs. Innocent, Sussex-street, aged 39.

At Friar's-house, Warwickshire, Sir W. E. C. Hartopp, Bart., aged 87.

At Calcutta, J. D. Dick, Esq., son of the late T. W. D. Dick, Esq., of Quebec, in his 22nd year.

At Medjezarie, Java, P. D. Stavers, Esq., son of the late Sir W. Stavers, Knt., in his 42nd year.

Louisa Frances, daughter of the late Hon. F. Talbot, of Witham, Essex, aged 76.

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, in her 64th year.

At Ashbury, Berkshire, the Hon. J. H. Nurse, member of H.M.'s Council in that island, aged 81.

At Stanford Court, Worcestershire, Edith, daughter of Sir T. Winnington, Bart., M.P., aged 18.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

SUNDAY, Oct. 23.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Edgehill: the first pitched battle between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists—1642. Sir Hudson Lowe died, 1844.

MONDAY, 24.—Treaty of Westphalia, or Munster, signed, establishing the civil and religious rights of the German Protestants, 1648. The Manson House, London, founded, 1738.

TUESDAY, 25.—St. Crispin, martyr. Accession of George III., 1760; Griffith Jones, preacher, kept as a "jubilee," 1809. Opening of St. Katharine's Docks, London, 1828. Gallant charge of the "Six Hundred" Light Cavalry at Balaclava, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—Death of Alfred the Great, 901; of Sir Godfrey Kneller, painter, 1723. Battle of Prestonpans, 1745.

THURSDAY, 27.—Battle of Philippi: establishment of the supremacy of Octavius Cæsar, 42 B.C. Gunpowder discovered, China, 1420.

FRIDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. Death of John Locke, 1704.

SATURDAY, 29.—Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Brixton: 106 horses and many public buildings burnt, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
7 32	8 12	8 52	9 32	10 12	10 52	11 32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7 58	8 38	9 18	9 58	10 38	11 18	11 58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF

DAY.	THERMOMETER: Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea-level.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	WIND: Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	RAIN in Inches and Hundredths.
	Morning.	Afternoon.				
	Inches.	°	°			
13	29·745	52·3	49·0	0·93	S.W.	Miles. Inches.
14	30·072	51·8	41·6	71	16	0·95	S.W.	178 ·000
15	30·092	51·6	41·9	72	10	0·95	S.W. SSW.	159 ·000
16	30·113	47·4	39·2	73	6	0·87	S.S.W.	96 ·000
17	30·107	47·1	39·2	73	6	0·87	S.S.W.	96 ·000
18	29·998	52·4	50·7	94	9	0·93	S.W.	177 ·027
19	29·722	49·3	42·9	83	7	0·91	S.W. SW.W.	339 ·027
Oct.								

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer (corrected)	30·062	30·072	30·092	30·113	30·107	29·998	29·722	
Temperature of Air	51·1°	52·3°	51·6°	49·4°	47·1°	54·4°	49·3°	
Temperature of Evaporation	48·5°	47·3°	47·0°	45·0°	44·0°	51·0°	46·0°	
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	

FRAMES.—"Tynemouth Life-boat," bead, flat, and hollow mouldings, gilt flowers, white and backwood complete, 8s. each.
STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

TWO HANDSOME GILT FRAMES, glass and back, 2s. each, for CHROMO-TINTED PICTURES given with this Paper; sample and gift, 3s. each. ALFRED RIDER, 37, Drury-lane, and 35, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

FRAMES by KINGFISHER, given with this Paper. Elegant ornamental Gold Leaf Oval Frame and Glass, 1s. The only country depôt for the sale and description of Mouldings, at GEO. RIDER, 37, Drury-lane.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL, JEWELLER, &c., to the QUEEN, begs to announce that, in consequence of the Bond-street Block-ade, he has REMOVED to 18 NEW BOND-STREET, and 12 CLIFFORD-STREET.

SELLING IN THIS WEEK.

THE INGENIOUS POCKET TIMEPIECE, with Case complete, 5s., post-free; another One correctly. Price One Shilling; by post thirteen stamps.—WARD and CO., Edward-street, Birmingham.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—FREDC. HAWLEY (successor to Benson), Steward, many years watchmaker to the special appointment to his late Majesty George IV., invites inspection of his carefully-finished WATCHES, Gold and Silver, viz.: Elegant Gold Watches, £2 15s. to £20; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to £2 15s. Elegant Clocks, for Chapel, Shop, Counter, striking hours and half-hours, £1 15s. and upwards.—Steward-street, Bishopsgate, and 3, Exchange-buildings, Bishopsgate-street from the Strand and Cornhill-streets. Established nearly a century. Merchants and shippers supplied.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 50s.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 30s. to 70s.; Gold Bracelets, 20s. to 100s.; Gold Studs (in case), 10s. to £3; Watches (warranted), 30s. to £10; Rings, 5s. to £10; Brooches, 10s. to £10; Gold Earrings, 10s. to £3; Silver Watches, 30s. to £5; Silver Bracelets, 10s. to £3; Silver Albert Chains, 10s. to £3; Silver Studs, 5s. to £1; Silver Thimbles, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Pencil-cases, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fruit-knives, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-knives, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-slices, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-forks, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-carvers, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-servers, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-sets, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-sets, 1s. to 5s.; Silver Fish-sets

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
F. ALLAS CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

£2000 on ACCIDENTAL DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, 7, Royal Exchange, London. J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, St. Leonards-on-Sea.—This Hotel, one of the most commodious and elegant in the kingdom, is the favourite resort of families and Gentlemen. The Cuisine and Wines are of the highest character. The Royal Guelph adjoins the Hotel. Omnibuses meet Hire coaches will be in attendance. Letters and Telegrams should be addressed to JOHN STARKEY, Sole Proprietor, St. Leonards-on-Sea.—Exhibition, 1864.

BATH.—BATH MINERAL WATER SANITORIUM.—The entire suite of celebrated Roman Baths form part of the Sanitorium, which presents unrivalled facilities for the successful application of the Bath Mineral Waters.—Address, Mr. PENNY, Manager.

HOME for ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.—A Lady (qualified in a beautiful and healthy village near London, wishes to receive into her family some YOUNG CHILDREN, to whom she would devote the utmost care and love. First-rate references given and required.
Address, M. F. U. S., care of Mrs. Jones, Stationer, Woolford, N.E.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864,

CONSISTING OF NUMBER AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

AT HOME.

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An edition is printed on this paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this Journal printed on the ordinary stout paper is double in those places which require or mention in the above list, the thin paper edition.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

THE convict question is being involved in new complications, and it is to be hoped rather than believed that the Colonial Secretary receives the full importance of the situation. We have a right to say this, for no action that has yet been taken in the matter induces the public to think that anything but a policy of makeshifts actuates the home authorities. We have now a formal and official document, transmitted on behalf of the people of the most considerable section of Australia, by which despatch we are apprised that the colonists have resolved to isolate West Australia, where alone convicts are received; and have also intimated to England that the overland mail service shall be discontinued, unless the Peninsular and Oriental boats cease to call at St. George's Sound.

We sincerely hope that this movement on the part of the Australians will not be met by any absurd demonstration of the ordinary character of Colonial Office diplomacy. It may be that the colonists are not very polite, and that there is a sore arrogance in the mode in which their wishes are conveyed. But it must be remembered that the question has long been open; that it is regarded by the Australians almost as one of life or death, and that the home authorities have been persistent in refusing the not unreasonable demand that Australia shall cease to be the receptacle for any of the moral sewage of these islands. Something must be allowed for the irritated feelings of men who undergo a wrong; and we think that the English public will not be content to see the weak point of the colonial case fastened upon by our Government, and the wrong unredressed. It is certain that one of the clearest heads among our rising statesmen has made up his mind on the subject, and Lord Stanley may be regarded as speaking the sentiments of the great Conservative party when he declares that transportation to Australia ought to be put an end to. It is to be hoped that Government will not wait for the reassembling of Parliament before doing the act of justice which is required; but, should this dangerous delay take place, a vote finally condemning the present system will be carried, if necessary, in the teeth of the Administration. Sir Harcourt Lees rebuke the Australians in any way that may be most comforting to the dignity of the Colonial Office; but if he do not accompany his castigation with the announcement that their requisition has been acceded to he will incur a responsibility which we scarcely care to describe. Surely, a few pledges of economy might now be allowed to be the agency that shall separate the mother country from her noble Australian colonies. Such a result would be a frightful satire upon our supposed advance in the science of government.

But this crisis will have a beneficial effect if it compel the Legislature to take up in earnest, and as a whole, the great question of punishments. The fearful taxation which is now borne by the people of England in order to provide for the criminal population has been long pressing in another year; and now the system worked tolerably well. We see that the reverse is the case, and that our crowded goals are for the most part either hotels for the completed rascal or schools in which the novice is qualified for larger crime than that which sent him into the academy. Worse than this: we are not only paying a heavy price for the lodging and feeding of those with whom we can hope to do no good, but we cram our prisons with them, to the exclusion of those whom we may reasonably trust to be able to wean from vice. We clothe, lodge, and board the adult criminal, until, as he perpetually declares when in the dock, the man is one who prefers the workhouse to the gaol, and we leave in the streets and under the Dark Arches the children whom we might rescue and train up in the ways of honesty. We are year by year adding, by this suicidal system, thousands on thousands to the criminal population; and all that we do is to seize the offender, when the measure of his evil doings is nearly full, and lock him up for a term under conditions of less hardship than is borne by the honest pauper in the workhouse. One would say that it was impossible that a rational nation should tolerate such a state of things; but rational people are only too glad to leave such matters to their rulers; and their rulers have too long adopted the convenient creed that they have no right to move until the nation forces them to do so. So, between the two inert forces, a terrible army of occupation is daily evangelising in regions.

The cessation of transportation to West Australia is a great question for the colonists, but it is comparatively a small one for ourselves. The number of criminals of whom we are rid by this unjustifiable process is nothing when set beside the figures representing the crime which we keep as a vast expense at home. But the Australian demand is connected with this great question, and we hope that Parliament will not permit the authorities to separate the topics. Never was the necessity for the reconstruction of our system so pressing as now, but it will be far more pressing in another year; and our condition will become worse and worse the longer the business is neglected. The increase of severity in sentences, which was announced by Sir George Grey last Session amid general approbation, had only the value of eliciting a unanimous declaration by the prisoners that they were prepared to treat our moral sewage in a new and sterner fashion. The so-called philanthropic devices, which have worked so much cruelty to the honest and so much comfort to the culprit, have had their day, and the public will no longer be heavily taxed that accomplices may have beef tea and warm baths. It is certain that, if we could create a new penal settlement of a satisfactory nature, the people would gladly see the contents of our gaols swept thither wholesale, in order to give a chance of reform to the scarcely responsible children who are growing up in thousands in the faith that to be detected in crime is misfortune. But it appears that we can have no penal settlement of our own. The colonies will not be tainted with scoundrelism; and certain suggestions about forming penal settlements in the Hebrides, or in Iceland or Lapland, are scarcely worthy of attention. The schemes would have been laughed to scorn even when the men every way competent to discuss the subject, that for arranging with a friendly Power, which has half a continent at its disposal, for receiving in some of its outlying settlements—Siberia for instance—the felonry for which we have no place, and accepting a certain subsidy for the support of such poor as it required, or otherwise, as may be most consistent with national dignity, has found much favour with thinking men; and the very probable outcry against a novelty may easily be met if the reason of the nation approve the scheme. The enormous districts available for such a purpose, the healthiness of the climate, the distance from this country, and the complete machinery in the hands of the Russian Government combine to render the scheme acceptable. Indeed, we have little choice. We must get rid of our criminal class somehow, in order to do our duty as men and Christians to those around us; we must provide for them, and have to answer for ourselves hereafter, from being destroyed body and soul.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove round by Ballater. Prince Christian and Princess Louise of Denmark left with his presence at dinner. The Dean of Westminster had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Lynn of Muick. The Dean of Westminster left the castle. The Hon. Charles Spencer Ponsonby arrived.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, walked in the castle grounds. Lord Ruthven and the Castle Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Lord Ruthven left. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove to Invercauld. Prince Christian and Mr. Sandys had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday last the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. H. Cameron, of Park Church, Aberdeen. Mr. Sandys left the castle. The Queen dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Glen Ey. The Hon Sir Frederick Bruce left the castle.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, and accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, departed from the Highlands on Wednesday next, en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty will travel by special train, at half-past two, to Ferryhill, which will be reached at thirty-two minutes past three and a stay of five minutes will be made to change engines. It will be reached at eighteen minutes past six. At this station the Queen will remain for a few minutes, when the Royal train will proceed to Carlisle and Carlisle, where a stoppage of a few minutes will be made, and Windsor will be reached at nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Monday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, with the members of the Danish Royal family, left Fredensborg Palace for Kiel. The Royal party took an 8 a.m. o'clock, and proceeded on an excursion to Wakkelsoed light-house, where they partook of luncheon in the open air, returning in the evening to Fredensborg. The Prince and Princess were expected to take their departure from Fredensborg Castle on Wednesday, en route for England.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Prince Albert Victor, in charge of the Countess De Grey and Dr. Sieveking, arrived at Edinburgh by special train on Monday from Hull, whither his Royal Highness had arrived on the previous evening in her Majesty's ship Salamis, from Hamburg. The Countess, with the infant Prince in her arms, drove from the Waverley station to the Douglas Hotel, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning the Prince left Edinburgh at nine o'clock en route for Balmoral, arriving in the afternoon. His Royal Highness will remain with the Queen at the castle, during her Majesty's stay in the Highlands.

Queen Marie Amélie, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, has left Chancellor's House, Uxbridge Wells, where the venerable Queen has been residing several months, for Claremont, Surrey.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from visiting General Hall at his seat, near Newmarket.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

The Duchess Dowager of Grafton has arrived in town from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Georgina Hamilton have arrived at Bonsdeers, Staffordstown, from Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at her residence at Prince's-gate, on Wednesday, from Scarborough.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and the Ladies Ashley have arrived at St. Giles's, Dorset, from town.

The Earl and Countess of Lovelace and Lady Agneta Yorke have arrived at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, from Sydney Lodge.

The Earl and Countess of Bandon have arrived at Castle Bernard, Cork, for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have arrived in Grafton-street from Marston Park, for her Ladyship's accouchement.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington have arrived at Emo Park, their seat in Ireland, from a tour.

The Countess De Grey has arrived at Studley Royal, near Ripon, from attending on her Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Denmark.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have arrived at Longford Castle, Wilts, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone, from Ashdown Park.

Earl St. Maur has left the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Earl of Derwentwater has arrived at his seat in the county of Limerick from Wales.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Downing-street, from Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at Ossington from Alnwick Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Commander the Hon. Ernest G. L. Cochrane, youngest son of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Miss Adelaide Bisckall, only daughter of Mr. Bisckall, Governor of Sierra Leone, took place on the 18th ult., at the cathedral at Free Town.

The marriage between Lord Schreiberg Kerr and Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, will take place at the latter end of the same month. The bridegroom elect is the only son and heir apparent of Lord and Lady Charles Kerr, and Mr. William Hudson Cossett of Bramley, Yorks, on the 8th of November, at St. Peter's, Bramley, Leeds.

The marriage of Viscount Ossington and Lady Stanley, with the Hon. Mr. Ashley, second son of Lord and Lady Ashley of Wimborne Minster, will take place on the 27th of next month, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Sudley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Arran, and the Hon. Georgiana Sudley, daughter of Viscountess Jocelyn, and grand-daughter of Viscountess Palmerston.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York have been prorogued to the 12th of November.

St. Bernard Church, Cornwall, having been restored by Mr. St. Aubyn, architect, was reopened last week.

The Bishop of London has intimated his intention of holding a general ordination in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, the 18th of December.

The Bishop of Salisbury attended the Portland convict establishment on Sunday to hold a confirmation, when fifty-eight prisoners and seventeen young persons, the sons and daughters of the officers connected with the establishment, were admitted to the holy rite.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. Edward Hall, Rector of Hinton in the Hedges with Steane, Northamptonshire; Rev. E. J. Howman, Rector of Bodiwrith, Coventry; Rev. C. Wing, Rector of Brownwood, Lutterworth; Rev. T. S. Ardred, Incumbent of Dullington-cum-Babie, Yorkshire; Rev. R. L. Horne, Vicar of Whissendine, Rutlandshire; Rev. J. Austin, Curate of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight; Rev. R. B. Newton, Curate of St. Mary's, Birmingham; Rev. C. C. Marker, Curate of St. Michael, Bedlam, Bermingham.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the Fellows of Balliol College have come to a resolution to admit Roman Catholic undergraduates to their fellowships and scholarships competed for the vacant exhibition at Worcester College, on the foundation of Dr. Kay, ended in favour of Mr. W. H. Kay, from Leeds Grammar-school (Dr. Hook's Link). The exhibition is of the annual value of £80, and is tenable by residence for seven years. Preference is given to the natives of the county of Durham.—The competitive examinations for the three open scholarships at Lincoln College are now proceeding. The successful candidates made their arrival at the end of the following gentlemen out of twenty-six competitors:—Messrs. Batson, Sidney College, Bath; Hoole, Manchester Grammar-school; and Hall, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. At the same time Messrs. Hutchinson, of Worcester College; and Goodrich, of Harrow School, were elected to exhibitions. The scholarships are of the annual value of £80, tenable for five years.

At Cambridge, on Tuesday, the senate proceeded, thirty-one to the Senate. These had for their objects, amongst others, the appointments of Mr. Cayley, of Trinity College, examiner in law; Mr. Hall and Mr. H. N. Mackay, of King's College, examiners in law; Dr. Cumming, of Emmanuel College, Mr. Lodge, of Trinity College, and Dr. Lushington, of Downing College, examiners in moral philosophy; Mr. Hemphrey, of Trinity College, and Mr. Lockyer, of Trinity College, examiners in surgery; Mr. Paget, of St. John's College, Q. C. Perkins, of Caius College, Mr. Preston, of Pembroke College, Mr. Edwards, of Clare College, Mr. Lumby, of Magdalen College, Mr. Hall, of Downing College, and Mr. Wood, of Christ's College, examiners in various faculties at the previous examinations; Mr. C. Kennedy, of Trinity College, and Mr. Phillips, of Christ's College, examiners in "tierin humanitibus;" Mr. Gowers, of Christ's College, and Mr. A. Holmes, of Trinity College, examiners in chemistry.—The number of ordinations for the present year as all the colleges of Cambridge is complete, with the exception of Christ, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter's College, 12; Pembroke, 8; Christ's, 21; Queen's, 10; Caius, 13; St. Catherine's, 12; Jesus, 7; Trinity Hall, 6; Clare Hall, 5; Trinity Hall, 8; Trinity, 168; Emmanuel, 22; Downing, 6.

The following list of the boys on Queen's University in Ireland was held on Wednesday week in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring the degrees and distributing the prizes and scholarships awarded after the session of 1862-3. After the delivery of the prizes, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., delivered an elegant address.

Earl Russell has intimated his intention of visiting Aberdeen on Friday, the 11th of November, for the purpose of installing Mr. Samuel Brewer as the University, on office to which he was elected by the students in January last. Mr. Brewer succeeds the Earl of Aberdeen. The University of Aberdeen's held yesterday week, Mr. Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.B., was elected to the chair of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Veitch to the chair of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow; and Mr. James Robertson, assistant librarian of Edinburgh, was elected to that of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the death of Professor Ferrier.

At the London University, on Thursday week, Mr. Malden, Professor of Greek, delivered the address on the occasion of the opening of the session for the Faculty of Arts and Laws. He enforced the excellence of the system in the usual practice of delivering a lecture on education generally, but confined himself to a close consideration of Greek tragedy. The university has a good deal of interest to others than the Greek students. Having minutely described the origin and history of the Greek plays, he concluded by remarking on the fact that, whilst of the honors in which they were performed there existed nothing but a few stones on the Pnyx, the plays and the names of the authors remained.—The result of the examinations for the entrance exhibitions at the college have been as follows:—The exhibitions of £40 and £30 are won respectively, each tenable for two years, for gentlemen attending the first lecture session at a medical school. The first prize is awarded to Mr. Francis Anderson, the second to Mr. T. A. Arris, the former a student of the University of Aberdeen, the latter of Edinburgh. The University of Arts, the three exhibitions of £30 per annum, each tenable for two years, were adjudged as follows:—For proficiency in classics and mathematics combined, to Mr. Frank Watson, from Godolphin School, Hammersmith; Mr. Watson was also pronounced to be decidedly first in order for proficiency in classics alone, Mr. James Bradbury, from the Clapham Park School; for proficiency in mathematics alone, Mr. Thomas Adams, from the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Richmond.

The Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey delivered his inaugural lecture at King's College, London, on Saturday last.—the Rev. Charles Neil in the chair. The lecturer spoke of the present defective state of public reading and speaking, pointed out the causes of our present defects, and the best methods and theories of elocution, and suggested several practical remedies.

The Rev. R. Barry, late Michel Fellow of Queen's, Oxford, has been appointed her Majesty's Inspector of Church Schools for Somerset.



"HOSPITALITY: THE ADMISSION OF SIR TRISTRAM TO THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROUND TABLE," FRESCO BY THE LATE MR. DYCE, R.A., IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

FRESCOES IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

In accordance with an intention expressed in our biographical notice of the late Mr. Dyce, R.A., we take the first favourable opportunity our space has afforded to present our readers with an Engraving and description of the largest fresco, and a review of the remainder of that great though incomplete series, in the Queen's Robing-room of the New Houses of Parliament, upon which the artist was engaged, with some interruptions, ever since 1849. During the whole of this long period Mr. Dyce would scarcely allow even his personal friends to enter the robing-room, being naturally desirous that, as the frescoes were to be mutually illustrative, they should be seen only in their associative completeness. The painter's long-deferred hope was, alas! never to be realised. A consequence of this really humble reserve, and one which is easily to be understood, was that the world almost forgot the artistic recluse, and it is not improbable that some, on hearing of his death, even required to be reminded of the subjects of his labour. Now, however, that the painter is no more, the dormant curiosity of the public is doubtless fully roused regarding these frescoes, on account of the high reputation of Mr. Dyce as one of the first, if not the first of British monumental painters; on account of the length of time spent on works executed in a chamber which it was expressly desired should contain the choicest artistic embellishments the country could produce; and on account of the novelty of the subjects chosen for illustration, and because the painter's progress was never made known.

The public will probably be admitted not long hence to see the finished frescoes; but before then, the ornamental decoratives of the room, upon which Mr. Crace is now engaged, are to be completed. We ourselves are indebted to the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper and the representatives of the deceased artist for those opportunities of making acquaintance with these works which have enabled us to offer our readers the accompanying Engraving and the first published account of the whole series.

There have been numerous misconceptions of the extent of the works in the Robing-room undertaken by Mr. Dyce, and hence it has been supposed that he failed in fulfilling his contract more seriously than the facts prove that he failed. It has, for instance, been generally reported that he undertook to paint nine frescoes, with the addition of a frieze. But the truth is, he engaged, finally, to paint only seven frescoes in compartments of the walls. Of these five are finished—the small unimportant space left unpainted in the largest fresco (to which we alluded in our biographical notice) having been filled in with its few squares of pavement by one of the artists engaged at Westminster.

The Arthurian romances were chosen to furnish the subjects of these frescoes because, in their elementary form, they are the earliest native literature of Britain; because, in their completed form, they are the most comprehensive contemporary representation of that chivalry in which, mediately, through the feudal system, so many of our historic and still-surviving institutions had their origin; and because, therefore, they are exactly suited to a Gothic national palace, and to a room devoted specially and peculiarly to the pomp and circumstance of regal and aristocratic ceremonial. The legends of King Arthur were embodied as early as the age of Nennius, who wrote in the ninth century, and they constantly received fresh accretions from various quarters, especially through the Norman *trouveres*, and from foreign intercourse during the Crusades. In the twelfth century the stories had, however, sunk into temporary oblivion; but the popular interest in them was again revived by Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin compilation. The whole of that great cycle of Arthurian romance which has furnished materials to so many English poets, from Shakspeare, Spenser, and Milton down to our own Tennyson, can only, however, be said to have been completed by the publication by Caxton, in 1485, of Sir Thomas Mallory's compilation, "Le Mort d'Arthure; or, History of King Arthur and of the Knights of the Round Table." It was this compilation which Mr. Dyce took as his text-book, and he proposed to draw all his materials for costume, architecture, &c., from the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, yet to suggest the general notion of a remote and unfamiliar epoch. Each fresco he designed should exemplify one or more of the virtues most characteristic of chivalry. But in the selection of the subjects he was at the same time careful to choose such only as are given, or, at least, countenanced, by the bards. This he did in order that his representations should admit of being construed to contain whatever esoteric meaning might be found or fancied to exist in the romances themselves by students of the mythology of the bardic system. The whole design, however, of these frescoes, as literary and archæological illustrations, was, we may say, a novelty in this country; the nearest parallel to them in character, scope, and intention being the various series by German mural painters illustrative of the "Nibelungen Lied."

For the largest compartment (of the north wall) Mr. Dyce selected for subject "The Admission of Sir Tristram to the Fellowship of the Round Table" as an illustration of "Hospitality." His authority for considering hospitality as one of the special virtues of chivalry was Gerard Leghi's "Accidence of Armory" (1562), which professes to be taken from an old book entitled "Gesta Trojanorum," and in which the nine virtues of chivalry are enumerated. This great fresco is we will at once say, one of the noblest works of art an English artist has ever given to the world, and only to be compared to the great wax-glass pictures by Messrs. Herbert and Maclise, in other parts of the same palace, already reviewed in our pages. The fresco occupies a compartment on the north wall of the robing-room, measuring nine 20 ft. in breadth by 14 ft. or 15 ft. in height. It contains about thirty-five figures, the foremost of which are at least lifesize; and it occupied the artist three years to paint, irrespective of the time spent on the cartoon and coloured sketches, which, for fresco, it is absolutely necessary to prepare before commencing on the wall.

We must remind the reader that the hero of the fresco Sir Tristram, had acquired a fame as a knight-errant only second to that of Sir Lancelot du Lac himself, before his installation as Knight of the Round Table, and that his long-delayed admission into the order was only after fighting a drawn battle with Sir Lancelot, and both knights mutually discovered themselves; that he was prevented by his noble adversary to allow himself to be conducted to King Arthur's Court. The scene of the "Admission" is the great hall of King Arthur's palace at Camelot. The hall consists of a series of arcades with apertures composed of coupled Norman arches. The exact moment chosen for the picture is when the King, amidst general exclamations of "Welcome!" holds aloft his famous sword Excalibur to strike Sir Tristram with the flat of the blade on the right shoulder, and thus dub him Knight of the Round Table. The great King stands on a dais in his royal robes, his handsome, fair-haired head surmounted with the golden crown of state glittering with gems. With one hand holding the great magic sword high in the air, and pointing with the other to the mystic round table, he glances enthusiastically towards the assembled Court, knights, ladies, and spectators of all degrees. Sir Tristram, standing on the edge of the dais, inclines before the King, looks reverently towards the round table, and appears both humble as if appreciating his unworthiness. He is clad in chain-mail hood or coif and hauberk, the latter covered with a surcoat; and accoutred with belts, from which hang sword and dagger; while round his hood is a bandeau of gold set with jewels, which, according to Merlin, was in the shape as well as a mystic symbol, of the great rounded Table of the King." The round table, which, according to Malory, Arthur's father, Uther Pendragon, had instituted as a rendezvous for his knights of the world, and to number three-and-sixty, was the best knights of the world, and to number three-and-sixty, each, which was instituted by Uther Pendragon, Arthur's father, to assemble the best



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The ladies of the Court, knights, and civilian spectators are grouped in the body of the hall, before the dais. Nearest Sir Tristram, with one hand uplifted in token of "welcome," is the fair and frail Queen Guinevere, in flowing robes and glittering diadem. Behind her are

three or four of her all
fair girl in a blue sash
that of the Queen in
other spectators, who

To the left, a space
with knights, mounted
size of this group is, h
of the composition.
dignity of presence
Lancelot, in brass coll
on one of his favour
embroidered bridle-rei
loyally leads the almo
in their horses, are
having left the Court
that "worshipful king
mounted, are Sir
man. We need hardly
representing these knig
tom was preserved
"Champion of England"
into Westminster Hall.

To the extreme left
versings. Here the v
to various knights in
perhaps hinted at in
The figure which first
fool, in motley hose,
bauble. He is evidently
knight in a long mant
by correctly pointing w
of Sir Tristram; while
surprise and anger at
might have been inter
enemy and rival been
clude this to be the
figure, of very swarthy
crowned "Saracens"
Sagramore), who are
ship of King Arthur
world.

The fresco next in
occupies the principal
derived from the roma
Section is of great auth
as a vehicle for barba
its later meaning in t
tolerably intelligent m
tance of pursuing spi
We need, therefore, o
romances (which appea
Northcourt), the St. G
Christ drank and gave
and which is said to ha
to collect the blood wh
vessel, it was further
ventures, brought into
re search for it was the
of the Round Table ass
pens) and King Arthi
Galahad and his Comp
ce" Parlet. The abse
to the same party in t
ce" medium," knights,
the virgin sister of Sir
hermitage chapel, a vicel
In the text the Evangel
the four beasts or s
"Vision of Ezekiel)" a
well as their attendan
In the midst of a large
which is supported o
chapel by rolling cl
and stretches forth hor
round the high back o
marvels, which has in
besides, secures a cert
symmetry and balan
spectator's right and
clouds are the Evange
Matthew and St. Luke
winged ox; and to th
and a winged lion.

In the lower half
Perceval's sister, the
mental chalice while a
novice, with head reve
ful Sir Galahad is repr
towards the beatific m
significant, and perfec
son of Sir Lancelot o
knights, as ordained by
and as having been ac
ended. He wears a s
miraculously descended
hand the no less mira
thereon by "that good
blood. His company
remain erect as when
to the spectator, look
his chastely-beautiful
stands considerably fu
circumstance and the
head seeming to indic
fleshly bud,—singularly
spotless life.

We propose to resume
to this series of frescs
of the three smaller wo
to say that this great
years actually painting
purest spirit of Christi
stand that, with Mr. Dyce
was more congenial th
romances selected or p
cellence, in the adaptat
monise with the system
magnificence of the cold,
series—for even that is
engraved—though the
general interest. But a
less original than the g
Peers' Robing-room or
gigantic power displaye
by Mr. Maclise in the
the growing taste for
as they are precisely l
ciples of the great maste
should select as the subj
as affording the safest p
hope to describe the the

The Field Marsha
Cambridge, went to Flore
military and naval operat
Lord William Pessel, regim
landing and seizure of a
the town of Portsmouth, a
troops engaged afterwards
ing in line of reinforcem
Staff, and officers and co
and lowered the different en
cordings. On Tuesday the
Staff, visited the works on
defences of the port.

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to whom she would devote the utmost maternal care.
Mrs. Jones, Skinner, Westford, N.B.

E ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
URDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864,
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RATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

being involved in new complications, rather than believed that the Colonial full importance of the situation. We for no action that has yet been taken he public to think that anything but a cumstances the home authorities. We have al document, transmitted on behalf of considerable section of Australia, by surprised that the colonists have resolved ia, where alone convicts are received; xed to England that the overland mail ad, unless the Peninsular and Oriental George's Sound.

that this movement on the part of the met by any absurd demonstration of the Colonial Office diplomacy. It may be ve very good sense and taste in men ch in which their wishes are conveyed. But that the question has long been open; the Australians almost as one of life or ame authorities have been persistent in demand that Australia shall cease any of the moral sewage of these islands. wed for the irritated feelings of men and we think that the English public see the weak point of the colonial case ent and the strength of the mother land is that one of the clearest heads among our made up his mind on the subject, be regarded as speaking the sentiments ave party when he declares that trans- ia is wholly at an end. It is to ent will not wait for the reassembling ing the act of justice which is required; ess delay take place, a vote finally con- stem will be carried, if necessary, in ove to Downing Street. Mr. Cardwell may echoed in every way that may be most comforting to the Office; but if he do not accompany his nouncement that their requisition has incur a responsibility which we scarcely e a shipload of scoundrels cannot ency that shall separate the mother Australian colonies. Such a result would on our supposed advance in the science

ave a beneficial effect if it compel the in earnest, and as a whole, the great The fearful taxation which is now England in order to provide for the been borne only in a sort of belief that world. We see also in the revised ia the crowded gaols are for the most part pleted rascal or schools in which the larger crime than that which sent him e than this; we are not only paying a ing and feeding of those with whom we as affording the safest p but we cram our prisons with them, so hope to describe the the nom we may reasonably trust to be able the lodge, and board the adult criminal, clares from the dock, the man is unwise ence to the gaol, and we leave in the park Arches the children whom we might ways of honesty. We are year by oldal system, thousands on thousands until all that we do is to seize the ure of his evil doings is nearly full, erm under conditions of less hardship than is borne by the honest pauper in the workhouse. One would say that it was impossible that a rational nation should tolerate such a state of things; but rational people are only too glad to leave such matters to their rulers; and their rulers have too long adopted the convenient creed that they have no right to move until the nation forces them to do so. So, between the two inert forces, a terrible army of occupation is daily evangelising its legions.

The cessation of transportation to West Australia is a great question for the colonists, but it is comparatively a small one for ourselves. The number of criminals of whom we are rid by this unjustifiable process is nothing when set beside the figures representing the crime which we keep at a vast expense at home. But the Australian demand is connected with this great question, and we hope that Parliament will not permit the authorities to separate the topics. Never was the necessity for the reconstruction of our system so pressing as now, but it will be far more difficult in another year; and our condition will become worse and worse the longer the business is neglected. The increase of severity in sentences, which was announced by Sir George Grey last Session amid general approbation, has only the value of affording a unanimous declaration by the people that they were prepared to treat the moral sewage in a new and sterner fashion. The so-called philanthropic devices, which have worked so much cruelty to the honest and so much comfort to the culprit, have had their day. The public will no longer be heavily taxed that scoundrels may have beef tea and warm baths. It is evident that, if we could create a new penal settlement of a satisfactory nature, the people would gladly see the contents of our gaols swept thither wholesale, in order to give a chance of reform to the second generation of criminals now growing up in thousands in the faith that to be detected is the great misfortune. But it appears that we can have no penal settlement of our own. The colonies will not be tainted with scoundrelism; and certain suggestions about forming penal settlements in the Hebrides, or in Ireland, are the merest dreams of insanity of classification. The scheme which has been for some time under consideration by men every way competent to discuss the subject, that for arranging with a friendly Power, which has half a continent at its disposal, for receiving in some of its outlying settlements—Siberia for instance—the criminals of whom we no place, is the only one with a certain subsidy for the support of such penal settlements, or otherwise, as may be most consistent with national dignity, has found much favour with thinking men; and the very probable outcry against a novelty may easily be met if the reason of the nation approve the scheme. The common districts available for such a purpose, the healthiness of the climate, the distance from this country, and the complete machinery in the hands of the Russian Government combine to render the scheme acceptable. Indeed, we have little choice. We must get rid of our criminal classes somehow, in order to save the men and women Christians to the young, whom we must prevent, as we shall have to answer for ourselves hereafter, from being destroyed body and soul.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Balmoral. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove round by Ballater. Prince Alfred honoured Earl and Countess Dalhousie with his presence at dinner. The Dean of Westminster had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Invercauld. The Aberguldie woods were driven for deer. Sir Alexander Duncombe and the Hon. Lionel S. West had the honour of entertaining Prince Alfred in the drive. The Dean of Westminster had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, drove to the Lynn of Muick. The Dean of Westminster left the castle. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Ballater.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove out over the Balmoral beat of the castle. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Balmoral. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, drove to Invercauld, Aberguldie, and Glen Ey. The Rev. Dr. Stanley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove to Glen Ey. The Hon Sir Frederick Bruce left the castle.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, and accompanied by the Duke of Athole, left Balmoral for Perth, whence from the Highlands on Wednesday next, en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty will leave Balmoral Castle for Aberdeen, and proceed thence by special train, at half-past two, to Ferryhill, which will be reached at thirty-two minutes past three and a stay of five minutes will be made at Stonehaven. The train reached at eighteen minutes past six. At this station the Queen will remain an hour for refreshment. The train will continue all night hence to Carlisle, where a stoppage of a few minutes will be made, and Windsor will be reached at nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Monday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, with the members of the Danish Royal family and the Crown Prince of Russia, left Fredensborg Castle at ten o'clock, and proceeded on an excursion to Wakkehoved lighthouse, where they partook of luncheon in the open air, returning in the evening to Fredensborg. The Prince and Princess were expected to take their departure from Fredensborg Castle on Wednesday, en route for England.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Prince Albert Victor, in charge of the Countess De Grey and Dr. Sieveking, arrived at Edinburgh by special train on Monday from Hull, whither his Royal Highness had arrived on the previous evening in her Majesty's ship Salamis, from Hamburg. The Countess, with the infant Prince in her arms, drove from the Waverley station to the Douglas Hotel, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness proceeded to Ballater, en route for Balmoral, arriving in the afternoon. His Royal Highness will remain with the Queen at the castle, during her Majesty's stay in the Highlands.

Queen Marie Amélie, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, has left Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, where the venerable Queen has been residing several months, for Claremont, Surrey.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from visiting General Hall at his seat, near Newmarket.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

The Duchess Dowager of Grafton has arrived in town from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Georgina Hamilton have arrived at Bonhomers, Staffordshire, from Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at her residence at Prince's-gate, on Wednesday, from Scarborough.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and the Ladies Ashley have arrived at St. Giles's, Dorset, from town.

The Earl and Countess of Lovelace and Lady Agneta Yorke have arrived at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, from Sydney Lodge.

The Earl and Countess of Bandon have arrived at Castle Bernard, Cork, for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have arrived in Grafton-street from Marsten Park, for her Ladyship's accouchement.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslington have arrived at Rossington Park, their seat in Ireland, from a tour.

The Countess De Grey has arrived at Studley Royal, near Ripon, from attending on Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Denmark.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have arrived at Longford Castle, Wilts, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone, Longford Castle.

Earl St. Maur has left the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Earl of Dunraven has arrived at his seat in the county of Limerick from Wales.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Hawarden Castle from Wales.

The Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at Ossington from Alnwick Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Commander the Hon. Ernest G. L. Cochrane, youngest son of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Miss Adelaide Blackall, only daughter of Major Blackall, Governor of Sierra Leone, took place on the 15th ult., at the cathedral at Free Town.

The marriage between Lord Schomberg Kerr and Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, will take place at the latter Lime during the autumn, and not as then announced, at Bolton Abbey, the seat of Lord and Lady Charles Kerr, on the 3rd inst. The Princess Consort of Bramley, Lady Rita, on November 4, at St. Mary's Church, Bramley.

The marriage of Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, with the Hon. Katherine Stanley, daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, will take place on the 27th inst., at Alderley Church, Cheshire.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Stolley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and the Honourable Isabella, daughter of Viscountess Jocelyn, and grand-daughter of Viscountess Palmerston.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York have been prorogued to the 12th of November.

St. Edward Church, Cheltenham, having been restored by Mr. St. Aubyn, architect, was reopened last week.

The Bishop of London has intimated his intention of holding a general ordination in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, the 18th of December.

The Bishop of Salisbury attended the Portland convict establishment on Sunday to hold a confirmation, when fifty-eight prisoners and seventeen young persons, the sons and daughters of the officers connected with the establishment, were presented to the holy rite.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, to the Stanes, Northamptonshire: Rev. E. J. Howman, Rector of Bedworth, Coventry: Rev. C. Wing, Rector of Chenderwerth, Letterworth: Rev. T. S. Almond, Incumbent of Pollington-cum-Balne, Yorkshire; Rev. R. L. Horne, Vicar of Whissendine, Rutlandshire: Rev. G. Anden, Curate of Castleroad, Isle of Wight; Rev. T. B. Newton, Curate of St. Mary's, Birmingham; Rev. C. C. Walker, Curate of Trinity, Sutton, Bedfordshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the Fellows of Balliol College have come to a resolution to admit Roman Catholic undergraduates to the ordinary and competitive examinations for the vacant exhibition at Worcester College, on the foundation of Dr. Kay, ended in favour of Mr. W. H. Kay, from Leeds Grammar-school (Hurdler's Log). The exhibition is of the annual value of £40, and is tenable by residence for seven years. Previously to the examination for the vacancy by the above competitive examinations for the three open scholarships at Lincoln College were formerly filled, and the examination under their system is as follows:—The following gentlemen out of twenty-six competitors:—Messrs. Batson, Sidney College, Bath; Hayes, Queen's College, Birmingham; Hills, Jesus College, Wales; Lathom, of Downing College, examiners in mathematics; Bampfield of Magdalen College, Oxford; Bullock, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in surgery; Mr. Harvey, of Downing College, Cambridge; C. F. Keeling, of Queen's College, Cambridge; Mr. Tuckwell, of Clare College, Mr. Lumby, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in classics; Mr. Gunson, of Christ's College, and Mr. Jones, examiners in various faculties at the previous examination. Mr. Lathom, of Downing College, and Mr. Hills, of Jesus College, examiners in "literis humanioribus;" Mr. Gunson, of Christ's College, and Mr. A. Holmes, in "literis humanioribus" and mathematics. The number of admissions for the present year at all the colleges of Cambridge is 1,000. In this the corpus Christi, and St. Peter's College, 12; Pembroke, 9; Christ's, 26; Queen's, 19; Caius, 23; St. Catherine's, 12; Jesus, 19; Magdalen, 7; Trinity Hall, 16; Clare, 24; Trinity, 158; Emmanuel, 22; Downing, 6.

The annual meeting of the Court of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on Wednesday week in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring the degrees and distributing the prizes to the successful gained after the session of 1862-3. After the delivery of the prizes, Sir Robert Peel, M.P., delivered an elaborate address.

Earl Russell has intimated his intention of visiting Aberdeen on Friday, the 11th of November, for the purpose of installing him as Lord Rector of the University, an office to which he was elected by the students in January last. At a meeting of the University Court of the University of Aberdeen held yesterday week, Mr. Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.B., was elected to the chair of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, in the University of Aberdeen, vice Veitch to the chair of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow; and Mr. Robert Flint, minister of the parish of Kilconquhar, to the chair of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the death of Professor Ferrier.

At the London University, Mr. Alexander Grant, Mallen, Professor of Greek, delivered the address on the occasion of the opening of the session for the Faculty of Arts and Laws. Mr. Grant succeeded Professor Hall as the usual practice of delivering a lecture on education generally, but confined himself to a close description of Greek literature. The subject was one of much interest to others than the Greek students. Having minutely described the origin and history of the Greek plays, he concluded by remarking that he had, whilst of the honour in which they were performed there existed nothing but a few stones on the Athenian hill-side, and the names of the authors remained.—The result of the examinations for the entrance exhibitions at this college has been declared. The first two exhibitions of £50 and £40 respectively, each tenable for two years, for gentlemen attending their first winter session at college, and the first exhibition of £30, tenable for three years, to Mr. T. A. Arno, the third to Mr. Henry Cook. Two of Andrews' entrance exhibitions of the value of £30 each, and two exhibitions of £20 per annum, each tenable for two years, have been adjudged to Messrs. Robert Wilson, Dundee, and Thomas Ogilvie, Montrose. Mr. Wilson was also pronounced to be decidedly first in classics; for history and in classics alone, Mr. James Bradbury, from the Clapham Park School; for proficiency in mathematics alone, Mr. Thomas Adams, from the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton.

The Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey delivered his inaugural lecture at King's College, London, on Saturday last—the Rev. Canon Jelf in the chair. The College, London, on Saturday last—the Rev. Canon Jelf in the chair. The lecturer spoke of the present comparative state of public reading and speaking, pointed out the causes of such imperfection, and the means that should be pursued for the cause of such imperfection, and the means that should be pursued for the cause of such imperfection, and the means that should be pursued for the acquirement of correct and effective practical remedies.

Merchiston and Sherborne Schools.—Mr. Merivale, of Queen's, Oxford, has been appointed her Majesty's Inspector of Church schools for Somerset.



"HOSPITALITY: THE ADMISSION OF SIR TRISTRAM TO THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROUND TABLE," FRESCO BY THE LATE MR. DYCE, R.A., IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

FRESCOES IN THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM OF THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

In accordance with an intention expressed in our biographical notice of the late Mr. Dyce, R.A., we take the first favourable opportunity our space has afforded to present our readers with an Engraving and description of the largest fresco, and a review of the remainder of that great though incomplete series, in the Queen's Robing-room of the New Houses of Parliament, upon which this artist was engaged, with *some* interruptions, ever since 1848. During the whole of this long period Mr. Dyce would scarcely allow even his personal friends to enter the robing-room, being naturally desirous that, as the frescoes were to be mutually illustrative, they should be seen only in their associative completeness. The painter's long-deferred hope was, alas! never to be realised. A consequence of this really humble reserve, and one which is easily to be understood, was that the world almost forgot the artistic recluse, and it is not improbable that some, on hearing of his death, even required to be reminded of the subjects of his labour. Now, however, that the painter is no more, the dormant curiosity of the public is doubtless fully roused regarding these frescoes, on account of the high reputation of Mr. Dyce as one of the first, if not *the* first of British monumental painters; on account of the length of time spent on works executed in a chamber which it was expressly desired should contain the choicest artistic embellishments the country could produce; and on account of the novelty of the subjects chosen for illustration, and because the painter's progress was never made known.

The public will probably be admitted not long hence to see the finished frescoes; but before then, the ornamental decorations of the room, upon which Mr. Crace is now engaged, are to be completed. We ourselves are indebted to the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper and the representatives of the deceased artist for those opportunities of making acquaintance with these works which have enabled us to offer our readers the accompanying Engraving and the first published account of the whole series.

There have been numerous misconceptions of the extent of the works in the Robing-room undertaken by Mr. Dyce, and hence it has been supposed that he failed in fulfilling his contract more seriously than the facts prove that he failed. It has, for instance, been generally reported that he undertook to paint nine frescoes, with the addition of a frieze. But the truth is, he engaged, finally, to paint only seven frescoes in compartments of the walls. Of these five are finished—the small unimportant space left unpainted in the largest fresco (to which we alluded in our biographical notice) having been filled in with its few squares of pavement by one of the artists engaged at Westminster.

The Arthurian romances were chosen to furnish the subjects of these frescoes because, in their elementary form, they are the earliest native literature of Britain; because, in their completed form, they are the most comprehensive contemporary representation of that chivalry in which, mediately, through the feudal system, so many of our historic and still-surviving institutions had their origin; and because, therefore, they are exactly suited to a Gothic national palace, and to a room devoted specially and peculiarly to the pomp and circumstance of regal and aristocratic ceremonial. The legends of King Arthur were embodied as early as the age of Nennius, who wrote in the ninth century, and they constantly received fresh accretions from various quarters, especially through the Norman *trouveurs*, and from foreign intercourse during the Crusades. In the twelfth century the stories had, however, sunk into temporary oblivion; but the popular interest in them was again revived by Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin compilation. The whole of that great cycle of Arthurian romance which has furnished materials to so many English poets, from Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton down to our own Tennyson, can only, however, be said to have been completed by the publication by Caxton, in 1485, of Sir Thomas Malory's compilation, "La Mort d'Arthure; or, History of King Arthur and of the Knights of the Round Table." It was this compilation which Mr. Dyce took as his text-book, and he proposed to draw all his materials for costume, architecture, &c., from the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, yet to suggest the general notion of a remote and unfamiliar epoch. Each fresco he designed should exemplify one or more of the virtues most characteristic of chivalry. But in the selection of the subjects he was at the same time careful to choose such only as are given, or, at least, countenanced, by the bards. This he did in order that his representations should admit of being conveyed to contain whatever esoteric meaning might be found or fancied to exist in the romances themselves by students of the mythology of the bardic system. The whole design, however, of these frescoes, as literary and archæological illustrations, was, we may say, a novelty in this country; the nearest parallel to them in character, scope, and intention being the various series by German mural painters illustrative of the "Nibelungen Lied."

For the largest compartment (of the north wall) Mr. Dyce selected for subject "The Admission of Sir Tristram to the Fellowship of the Round Table," as an illustration of "Hospitality." His authority for considering hospitality as one of the special virtues of chivalry was Gerard Leigh's "Accidence of Armory" (1562), which professes to be taken from an old book entitled "Gesta Trojanorum," and in which the nine virtues of chivalry are enumerated. This great fresco is, we will at once say, one of the noblest works of art an English artist has ever given to the world, and only to be compared to the great waterglass pictures by Messrs. Herbert and Maclise, in other parts of the same palace, already reviewed in our pages. The fresco occupies a compartment on the north wall of the robing-room, measuring some 30 ft. in breadth by 14 ft. or 15 ft. in height. It contains about thirty-five figures, the foremost of which are at least lifesize; and it occupied the artist three years to paint, irrespective of the time spent on the cartoon and coloured sketches, which, for fresco, it is absolutely necessary to prepare before commencing on the wall.

We must remind the reader that the hero of the fresco, Sir Tristram, had acquired a fame as a knight-errant only second to that of Sir Lancelot du Lac himself, before his installation as Knight of the Round Table, and that his long-delayed admission into the order is one of the most memorable events of the Arthurian romances. It was only after fighting a drawn battle with Sir Lancelot, and both knights had mutually discovered themselves, that he was persuaded by his noble adversary to allow himself to be conducted to King Arthur's Court. The scene of the "Admission" is the great hall of King Arthur's palace at Camelot. The hall consists of a series of arcades with apertures composed of coupled Norman arches. The exact moment chosen for the picture is when the King, amidst general exclamations of "Welcome!" holds aloft his famous sword Excalibur to strike Sir Tristram with the flat of the blade on the right shoulder, and thus dub him Knight of the Round Table. The great King stands on a dais in his royal robes, his handsome, fair-haired head surmounted with the golden crown of state glittering with gems. With one hand holding the great magic sword high in the air, and, pointing with the other to the mystic round table, he glances enthusiastically towards the assembled Court, knights, ladies, and spectators of all degrees. Sir Tristram, standing on the steps of the dais, inclines before the King, looks reverently towards the round table, and spreads forth his hands as if deprecating his unworthiness. He is clad in chain-mail hood or coif and hauberk, the latter covered with a surcoat; and accoutred with belts, from which hang sword and dagger; while round his hood is a bandlet of gold set with precious stones, distinguishing him as the son of a "king." The round table, which, according to Merlin, was in the shape, as well as a mystic symbol, of the great rounded plane of the earth, which was instituted by Uther Pendragon, Arthur's father, to assemble the best knights of the world, and to number those who should "achieve the Sangreal" (of which more in another place), is placed to the extreme right, behind the King. It is represented as a somewhat small but massive object of Purbeck marble, with carvings of very early character. On it is a plate of apples, probably an allusion to the "Fortunate Island," or Island of Apples, the mediæval garden of the Hesperides. Around the memorable emblem of the knightly brotherhood is ranged the seats of the principal knights, which it gave its name as the principal officers of King Arthur's Court and household—Sir Kay, the King's foster-brother, and Steward or Seneschal, on the near side; and on the further side old Sir Ulfius, the Chamberlain; Sir Lucas, the Butler; and Sir Bawdewine, of Britain, Constable. This group is completed by a young knight with a coronet over his salade. This is probably Modred, who passed for the son of King Lot, and who was afterwards the traitor that caused the destruction of the King and his great order of knights. In front of Sir Kay in a wild, wizard-like figure, which might well be taken for that of Merlin. If, however, we accept the very confused chronology of the story, the great magician would at the period represented have been dead some time, a victim to the wiles of the fairy Viviana. The wreath of oak-leaves looks reverently towards the round table, and spreads forth his hands as if deprecating his unworthiness. He is clad in chain-mail hood or coif and hauberk, the latter covered with a surcoat; and accoutred with belts, from which hang sword and dagger; while round his hood is a bandlet of gold set with precious stones, distinguishing him as the son of a "king." The round table, which, according to Merlin, was in the shape, as well as a mystic symbol, of the great rounded plane of the earth, which was instituted by Uther Pendragon, Arthur's father, to assemble the best knights of the world, and to number those who should "achieve the Sangreal" (of which more in another place), is placed to the extreme right, behind the King. It is represented as a somewhat small but massive object of Purbeck marble, with carvings of very early character. 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three or four of her attendant damsels. All these are pretty; but one fair girl in a blue surcoat has a beauty so radiant as almost to throw that of the Queen into the shade. Beyond this group stand a few other spectators, who take more or less interest in what is going on.

To the left, a space, nearly half that of the entire fresco, is occupied with knights, mounted and on foot, and attendant pages. The large size of this group is, by-the-way, somewhat detrimental to the balance of the composition. Most conspicuous of the mounted knights, by dignity of treatment as well as by prominence of position, is Sir Lancelot, in brass corslet and golden-cornered salade, and mounted on one of his favourite white chargers, richly caparisoned with embroidered bridle-reins and poitrail. With one hand held aloft, in loyalty leads the almost universal acclamations. Beyond him, raising their horses, are Sir Gawaine and his brother Sir Gahariz, while having left the Court vowing to bring back Sir Tristram, and not that wretched knight's wife, as Sir Lancelot, Near them, and also mounted, are Sir Bleoberis and, probably, Sir Bors, Lancelot's kinsman. We need hardly say that Sir Bors has had plenty of authority for representing these knights as having formed part of the hall. The cotion was preserved down to our own day in the ceremony of the "Champion of England" (hereditary in the Dymoke family) riding into Westminster Hall at the coronation of George IV.

To the extreme left of the foreground are four standing figures conversing. Here the vice of envy and other bad passions assigned to evil-doers knights in the old romances, and which the painter has perhaps hinted at in a few other figures, seem distinctly enough. The figure which first catches the eye is Sir Dagonet, King Arthur's fool, in motley hose, hooded cape, cap and bells, carrying his bauble. He is evidently bantering his listeners; and one of these, a knight in a long mantle, with his head bandaged, is the only one who, by covertly pointing with a gesture of disparagement in the direction of Sir Tristram, whose back another knight, unarmed, turns upon him with surprise and anger at his malice. The knight with the bandaged head might have been intended for Sir Palamedes, had not Sir Tristram's old enemy and rival been at the time in prison. Near him, however, we conclude this to be the always evil-disposed Sir Agravaine. A fourth figure, of very evil expression, is plainly intended for one of the converted "Saracens" (as, for instance, Sir Persaunt of Inde, or Sir Sagramore), who are pretended to have sought the famous fellowship of King Arthur's knights, from mere motives of love of the world.

The fresco next in size to the large painting we have engraved occupies the principal compartment of the west wall. Its subject is derived from the romance of the Saint Greal. This strange legendary fiction is of great antiquity, and doubtless originally mainly employed as a vehicle for barbic mysteries. We have, however, only to do with its later meaning in the "Morte d'Arthure," in which it is used in a tolerably intelligent religious allegory, intended to show the importance of pursuing spiritual objects, and not merely chivalric renown. We need, therefore, only remind the reader that, according to the later romance (which appears to be derived from the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus), the St. Greal is the holy vessel in which Joseph of Arimathie caught the blood and gave of the wine to his disciples at the Last Supper, and which is said to have been afterwards used by our Lord Himself to collect the blood which flowed from the wounds of the Saviour. This vessel, it was further pretended, had been, after many miraculous adventures, brought into some unknown place in Britain, and the "quest" or search for it was the grand spiritual and final object of the institution of the Round Table and its humbler offspring, the Knighthood of the Imperial head King Arthur. The title of this fresco is "The Vision of Sir Galahad and his Company;" and it is intended to represent the "Vision" or "Faith." The adventure represented is one of many which occur to the same party in their quest of the St. Greal. The three "virgin" or "maiden" knights, Sir Galahad, Sir Percevel, and Sir Bors, of the virgin estate of Sir Perceval, are, at the "secrets" of mass in a hermitage chapel, a vision of Christ surrounded by the Evangelists. In the text the Evangelists appear under the form of their symbolical beasts or creatures; but, in the Apocalypse, as in Raphael's "Vision of Ezekiel," but Mr. Dyce has chosen to follow the Evangelists as well as their attendant symbols. In the centre of the composition, and in the midst of a large aperture, is their appearance as the Christ throne which is supported over the low Norman altar of the hermitage chapel by rolling volumes of cloud. Above, in the sky, is the cross and stretches forth his wounded hands. Behind, and extending round the back of the throne, there is a large disc-shaped golden nimbus, which has a very fine effect against the azure sky; and, besides, secures a centre of interest for the admirable monumental symmetry and balance of the whole design. Higher, to the spectator's right and left, and likewise sustained in mid-air by clouds, are the Evangelists, with their symbols, St. Matthew and St. Luke, with a small head of an "angel" and a winged ox; and to the right St. John and St. Mark, with an eagle and a winged lion.

In the lower half of the picture are the three knights, Sir Perceval's sister, the heroic Lady Blanche, kneeling before the supernatural choice while gazing with awe at the heavenly vision, and reverent, with head reverentially bowed, bearing a censer. The youthful Sir Galahad is represented as the knight, fitting his harness ready towards the beatific manifestation of our Lord. This action is very significant, and perfectly appropriate to the character of the youthful son of Sir Lancelot du Lac is described as the most saintly of all knights, as endued by ancient prophecy to "achieve" the Holy Greal, and as having been actually translated to heaven when his quest was ended. He wears a sword and scabbard—the same, of course, which miraculously descended to him through the hall and he holds with one hand the no less miraculous white shield with the red cross made thereon by "that good knight," Joseph of Arimathie, with his own blood. His companions on the other hand are awe-stricken, and remain even when the vision hasten upon them. Sir Perceval stands to the right centre, looking upwards in a transport of joy and supplication; his chaisely-beautiful sister as she swoons with rapture. Sir Bors stands considerably further to the left, and also with his spirit—his circumstance and the expression of overmastering awe in his upturned head seeming to indicate the commencement of that "one stain from fleshly lust,"—imagined though not indulged—upon an otherwise spotless life.

We propose to reserve a few critical remarks which apply generally to this series of frescoes till after we have offered a description of the three smaller works; but we must take the present opportunity to say that this great fresco, upon which the artist was engaged two years actually painting on the wall, is a truly grand and supporting his chastely-beautiful sister as she swoons with rapture. Sir Bors stands considerably further to the left, and also with his spirit—his circumstance and the expression of overmastering awe in his upturned head seeming to indicate the commencement of that "one stain from fleshly lust,"—imagined though not indulged—upon an otherwise spotless life.

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The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, went to Portsmouth, on Monday, to witness a series of combined military and naval operations, under the superintendence of Major-General Lord William Paulet, representing an attack by an enemy from seaward, a landing and seizure of a part of the coast line, and a subsequent attack upon the town of Portsmouth, and its defence by its garrison. The whole of the troops engaged afterwards marched past his Royal Highness, and then, forming in line, in contiguous columns, with Major-General Lord W. Paulet and staff, saluted the Queen and colours to the front, advanced in slow time, halted, and lowered their colours in compliment to a Royal salute, passed the saluting position on Tuesday the Duke, accompanied by Lord William Paulet and Staff, visited the works on Portsdown-hill; and on Wednesday, the western defences of the port.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Davenport Brothers are still a topic of conversation, both in private party and in club. It is useless to deny that people still halt between two opinions, and even those who have seen them several times are puzzled. On Tuesday evening a very noisy party of about seventy-five gentlemen connected with the press, one or two ladies, and the brothers and their attendants, met in the small room in Hanover-square to witness the phenomena. The usual invitation was printed, and contained a notice which did not elucidate the matter. It is for very clear English it states that the Davenports experiment in "Peter-natural Philosophy" (!), and that "the phenomena occurring in their presence have been *differently* ascribed, by some to spiritual agency, by others to legerdemain. Some attribute to them a power analogous to mesmeric influence resident in the human body, the nature of which is unknown, and others to electricity, the significance of the means employed and of the source of the power they possess." The name is signed by Mr. Fenton, Manager of the Davenport Brothers. "O!" instead of "for" is significant, is it, of course, nothing more than an error.

The hand and feet of the latter were ropes abraded the wrists of one of the brothers: tied by two gentlemen—Mr. Charles Reade and J. Hollingshead, but above suspicion—behind him in a cabinet: very simply constructed; tied with their hands behind their backs, but not pinioned, and with a little to disappointment of his brethren of the press, each of which is a *sine qua non*—the two brothers sat in front of the untied them, rang bells, played a disconcerted concert on tambourines, fiddles, guitars, &c., and pushed their hands from an aperture in the cabinet. The whole was finished in half an hour. Now then, what is your theory? The spirits were again invoked, again solution of the mystery. The spirits were again invoked, again solution of the mystery. The spirits were angry, and did nothing.

Let us state simply what is in favour of these young men and what is against; for the thing that many hundred people personally could assemble to see useless miracles worked is certainly extraordinary. In the first place, we believe that it is fair to say that no conclusion has been arrived at. These first friends—Messrs. Palmer, Fergusson, and Fay—were candid, and expressed themselves as puzzled. There was no perceptible trickery in rope, cabinet, or chair. The cabinet stands on short legs set in glasses, and apparently isolated from manipulation. Colonel Fraser, the Sheriff of the county and a new adherent of Mr. Charles Reade sat in the darkness shut in with the Davenports, and was touched by the spirits. Mr. Reade sat on one of the faithful remained. The spirits were again invoked, again solution of the mystery. The spirits were angry, and did nothing.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sum of £300 was presented last week to the Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road, by a lady who had previously given £700.

The private view of the winter exhibition at 120, Pall-mall takes place on Saturday next. The exhibition opens to the public on the following Monday.

On the 31st of December last, as appears from a document just issued, there were 1/2 income patients at St. Luke's, and 225 at Bethlehem, in which last number were 129 criminal lunatics.

The Working Women's College, 29, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, will open on Wednesday next, the 26th inst. In the evening there will be a general meeting, at which addresses will be delivered explanatory of the purpose and aims of the college.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Smith, known as the Patent Wheel Works, in Pimlico, which was not extinguished until the large workshops and stores, with valuable machinery and manufactured stock, were destroyed.

The new Germanian Hospital at Dalston was formally opened by the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday. The building has been erected from the designs of Professor Donaldson, and is architecturally as beautiful as it is commodious and well adapted for its purpose. The opening ceremony was simple, and passed off with perfect success.

At a Civil Court of Sewers, on Tuesday, a report was read from the committee who had been empowered to report on the desirableness of constructing a sluice at the junction of Lots-pit-hill and Fleet-street. The committee strongly approved of the project and recommended its immediate carrying out. After some discussion, this report was adopted by the Court.

The British Museum received on Wednesday the statues from the Farnese Palace, at Rome, recently purchased from his Majesty the ex-King of Naples. These statues are now in course of repair. They form part of the celebrated Farnese Collection, the remainder of which is now in the Museo Borbonico, at Naples, and consist of those which were found in the Baths of Caracalla.

The first stone of that portion of the Thames Embankment comprised in the second contract was laid on Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of the members, of the Board of Works and their staff, by Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer-in-chief, on the Thames bank, immediately at the new line of Arundel-street, Strand. The work at this point is situated at the contract extends from the eastern side of Waterloo Bridge to the lower end of the Temple Gardens, a length of 1,000 feet.

Last week the births of 2072 children—1020 boys and 1052 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63, the average number was 1,759. The increase in the births in London rose to 1353 last week. In the forty-first week of ten years, 1854-63, the number of deaths was, on an average, 1,107, which, if a correction for increase of population, becomes 1185. There were ten fatal cases of smallpox, forty-seven of measles, seventeen of scarlatina, six of simple fever, eight of diarrhœa, twenty-two of whooping-cough, eighty-three of typhus, and thirty-three of diarrhœa. Whilst diarrhœa has not been more than usually prevalent, it has shown a tendency to increase. Last week the deaths from the latter disease were 33, but from typhus rose to eighty-three.

An iron-clad frigate, built for the Spanish Government by the Messrs. Thomas, of Peslar, was launched on Monday. The vessel is to be named the Arapiles (after that range of hills where the Duke of Wellington gained the victories known in our histories as the Battle of Salamanca). The French call it the Battle of Arapiles), was originally designed for a wood vessel; but as she afterwards altered and cut down to an iron-clad, the vessel was named by Mdme. Conyer, the wife of the Spanish Minister to our Court, who was attended by a large number of the attachés of the embassy, a large number of Spanish ladies and gentlemen. The Arapiles will mount thirty-four guns. Her principal dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 279 ft.; extreme breadth, 54 ft.; depth in hold, 22 ft.; and her burden will be 3,242 tons. She will be worked by engines of 800 horse-power nominal horse-power.

We wonder some harbour trials of these new life-boats, to be stationed on the Lincolnshire coast, took place in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse. The boats (built by Messrs. Forrestt and Son, of Limehouse) are all of the same size, being—keel, 30 ft.; length over all, 34 ft.; rowing eight oars, double banked. They are made of cedar planking on oak frames, copper fastened. The boat just shipped was self-acted, through patent valves, with twenty-five gallons of water in her bottom, and when put out of the dock was rowed to the National Life-boat Institution by twenty-four persons. The National Life-boat Institution has already received from the Messrs. Forrestt the Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, and the Benjamin Franklin, of Boston, the Duchess of Northumberland, of Tynemouth, and the Theodore Hook, of Poplar, all of which have been launched, and the Theodore Hook, of Poplar, has called forth the admiration of the Duchess of Northumberland and other influential boathouses have been erected for the life-boats.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Court of Common Pleas will sit at Nisi Prius in Middlesex Trins. in Michaelmas Term, on Friday, Nov. 4, and Wednesday, Nov. 9; and in London, on Monday, Nov. 7, and Monday, Nov. 14. The Court will sit after Easter Term in Middlesex, on Saturday, May 6, and in London on Thursday, Dec. 8. The Court of Exchequer will hold Nisi Prius sittings in Term, in Middlesex at Nisi Prius in London, on Saturday, Wednesday, Nov. 9; third sitting-day, Wednesday, Nov. 16; and in London on Monday, Nov. 7, and Monday, Nov. 14. The Court will sit after Term, in Middlesex, on Saturday, Nov. 26; and in London on Thursday, Dec. 8. The Court will sit in Middlesex at Nisi Prius in Term, for undisposed-of causes, day to day until the causes entered for the Middlesex sittings are disposed of.

An order for the winding-up of the Leeds Banking Company, under Mr. Turquand as official liquidator, was made by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Thursday last.

A case was tried in the Sheriffs' Court on Thursday week, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Pitt-Taylor and a jury, wherein Mr. Phillips, the proprietor of the Britannia-st, sued to recover £8 16s., the value of a ring, of some work done to it and repairs to the gas-pendant, and 16s. 6d. for interest. The ring was of diamond and opal cue, had been supplied in 1861 to the defendant, Mr. Walrond, who was then in the habit of visiting the new public house in a state of intoxication. Mr. Bedsel Walrond, the defendant's father, was subpœned, and stated that his son was of unsound mind so far as regarded his habits, and had been so for some time past. He had allowed the defendant £300 a year. On the 9th of November, 1861, his son was twenty-one years of age. An endeavour was made to prove that a ring, under the circumstances of the defendant, was a necessary, legally speaking; but the Under-Sheriff ruled that it was not, and that the jury were not the plaintiff. The defendant (who expects considerable property) declared he was not aware that a gentleman could be put in debt for what he came into his fortune.

Some time since Mr. Russell Daunt, a stockjobber, was brought before the Lord Mayor on a charge of having threatened to shoot a gentleman in the street of another thousand pounds. He was brought up again on Wednesday, when one of the parties came forward to say that he was not aware that the charge was made by him was a mistake. Another customer was not quite satisfied, but the accounts were completed, and the defendant discharged from custody. He was then brought on the charge. The Lord Mayor therefore discharged the prisoner from custody.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday, a statement was made to the magistrate by a policeman in reference to a gentleman who had called at the inquiring into a complaint made by a lady residing in Hertfordshire against the proprietors of an engraving establishment in Oxford-street. The lady had answered an advertisement offering employment to ladies on conditions that they showed as a specimen as samples of their ability to work a piece of lace which she could obtain did not yield more than a shilling in earnings. She failed to get any work, and consequently lost money and considered herself. The magistrate said he was afraid that the lady could only find a remedy in the county court.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, a young woman, calling herself Mary Burnell, was brought up, charged with stealing money. She had gone to the establishment of Miss Harvey, who keeps a school for young ladies at Blackheath, and represented herself as the niece of Mr. Burnell, M.P. She had also letters, professedly from respectable people, requesting that she might be received as a pupil by Miss Harvey. She was accordingly put under a remained for some time, receiving education. No time was wasted by her. She contrived to watches and jewels from the bedrooms of the other pupils. She afterwards turned out, robbed Miss Harvey extensively. At last, on pretence of going to see a friend in Bath, she got away, and then her depredations were discovered. Search was made for her, and she was arrested in Dublin. She was remanded for further examination.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Dr. Lankester, on the body of Mr. William Hall, a manager of the Metropolitan and Exchange Bank, when the evidence was given to the effect that death had been caused by cyanide of potassium, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg letter, in the *Botschafter* of Vienna, says:—"Events are assuming a more and more afflicting appearance in this country. The Poles incorporated among the Russian troops cantoned in the provinces bordering on the Volga are said to have formed a plot in conjunction with a secret society of Russian called 'Nihilists.' The intention attributed to them is to turn all the villages and towns of the provinces. Accidents and the energy of the authorities have saved Saratow and Samara, but the town of Simbirsk and all the villages around have fallen a prey to the flames. The correspondence of the Ministry of Justice and of the Minister of the Interior, the correspondence of the Governors of Kasan and Simbirsk, and the minutes of the Commission of Inquiry, have been sent to the Emperor of Russia, but also been spread. The burning Asiatic Cholera, which reduced 40,000 inhabitants to misery and deprived them of shelter. These disasters are not to be wholly attributed to the Poles; the incendiaries are, above all, due to the peasants, who are employing this means of avenging themselves on their masters. The social fermentation is extreme in Russia, and is extending. The reports sent to St. Petersburg are fearful, and mention considerable disasters at Moscow, Orel, Kaluga, Kostroma, and Pskoff. The loss is immense. At Narwa two of the guilty parties were seized in the fact of lighting the fires. They were not Poles, but Russians, named Pskoff and Klukkoroff, and formed part of a secret revolutionary society. The crowd threw the men into the flames which they had themselves lighted up. Secret societies are being everywhere organised in the empire. The root of Russian Republic, founded by Count Mennoseff, already includes a large number of adherents, and the 'Public Welfare' Society still more formidable."

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Lyons at eight o'clock on Wednesday night and proceeded on their journey to Nice on the following day, passing by Marseilles. Their Majesties were expected.

The health of the Earl of Carlisle has been gradually improving. His medical attendants report his Lordship as able to sit and converse a little.

The reported loss of her Majesty's ship Bulldog is, we are glad to be able to state, entirely unfounded. The commander-in-chief at the Admiralty and private letters show that the vessel was safe at Jamaica on the 22nd of September.

The *New Zealand Examiner* states that instructions have been sent to the War Office by the mail of the 22nd of the reports which have been engaged in the New Zealand war. The termination of hostilities will enable the troops to return at once.

Apples are so abundant this year in the department of the Meurthe, France, especially in the neighbourhood of Sarrebourg, that they are selling at the rate of 1 franc 50 centimes (1s.) the sack, containing about 60 lbs. the hectolitre (2¾ English bushels).

SOME IDEA of the enormous amount of smoking in the world may be formed from the facts that one of the Brazilian mail-packets recently received 1,000,000 cigars, and that the cargo of the steamship Alabama which left Southampton last week landed before her departure 2000 bales of unmanufactured tobacco. The Alabama is usually full of cigars when she returns to Bremen, and without landing it there brought it to Southampton, whence it was sent in bond to the port of the Confederate States.

The regulations under which letters addressed to officers serving on board any of her Majesty's ships on a colonial station may be forwarded at the public expense, through the British packet of the 14th, after the 1st of November next, be so far modified that such reduced rate will be chargeable only when the letters are sent by the packet of the 14th, and when such letters are posted unpaid they will be chargeable on delivery with a fine of 6d. in addition to the postage due thereon. Letters insufficiently paid (by means of postage stamps), they will be chargeable on delivery with a fine of 1s., in addition to the deficient postage. The same regulations will apply equally to letters from officers serving on board her Majesty's ships in the colonies when addressed to this country.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

SOMEWHAT lessened pressure for loans of Bank notes for short periods for money, the market for Home Securities has shown rather more firmness this week; but, in all other descriptions of stocks, the tendency has been in favour of buyers, and the closing prices of the week show a decline of from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent.

There has been a steady inquiry for accommodation at the Bank of England, at very full rates, for the last fortnight; but, generally speaking, the demand has not been extensive, and the rates for the best commercial paper

Three months' bills	6 per cent.	Four months' bills	6½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	6 „	Six months' bills	7 „
Ninety days' bills	6½ „		

The Bank of England loses £66 per cent. Four months' bills 6½ per cent.

Throughout the Continent money commands extreme quotations, with a good demand. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate	Open market		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	4	4
Paris	3	3	Hamburg	6	6
Vienna	7	8	Brussels	6	6
Berlin	7	8	Frankfort	6	6
Frankfort	6	6	St. Petersburg	8	10

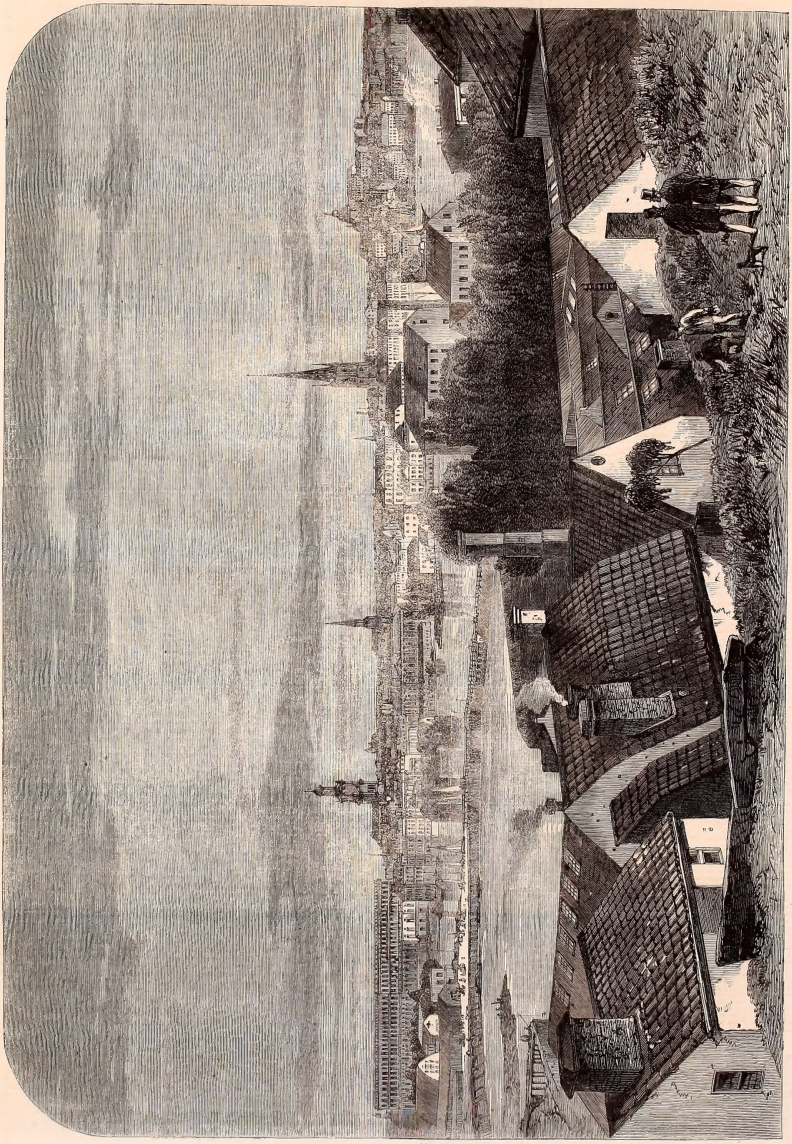
The announcement that three weeks the Bank of France has purchased £2,000,000 in specie. This gives a total increase in the bullion of the Bank of France, during the last month, of £4,000,000. The French Government has produced an issue of bullion on the Paris Bourse.

About £300,000 in specie has been sent into the Bank of England, and the demand for export appears to be very limited. The silver has been purchased by Dutch houses, at 60¾d. per ounce, standard, for delivery in the course of next month.

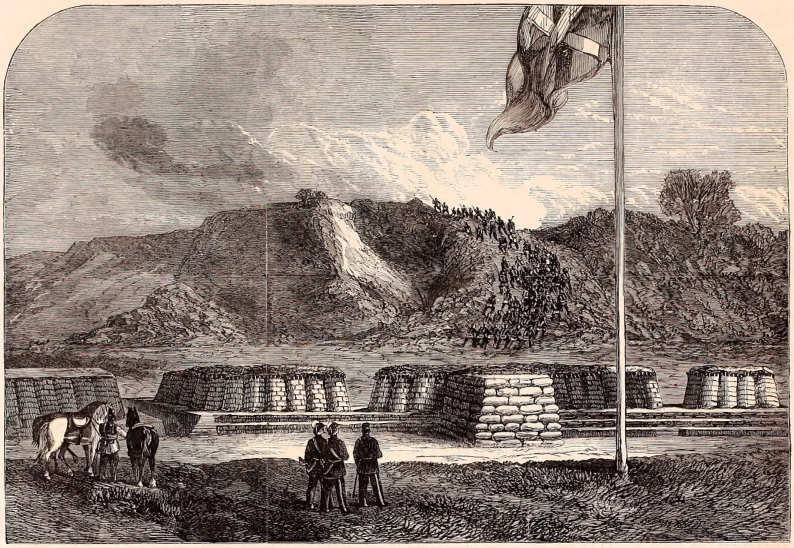
The Stock Exchange has been very dull, and the closing quotations for the leading Securities, at a decline of 1 per cent on previous rates. All the dealers were accepting "for the account" of the 4th of November. Consols for money, sold at 90¼, to leave the account at £2 per share from the insurance fund.

Considerable fluctuations in the Funds would have been announced. Letters from Rio Janeiro, dated the 30th ult., announce the complete suppression of the revolt, and the leading banks had stopped payment.

English Stocks.—On Monday and the market for them ruled steady. Consols for Money were done at 90¼; Bills for Account, 90⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 90¼; Three per Cent. Annuities, 90¼; India Stock, 219; Bank Stock, 8 Div., 219; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 4 pm; Ditto, 500, 4 pm; Ditto, Small, 4 pm; India Bonds, 1000, 3 pm; Ditto, Small, 3 pm; Long Annuities, 1860-80, 3 5-16; Ditto, 1885-1903, 3 5-16; Ditto, 1903-1916, 3 5-16; Three per Cents. Reduced and New Three per Cents. 1863, India Stock, 91 to 91⅛; Ditto, New, 91 to ⅛; Bank Three per Cent. Annuities, 1855, 90¼; Ditto, 1860-75, 90¼; Ditto, 1885-1903, 90¼; Ditto, 1903-1916, 90¼; Ditto, 1926, 90¼; Three per Cents. Consolidated Annuities, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1726, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1751, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1853-55, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1858-60, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1861, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1862, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1863, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1864, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1865, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities, 1866, 90¼; Three per Cents. Annuities,



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM.—SEE PAGE 432.



EXPLOSION OF A MINE BY THE 1ST HANTS VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—SEE PAGE 413.



SHOEING A BULLOCK IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 413.

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ONDINA, or WAVED JUPONS, 10s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. "The dress falls in graceful folds."—Morning Post.
E. PHILPOT, 37, Piccadilly.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS. These beautiful petticoats are particularly adapted for the autumn and winter months, and for infirm who require warmth combined with lightness. Average weight from 20 to 25 ounces. Any size, 4 yards round, and 36 inches long in the train.
Black Grounds, Rich Glace Silk ..... 70s.
Ditto, Rich Satin ..... 105s.
"Mr. Philpot is honoured in the interiors of the bottoms."—Le Public.—Eiderdown Office.—E. PHILPOT, 37, Piccadilly.

SCOTT ADIE, Scotch Woollen Manufacturer to the Court, has now ON VIEW the largest choice for the season of the New Fancy Woollens and Cashmere Scarves, Shawls, Dresses—16, Regent-street (entrance, corner of Vigo-street only).

FAMILIES returning to Town will find at JAYS' every large and carefully selected STOCK of MOURNING GOODS suitable for the present season, including Bonnets, Mantles, and Dresses, designed by Parisian artists expressly for JAYS'.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

CHAPELAINE.—An inexpensive Fabric for MOURNING, already recommended by Messrs. JAY, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, have just received their Stock of NEW WINTER SILKS, comprising 50,000 yards of choice and elegant designs and manufacture.
Also, several lots of last year's Patterns, from 2s. to 4s. per yard, about half their original prices.
200 Patterns post-free.
Established 31 years, and no connection with any other firm.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS.—Coloured Check, 41 different shades, from 3s. 4½d. per yard.
300 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS, Checks and Stripes, from Luxurious Dress, reversible, at 3s. 4½d. per yard.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS, Broché and Chené Silks, reversible, from 4s. 11½d. per yard.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS, Moiré Antiques, Rich Brocades, from 5s. 11½d. per yard.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS, Black Broché Silks and Special Gros Grains, from 3s. 11½d. per yard.
200 Patterns free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS, Black Checks and Gros Grains, from 4s. 11½d. per yard.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW AUTUMN FABRICS.
Scotch Winceys, from 6½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Harwich Serges, from 8½d. to 2s. 6d.
French Cashette, from 9½d. to 2s. 6d.
Fine Cloth, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Also, every description of New Dress Fabrics; 100 patterns free.
NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of Novelties, sent post-free.
New Velvet Cloths.
New Velveteens.
New Autumn Dress Fabrics.
Every novelty in Cloths and Sheetings at Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Buy Kinderhooker Suits in Cloth, from 21s. the half-dozen; Tweed, from 15s. 6d. the half-dozen; Fancy Cloth, from 18s. the half-dozen; Fine Cloth, from 24s. the half-dozen. Patterns post-free.—KINDERHOOKER, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PATTERNS FREE OF NEW SILKS AND OTHER MATERIALS for Autumn Dresses.

GRANT and GASK respectfully announce that although they have recently sent but token Patterns in the silk market, they are enabled to offer the whole of the Stock of Messrs. Mundine, Jacques, and Co., at a large reduction on the original prices now ruling, direct with the manufacturers six months previous to the release.

GRANT and GASK invite especial attention to the Black Silk Department, and to the Stock of Rich Satin Figur, Figured and Fancy SILKS, at 2½ guineas the Dress of 11 yards, 31 inches wide.
Rich Moiré Antiques, in all the new shades, 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
Rich Broché and Check SILKS, in plain and figured Drap de Lyon, Gros Grain, and Rhadzimir, which can be recommended to wear, at 2½ guineas the Full Dress.

GRANT and GASK desire especially to call the attention of the Ladies of the Royal Family to the very best quality, for Dresses, Mantles, &c., which will be found at prices from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard, the latter being the best made.
Patterns, free but of quality, sent free.

GRANT and GASK beg to announce that in their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT a great variety of New Designs are now ready in Velvet Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery materials, in the newest shades of Russian Green, Purple, Mauve, Fancy Browns, Lincoln, Bismarck, Flannels, Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, and Trimmings, to which a large selection of new goods is constantly being added.

GRANT and GASK direct especial attention to their NEW FUR DEPARTMENT, containing every description of the best-quality Furs, and a large purchase of the best real Sealskin Mantles, at 6½ guineas.
50, 51, and 52, Oxford-street.

GRANT and GASK beg to draw attention to their complete stock of Mourning Goods, comprising several New Materials, and a large assortment of Fancy Fabrics, suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., which are always kept ready for the season. Also, an unusually large and well-assorted stock of Ready-made Mourning Costumes for Indoor and Outdoor wear, always ready.
Special attention of Make-up Mourning Skirts always in stock.
Mourning Orders are executed with the greatest dispatch.
Patterns by post free.
50, 51, and 52, Oxford-street, W., Wells-street, London.

FORD'S AUTUMN MANTLES, in all the newest materials—Astrean, Lambskin, Sicevaleen, Velveteen, Velvet, Cloth, Plush, Fur, &c., in every size, from 21s. to 10 guineas. Patterns of materials free.—FORD'S, 37, Oxford-street, W.

FORD'S VELVET MANTLES, of the most fashionable shapes, 3 to 20 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations free.—Warehouse for Velvets, Velveteens, the widest manufacture, 36, 37, and upwards.—T. Ford, 37, Oxford-street, W.

FORD'S CLOTH and CASHMERE MANTLES, of the most fashionable shapes, 1 to 10 guineas. Shapes, Illustrations, free.—T. Ford, 37, Oxford-street, W.

FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, in Seal-plush, Astrakan, Velveteen, Cloth, or Lambswool, very and unusual, suitable for dinner, evening, home parties or carriage wear, 1 to 10 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations free.—T. Ford, 37, Oxford-street, W.

FORD'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTED PETTICOATS, in every variety of colour and size to the eyelet, prepared in Cloth and Cashmere, at 6s.; Silk, 21 guineas; Velvet, 3 guineas. Patterns free.—T. Ford, 37, Oxford-street, W. Now ready.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas. Good style and fit guaranteed. Illustrations of the new Riding-Habits, with Patterns of Materials, free. Also Riding-Habits for Children.—T. Ford, 37, Oxford-street, W.

AUTUMN SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Silks, 12 Yards, 21 the 24. Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Striped Silks, 12 Yards, 21 the 24. Patterns of Rich Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN FABRICS.—PATTERNS FREE. Alsaden Linseys, Knickerbocker Linseys. Patterns of Rich Fabrics.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS. Patterns of Rich Fabrics.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS, 9, Ludgate-hill.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS, Ladies and the gentle visiting London are respectfully informed that the Establishment for the
manufacturing of high-class Fashionable Dress Goods, in Serges, of British and English Manufacture.
Rich Satin Cashmeres, Satin Cashmeres, Satin Silks.
Velvets, Velveteens, and Satins.
Every novelty in Dress Trimmings, Buttons, in Velvets, Astrakans, and all the new materials.
Paisley and Wool Shawls in all the latest designs.
Aberdeen Winceys, from 10½d. per yard, 34 in. wide.
French Merinoes, in all the new colours, from 1s. 11½d., 36 in. wide.
Rich Black Silks, Satins, and Velveteens, Unbreakable.
Plain of every description sold in rolls or remnants.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at Manufacturers' prices.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Close on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCER and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., beg to announce that they have the only House in Regent-street where an immense variety of Coloured and Black Silks can be seen from £1 17s. 6d. the Full Dress. Also that their ground floor Patterns of Brocade and Watered Silks, Fancy Velveteens, Fresh Shawls, Mantles, Costumes, and Millinery are the newest and the greatest marked value. Patterns and designs sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

THE NEW
AUTUMN SILKS and PATTERNS FREE.
Striped, £1 14s. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked, £1 5s. 6d.
Plain, £1 19s. 6d.
Corded, £1 14s. 6d.
Broché, £1 12s. 6d.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
AUTUMN SILKS and PATTERNS FREE.
Chené and Light Silks, for evening wear, £1 17s. 6d.
Fine Satin Cashmeres, £1 19s. 6d.
Gros de Londres, £2 2s. 6d.
Rich Satin Merveilleux, £2 2s. 6d.
Richest Moiré Antiques, £3 13s. 6d.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
BLACK SILKS and PATTERNS FREE.
30 per cent under the prices charged at exclusive Black Silk Houses.
Glacés, £1 5s. 6d. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked, £1 7s. 6d.
Brocade, £1 9s. 6d.
Striped, £1 11s. 6d.
Gros de Grains, £1 19s. 6d.
Widows' Silks, £2 2s. 6d.
Rich Antiques, £2 12s. 6d.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

IRISH POPLINS.—PATTERNS FREE.
£1 1s. the Full Dress.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
AUTUMN DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE.
Plaid Cashette, 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
Checked Scotch Winceys, 12s. 6d.
Silk Warp Winceys, 2s. 6d.
Fine Cloths, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Autumn Fringed Shawls, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
WINTER DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE.
Plain Scotch Linseys, 10s. 6d., Full Dress.
Striped Ditto, 12s. 6d., Ditto.
Checked Ditto, 14s. 6d., Ditto.
Alsaden Winceys, 16s. 6d.
Knickerbocker Ditto, 18s. 6d.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
MADE-UP SILKS.—DESIGNS FREE.
Richly Trimmed Silk Robes, 35 gs.
Rich Brocade Silk Robes, 21 gs.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
MADE-UP WINCEYS.—DESIGNS FREE.
£1 5s. the Full Dress.
Aberdeen Winceys, with Jackets to match, 35s. 6d.
Fine Cloth Costumes, with Jackets to match, 42s.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
JACKETS, &c.—DESIGNS FREE.
Rich Velveteen Garibaldi Jackets, 21s. 6d.
Silk Garibaldi and Zouave Jackets, 25s. 6d.
The "Princess" Jacket, in Velveteen and Silk, 35s. 6d.
The "Princess" Jacket, in Velvet, fulled size, 3½ gs.
The new Burmese Opera Mantle, 15s. 9d.
Rich Velvet Opera Mantles, 3 gs. to 10 gs.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK BROCADE SILKS,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK MOIRÉ ANTIQUES,
4 guineas, 12 yards, wide width.
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
PARIS FANCY SILKS, VERY ELEGANT,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
VERY VALUABLE BLACK SILKS,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
41 in. 6d., 2 guineas, 31 guineas.
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
GROS DE SUEZ, POULT DE SOIE, and GROS GRAIN,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
3000 PIECES RICHEST MOIRE ANTIQUES,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
LARGE STOCKS OF REAL IRISH POPLINS,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

SILKS. NEW, for OCTOBER.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
4 guineas, 4 guineas, and 5 guineas,
AMOTT and COMPANY, CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES.

MAYLARD'S, late POLE and MAYLARD, 29, 30, Haymarket, Borough, Southwark.—The Stock of Lambswool, Merino, Cashmere, Silk, and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Goods, &c., at first cost in December, at prices much below their real value, in consequence of Mr. Maylard retiring from business.
Opening of the Sale, Monday, the 24th of October.

THE LONDON GERMAN COLOGNE CLOAK, elegant in shape and to be had most agreeable and comfortable, is recommended by the Faculty as a preventive. Can be purchased only of FARMER and ROGERS, Illustrations and patterns free, 171, 173, 175, 177, and 179, Regent-street, W.

INDIA, China, French, Paisley, Norwich, and ROC Fancy SHAWLS, from the 10 gs. down to 1 guinea, at SEWELL and COPE'S, 72, 73, and 74, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, and Dress and Shawl Warehouse, Ludgate-hill, corner, and request attention to a large lot of handsome French Cashmere long shawls at five guineas, worth 8 gs. Patterns and Illustrations free. Lowest terms for cash.—N.B. The 10s. and 12s. Regent-street, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moiré Antiques, in Black and Colours, at 2 gs., 2½ gs., 3 gs., 3½ gs., and 4 gs. Full Dress.—Compton House, Frith-st., and Old Compton-st., Soho, W.

NOVELTIES in CLOAKS for the SEASON, in Amazons, Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers, at SEWELL and CO.'S, Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

SEWELL and CO. beg to call Ladies' attention to their Stock of Velveteens, which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed. A lot of 3-yard wide, fast dye, at 1s. 11½d. per yard. Silk-Warp Velveteens, 2s. 6d. per yard.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

SHAWLS, SILKS, and MANTLES. EVERINGTON and GRAHAM beg to announce the arrival of Shipments of Shawls, Mantles, and Silks, and invite an inspection of the Stock. In addition to the above, they have purchased several cases of fine FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS during the monetary depression, under most advantageous circumstances, which they are enabled to offer at 10s. 6d. each, worth 15s. 6d. Also a large lot of Fancy Shawls, from 5s. 6d. each. Patterns of fashionable Dress materials sent free on application.
INDIA SHAWL WAREHOUSE,
51, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

SEAL FUR PALETOTS, and other Choice Furs, Direct from the Manufacturer.
At POPE and PLANTE'S, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

TARTAN and CHECKED SILKS, 41 in. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.
41 in. 6d., the Extra Dress, 14 yards.
Any length cut at 1d. per yard.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

ROYAL JASPER SILKS, 41 in. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.
£2 19s. 6d. Full Dress, 14 yards.
This silk is considered the richest ever produced at the price.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SILKS.
CHECKED and STRIPED, from £1 19s. 6d. the Extra Dress of 14 yards.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

IN EVERY COLOUR.
PLAIN GLACÉS, from £2 15s. 6d. the Extra Dress of 14 yards.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

IN EVERY COLOUR.
GROS DE LONDRES, at 2½ gs. the Dress, 14 yards wide.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

42 in. wide. THE EXTRA DRESS—14 YARDS.
LYONS GROS SILKS.
White Ground Chéné and Light Fancy Silks, for Dinner and Evening Wear.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

IN FIRST CLASS AND GOOD QUALITIES.
IRISH POPLINS.
R.D.—All Dublin Manufacturer's Silks at greatly reduced prices.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

EVERY NOVELTY IN
NEW AUTUMN DRESSES,
both of British and Foreign Manufactures,
at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FOR CLOTH AND CASHMERE.
AUTUMN DRESSES,
Checked, Striped, or Plain, 14 Yards for 25s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

IN ALL WOOL, OR SILK AND WOOL.
THE NEW "ROYAL SERGE,"
can be had in every Colour, 54s. and 63s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A PERFECTLY NEW SERIES OF COLOURINGS IN
REAL ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
of Extra Fine Quality, at 42s. the Dress.
A selection from upwards of 2000 pieces.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE NEW FABRIC FOR DRESSES.
FRENCH LINSEYS,
in brilliant colours, 2½ 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

UPWARDS OF 100 PIECES OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
in all colours, unusually cheap, at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PLAIN, STRIPED, OR BROCHÉ.
GROS GRAINES,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Ball Dresses.
Rich Striped Gros Grains, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Full Dress.
Washing Grosgrains (new white), 2s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE SEASON,
the Greatest Novelty in Dress Fabrics,
at PETER ROBINSON'S,
the Goodwood, Doncaster, and Ascot Suits for Outdoor Jackets; Copenhagen, Empress, and Bertha Velvet Mantles. These are the most fashionable and elegant appropriate articles for the season.
Prices vary from 21s to 3½ guineas.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

REAL SEAL PALETOTS.
A saving of 25 per cent can be effected by Ladies purchasing at this early period.
Perfect, 32 inches at back, 2 guineas.
Ditto, 34
Ditto, 36
At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF MANTLE, Silk Lined throughout, from One Guinea.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

HOWELL and CO. have the honour to announce that they have taken the above premises for a few days longer.
IMPORTANT to LADIES VISITING LONDON.
Having only a limited time to remain in the present premises, they are compelled to offer the whole of their Stock
FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF PRICES
in order to clear it off as quickly as possible.
Instance:—Rich Black Satin Cashmeres, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. are from 2s. 6 gs.; from 3 to 3 gs. Rich Embroidered Robes, from 3 gs. to 10 gs. Rich Black Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. Rich Black Velvets, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. Rich Velveteens, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Polished French Muslins, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; Striped, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Rich Mantles, Jackets, and Costumes, at half-price.
As the sale can only exist for a short time, and the description of goods being of the most recherché character, it is hoped the long term so common; ladies and families will do well to direct their immediate orders to HOWELL and CO.
Howell and Co., 70, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
FAMILY MOURNING.
PETER ROBINSON'S beg to announce that on and after the 1st of November next his
Mourning Warehouses and Dressmaking Business
will be carried on at those spacious premises lately occupied by
Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford-street.
As such an extensive sale-room has never before been adequated in this country.

FRENCH MERINOES, at 2s. per yard, double width, are the best value ever offered at the same price. The sale at present is rapid, and ladies would do well to secure patterns. Also, Black Cashmeres, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per yard, double width, are wonderful value. This day, and until further notice, the extra-wide Fancy Merinoes from more than 10,000 pieces, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

REAL ABERDEEN WINSEYS, best and widest, at 1s. 6d. per yard; and all the new Mixtures in Autumn Fabrics, at HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

REAL ABERDEEN, at 3s. per yard, the usual Four-Shilling quality. The repeat failure in the north has caused us to be unable to supply our Edinburgh and Blanket, white and coloured Flannels, Shetland Shawls, and Woollens generally, as heretofore.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Nos. 181 to 184, Westminster Bridge-road, S.

IRISH LINENS.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Belfast, and Donegall-place, London, Manufacturers, Damask Table Linens, Finally Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towels, Glass Cloths, and Lewis Handkerchiefs, &c. Patterns, with prices list, post-free.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to announce that they are now showing their new WINTER STOCK of DRESS GOODS, in the newest shades and real wool fabrics.
Specialities: Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers in great variety.
Walking and Evening Jackets; and all Grades of the most Fashionable Costumes, Mantles, and Millinery, at moderate prices.
Linsey Woolseys, Linsey Woolsey Flannels, Welsh Flannels, and Petticoats. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
By appointment to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
61, Ludgate-hill, and 1, 2, and 3, Belle Sauvage-yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS
Of Pure Wool Materials, Lined throughout with Satin Antique Capes, Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
E. TYAM, 92, and W. PHILLIPS, 97, High-street, Shadwell-entry.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, by Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 7, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, W., every description of property, however large or small, to be removed at his own expense. Post Office orders remitted in answer. Est. 30 years. Extract cards.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c. Mr. or Mrs. A. DAVIS, 7, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, W., gives the highest value for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description, however large or small, to be removed at his own expense. Post Office orders remitted in answer. Est. 30 years. Extract cards.

NEW MUSIC.

GOUNOD'S MUSETTE and PIFFERARI. Two charming pieces for the Pianoforte, by the composer of "Faust." Price 2s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-st.

M. BENEDICT'S NEW PIECE.

BENEDICT'S SEA BREEZES.—Brilliant Waltz for the Pianoforte. Just published. Price 3s. 6d. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S NEW OPERATIC FANTASIAS.

LUCIA. Fantasia de Salon from Gounod's Grand Opera	4 0
LILY OF KILLARNEY. Grande Valse from Benedict's Opera	4 0
LILY OF KILLARNEY. Fantasia from Benedict's Opera	4 0
SEMIRAMIDE. Fantasia de Concert pour Piano	4 0
Gems of the PROPHETE. Two Fantasias ... ... (each)	4 0
ROSE AMIABLE. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
DON GIOVANNI. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
BEN FRUCHTUTZ. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
LA GAZZA LADRA. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
OBERON. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
MARIANNA. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
ROB ROY MACGREGOR. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
BEN FRUCHTUTZ. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
LA GAZZA LADRA. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
OBERON. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
MARIANNA. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
ROB ROY MACGREGOR. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
CROWN DIAMONDS. Fantasia de Salon	4 0
QUEEN TOPAZE. Fantasia	4 0
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THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AT THE OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, FARNWORTH, LANCASHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, FARNWORTH, LANCASHIRE.

In our last week's Paper we reported the formal opening of the People's Park, presented by Mr. Thomas Barnes, M.P., to the people of Farnworth, near Bolton. The presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave much additional importance to this ceremony, but even without a speech from Mr. Gladstone it would have been a highly interesting occasion. Mr. Barnes, a native of Bolton, and the owner of one of the largest establishments for cotton spinning in that neighbourhood, has conferred upon the township of Farnworth a very noble gift, by devoting to public uses an estate of eleven acres, worth at least £12,000 or £13,000. He announced this munificent purpose four years ago, at an entertainment given to his workpeople to celebrate the coming of age of his eldest son. The Birch Hall estate, which he had then recently made part of his own property, is situated at Farnworth township, adjoining the high road from Manchester to Bolton, and bounded on one side by a canal and on the other side by the factory people in his employ. The ground has been really open to the public for three years past, and a band of music has played there once a week; but the donor has now, in accordance with proper form, the formal dedication of the park was deferred until it could be accepted by a local board for the district, formed under the Public Health Act, in the course of last year. In the mean time, Mr. Barnes has employed a landscape-gardener, Mr. Henderson, of Birkenhead, to lay out the ground and to construct it with terraces, lakes, fountains, and bowers. The proceedings on Wednesday week drew many thousands of visitors to Farnworth from Manchester, Bolton, and the other great manufacturing towns within a few miles of the place. The streets were decorated with flags, triumphal arches, evergreens, and flowers. Along the wall of the new park, on the side of Wellington-street, were erected a number of poles, with banners suspended to them, and long strips of calico, bearing inscriptions, stretched from one pole to pole. The entrances from Dixon-green and Queen-street were ornamented with triumphal arches, one of them with flags and the ringing of the church bells and firing of cannon heralded the festive business of the day. All the children of the different Sunday-schools were assembled by their teachers in the Dixon-green to join the procession, which included the members of the trade societies, friendly societies, and other popular bodies, led by some of the chief local borough magistrates, the Mayor and Corporation of Bolton, the Local Board and parish officers of Farnworth, and a party of gentlemen, with Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gladstone, and the ladies of their families, to open the park in due form. Two companies of the 27th and 53rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, with their band, and some of the Worsley troop of volunteer cavalry, formed the military escort. The chairman of the Local Board of Health, Mr. Alfred Barnes, presided on the platform, and received from his uncle, Mr. Thomas Barnes, M.P., the gift of the park. Mr. Gladstone then addressed the meeting in a very pleasant and instructive speech. This is the noblest chosen by our Artist for the illustration of the scene we have engraved. The other incidents of the day in previous wore there assembled. The Sunday-school children, aided by a select choir, sang the Hundredth Psalm and the National Anthem; the workpeople fired a salute; the Chancellor of the Exchequer cheered Mr. Barnes and for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. These proceedings were followed by a dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and a glass of strong ale upon the terrace. Mr. Gladstone's health was drunk, and he again spoke in considerable length. Mr. Barnes's health (Sentlemen's club at High Sheriff of the county this year); Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. John Cheetham, and other well-known Lancashire men, were also among the toasts. A display of fireworks and some home illuminations closed their festivities at Farnworth.

A congress of mathematicians from almost all the States of Europe met in Berlin, on the 19th inst., to make arrangements for re-measuring degrees of longitude in Central Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that it is the fashion in the French capital for ladies with brown or black hair to have their heads adorned with a light wreath, and more especially those who are about to make ladies more beautiful. Masses of hair, ever augmenting in size, do not seem to be Nature's favourite gift to the fair sex, whatever they may wish to maliciously enough; they are now about the circumference of a soup plate, and, as before, are padded out with false hair and artificial curls, generally improved in texture, occasionally studded with diamonds, and seldom left entirely without a wreath or flowers. Such is the present style of coiffure and other ornaments.

Intelligence from Batavia announces that the Dutch are engaged in a war with the natives of Java, and that the fortress of Singtang, which was only garrisoned by a handful of men, was surrounded by hosts surrounded by hosts of enemies, and could not be held much longer. Besides the troops, the officers who defended the fortress had women and children in their families. The Lieutenant-Colonel in command was making an heroic resistance, and until that ill would be put to a cruel death rather than fall into the hands of their foe. Every day the garrison was being diminished by the fire from the enemy. Assistance was sent for, and it was earnestly hoped that aid would arrive in time to prevent the massacre. One steam-vessel, which had received some damage in the action, had left the harbour of Singtang, had been captured in the River Melawie by the Borneans and Javanese, and then driven back after setting fire to the town. At Pontianak (Celebes) the natives had revolted because they were compelled to work on a road, and had been shot in the attempt to escape from their employment. At Banjoemas the natives had killed four Javanese serving under the Dutch flag, and had offered battle to the Government on the 6th of August, and, after killing two other persons, an attack was made on Djenpeanie; but it was repulsed, and many of the natives were killed. An attempt was made against another quarter, but soon afterwards the chiefs of the insurrectionists made their submission under promise of pardon.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR'S EPITAPH.—(To the Editor.)—I take the liberty of forwarding to you a copy of the epitaph on my father, which appeared, together with the inscription on the tablet to which appeared, together with the inscription on the tablet to which it refers, in the Number of your paper being intended to Mr. Landor in the year 1863, when he was resident in Bath; and during one of our conversations he repeated to me the following lines:—

I cannot lie beneath a marble, nor any stone,
Lest I should fall, after Nature, Adam, and Eve,
I scarred both hands and feet, and my side,
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

These lines, I will remember, he had set at the end of his own epitaph; and on my remarking that for so renowned a classical scholar as himself no other tongue should be employed, he immediately left the room, requested me to send him a Latin version of the above lines, which thus stood in full as I have now copied them. Whether this was ever sent I am indeed without the first line, "I strove with none," &c., I cannot say; but as Mr. Landor completed the verse with the above words, I think it may interest those who are curious in these matters.—R. REECE, jun., B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The Queen of Spain is now a large, portly woman, perhaps somewhat older in appearance than she really is, and very stout, though no longer 'a lovely girl,' to suit by no means unattractive. The Princess Isabella has attained the age when young ladies begin to think of their parties. She has about her a great deal more sparkle, vivacity, and of her parties. She has about her a great deal more sparkle, vivacity, and of her personal beauty enough to make her a belle in any society in the world. She has a smaller share of the latter than of the former qualities, but she has enough of it to be very large share of the affections of those who are entitled to speak for her. She is the idol of the people, and especially mother of her children. She has now four of them—three girls and a boy. The eldest, Isabella Isabella, was born on the 10th of October, 1851. She is an interesting-looking young lady, and is said to have inherited her mother's disposition. She does their queen her entirely approve. The Prince of the Asturias is the next child, and is but yet quite a child. He is a pleasant but rather cooking boy, who seems to be worn out with state and study. The poor little fellow is driven through Madrid every day in a coach and six, escorted by a guard of honour, almost every afternoon, to the Retiro (a part of his park reserved for the Royal Family), where he has always to appear and show himself about in a little goat-chaise. He is generally accompanied by his sister, the Infanta Isabella. She, too, has her children, who have their queues but

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Married Life of Anne of Austria. By M. W. Freer. (2 vols. Tinsley.) The year of our Lord 1624 was popularly known as "l'année des magnificences," in consequence of the splendid festivities which followed the betrothal (on the 18th of March) of Louis Treize with the Infanta Marie Anne Maurice, daughter of Philip III., King of Spain. Why a daughter of a King of Spain should be dubbed "of Austria" is a question answered by the fact that her mother was Marguerite of Austria; and therefore she would be known to history as Anne, and not Maria, is to be explained (to compare great personages with small) on the principle which prevails at the present day in well-regulated families, whereby a household dridge, whose name is Mary, must be content to be known by any other name than that if there be already a Mary belonging to the family. And Marie de' Medici, the mother of Louis Treize, as she had no mind of her own to allow any confusion to exist as to the individuality of herself and of her daughter-in-law. So Marie Anne Mauriciette, Infanta of Spain, became Queen Consort in France, is known to us henceforth as Anne of Austria. Her marriage with Louis Treize was solemnised in 1615, when she was just fifteen years of age and he was a year younger; on the 5th day of May, 1643, she was left a widow. Her eventful life during the intervening years is the subject with which the gossip-poet of Miss Freer's two interesting volumes is occupied. Miss Freer has acquitted herself of her task in an unusually happy manner, and has supplied no mean addition to what has already been written about the unfortunate, if not wholly unblamable, Anne of Austria. One is never tired of reading of the lively, amorphous, warm-blooded Anne, of the sombre, suspicious, cold-blooded spouse; of the audacious love of the magnificent Buckingham; of the misery which fell upon the young Queen's life from her "coming event" of Richelieu's greatness; and of the scandal which attributed to the mighty Cardinal the paternity of Louis who was called Le Grand. "Dieu seul et moi" Richelieu is said to have said the orator at the grave of the fourteenth Louis; and certainly the perusal of Miss Freer's book does not incline one to look for compunction amongst the great ones of the world. The married life of Anne of Austria is a record of vanity, intrigue, frivolity, and meanness; and on more favourable circumstances not a single gleam shines or present the miseries inseparable from civil war, which call forth the cheers or the tears of the multitude, and which fell upon the young wife with idols to adore or to blaspheme, may be learned from the incidents connected with the birth of Louis Quatorze. In some respects the career of Austria after her widowhood, after the star of Mazarin had reached its zenith, may be the most interesting part of her history; but the portion which ends with the "Dieu seul et moi" for "le" historical study" will be found neither stale nor unprofitable. Nevertheless, the concluding chapter of Miss Freer's two volumes will be read with probably greater zest, as they refer to the pitiful story of a loyal personage whose fate, if it were not more romantic, is undoubtedly more unknown to the generality of readers than that of Anne of Austria. Abbonio L. founder of the Portugoos monarchy, had declared "that God had vouchsafed more intimations than a King of the Royal lineage of Avis should never fall the realm; nevertheless, that great tribulation and unparalleled misery should befall the Monarch descended in descent from himself." The sixteenth was Don Sebastian, son of Donna Joana (the youngest daughter of the Emperor Charles) and Don Juan of Portugal. Don Sebastian was born on the King Joao III. Don Sebastian's early dreams of a crusade against the infidels of Barbary and his pitiful unfaithful addiction to the counsel and lence in all martial exercises; his indifference to and bashfulness before women; his unfortunate expedition to Africa, and his mysterious fate are described in a manner which will repay the reader. Whether the ill-starred King were slain in war against the infidel or hanged by a stronger foe than the Moslem Sultan, is a point not decided by Miss Freer, but she presents us with an historical episode of which the interest is increased rather than diminished by mystery wherein the fate of the principal person connected with it is enveloped; and we heartily recommend it as an improvement upon fiction.

Bee-keeping. By the Rev. John Bligh. (4 vols. Bosworth, Low, Son, and Marston.) Although this book appears pseudonymously it would be a mistake to suppose that its contents are received by the Entomological Society with roars of laughter, and a general impression is abroad that Mr. Bligh is not more humorous in his sketches when he discourses of the bee than he is when he deals with the "to be." The subject is a pleasant one, and the author has come to the decision to entomologists, seeing that our own knowledge of bees is confined chiefly to their business habits and moral character as they are described by the late Dr. Watts, even before the days of Virgilius Maro, who attributes to "Ceropian bees an inborn love of getting," and to the pungency of their satire, which applied to the drone of a chubby boy; for they certainly do sting, if boyish recollections may be trusted, whatever Dr. Cumming and others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Still, it may be readily granted that a boy is not a fair instance. A boy is of himself sufficient provocation. It is a question whether Mr. Bligh's opening Ku adversing "bee-keeping under the rose" and a creature which will not sting a boy must be either sluggish or impecunious. He maintains, however, that, if Dr. Cumming has, as we understand him to say he has, been a bee-master for fifteen years, so acquisitive and retentive a mind as his, aided by his keen powers of observation, must have gathered together a stock of facts which are likely to be valuable, and which his practised pen enables him to put together in a striking and readable form, so as it appears to us that, what with gleanings from undoubted authorities upon bee-keeping, what with his own remarks, what with his letters to the *Times*, and his quotations from the letters of correspondents, and what with the illustrations which stud his letterpress, he has wrought a very entertaining and instructive, though by no means infallible, work upon the subject of bee-keeping. His letters and his quotations from the letters of correspondents are sometimes as full as abusive, are highly amusing. It seems to us, however, that Dr. Cumming is open to the sarcasm, "physician, heal thyself," and that when he writes controversially he would do well to remember the advice he gives to one of his correspondents to "mix a little honey with his ink." And eat a little of it himself, as well. Mr. Bligh has a little honey, and not a little ink-and-honey, is to be eaten at breakfast by a boy beginning it not quite early enough. Young entomologists is to be taken to the mongrel word "bee-cide:" we say homicide or manslaughter; and we should, therefore, say apicide or beeslaughter. Dr. Cumming writes more than once for apicide, and it is a pity he did not hold by it. "Bee-cide" is a vile word, and smacks unpleasantly of insecticide.

The Deaf and Dumb. By the Rev. Samuel Smith. (William Mackintosh.) The author thinks that a notice of this little brochure is likely to promote the cause of the unfortunate deaf-mute, and it is, therefore, both a pleasure and a duty to draw attention to it. The author deals with a perfect knowledge of and an earnest interest in his subject; he has himself been engaged in teaching the speechless, and he has filled the office of Chaplain of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. His pamphlet is full of information, intelligently put; but we cannot, with a strong opinion, agree with the ignorance which he supposes to prevail, and the misprehension which he imagines to "exist in the public mind" with respect to the deaf-mute. If, however, we are wrong, let the ignorant no longer plead ignorance, but obtain and read Mr. Smith's brochure.

English Grammar. By John Ashby. (Vol. II. of Chapman and Hall.) A reprint from a work published in 1852. It is the conception of a shrewd head and an earnest heart, and its republication is due to the fact that it is supposed to "have a special bearing on the present relation of England to the European nations." It is not easy to see the "special bearing," but it contains views which are never out of time; it prescribes, in fact, "practical Christianity" as the remedy for whatever is "rotten in the state of England. The prescription is a good one; the difficulty is to get it made up, and to get the preparation, when made up, taken regularly.

The Molyneux Family. By Julia Addison. (Vol. V. Marlborough and Co.) A tale for children, its object is to show "how to do good," and we gather from it that the problem is solved by being good, for he that is good does good by example, if by no other means. "The Molyneux Family" however, are in affluent circumstances, and, besides setting a moral example, can afford to give away twenty-pound notes—a fact which causes events to go along smoothly and remove the gloom from scenes of misery. The story is nicely enough written, and is generally true to nature, except when instant punishment overtakes wrong-doing. Of course, a little boy who will eat too much tart is likely to be ill; but it is contrary to our experience that you catch cold whenever you go out against orders, or that you break your arm, when though you set off to break your neck, wherever you are like a thrush for raspberries into forbidden paths. Indeed, the reader must make up his mind to feel very much as if he were at Sunday-school, going his catechism.

Love-Scenes. By the Author of "The Gambler's Wife." (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Every admirer of Mr. Vincent Crummles—that is to say, everybody—has heard of "my noble, my lion-hearted friend," Nina Lyndia, as the lady of the Theatre Royal, Gweudoline Lawson is said to be lion-hearted, and is supposed to number her friends. Nina Lyndia, as Mr. Vincent Crummles' friend, may fail to discover many symptoms of the lion's heart, and you may consider the grandiloquence a failure; but the intention of the novelist is clear. Nina Lyndia is very unfortunate in her friends, particularly the clergyman, and also of his long-suffering, neglected wife; but it is only a reader of the most perverse type who will not be satisfied either by the general run of characters or by the ingenuity of the plot. Moreover, some of the descriptive passages will be specially to the fair and faithful lingers. Her acting of this part is perhaps the finest in the world. It is impossible to conceive anything more subtle in conception or more refined in execution. On the boards of the national theatre we ought to see those well-practised artistes who are most capable of giving life to dramatic characters, and the public will welcome with peculiar favour the return of a lady to the London stage who in all her impersonations regards and realises the ideal of character. The Posthumus of Miss Heath was a performance against which no many spare criticism on the performance. We were much pleased with Mr. Creswick's Jachimo, and particularly with Mr. Marston's Belarius, which was really magnificently acted.

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Manchester has been noted during some years past for the high character of its musical entertainments, conspicuous among which have been the soirées of the Concert Hall and the liberally supported Free Trade Hall concerts. To these has been added in addition to the two old-established local theatres—the Theatre Royal and the Royal Queen's—a third, named the Prince's Theatre, has just been erected by a limited liability company on the site of the old Saturday evening. The new theatre, which is in Oxford-street, has an ornate Italian façade in stucco. Its auditorium is open in 1480 square yards, and is calculated to seat 1500 persons, there being, above the pit, first a dress circle, and then an upper circle rising and receding in such further back as to accommodate "the gods" in the upper portion. The internal decorations are almost lavish in their elegance, both in front of the galleries and on the ceiling and ceiling. The act-drop is a beautiful work of art, by the eminent scenic painter Mr. W. Beverley, and would deserve separate notice on its own merits. Great attention has been paid in the construction of the theatre to the personal comfort of the audience, both as regards ventilation, easy and commodious seats, provision for the exit of fire, and shelter for large numbers at its entrance on rainy nights. The architect is Mr. Solomons. An opening address, written for the occasion by Mr. H. M. Acton, was read by Mr. Calvert. The dresses were of the richest description, and the scenery, by Mr. Grieve, of Covent Garden, and Mr. Holding, of Manchester, was superb. The opening night was a brilliant success.

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THE THEATRES.

The legitimate drama at Drury Lane is in a thriving state, and the pledges made by the management to the public are duly carried out. On Monday last Mr. Fawcett made his reappearance as Imogen in Shakspeare's exquisite play of "Cymbeline." This drama is one of the finest examples of Shakspeare's genius, and realises what is the most difficult thing of all to produce in dramatic composition—the relief of perspective. The poet has adopted a large canvas, and introduced into it a wonderful variety of figures, events, and scenes. The action travels from Britain to Italy and back again; its course is multitude of accidental adventures; but all these at last meet in the solution of the plot, which is wound up with a skill which only Shakspeare of all dramatists has exhibited. Mr. Fawcett has the management in the manner in which this exquisite play is mounted, and particularly on the fact of their having produced Miss Heath in the representative of the fair and faithful Imogen. Her acting of this part is perhaps the finest in the world. It is impossible to conceive anything more subtle in conception or more refined in execution. On the boards of the national theatre we ought to see those well-practised artistes who are most capable of giving life to dramatic characters, and the public will welcome with peculiar favour the return of a lady to the London stage who in all her impersonations regards and realises the ideal of character. The Posthumus of Miss Heath was a performance against which no many spare criticism on the performance. We were much pleased with Mr. Creswick's Jachimo, and particularly with Mr. Marston's Belarius, which was really magnificently acted.

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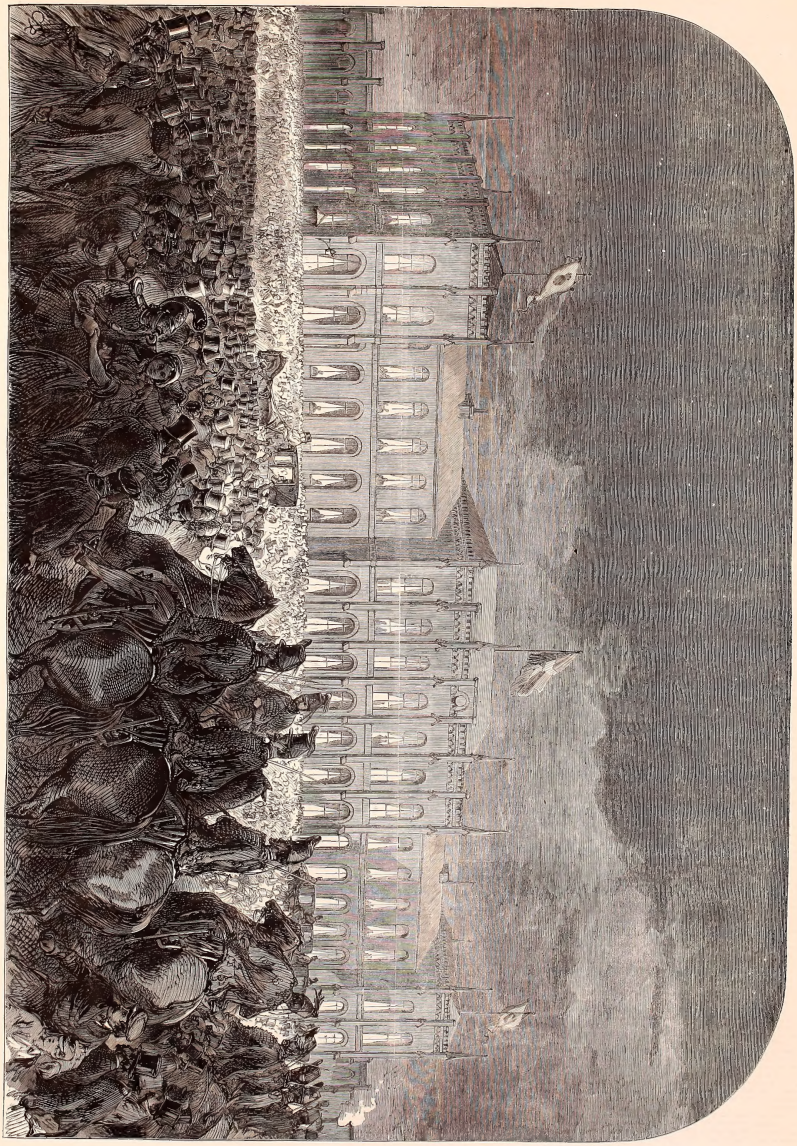
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: ELK-SHOOTING IN THE FOREST OF HOGTORP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 425.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: DEPARTURE FROM THE GOTTENBORG RAILWAY STATION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN.

We continue the series of our illustrations of the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Denmark and Sweden, from the sketches by our Special Artist.

The Engraving on our first page is a view of Gripsholm Castle, where the Prince and Princess were entertained by the King of Sweden on Friday, the 30th ult. It is situated on the Mälar Lake, about forty miles from Stockholm; and, with its red towers and black-capped roofs, is very striking as seen from the lake. It stands on a jutting piece of rock, with its base concealed in the view by a grove of birch till the visitor is entering the gateway. A little way to the right lies the little town of Mariefred, which is like most of the Swedish villages—that is to say, it consists of red wooden houses, with windows picked out in white, surrounded and mixed up with garden and lime-trees, while from a slight elevation the church spire towers above them. The castle of Gripsholm is of great antiquity. About the year 1300 it was founded by Birger Jarl, with the suggestive name of Griphus, as it said at that time to have held the third part of Sweden in his clutches. It has been restored at various times, though not, the towers, with the exception of the roofs, which were then somewhat different in shape, being erected as they now stand. In the eighteenth century many of the Royal state prisoners were lodged in the castle; introducing, by-the-way, some square, modern windows, besides painting and pointing the fine old brickwork. In the outer courtyard are the gigantic pieces of ordnance, not unlike one of those in St. James's Park, but of greater size. These an inscription in ancient Schwonic declares to have been captured from the Russians by Le Gardie early in the sixteenth century. They are each 18 ft. long, and made apparently of bell-metal, part of the end nearest to the mouth of the piece being fashioned in imitation of the head of a wolf—a name which the inscription referred to declares that they were actually known by. They are splendid specimens of the Swedish gun-founderies. Age gives them the titles of "the Bear and the Sow." Among the historical associations connected with the Castle of Gripsholm are those of the imprisonment of King Eric XIV. and his brother, John III., who, in the sixteenth century contended fiercely and long for the Swedish throne; and, prevailing alternately in their political struggle, confined each other by turns in a gloomy tower of the castle. The celebrated Duchess of Gripsholm is remembered by many Swedes, besides many other interesting persons, some good contemporary likenesses of whom, such as Richelieu and Mazarin, Oxenstiern, and Charles I., which were presented to the Swedish Court. To this place the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the King, Prince Oscar, and several other members of the Swedish Royal family, were conducted by the Arbogs steamer from the port of Stockholm, in a pleasant little voyage of two hours, sailing on their way to Drottningholm, for the Queen Dowager. The Royal party, having reached Gripsholm at four o'clock, spent about two hours in going over the interior of the castle, which showed the outlines of the towers wonderfully well, and, in the surrounding darkness was intensified by the illumination, blue lights were burnt to point out the way on board the vessel, in front of the castle, in the illuminations, as a few fir-pile covers here and there to lighten the sombre effect of the woodwork. At seven to dinner, in accordance with the Swedish custom, the trays containing bread, butter, caviare, and other provocatives to appetite were handed round, with little glasses of brandy. All Swedish dinners begin with this, and all Swedish repasts. Then the Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded to apartments prepared for their accommodation, which, with the members of the Royal family whose guests they were, they rested for some time, and shortly before nine o'clock the whole party re-embarked in the Arbogs which was ready to returning to Stockholm. And lights had been fixed to the walls of the castle, which showed the outlines of the towers wonderfully well, and,

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hev. John Le Marchant, of Belmont, Ryde, Isle of Wight, was proved in the London Court, the executors therein appointed being his son, Mrs. Emily Le Marchant, and his son, the Rev. Joshua Le Marchant. The personalty was sworn under £50,000. The testator has devised to his eldest son, Joshua Le Marchant, all his freehold and copyhold estates and farms, together with a legacy of £2000. To his son Edward and daughter Emily he has bequeathed legacies of £2000 each. To his relict he has left his residence at Belmont; she has bequeathed to her the whole of the residue of his personal estate, including foreign, bank, funds and securities. The will bears date Dec. 1, 1863, and is dated on the 21st of July last.

The will of George Thomas Cowdery, Esq., wholesale druggist, of Paternoster-row, London, was proved in the principal registry on the 26th ult. by the testator's sister, Miss Sarah Cowdery, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £10,000. The testator died at Garway-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, on the 13th ult., having made his will as far back as 1853, wherein he bequeaths all his share and interest in the business carried on by him in partnership with Mr. George Miller, together with all other property, to be applied for the benefit of his father and mother during their lives, and upon their decease vested in the name of his sister, and the other moiety in the name of his sister Ann, wife of Charles Cowdery the younger, of Wallog, Hants.

The will of Zadok Aaron Jessel, Esq., pearl and diamond merchant, of 1, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, and at Gordon House, Putney, was proved in London on the 17th ult., by his sons, Henry Edward, and George. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The testator died, at his country residence, on the 31st of August last. His will bears date the 26th of June, 1863, and a codicil the 23rd of August, 1864, nine days prior to his decease, altering in some respects the terms of the will, which had been executed in draught, having many pencil amendments, but which were all made previous to the execution. The testator, after making separate to his brothers, sister, nephews, nieces, and other relatives, bequeaths the residue of his property, real and personal, in four equal portions amongst his three sons and his daughter Amelia, wife of James Cohn, King, of Lime-street-square, merchant. There are specific bequests left to each of the children; and amongst the charities are three hundred and fifty pounds to each son, and three pearl studs, one to each daughter-in-law; these brilliant studs profit to be drawn for by lot. No bequests to the Jewish Church, he leaves the ring he usually wore. His several prayer-books he desires may be distributed by his executors his children, and he leaves the sum of £50 to be divided amongst his servants. He bequeaths to the Jews' College, Finsbury, the Bible printed by Menasseh ben Israel; also six volumes containing commentaries on the Torah; together with his collection of minerals, fossils, shells, &c., and a sum of £50 for their arrangement. The following are charitable bequests are left:—To the Jewish poor in London, £100; Jewish Lodgings-house, London, £150; Jewish Hospital, Norwood, £100; Orange Hospital, £100; London Hospital, £100; Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, £100; North London Hospital, £100; Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spital-fields, £100; Jews' School, Greek-street, Soho, £50; Synagogue, Borough, £50; and nineteen guineas to the poor of Torbay.

THE INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *British Colonist* publishes the following account, received in August, from the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, stating the result of an expedition into the interior of the country:—

"The Aide-de-Camp's party soon came upon traces of Macdonald's men, the victims of the last massacre. Kegs of nails, boxes of carpenters' tools, and pieces of assorted broken articles of ironmongery, were found at the bottom of a steep hill, bounded by a bullet, yeast-line, ropes, candles, and surcingles. Mr. Brew's party followed up the traces for a few miles, and then returned to rejoin the expedition. For several miles scattered evidences of white men's industry presented the eye, and the numerous dead cattle, the carcasses of horses, with their pack-saddle, became the property of the Indians. There a Siwash tomb of logs, pompously decorated with the clothes of the murdered men, evidently died hard. Under a bullet deposited in a dying effort by Macdonald. About fifteen yards from the tomb lay the mangled remains of a white man. The colour had made sad havoc with it, stripped naked as it was, but the features were recognisable as those of Macdonald's unfortunate friend, Mr. Higgins, violently distorted, but still preserved, lay half a mile off; and a few hundred yards beyond that, the remains of Mr. Cox were found. Here, in the last stage of decay lay many articles of trade.

On the following day the earthworks, which Macdonald and his party kept so long from the volunteers to destroy. A couple of miles further Brew's party came upon the palisaded blockhouse of Alexander, the famous Indian chief of the Bonlbas. The trees had been all cleared around, and the building lopholed; and, as the works were capable of affording a strong defence against Indians with energy at the back of determination, the appearance of smoke which arose from the conflagration unfortunately gave notice to the Indians of the approach of the party. A magnificent view was from there to opposite side of the lake, and some heavy storm-rards it was discovered that a score of dead o dozen miles had been hastily slaughtered. The Indians were traced in the direction of Bute Inlet.

Breaulet Lake was reached by the New Westminster party on the 6th of July. By digress the Indians, who had kept aloof at first, began to familiarise themselves with the presence of the white men, and Mr. Brew's interpreter, finally, Alexby, the Chilcoten chief, was induced to present himself to the Governor. He came on horseback, with a considerable retinue, and was great embarrassment and some alarm in his manner at first, but, by degrees, both disappeared, and he agreed to take another step for the punishment of the murderers. The supply of provisions having become extremely low, it was a matter of regret to the Governor that the reception of Alexby's men and his party was not of a liberal nature. On the 20th of July Mr. Cox and his men returned to Bentinck. For the first time, intelligence was received from the Coola Indians in fishing, the New Westminster party would have been reduced to considerable straits for want of food.

Mr. Cox's party travelled far beyond Tatla Lake, and reached a country lying between the head waters of the Homathco and Bentinck arms, where they found evident traces of the Indian rebels having lately been in that part on the bend-waters of the Homathco, with a considerable force. Mr. Brew was only only a portion of his force, the same spot of the country previously traversed by Mr. Cox, in which Mr. Brew's party had encountered the rebels and fire warriors attended on Mr. Brew. The last intelligence from Bella Coola River announces that the valley is content with Indian Commissioner Lenihan's wish for the re-establishment of peace. The Governor has availed himself of this favourable feeling to organise, without additional expense to the colony, a third party, consisting of a few New Westminster volunteers, ten marines, and some friendly Indians, who will, with every prospect of success, make a descent upon a valley not far from the Great Slide, in which it is known that several of the murderers of M'Donald's party are now hid.

Sir Annastasio Typaldo Xydias, of Corfu, late one of the members of the Supreme Council of Justice in the Ionian Islands, died suddenly on the 6th ult. Sir A. Xydias was one of the Ionian judges whose nonreappointment to office formed the subject of a memorable discussion in Parliament previous to the abandonment of the protectorate.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the missionary ship John Williams on Danger Island. She was 300 tons burthen, and was built expressly for the purpose of taking out missionaries and enabling them to pass freely among the islands of the Pacific. This ship was purchased by the present Bishop-elect children in England, and launched at Harwich in 1844. All on board are reported safe.

The second Session of the third Parliament of Vancouver Island was opened on the 21st of July by Governor Kennedy with a speech, of which the following is the main portion:—"The discovery of a gold-field within the last few days having so much absorbed the public mind and enlarged the prospects of this colony, I have deemed it my duty to call you together to aid me with your advice in the measures which may be most suitable to the Legislature, already so well informed on the subject, the position in which the crown lands and revenue of the country will be placed, and what I feel confident that you will concur with me in the opinion that, under the altered prospects of the colony, it is necessary that the Legislature should at once be continued. The management of the Crown lands and the expenditure of Crown revenue, freed from the control of the Legislature, as proposed before, I do not desire to incur, unless devoting upon me as a necessary duty. The mining interests fall for trial every other consideration, and the colonial Legislature is, in my opinion, the proper power to frame laws and regulations for their management and guidance. The adoption of such measures I should, I fear, lead to complications which may prove detrimental to the best interests of the colony. A large number of miners have already taken out licenses and registered their claims, and, the number being daily on the increase, I desire, if possible, to have the advice and assistance of the Legislature in framing wise and just laws for their encouragement and protection. The rules and regulations now in force have been found subject to modification or alteration, pending the enactment of permanent laws. Intended to meet an emergency, and to give necessary protection to miners only, they are manifestly inadequate to the rapidly-increasing importance of the subject. There are, doubtless, difficulties in the way of a prompt adjustment of the question, but none so formidable that they cannot be surmounted by the cordial co-operation of the Legislature and the Executive, which it is to me my desire than my duty to afford."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—We have heard that a match is now playing at the Grand Cigar Divan between Mr. Blackburne, the famous blindfold player, and a very promising young amateur, Mr. Bird. We shall endeavour to obtain the games.

HERMES STAT.—If Black in Problem 1073 take the Bishop with the King on the first move, White plays 2. B to Q 6th, and mates easily and obviously in two more moves.

HERMES.—It is a lengthy game; but in the opening of the Commerce it is hardly difficult enough for the class of players who solve our Problems.

CHESS IN CHESHIRE.—The Chester Chronicle says:—"The Tyke, F. F. Linnet, W. T. R. Percy, Nimrod, Rapid, Dick, Dodo, Dandy, H. K. B., Gambit, Knight, Arbroath, R. B. C., A Scrub, D. D., Query, T. Thorpe, Amateur, W. W. K., H. S., Observer, Victoria, F. C. S., Lacy, Minstrel and Pluto, Violet, T. M., Dr. C., Tom and Lincoln, Dowrow, Wm. Paris, S. Smith, F. R. S., I. R., Willy, Annette, T. B. C., Vinny, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Jun., Mrs. Bell, Jun., Mrs. Bell, Jun., Miss Carr, Miss Bell, A. B. C., Mrs. A. L., Gardener, Fido, Stanley, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Lacy, Jun., Mrs. Lacy, Col. Cox, Cheeps, S. S. L., Civic Son, George, F. J. A., Rustica, G. V., Hedwiga, Dulcinia, are correct. Solved by Caissa."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1077.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 7th	Any move	1. B to Q B 8th	
2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Kt takes Q	Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1078.

By F. DELLA TORRE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA

The following Games were lately played between the English amateur, Captain MACKENZIE, and Mr. EICHELDER, a leading member of the Philadelphia Chess Club:—Queen's Knight's Gambit.

BLACK (Capt. M.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Capt. M.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(If he had taken the K Kt Pawn he would hardly have obtained an equivalent for his
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Queen.)
3. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	33. Q to R 3rd (ch) K to K 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	34. Q takes R	R to K 3rd (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	35. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes Q, &c.)
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	33.	Q to K R 3rd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	34. Q takes R	Q to K B 2nd
8. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	35. P to K B 6th	Q to K B 2nd
9. P takes B	Castles	36. P to K B 7th	Q to K B 3rd
10. Castles	K Kt to Q 2nd	37. B to Q sq	

The Kt to Q 2nd was by far the most effective move for the purpose of disengaging the Kt's from one another by compelling the B to move from the diagonal.

11. P to K B 5th	K to R sq
12. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q B 5th
13. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
15. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 3rd
16. P to K Kt 5th	P to K B 4th
17. Q to K B 2nd	B to K Kt sq
18. Q to K R 4th	B to K B 2nd
19. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
20. B to Q sq	

(With the view to play P to Q B 5th and Kt to Q 4th.)

20.	P to Q B 4th
21. P takes K P	K P takes P
22. Q to K R 3rd	Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd

(Mr. Eichelder's play with his Knight's Pawn is very ingenious, and, although it does not win a piece, it compels the adverse Queen to abandon the defence of the Queen's Knight's Pawn, and forms a certain and formed part of a settled plan of attack.)

23. R to K B 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd
24. R to K Kt 2nd	B to K B sq
25. K to R sq	Q to K 2nd
26. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
27. P takes Q B P	P takes P
28. Q to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
29. Q to K B 5th	Q Kt to Q 3rd

(If he had attacked the Queen with by Kt to K 4th, White would have played P to K 6th. If Black then took the Pawn with the Knight, White would play Q to K 3rd, and if Black then took the Knight with the Queen, White would play P to K 7th, and if Black then took the Queen with the Knight, White would play P to K 8th (ch), and Queening his Pawn, would win the game.)

30. B to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt 5 sq

(He could not play either Kt to K B 3rd or 4th on account of P to K 7th.)

31. B to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
32. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
33. R to K Kt 3rd	

(Curiously enough, Black would have lost the game if he had played the seemingly more advantageous move of P to K Kt 3rd; for, suppose

33.	P to K Kt 3rd
34. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
35. Any move	With a winning advantage.)

33.	Kt to K 4th
34. P to K 6th	Kt to K B 3rd (ch)
35. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th
36. B takes Q	

and Black very soon gains.

IS THE FIRST MOVE AN ADVANTAGE IN CHESS?

As some aid to the determination of the much-vexed question whether, and to what extent, a player benefits by having the first move, a correspondent sends us the following Table, in which he has classified the results of about 600 games played at various occasions between great players, and the lines of play for the first player, those by the second, and those which were drawn:—

	Won by			
	First Player.	Second Player.	Drawn.
Petroff's Defence	29	2	0
Scotch Gambit	21	8	0
Evans's Gambit	26	14	4
Ruy Lopez Knight's Game	16	9	5
Q P Pawn Counter Gambit's Opening	3	2	0
K Knight's Gambit	12	8	3
Allgaier Gambit	4	3	1
Muzio Gambit	7	9	1
Sicilian Opening	14	20	8
French Game	9	14	6
Philidor's Defence	19	13	6
Knight's Defence to the Bishop's Opening	7	5	0
Centre Gambit	5	7	0
King's Bishop's Gambit	12	16	3
King's Gambit declined	3	6	3
Irregular openings	12	9	4

The above statement tables pretty exactly with similar analyses, and tends to prove what we have often asserted, that the first move in Chess is worth more first has a positive advantage over his adversary, but that in the close games that advantage is extremely small, and that games absolutely proved. It would be well if our correspondent, or some other amateur with time to spare, selected and arranged and submitted them to the same investigation, and then made the result known.

The *Glasgow Sentinel* states that the ship in which Captain Semmes is understood to be about to hoist his flag is the Clyde-built vessel Sea King, lately employed in the China trade. She has gone to sea in a suspicious manner, it is said, and safely laden with coal.—Mr. Henry Labouchere writes from Liverpool to the *Times*, positively contradicting the report that Captain Semmes was a passenger in the Laurel. The Laurel had been duly advertised and cleared for Bombay, and sailed from Liverpool on Thursday last. She is a yacht of 102 tons, duly cleared for Montevideo, where she is intended to be sold as a tug-boat. The idea of using her for a vessel of war is simply ridiculous.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

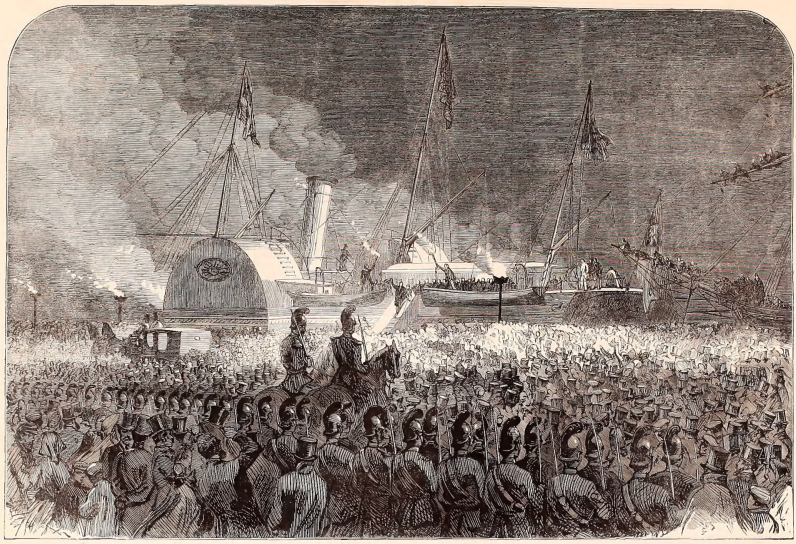
THE Second October was "full of running from end to end," and Ellis de l'Air showed, from the style in which she got home, Bronze 4 lb. and chopped her down a quarter of a mile from home, that the three great prizes of the season have fallen to decidedly the best horse and mare in it. A match between her and Blair Athol is the only thing wanting to bring it to a brilliant close. This year is the Eclipse centenary, and hence there is a singular appropriateness in the triple victory of the chestnuts. The doubts as to General Peel's gameness, which received strong confirmation in the Doncaster Cup, when Cevey could only just cons an effort out of him, caused the ring to lay 6 to 5 on Cambuscan, who had 2 lb. the best of the weights in the match, and won in very easy gamely. General Peel is matched on Monday over the T.M.M. course against Paris, his Two Thousand second, and prize of £50. The 9 lb. penalties which Langdown and Gladiateur played havoc with their chance forthe Prendergast, in which they finished level for the third place, about a length behind the winner, Dr. Bedford Blair, who bought for £50, at Mr. Cookson's Doncaster sale. Save and except Liddington, the two-yearolds of this year run in a very poor manner, and Mr. Merry, who has been purchased by the Marquis of Hastings for, it is said, £000 gs., meets brothaker at 7 lb. better terms for the Cambridgeshire than he did last week. Lord Coventry has bought Tim Whiffler for 750 gs., so that "the little brown horse" who made such mincemeat of Asteroid at Doncaster, and has since been frequently have won both Derby and St. Leger as cleverly as Blair Athol if he had been entered in '62, is certain to have a good wind chance given him.

The coursing season in Scotland has been good so far. Three of Mr. Rodger's—Lochinvar, Lochiel, and Lochleven—and Lady Aylmer's were left in for the Ardrossan St. Leger, and the Messrs. Dunlop divided the Castle Stakes with Despendo and Dixie. Mr. John Jardine won the Border St. Leger with his Hawick, Mr. Gilbert, from Bolton House, beating in the fourth ties and the run up Mr. Gibson's Gunboat and Gunner, two very fast dogs by Gunboat—Jacobite. Cheyne, who ran up for this stake last year, was now first for the Roxburghe Stakes, and it is to be hoped he will have the Waterloo Cup chance given him next week, as he has not come out to be tried with him last February. Dr. Richardson's Gertrude, the winner of twelve out of thirteen courses, was the first notable casualty of the way of the season. Mr. Spinks brought out a batch of puppies by Sea Foam for the South Lancashire Puppy Stakes, and one of them, Sea Mist, who was worsted in his turn when he met the winner of the Oaks, Mr. F. Johnstone's Fieldfare, for the Claret Jug. The Scarbrick Cup did not tempt out a large muster, and the knock-out ties between Scots Grey and Tunnac, the former adding another laurel to the celebrated Seagull and Sourocks litter, one of which, Sixty-three, threw trounce, and was drawn after a fourth in the Oaks. Brown Lady scored the Southport Stakes for Kingwater, whose popularity in Cumberland has caused a fee to be claimed after him at Bramley Moor.

Although, if our memory serves us, Captain Becher had not ridden a steeplechase since the Liverpool Spring Meeting of 1847, his name was a very familiar one to sportsmen, old and young. He began life in the Worcester or General's department, and was one of the staff in charge of the field equipments for the Peninsula. He was a captain of yeomanry when he made his first appearance as a hurdle-racer in connection with the Grand National, which, in 1839, when fast and hurdle races were established at No Man's Land, and Mr. Harry Goodwin's Conrad, by Cervantes—Miss Letty, carried Mr. Coe, from Nosley Wood to the Copplow. His match on Napoleon against Mr. Osbaldeston on Grimaldi, over the Dunchurch country, was a great affair with the sporting world of the day, in which Grimaldi "fairly gave him the palm, were in very active requisition for one hundred yards down the hill." In fact, as "Cuthbert" says, the latter "if he came to grief in a brook, a ivy favourite and "yawning" component of Mr. Coe's team, he was remarkably stirring days. The Captain was on Grimaldi when the grey died very close passing the winning post at St. Albans; but it was on Vivian who, to use his own graphic expression, "fairly and gallantly spooned over the doubles in the Vale," that he won such a national reputation on the Liverpool course on this wonderful animal in a very remarkable match against the late Marquis of Waterford on Cock Robin, from Shakespeare Holt to the Ram's Head. The Irish brown had fenced as well throughout, but that the Ram's Head have been quite out of it, if the Marquis, with his usual ill fortune, had not got stuck in a wide ditch at Lemington Village, and was so lucky, as he had twice over to play second to Flacrow and Jerry, and when, in in April, 1838, the race for the Mount and Lottery, from Lemington Grange to Flechrose, "the one very big fence settled the question for the young 'un." In the first Grand National at Liverpool, Conrad was the Captain's mount for the first circuit, which is somewhat out of doubt rails with a ditch on the off-side, and his rider was glad to bag the ditch-side in the first round, and steered clear of the rails and conferred his name on the spot for all time. In figure he was quite a pocket Herodes," and also to ride in the earlier part of his career under 10 st. Mr. Bowes's dashing-looking Lottery, by Sir Bowes's Jaggor, at Heaton Park, when he broke one stirrup-leather and won after all on that most awkward-looking colt, placed the Mr. Very first rank as a finisher. His nerve and knowledge of pace were also first-rate, and he was one of the best judges of the nature of big, which left a permanent lameness and made it almost impossible for him to mount without aid, threw him gradually out of the ranks of riding-men, and at last time he was a sack inspector on the Great Northern Railway. However, a change for better with him, for he was enabled to retire on his last few years in comfort at Maids-hill. He was not very often at races lately; indeed, Mr. Hendley's meeting were more than once; and he seldom missed a Monday at "The Corner." Mr. Joy's forthcoming picture will lack a very essential element if the figure of the little copper-bottomed Captain is not introduced, and he is rightly-curled white whiskers is not among the groups of celebrities round the old Prince Regent's Pavilion. He was in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried on Saturday, at the Willesden Cemetery.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. ROYAL ALFRED IRON-CLAD STEAM-RAM.

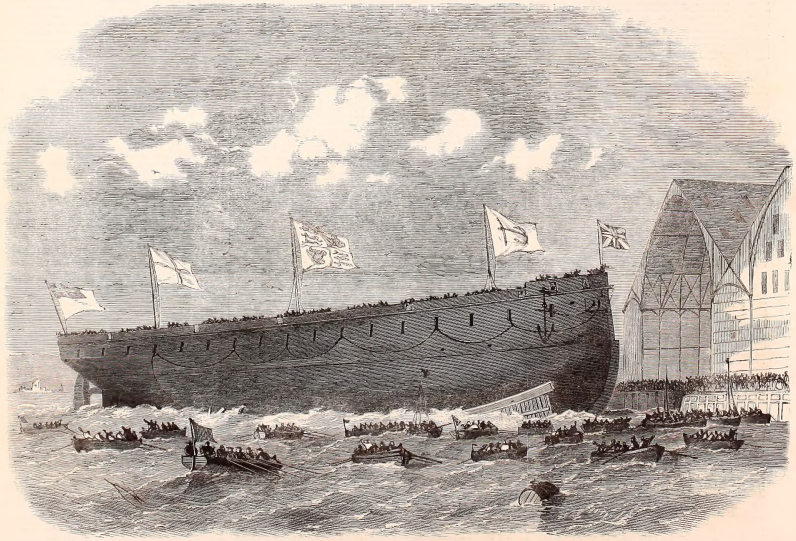
ANOTHER iron-clad ship of war was added to our navy afloat on Saturday, when the Royal Alfred, a powerful ram of the Royal Oak class, was launched from No. 3 slip, Portsmouth Dockyard. On this occasion there was an immense concourse of spectators; not less than ten thousand persons visiting the building slip during the day in order to "knock away the dogshores." A large number of privileged visitors occupied the reserved seats. There were also present with Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port Admiral; Rear-Admiral George Elliot, Superintendent of the Dockyard; Vice-Admiral Harry Edgell; Lord William Paulet, C.B., Mayor Gourrad, commanding the South-Western District, and Staff; Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Caldwell, of the steam yacht Captain Scott, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, of the flag-ship Victory; Captain A. Cooper Key, C.B., of the Royal Adelaide; and Officers who are studying gunnery on board the last-named ship. The bands of the Royal Marines and the 3rd Hants (Dockyard) Artillery Volunteers played several national airs. There was a numerous attendance of lady visitors; and Miss Alice Crodock, daughter of the master shipwright, had the honour to name the ship. At high tide at seven minutes past eleven; and it was necessary that the ship should be got off about half an hour before the tide had reached its highest point. At twenty minutes past ten every eye was fixed upon the ship, as it was evident from the bustle and dull thud of hammers that the time had arrived for the last dog-shore to be knocked away. On a buzz of voices; but when the order to "knock away the dogshores" was given the noise of the operation was observed. Miss Alice Crodock dashed the bottle against the oak, and the ship was named the "Royal Alfred," amidst cheering from all sides. The ship moved, a slight cracking was heard, and the noble ram slid gracefully and almost noiselessly into the sea, amidst ringing cheers from ten thousand voices and the National Anthem from the bands. With the Royal standard at the main, the Admiralty ensign at the fore, and the St. George's flag aft, the noble vessel swung round and made her first voyage to the Pitch-house jetty, where she now remains, waiting to receive her boilers. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Lieut. A. J. Bedwell. The Royal Alfred was laid down in 1859 for a 91-gun line-of-battle ship. It is well known that the days



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN: EMBARKATION IN THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE AT GOTTENBORG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 426.

of these old liners were, even at that date, numbered; and as there was a demand for ironclads she was ordered by the Admiralty, in June, 1861, to be converted into an armour-plated ship of war. She was afterwards lengthened amidships, and her bow and stern altered, to convert her into a ram. She is a kindred ship to the Prince Consort, Royal Oak, Caledonia, and Bellerophon. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 273 ft.; keel for tonnage, 232 ft. 8½ in.; breadth, extreme, 58 ft. 5 in.; breadth for tonnage, 57 ft. 2 in.; breadth, moulded, 56 ft. 4 in.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 5045 20/94. Although designated an ironclad, the Royal Alfred has not yet been plated. Her 4½-in. armour, manufactured especially for her sides, is in readiness to be bolted on.



OUR IRONCLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL ALFRED SCREW-FRIGATE AT PORTSMOUTH, ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1285.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

COLONIAL FEDERATION.

OF late years the action of our Imperial Legislature in reference to our colonies has been reduced almost to the vanishing point. Occasionally some private members of Parliament have brought forward abstract motions on colonial questions of comparative detail; but these gentlemen, being somewhat *dilettanti* politicians who, seeking to be solemn, are only ponderous, give reasons to those who ought to listen to them—reasons for staying away; and a dull lingering debate, ending in nothing, has always been the result. Governments have long ceased to take up colonial subjects in an actual and active sense, and seem as disinclined to bring in a declaratory bill relating to any of our dependencies, as if it were a measure for imposing taxation on colonists. All movement in the Colonial Office, as a branch of the Executive, depends very much on the idiosyncrancy of the Minister of the department. In the time when Earl Grey sought to govern as well as to reign, he contrived to send a fiery cross through all our colonies, and left them in so angry and tumultuous a condition that his successors were fain to adopt a policy of forced conciliation, which, being interpreted, meant letting the colonists do just as they pleased; so that in 1855 a Secretary of State for the Colonies in an assembly of Australians, and in the presence of four or five ex-secretaries of his department, deliberately stated that he had found that it was his business not to attempt to govern at all. In fact, the Colonial Office has been turned into a mere registry for recording the decrees of Colonial Legislatures, which often consist of measures intended to act as virtual prohibitions of the import of the productions of the mother country. This is especially the case with regard to the Canadas; and, as we believe, since the passing of the Act for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves no bill has been brought into the British Parliament which professed positively and directly to legislate for those provinces. It will, therefore, be something novel next Session to have a great Colonial subject brought forward, and one which will occupy the serious and careful attention of the Imperial Legislature.

The proposed federation of our North American colonies has, we think, excited less public observation, and certainly less



THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: SURRENDER OF THE TAURANGA NATIVES AT THE TE PAPA STATION.—SEE PAGE 437.

public interest, than it deserves; and, in some instances in which it has been discussed, it seems to have been somewhat misunderstood. It has been supposed that the several provinces of British North America have been choosing delegates and appointing meetings for the purpose of revolutionising the Government and forming a federation, not only without the consent or approval of the Sovereign of the realm, but without even intimating such an intention formally to her Majesty's Government. This is wholly a misconception, and it is simply the fact that the various steps which have been recently taken by the Canadian Executive to bring about a federation of all the colonies in those degrees of latitude and longitude were adopted with the full knowledge and consent of the Imperial Government. It is known that the project, if it did not originate with, has always received the sanction of the present Governor-General of Canada; and the colonial Ministry, which has been recently formed, and which is in the nature of a coalition of men hitherto of opposite politics, has for the basis of its policy this very question, and amongst them, in truth, the only bond of union amongst them. To that Ministry the Governor-General has formally declared that he was prepared to give his aid to the scheme and to forward it with all his authority. So far from the colonies assuming to act in this matter as independent States, they do not propose to be satisfied, as they technically might, with the assent of the Queen to the project: but the Imperial Parliament ill be asked to concur in the Act of Federation. The course which it is proposed to adopt is as follows:—The conference now sitting at Quebec having agreed upon a plan for the confederation of the different provinces, the project will be submitted to the Legislature of each colony. If the decision of the conference be accepted as the policy of the Executive in each province, and be agreed to by the respective Legislatures, the next step will be to submit the matter to the Colonial Office, whence it will come up as a Cabinet question, and a Bill will be introduced into Parliament by her Majesty's Government for the realisation and confirmation of an idea, the result of which will practically be the addition of a new nation to the world.

So far at least as the Canadas are concerned, some change in the system of government which would adapt itself to the peculiarities of race and interests which belonged to a country so variously populated, was absolutely indispensable. For years the administration of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has been nearly an impossibility, owing to the political and social struggle between two parties, which had degenerated into factions. There being a rooted opposition of interests between these two parties, which, by the constitution as it has now for many years subsisted, were nearly equally balanced, Governments were constantly falling to pieces, and Governors of Ministry were so frequent that the Executive showed like a kaleidoscope, and general elections were becoming annual, and but for the intervention of the Governor-General might have become half-yearly. In this juncture a wise and patriotic course was adopted by the leaders of the two great parties, by which they sought to deal effectually with the sectional feelings and prejudices of the Canadians. It is not easy to conceive any system which would be so applicable to the state of things, which calls so imperatively for a remedy, as a federation which would combine local self-government and a general and supreme, and therefore an impartial, authority over the whole of the provinces. Something has been hinted at this plan being un-British, and smacking too much of an American character. However that may be in theory, in practice the system has received the sanction of eminent discovery British statesmen which can be said is that they were un-British. William Pitt and Edmund Burke more than half a century ago laid down just such a scheme of government for the Canadas, and within the last twenty years similar opinions have been enunciated by modern statesmen, and tend to prove that then still more vexed question of Canadian Government.

These who are best qualified to judge conceive that the present opportunity should not be lost for a complete consolidation of all the British North American colonies, and that the present which is proposed should not be confined to the Canadas alone. In the Imperial Legislature the subject should be treated on a great and comprehensive scale, and the status of these vast dependencies and their relations with the mother country, even to the minutest point of detail, be settled and for ever. It may well be that the blood—for there are many proofs of it—that the North American colonists have no desire to drop the distinctive appellation of "British." They do not, in the abstract, propose to sever those ties which they so called ideal—that is, ties of blood and nationality—and the time has arrived when they must take on themselves the duties and responsibilities of sons who have grown to men's estate. It is not in the nature of human probabilities that those great provinces can always be permitted to hold their present relations to the mother country. They cannot expect that Great Britain will always without consideration send her navies to defend their shores, or that British troops shall always without consideration stand ready to guard them against attack. They must look forward to an early day when the whole of British America shall stand together, and, in a close alliance and heartiest sympathy with Great Britain, be prepared to maintain that attitude of self-reliance which ought to belong to a people numerous enough, and living in a country more than extensive enough, to make up a great and powerful nation. The first step towards the accomplishment of all this must be the settlement of their political institutions on a sound and healthy basis, in order to inspire peace and harmony at home and confidence abroad. If any such settlement does take place as will, particularly in the case of the Canadas, do away with the evils which have so long distracted these provinces, a new era of prosperity will doubtless open upon their people. The bitter sectional strifes of the past will be forgotten, the great questions of the day will be schemes of public improvement, the development of their internal resources, the extension of their foreign commerce, the advancement of their agricultural interests, and the progress of political economy and social reform. On such a condition of her North American colonies Great Britain can look, not only without jealousy, but with the heartiest satisfaction, the purest respect, and the highest admiration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon left St. Cloud on Wednesday for Nice, to pay a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who arrived there last week. His Majesty was accompanied by General Fleury, Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, the Marquis de Caux, and Count Walsh. The Emperor of Russia has given a banquet to the battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard. Prince Wittgenstein proposed a toast to the honour of the Emperor of the French, and the commander of the troops responded by proposing the health of his Russian Majesty.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article of M. Paulin Limayrac, in which it is stated that the Convention of the 15th of September having been concluded in good faith, its execution will be equally so. The same paper combats the exaggerations both of the extreme revolutionary party and also of the ultra-Conservative party, who distort the text of any treaty, however clear.

The Bill for the Suez Canal project is under serious consideration of establishing a public works fund, to occupy the same position towards undertakings of public utility that the whole of France as is fulfilled by the wood fund for the city of Paris.

The town of Druffice (Vendée) has been the scene of an interesting ceremony of the inauguration of a statue of Henri de la Rochejaquelein. Napoleon I. erected over a monument fountain in the market-place.

The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, has granted to the poet Jasmin's widow that his pension will be continued to her.

Mexican despatches state that the main army of President Juarez had been defeated near Durango, with the loss of twenty guns; that the French had occupied Matamoras; and that the Mexican Generals Vidaurri, Quiroga, Doblado, Zaloaga, and Garza had made their submission to the new Emperor.

SPAIN.

The announcement has been received that the Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of twenty millions reals with Senor Salamanca.

It is stated that the insurgents of San Domingo have tendered to the Spanish Government their submission within days.

Admiral Pareja has left Madrid for the Pacific, to replace Admiral Pinzon.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies was reopened at Turin on Monday, under the presidency of Signor Lanza. A long minute was read from the throne present, among whom were the members of the late Ministry. The new Ministers, with their General Della Marmora, sat together on the table the Franco-Italian Convention, and the diplomatic correspondence relative to it. Signor Lanza brought in a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, which measure he thought might be declared urgent and discussed at once. An investigation into the recent disorders at Turin was also to be carried on by a committee, and was rapidly agreed to, and a committee of nine was appointe for the purpose. The sitting was then stated to have been quiet, and the military were not called out. The sittings of the Parliament have been adjourned.

The following sentiments with regard to the Convention are not favourable. The *Diritto* of Turin published, on Saturday, the following statement:—

Caprera, Oct. 16.—That the guilty should desire to find accomplices is quite natural; but that the innocent should participate in the crimes of others and of men who have polluted Italy by the Convention of Sept. 15 I did not expect. With the Convention of Sept. 15 Italy has received the bonnet of contumacy of his prisoner, not in two years, but in two hours.—G. GARIBALDI.

For publishing this document, which, there is no reason to doubt, is genuine, the *Diritto* was seized by the Government.

There seems, however, to be little doubt that the Franco-Italian Convention will be carried out in its integrity in the course. On Tuesday 200 Deputies assembled, and expressed themselves unanimously in its favour.

A performance of the "Demi Monde" of Alexander Dumas fils recently took place in Turin. When the actor came to the passage, "Every Code is bad, but the Code Napoleon is the best," a perfect thunderous storm arose from some of the audience and prolonged applause from others.

On the 17th inst. the population of Faenza inaugurated with fitting enthusiasm the monument they have set up to the memory of their late townsman, the eminent discoverer Torricelli, at the Baths.

A band of about one hundred insurgents, among whom are several deserters, have taken refuge in the Forest of Consiglio. Several deserters at Cadore and Belluno are endeavouring to join them.

PRUSSIA.

The young Princess son of the Prince Royal of Prussia, was baptised last week at Berlin, the names given to him being Francis Frederick Sigismund.

The *Prussian Moniteur* contains a decree instituting a new military decoration called the "Cross of the Assault of Düppel." It is in bronze, and has on it the date 18 April 1864, and the words, "Soldiers of soldiers who took an active part in that feat of arms. The cross is to be worn attached to a blue watered-ribbon, with a white border.

The Duke Frederick of the duchy of Lauenburg has made a revolution in favour of annexation to Prussia. A semi-official journal of Berlin says that Prussia is ready to enter further negotiations, to accept the sovereignty of Lauenburg, proffered by the Diet of that duchy, as Austria is the sovereign paramount of Lauenburg and has expressed that which the Cabinet of Berlin will conscientiously respect. Nevertheless, Prussia will neglect nothing to meet the wishes of the population.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Vienna states that Count Rechberg has tendered his resignation and that it has been accepted by the Emperor. Count Wickenhoff-Fleury is mentioned as his successor.

The opening of both Houses of the Reichsrath is announced to take place on the 12th of next month.

GREECE.

The different factions in the Assembly have been quarrelling over the terms of the new Constitution till the patience of the young King's advisers is worn out. His Majesty, on Wednesday week, sent a message to the Assembly complaining of the slowness of the debates and the waste of time, and that unless a speedy decision was arrived at the Constitution and the electoral law. At the end of that period, if the sitting, the principal of the Ionian Islands, would himself liberty of action, throwing the responsibility on the Assembly." The message also contained a proposal for the creation of a Council of State as a preliminary to be personal, for the creation of representatives. Yesterday week the Ministers declared that the signature of the Constitution was for the public interest, and that the Assembly as then in body were contained therein. The Royal proposal was adopted, after considerable, by a majority of 130 to 114, ten others abstaining from voting. In its sitting of Saturday last the Assembly revoked the decree whereby six members of the Mincoli Ministry, during the reign of King Otho, were deprived of civil rights for ten years.

A distorted version, collected from the Greek papers, of a recent despatch from Earl Russell to Athens was telegraphed to London last week. Instead of threatening interference, as represented in the telegram, the original of Earl Russell says:—"As regards the request made by Count Spennceck for the exertion of English influence on the National Assembly, you will say that, although her Majesty's Government would not object to her Majesty's representative expressing to any deputies who may speak to him on public affairs an opinion in favour of an early settlement of the Constitution, it would not be consistent with the principles of her Majesty's Government to attempt to influence the decisions of the Assembly, while to do so would be setting a bad example, and might lead other Powers to exert influence in some other and more objectionable direction. The less foreign Powers interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, the better will be the prospect of internal tranquillity and external peace for that kingdom."

AMERICA.

We have news from New York, by the Persian, to the evening of the 15th inst.

There had been no more fighting in the neighbourhood of Richmond, General Grant had returned to Petersburg, after having visited President Lincoln at Washington. General Lee's account of the engagement on the north of the James River, on the 13th inst., stated that the Confederates attacked the Federals on the Charles City road, drove them from two intrenched lines, and captured six guns, but that, finding the enemy further strongly intrenched, they did not press the Federals. On the other hand, General Grant's report stated that on the 7th inst. the Federals only lost 400 men, while the Confederate loss amounted to 1100 men.

General Longstreet was said to have superseded General Early in the command of the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley. The Federals under General Sheridan had retreated down the valley as far as Strasburg. He was pursued by the Confederate cavalry under General Rosser, but had, we are told, routed his pursuers near Strasburg, taking eleven guns and 300 prisoners. During his retreat he had devastated the whole country, and had burned all the houses for a distance of five miles.

Several guerrilla bands have entered Maryland.

General Sherman, writing to Major-General Halleck, Chief of the Staff, on the 9th inst., from Alatoona, reports as follows of the state of things in Georgia:—

I reached Kenesaw Mountain, Oct. 4, just in time to witness, at a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome General Corse with reinforcements. He arrived in time to defeat the enemy losing some 200 dead and more than 1000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured two small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Alatoona and Allatoona an amount of provisions. Blood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

The Richmond journals had published a despatch announcing that Rome had been taken by the Confederates, who had made 3000 prisoners; and other Southern journals assert that the movements progressing in Georgia rendered Sherman's position untenable. A flotilla of Federal transports which was ascending the Tennessee river had been attacked by General Forrest's Confederates, who destroyed two transports and captured two others, the rest with some loss.

The Confederate General Price had proclaimed his intention to remain in Missouri, and had passed the Osage River and moved westwards. His army, which was said to be 20,000 strong, was pursued by 8000 Federal cavalry under General Pleasanton, who had engaged its rear at Jefferson, while the Federal General Curtis, coming from Kansas, engaged Price's general Price in front. The result is not reported in the Northern accounts: it may therefore be presumed to have been unfavourable to Price, as he has carried out his intention to retreat in the State. Price's head-quarters were, at the time of the latest news, at Harrisville.

It is reported that the preparations which were being made for a Federal attack on Wilmington, both by sea and land, were nearly completed.

President Davis has returned to Richmond from his visit to Georgia.

Vice-President Stephens has written a letter in which he says that the only key-note to peace is the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the States. He favours an armistice and a convention of the States, and believes that the question of the humanities of the confederacies—union or union—would adjust themselves to the interest of parties and the exigencies of the times.

The elections in Indiana and Ohio were said to have resulted in a victory of the Republican party by a large majority, but in Pennsylvania the Democratic party had gained largely, and the result was awaited to decide the result of the election. In the State of Maryland it was expected that the popular vote would support the adoption of an anti-slavery constitution.

The "Democratic National Committee" had issued an address protesting against the suppression of Democratic journals and the imposition of test oaths at the elections in Tennessee. This address was couched in threatening language, and vehemently denounced President Lincoln's revolutionary purpose.

The death of Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, is announced. It is reported that Mr. Case will succeed him.

The bids for the loan of 40,000,000 dols. amount to 60,000,000 dols. The tenders range from par to thirty hundredths. The public debt is now estimated at 4,000,000,000 dols. The price of gold has risen at New York, the last quotation being 119 prem.

The case of the passengers of the steam-ship Ella has been decided in favour of the Government.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration report that in the year 1864, up to Oct. 1, 151,208 immigrants had arrived in the corresponding period of 1863, the number was only 119,412.

JAPAN.

The force which was expected to sail from Yokohama to demolish the forts reported by the Japanese Prince of Choshi for the purpose of preventing access to the inland sea through the Strait of Simonoseki was to be composed of eight English men-of-war, mounting 184 guns and conveying a battalion of marines, together with three French and five Dutch vessels of war, and a steamer chartered by the American Minister. At the date of the last advices the troops were in Yokohama in order to guard the European settlement against any attack.

A monument to the memory of the philosopher Kant was unveiled at Konigsberg a few days ago.

The officers of engineers in the garrison of Antwerp last week gave a dinner to General Tedesco, the minister of Schutzpoch. Sixty persons were present.

The sentence of six months' imprisonment on a boy for stoning walnuts at Bristol was reversed by the Recorder, and the imprisonment for one month.

The chief of the gang which attacked the Swiss mail recently has, to his turn, been arrested at Milan. His name is Gianoti, and he is described as a most skeptic man, who offered a desperate resistance to the officer who arrested him.

The British American Conference at Quebec have, according to a New York despatch, unanimously agreed upon the confederation of all the provinces. A proposal for the Crown to appoint the head of the Confederate Executive, and the governors of the provinces has been favourably received.

A Bombay despatch, dated the 2nd instant, states that the Persian Gulf telegraph cable had been repaired, and that the land line had been completed between Bushire and Teheran, whence despatches had been transmitted in twelve hours to Bombay. The telegraph from Teheran to Bagdad was to be completed next month, but a frontier dispute between the Persian and Turkish Governments would have to be settled before it could be worked.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Morrison, M.P., addressed their constituents, at Plymouth, on Thursday week. The Solicitor-General alluded to the effort made by the Government to preserve neutrality in respect to the American war, and especially to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act. For three offers he had received at his office, he regretted to say, but strongly in favour of non-intervention in foreign affairs, and avowed that his opinions on reform, the ballot, and church rates were unchanged. A vote of confidence in the learned gentleman and his colleague was agreed to at the close of their speeches.

At the annual meeting of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, held at Oxford last Saturday, a debate was read from the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., requesting the members to inquire some alterations were active men to hold the duties of president, which office he has held for a long series of years. The meeting accordingly agreed to appoint a new president and vice-president every year, the latter to be president in the following year. It was unanimously resolved to ask the Duke of Marlborough to accept the office of president, and Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., that of vice-president, for 1865. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Henley for his long and faithful services as president of the society.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

NICE, Oct. 27.—The Emperor Napoleon is expected to arrive here at eight o'clock this evening. General Sonnaz has arrived here to congratulate the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon in the name of the King of Italy.

HANOVER, Oct. 27.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have left, by special train, for Cologne. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, who had arrived from Berlin.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Wednesday week, at Tunbridge Wells, the foundation of a new church, named St. Mark's, Broadwater Down, was laid by the Countess of Abergavenny. The entire cost of the edifice will be borne by the Earl.

The venerable Archdeacon of Buckingham, Dr. Rickersteth, the Prebendary of Concordium, laid the foundation-stone, on Tuesday week, of a small new church at New Hill, in the parish of Chalfont St. Peter.

The Duke of Cleveland has contributed £200 towards the general restorations of St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, in addition to £1,000 previously given by his family. His Grace has also undertaken the cost of restoring the chancel, which is estimated at £2,100.

The Rev. H. E. Bentinck, Canon-Archdeacon of Westminster, has, it is stated, tendered to the Crown his resignation of the canonry in Westminster Abbey, which he has held since 1839, in consequence of increasing age and infirmities.

The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge has granted £400 towards a cathedral in Tasmania, on application of the Bishop's father, the Vicar of Hull, the oldest clerical subscriber, if not the oldest subscriber, to the society.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the village of Hockley, near Colchester, was laid on Wednesday week by Mr. Round, of Birch Lieldeu Hall. The site was given by the Earl of Wilton, who also contributed £200 towards the cost of the building.

The parish church of Bridekirk, in the diocese of Carlisle, hallowed by the associations of nearly a thousand years, having fallen into decay, the Duke of Beverley Hall, the patron of the living, has undertaken to pay the cost of erecting a new church on ground of his giving.

The annual meeting of the Archæological Association of Sudbury was held in St. James's Church, Ipswich, on Tuesday week, when very thirty-four members, mustering six rectors, seven vicars, and the building was everywhere crowded by a large congregation, including eighty of the neighbouring clergy.

On Tuesday week the Lord Provost and magistrates, and a large body of the subscribers and citizens of Glasgow, met in the cathedral, for the purpose of handing over to the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, as representing the Crown, the painted windows which have just been completed by Messrs. Ballantine and Gardiner.

The Bishop of Oxford addressed a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Ipswich, on Monday evening, in the Shire-hall, on behalf of missionary work, and defended the occasional pressure that, in some cases, the Bishops, on the ground of health, had to stimulate the zeal of the Church.

The *Leeds Mercury* states that a movement for the erection of a new church at Morwick, which is to be the second built in that parish within the past two years, has been set on foot, with every prospect of success. The Earl of Zetland, who is the ecclesiastical patron, has given £1000 to the funds, and substantial aid is expected from other quarters.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has consecrated the new Gothic church, Congresbury, on the 11th inst. The building was erected from the designs of Mr. Houston, architect, of Bristol, at a cost of £2000. The Bishop of Bristol, who further intends endowing it, besides building schools and parsonage, is to have the buildings, which comprises two acres, vested in the name of Mrs. Rooke, of Frenchay.

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The parish church of St. Peter, Liverpool, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday morning last, after undergoing important internal alterations, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. C. B. Hyde, Curate. The pulpit and desks were presented by Mr. Campbell, and the font, a present of £100, and at the communion-table are two falstools, presented by the Rev. C. Bowen, late Curate of the church.

Sir John Walsham, Inspector of the Poor-Law Board, on Monday and Tuesday morning last, attended to hear the evidence and the objections preferred against the Rev. E. A. Hilyard, Chaplain of the Norwich Workhouse, of having neglected his duties, and committed "Conduct unbecoming a clergyman, contrary to the 45th Canon of St. Benedict." The inquiry took place at the Guildhall. Some contradictory evidence was given, and, in closing the inquiry, the inspector promised to make up his report on an early day.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—Rev. J. Mangan to be Perpetual Curate of Limerick Cathedral; Rev. W. B. Cooney, Secretary to the Additional Curates Society, to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Marshall Street, Golden Square; Rev. J. Hall to be Chaplain of the Cudford Union; Rev. P. Lilly to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Islington, Paignton; Rev. M. Wills to be Incumbent of Ince-in-Makerfield; Rev. H. St. J. Howard to be Curate of Little Saxham, Ellenhall; Rev. R. Mount to be Curate of Ellenhall, Staffordshire.

St. Michael's Church, Princetown, Dartmoor, built in 1813, by the late Prince Consort, and presented to that celebrated pile, was consecrated, thanks mainly to the exertions of the Rev. M. J. Fuller, the Chaplain, on Tuesday week. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Exeter, preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. C. Rompe, Rector of Horrabridge, in the afternoon. Among the visitors and parishioners present on the occasion. All the seats are low and open, and the pulpit is somewhat of a curiosity, having been transferred from Exeter Cathedral many years ago.

The Bishop of Rochester held his triennial visitation of the clergy of his diocese in the cathedral of that city yesterday week, and afterwards delivered a charge to them. The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by alluding to the vast extent of the diocese which was placed under his episcopal charge, but having taken a review of the varied duties of the year just made by the clergy of the diocese and exhorting them to increased exertions in their labours, he left Lambeth generally pleased with the encouragement that fresh outbreak of old scepticism and more than their recent resistance to the authority of the Word of God.

Festival Services were held yesterday week, at Great Yarmouth, to celebrate the partial restoration of the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, which is said to be, with one exception, the largest parochial structure in the kingdom. The Rev. H. Blake, M. Mackenzie, and others, obtained subscriptions to the amount of £3000, for the purpose of reseating the church and removing an adjacent gallery, and the contributions on Sunday and Monday exceeded £1000 more. The chancel proper has now been restored to its original proportions, with its great eastern window, and the whole of the vandal work of the past which had been utterly destroyed. An entire new roof had been supplied to the chancel proper and south Lothbridge portion of the church, and the eastern pinnacles have been restored, and other works done, at a cost of about £8000. The church will now accommodate 3000 persons. The sermons were by Bishop Oxford, Norwich, and Columbia took part in the service. About 400 persons were present on each occasion, and the collection was performed. The total collected at the various services was £430.

On Wednesday week, the church of Radlet, Aldenham, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. This church has been built mainly through the liberality of Captain Phillimore, who gave the land and £1000, and through the liberality and untiring exertions of Thomas Bagnall, Esq., of Aldenham Park. Rev. C. L. Bayley, the Vicar, has added by means and labour; and, in addition to this, H. H. Gibbs, Esq., has given £1000, and Sir Gregory Wilk £500, for the purpose of endowing the church liberally. The east window is the gift of Captain Phillimore; the west, having for its subject the "Te Deum," is the gift of Mrs. Bagnall. The Bishop also presented the altar-cloth, Mr. J. N. Bagnall gave the altar and bell, and Mrs. Chapman a memorial set of vessels for the holy communion. The church is lined and paved with Minton's tiles, the gift of Mr. C. H. Campbell. On Thursday the usual and ordinary entertainment by Mr. Bagnall to a large tenat erected in the park. On Friday the school children partook of the bounty of the same gentleman.

At Whitecroft, in the Forest of Dean, on Monday night, a band of five ruffians attacked the house of Mr. Wood, and, having shewelled confronted by one of the inmates, a young man, they shot him dead. They then rounded the house.

The banner at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in aid of the "Soldiers Prisoners' Relief Fund" for held last Saturday, when a handsome sum was disposed of by auction. The attendance daily was immense. The total receipts for the five days exceeded £11,000, which, with £3000 received in subscriptions, will make a total of £20,000.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., made a characteristic speech to his constituents, at Liskeard, yesterday week. He gave a warm support to the financial policy of Mr. Gladstone. He disapproved of the Government's policy as to Ireland and Scholastic Endowments, but supported the cause of neutrality in the American war. As to home politics, he believed that there was any immediate prospect of much movement in them.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

M. Berryer, the great French advocate, is about to be entertained at a public dinner by the members of the Inns of Court.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be closed from Nov. 7 to Nov. 30.

There is a general falling off in the number of entries in the metropolitan elementary schools this year.

At the Court of Common Council on Thursday week, the proposal made by the Bethnal-green Bridge Company to make that bridge free to the public for six months for the sum of £1584, and for a further period of six months for the sum of £2750, was accepted, after a debate, by a majority of forty-two votes. In consequence, however, of some technical point that was raised, the matter was referred to the coal, corn, and finance committee before being fully carried out.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements on Lord Mayor's Day have decided upon the route of the procession, which is to be as follows:—The civic authorities will start from Guildhall between eleven and twelve o'clock, and will proceed by the following route:—Gresham-st., Mertin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, down Barbican, Beiknow-street, Farringdon-street, Fleet-street, Temple-bar, Strand, Northumberland-avenue, Montgomery-street and Princes-street, past the Mansion House, up King William-street, through Cannon-street, round St. Paul's churchyard, through Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Parliament-street, to Westminster. The procession on its return will take the usual route—viz., Parliament-street, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, round St. Paul's churchyard, through Cheapside and King-street, to Guildhall.—*City Press*.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, on Tuesday, entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Oxford and Peterborough, and a numerous body of the clergy of London, at the Mansion House. There were also present the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Winchester, and at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, the following livery companies:—The Masters, Wardens, Assistants, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers, Dyers, Brewers, Leathersellers, Pewterers, Barbers, Armorers, Braziers, Cutlers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Arrowsmiths, Turners, Basketmakers, Glaziers, Painters, Stainers, Joiners, Coopers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Bakers, Founders, Poulterers, Cooks, Coopers, Tilers and Bricklayers, Pattenmakers, Plaisterers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Needlemakers, Girdlers, Broderers, Upholders, Musicians, Turners, Basketmakers, Glass-sellers, Coachmakers and Coach-harness makers, Gunmakers, Coachmakers, Scriveners, Fruiterers, Plumbers, Carmen, Cooks.

Last week the births of 1984 children—997 boys and 987 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1858-67 the average number was 1,888, and in the week in which that ended last Saturday the deaths of 1535 persons were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1858-67 the average number of deaths was 1,466, and if a correction be made for increase of population it would be 1,503. Nine deaths were caused by violence, 1 by starvation, 15 by exposure, 1 by poisoning, 1 by delirium tremens, and 1 by fatal disease in the form of a drug. Nine deaths were caused by diphtheria, 1 by erysipelas, 1 by puerperal fever, 1 by scarlatina, and 1 by typhus. The mortality from this disease was recorded, the corrected average was 12. From this disease were recorded, the corrected average was 12. From this disease were recorded, the corrected average was 12. From this disease were

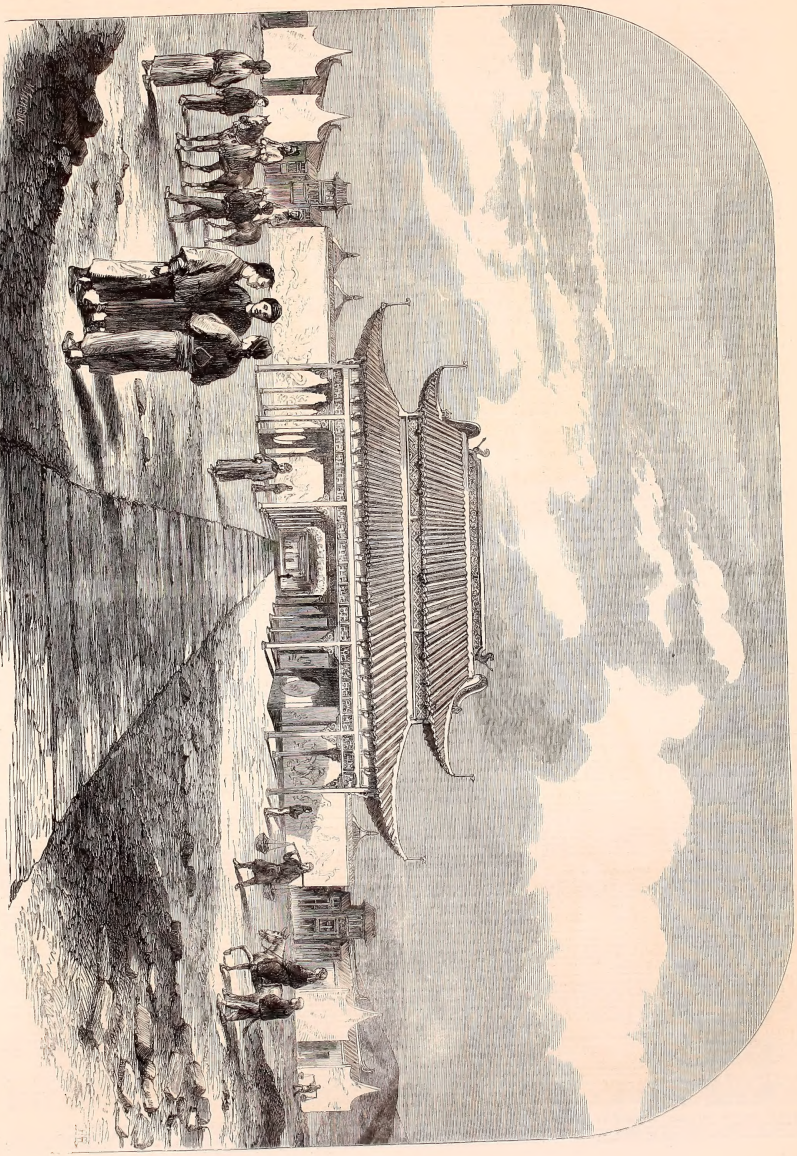
THE TAEPING WAR IN CHINA.



COSTUMES OF IMPERIAL MANDARINS AND SOLDIERS.



COSTUMES OF TAEPING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—SEE PAGE 436.



THE TAEPING WAR IN CHINA: PALACE OF THE TAEPING WANG AT NANKIN, LATELY CAPTURED BY THE IMPERIAL FORCES.—SEE PAGE 436.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Dean House, Halifax, Yorkshire, the lady of J. Wilson Rudwin, Esq., of a daughter.

At Dullyn, Aberdare, the wife of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., of a son.

At Pan, Basses Pyrenees, Lady Louisa Alexander, of a daughter.

At Seamore-place, Curzon-street, Lady Alice Peel, of a son.

At New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Constance Marsham, of a son and heir.

At Jamaica-road, Bucklersbury-gate, Lady Rennie, wife of Colonel Sir William Russell, Bart., of a son, stillborn.

At Calverley, Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. D. S. Dickson, of a son.

At the Grange, Tayport, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, of a son.

At Grosvenor-square, Lady Remdisham, of a daughter.

At Aberdeen, Mayfair, Viscountess Drumlanrig, of a son.

At Leinster-street, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, of twin sons.

On the 18th inst., at Finsbury House, Aldersgate, the wife of John Jackson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult., at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. P. Webley, Captain C. P. Lindesay, 4th Madras Fusiliers, to Virginia Mary Goodrich, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. G. Staple Dobbs, 14th N.I., of Siding Hill, Surrey.

At All Saints', Gordon-square, the Rev. W. J. E. Rooke, Vicar of Tunstall, Lancashire, son of Major-General Sir H. W. Rooke, K.C.B., to Catherine, daughter of the first Lord Ribblesdale, and widow of the Rev. J. P. Parker.

At Rossington, the Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, son of Lord and Lady Crofton, to Theresa Augusta, daughter of D. Tighe, Esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Tighe, Rossana, Wicklow.

At Lucan, Major A. L. Marsh, late of the 56th Regiment, to Susan Agnes, daughter of the late General the Hon. R. Scott, K.C.B., and Lady Scott, of Woodville, Lucan.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Christ Church, Hyde Park, by the Rev. Edward Stewart, Algernon Augustus Stewart, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Sophia Anne Eleanor, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Lowry Corry, Rector of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and the Hon. Charlotte Selina Hobart, of Langdown, Southampton.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at the West Mall, Clifton, Archibald Robertson, M.D., F.R.S., many years Senior Physician of the General Infirmary, Northampton aged 74.

At Culdees, Auchterarder, Grace, widow of Sir A. Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck.

At Newbold Comyn, Leamington, Vice-Admiral Lord Somerville, in his 77th year.

At Witham, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. F. Talbot, of Witham Priory, Essex, aged 98th year.

At Mangdown Park, near Basingstoke, Sir R. C. Ryerott, Bart., in his 74th year.

At Onibury, Shropshire, Jane Isabella, daughter of the late Hon. J. E. Murray, of Abercairny, Fifeshire.

At Bradwell-grove, the Deanery Lodge Shrebourne, aged 84.

At Exeter, Elizabeth, Whitehall, Lucas, Georgiana Mary, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cullden, aged 2 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 5.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Opening of the Coal Exchange, London, by the Prince of Wales, 1849. New Moon 6h. 28m. p.m.

MONDAY, 31.—Birth of John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," 1620.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints' Day. Establishment of the French Directory, 1795. Victoria proclaimed Empress of India. Lord Canning, Governor-General and Viceroy, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—All Souls. Lamented death of Sir Samuel Romilly, 1818. Michaelmas Term begins. Capua taken by Garibaldi, 1860.

THURSDAY, 3.—Appearance of the great comet of 1811. Death of the learned Bishop Lowth, 1787.

FRIDAY, 4.—Coronation of Frederick, Elector-Palatine, as King of Bohemia (caused his ruin), 1619. Reunion of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway under Charles XIV., 1814.

SATURDAY, 5.—Conquered Port, 1695. Establishment of the Ionian Republic by treaty of Paris. Battle of Jakermonia: the Russians defeated by the British and French, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5 43	6 14	6 45	7 15	7 45	8 15	8 45
18	48	19	49	20	50	21
30	59	51	8 20	52	8 50	9 22
42	9 11	9 23	53	9 24	9 55	10 26
54	24	55	10 25	10 56	11 27	11 58
10 6	36	10 27	57	11 28	11 59	12 30
18	48	59	11 29	11 59	12 31	1 2
30	11 59	11 31	12 1	12 32	1 3	1 34
42	12 31	12 3	33	1 4	35	2 6
54	1 3	34	1 5	36	2 7	38
11 6	35	1 6	37	2 8	39	3 10
18	48	38	2 9	40	3 11	3 42
30	2 11	2 41	12	3 13	44	4 15
42	35	2 43	3 14	3 45	4 16	4 47
54	3 7	3 46	15	4 17	48	5 19
12 6	40	3 48	4 17	4 49	5 20	5 52
18	4 12	4 50	18	5 21	6 22	6 54
30	44	5 22	5 50	6 24	7 25	7 57
42	5 16	54	6 23	6 56	8 27	8 59
54	48	6 26	6 55	7 28	9 30	10 2
13 6	6 20	6 58	7 27	8 0	9 32	10 34
18	52	7 30	7 59	8 32	10 4	11 6
30	7 24	8 2	8 31	9 3	10 36	11 38
42	56	34	9 3	9 35	11 8	12 10
54	8 28	9 6	35	10 7	11 40	12 42
14 6	8 30	9 8	9 37	10 9	11 42	12 44

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER			WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Atmospheric Pressure.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Absolute Humidity.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	
	Inches.	°	°	Grains.	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
19	29·735	51·2	0·401	6	57·6			333	0·022
20	29·262	51·2	0·401	6	49·9	38·2	SW. WSW.	332	0·000
21	29·178	47·1	0·317	5	47·4	36·0	ESE.	319	0·000
22	29·653	52·1	0·376	7	49·7	37·5	ESE.	319	0·000
23			0·401	7	49·7	37·5	ESE.	319	0·000
24	29·275	49·2	0·365	7	55·7	39·0	SW.	478	0·241
25	29·147	47·2	0·317	5	49·7	34·5	SW.	478	0·000
26	29·615	47·2	0·317	5	49·7	34·5	ESE. N.	318	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Barometer at Sea-level corrected	29·903	29·431	29·347	29·822	29·736	29·444	29·316	29·784
Temperature of Air	50·2°	54·3°	47·5°	52·6°	53·7°	51·6°	47·4°	45·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	48·2°	50·2°	46·2°	50·2°	50·2°	49·2°	45·2°	44·2°
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	CALM.	ESE.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN (Opera Comique).—MONDAY, and during the Week, the New Drama, entitled Samuel Archer's celebrated Opera, MARIANELLO. Principal characters by Misses Pyne, Louisa Pyne, Fanny Huddart, Rose Hersee, Leslie, Lyon, Lavenu, and Charles Lyall, Messrs. Harrison, Sir Alfred Mellon. Also the Original Divertissement Music, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery, and Messrs. Hand and Pyne's Original Prologue, entitled Acting Managers. Pianist, Cameron; Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past. THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 3, will be produced a new Grand Opera, the Music by G. A. Macfarren, entitled HELVELLYN. Characters by Misses Pyne, Louisa Pyne, Fanny Huddart, Martin, Rose Hersee, Messrs. Harrison, Henry Haigh, Lyall, Sir Alfredo Lavenuese, Del Sienno, Mr. Henry Corbett, and Mesdames Mellon and Lavenu. Conductor, Sir Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—On MONDAY, OCT. 31, Shakespeare's HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Phelps; Ophelia, Miss Heath; Queen, Miss Fenton; Horatio, Mr. Ryder; Ghost, Mr. Ray; Laertes, Mr. Walter Lacy; Polonius, Mr. Chippendale; King, Mr. Ryder; Grave-digger, Mr. Harley. After which, the Comedy, in Two Acts, entitled A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING. Mr. Compton, Mr. Wood, with a Ballet, in an entire of great completeness, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.—Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Lady Macbeth, Miss Heath; Macduff, Mr. Ryder; Banquo, Mr. Ray; Malcolm, Mr. Walter Lacy; Duncan, Mr. Fawcett; Fleance, Miss Fenton; Hecate, Mr. Chippendale; Witches, Messrs. Harley, Fawcett, Ray, and Chippendale; Weird Sisters, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Fenton, and Miss Heath. Macbeth's Castle, Inverness. Duncan's Camp and Plain near Forres—The Witches' Cavern—Palace at Forres—Hall in Macbeth's Castle—Court of Scone—Macbeth's Camp near Birnam—Macbeth's Castle at Dunsinane—Birnam Wood—Battle-field—Macbeth's Castle at Dunsinane. Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and Pitt. Dresses by Mrs. Fenton and Miss Nelson. Machinery by Mr. Dando. Properties by Mr. Cuthbert. Music by Mr. Tolbecque. Ballet Arranged by Mr. Oscar Byrne. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps. Concluding with the Farce of THE VILLAGEBOYS.—Mr. Edmund Falconer. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday the Farce of THE WONDERFUL DOG NATURAL. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Triumphant Success of the Comedy, Author of the Odious and Vandeville, Paris, who will appear as Mrs. Haller, in THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET, on MONDAY, OCT. 31, and during the Week. THE SEA OF ICE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. A Quarter to Eight. THE STRANGER, Mr. Howe; Mr. Haller, Mr. Buckstone. With the new farce, ON THE SEA. Stranger, Mr. Howe; Mr. Haller, Mr. Buckstone. Concluding with OUR MARY-ANNE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. PEETLER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, the New Drama, entitled THE DOCTOR'S WIFE. Characters by Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Mrs. Poynter, Harris, Ryder, H. Wilkinson, F. Charles, W. Holland, E. Gordon, Raymond, Hudson, Bigwood, Mr. Alfred Wigan, and Mr. Henry M. Hemming. Preceded by, at Seven o'clock, the Farce of SURSEY CHICKENS.—By H. Wildhouse. The Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven precisely.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER. Eminent Talent and Comedy-Drama. Unprecedented Success of the Comedy, entitled ON SHORE AND AFLOAT. Every Evening at Seven, TOM COBB. After which, the Comedy, entitled MY WIFE'S DIARY. Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Wyndham, Mr. Compton, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Benjamin Webster. Concluding with WORRIED BY LITTLE NAMES.—Mr. Charles Matthews, Mrs. Frank Matthews.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY, and during the WEEK, A SISTER TO TOUCH CLOVING.—Mrs. Stirling. THE REIN AND CHICKENS.—Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Billington, and Mr. E. Phillips. HIS LAST LOVE.—Mr. John Collins (with Songs); and ROBIN HOOD.—Mr. J. Collins, Charles Young.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, OCT. 31, R. and During the Week, THE ORANGE GIRL.—Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Lavis, Miss Amy Wilmore, Miss Clement, OLD JOE AND YOUNG JOE.—Mr. Fernandez.

GREAT POPULAR FETE ON MONDAY at the CRYSTAL PALACE.—Continued round of Amusements from Morning till Night. Ticket Clerks up. Extra trains. Chy. Bullroy. Children Sixpence.

LAST GREAT FETE OF THE SEASON, MONDAY, OCT. 31.—Unusual Attraction. On entire Novelty. One Ballroy. Open from Nine till Seven. Band of the Danish Guards. Band of the Royal Italian Opera Company, Drury-lane, the Champion Skater, Le Petit Rondin, French Clown, Mr. Leotard, the Wonderful Man, Mr. Blondin, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Chas. Dickens, Mr. Russell, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Wood, the Strong Guiser; the Juvenile Machine; Lyndsay, the Edinburgh Contortion; &c., &c. Great Display of Fireworks. Palace lighted up at Dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY.—LAST DAY of the ITALIAN OPERA. Extra Train on the Railway Nearly of the Day. Passengers conveyed through the Palace to the Concert-room. Grand Journey Separate. It is attended by the Grand Orchestral Arrangements. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DAILY.
Hundreds of Thousands of Flowers in Beds, Vases and Bale in great beauty.
MONDAY.—Last Great Fete of the Season. Unusual attractions combined with the Ordinary Amusements. Admission, Half-a-Crown.
TUESDAY.—Saturday Concert. Half-a-Crown.
EVERY DAY.—The Fine Arts Court. The Pompeian Collection, no extra charge.
THURSDAY.—Handel Festival. Medium Mobile—Messrs. Sims Reeves and Weiss, and Mdlle. Rudersdorff. Performances by the Orchestral Band of the Company (extra duty) and by 4,000 Performers from the Handel Festival Choir. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Band-leading, Anthony, Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, Fishing, and the thousand-and-one other usual attractions. Admission, 1s.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, PALL-MALL.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE JOHN BROWN'S LEGACY.—MR. GERMAN REED'S New Opera at Camden Chapel, Camden-town, will OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday at Three. Mr. German Reed, Mr. J. A. Shaw, and Miss Fanny Holland. Also Entertainments Handsome, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission to Hall, 1s. Morning Stalls, 2s. Manager, Mr. Mitchell. Saturday Mornings at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled MR. BRIS BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Morning at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Gallery. To the Box-office at the Hall daily from Ten till Five. Stalls and Fire daily.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS," with Portraits of the Japanese Family, Dundy, the Model Policeman, Beaden Fleet, and Extraordinary Performing TABLEAUX. Open from Ten a.m. Doors, Ten. Admission, 1s. Manager, Mr. J. A. Shaw, and Miss Fanny Holland. Also Entertainments Handsome, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission to Hall, 1s. Morning Stalls, 2s. Manager, Mr. Mitchell. Saturday Mornings at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

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STRAND MUSICK HALL.—PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING, commencing a full Band of Forty Performers. Conductor, Mr. Kingsbury. Vocalists: Misses Wells, Wilkins, and Mayer. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Sidney Gouraud, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Mortimer. Mr. Martin, Harpist to the King of Italy. Admission, 1s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. Commence at Eight.

STRAND MUSICK HALL.—MUSICK at EIGHT O'CLOCK. Coach at Ten o'clock. Every Night, the great VANCE at Half-past Ten.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS' SEANCES.—A Limited Number of SEANCES will be given at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, at which will take place on SATURDAY, OCT. 29, at 3 p.m. The Subscription-list is now open at the Hall, and at the Office of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street. Terms—Private and Public, One Guinea. No money taken at the door.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Paganini's Ghost will perform daily at 4.30 and 8.45 all those difficult violin pieces which astonished the world when he was on earth. Dissolving Views, Lectures, &c. Also, Kay, the late Non-existent Manufactorious (so called) with curious Illustrations, Kay, Jun., on the Art of Ventriloquism, and Mr. Pepper, at Quarter to 4 and 9.

LEONARD WALLINGTON, MESMERIST without the platform, for the alleviation of pain and the cure of diseases, has CHANGED the RESIDENCE and OFFICE to 20, Upper Bedford-place, Bedford-square, from 11 to 4.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL, JEWELLER, &c., to the QUEEN, has REMOVED from 26, Ludgate-hill to 33, New Bond-street. Book-street, to be RENOVED to 19, NEW BOND-STREET, and 12, CLIFFORD-STREET.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has REMOVED from 20, Kings Road, Pimlico, to 3, Sloane-terrace, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. An Illustrated Book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 171, Pimlico-street, London.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—FREDC. HAWLEY (successor to the late Thomas Hardy) begs very respectfully to announce that he has by Royal Warrants of Appointment to their Majesty the King of Prussia, the late Emperor of Russia, and the late Non-existent Manufactorious (so called) with curious Illustrations, Kay, Jun., on the Art of Ventriloquism, and Mr. Pepper, at Quarter to 4 and 9.

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MARBLE CHIMNEYPIECES.—EVANS, SON, and CO. respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive Stock of the above, which, for Variety of Design and Moderate Charges, is unequalled by any style of decoration, and to apartments of all descriptions.

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AMUSEMENTS FOR EVENINGS.—STATHAM'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS sent post-free for three stamps.—William B. Statham, 114, Strand, London, W.C.

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THE MESSRS. SOLOMONS NEWLY-INVENTED ACHROMATIC MAGIC and DISSOLVING LANTERNS, Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family, Her Majesty the Empress Eugenie, and the Imperial Court of France, and Her Majesty the Empress Victoria Polovena. They give extraordinary relief to weak, dim, and defective vision.
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HOW IS SPRING GARDENING DONE AT CLEVEDEN? By placing the following liberally in the ground. The expense is trifling, the return great. The Cleveden Collection of Hyacinths, 42s. per 100; Tulips, 10s.; Daffodils, 12s. 6d.; 600 Assorted Tulips, 120 Crocus, 100 Snowdrops, 100 Scarcissus, 100 Anemones, 100 Ranunculus, 100 Iris, 100 Polyanthus, 100 Auricula, 100 Jonquils, 100 Miscellaneous, 50 Varieties of Spring Flowering Roots, £3 10s. Carriage free. Illustrated Catalogue, 2d. Cleveden Nurseries, Clifton, Bristol.

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By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

BATH.—BATH MINERAL WATER SANITORIUM.—The entire suite of celebrated Roman Baths form part of the Sanitorium, which presents the true advantages for the successful application of the last mineral waters. Address Mr. PEDLEY, Manager.

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By order of the Committee of Council on Education.
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37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, or an allowance of £6 Whether sitting, riding, or walking, by any accident, for an Annual Payment of £3 3s. by an annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to the Offices, 10, Regent-street, and 64, Cornhill.
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No. 50, Regent-street, London, W.
Established 1840.
Capital, £1,858,310. Annual Income, £400,726. Persons declared, £1,450,157. Claims paid since the Establishment of the Office, £2,250,000.
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The Profits, subject to a triennial division, are divided among the Insured.
Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by
THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Assured, including Bonuses.	Amount with Bonuses and Interest.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
4718	1825	194 15 10	5000	10,133 14 2
6737	1831	194 15 10	5000	9,107 5 0
7911	1834	205 15 4	5000	8,152 0 0
8705	1838	181 7 6	5000	6,954 13 5
9241	1843	181 7 6	5000	6,153 6 8
9804	1848	122 15 3	3000	3,376 15 0
10,217	1853	122 15 3	3000	3,038 11 0
10,768	1858	49 18 4	1000	1,000 13 4

JOHN HODGSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, London, E.C.
Offices, 2, Old Broad-street.
ISSUE of SHARES in DEPOSIT BONDS (Bearer Bonds Dividend).
Payable in London, 4,500,000 dollars, due in 1880,
Bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
Secured by a Perpetual Mortgage on the Income and all Corporate Rights, Privileges, and Property of the Company, and on the Entire Railway of the Railway.
The Bonds are issued in New York, and are transferable by delivery, as the coupons are transferable without stamp or indorsement. Interest is payable on the Bonds, and the Bonds, payable annually, at the Consolidated Bank in London, at the Rate of Four of Exchange for the Dollar. The Bonds will be issued in £8, at which rate Bonds of 1000 dollars will be £200, and Bonds of 500 dollars will be £100.
The Company have all stations on each Bond of 1000 dollars, or 8½ per cent interest on price of issue.
The several divisions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been consolidated under the government of James Robb, Esq., whose reputation as a banker and railway director is well known in the City. The Board of Directors is as follows:—James Robb, Esq., President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and Director for the direction of the Erie and other lines forming the through route between New York and St. Louis, and to be entered on a variety of settings.
The terms of issue are as follows:—

10	on	Application, being £11	5 0 per Bond of 1000 dols.	
10	"	Nov. 10	11 0	" "
10	"	Dec. 10	11 0	" "
10	"	Jan. 10	11 0	" "
			47 5 0 less 2½ Coupons due Jan. 1	
			£188 10 0	

Subscribers have the option of paying the instalments in advance, and will be allowed a discount of 6 per cent. on such prepayments.
After allotment, scrip certificates will be issued to "bearer." These certificates will be exchanged for Bonds when the latter are ready for delivery.
Forms of application may be obtained at the Consolidated Bank; or at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; of
JAMES ROBB, Stockbroker, Broker, 39, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
London, Oct. 12, 1864.

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—DEPOSIT BONDS, payable in London, at the Consolidated Bank. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NO APPLICATIONS for these BONDS will be received after the first day of November, 1864.
By order,
No. 2, Old Broad-street, Oct. 12, 1864.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
NOVEMBER, 1864.

	MAIL STEAMERS DISPATCHED FOR		MAIL STEAMERS DUE FROM
OCTOBER.	1 (Tuesday or Wednesday)	Canada and China	Calpurnia 3
	5 (Sunday)	Bombay and Mauritius	Ottoman M
	8 (Saturday)	Calcutta, China, and Australia	Ripon
	12 (Wednesday or Thursday)		Assyrian M
	19 (Wednesday)	Bombay and Mauritius	Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.
	26 (Wednesday)	Calcutta, China, and Australia	Pekin
NOVEMBER.	2 (Tuesday)		Malabar M
	5 (Saturday)	Bombay	Ripon
	9 (Wednesday or Thursday)	Calcutta and China	Ottoman M
	16 (Wednesday)	Bombay	Calpurnia 3

S. Southampton. M. Marseilles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

IT will scarcely be supposed that we shall devote this column to a discussion of the means by which certain performances, that at a dull time have attracted more attention than anything of the kind is worth, are managed by or for the actors. The affair may be dispensed of in a very few words. Some clever juggling is done, and the method by which it is accomplished seems to have been but half explained. This is only to say that two or three American conjurors have contrived a trick that has puzzled their English rivals. The most amusing feature in the business is that the public innocently yields to the stratagem, more clever than the feats themselves, of getting a jury of amateur gentlemen, not one of whom probably can perform the simplest trick in parlour magic, to decide upon the merits of a performance at which the artists have been engaged for years. Because these novices cannot say how hands are slipped out of a rope, or how an arm is pulled through a hole, we are told to believe that the tricks are done by mystic agency. This is the really ingenious device. We should be ashamed to waste words on the ludicrous pretence that the American brothers are aided by any agents except the adroitness of themselves and their confederates, or on the preposterous statement that they do not know how they manage the thing.

But inasmuch as with the rather uninteresting though clever feat which has caused so much town-talk are combined some of the ordinary performances of the so-called spiritualists, we take occasion, in the interest of sound sense, to call upon all rational men to discourage such things as far as possible. We do not direct the observation specially against these last arrived "wizards from the west;" they are but following in the wake of others who have made a good deal of money out of British fools, the number of whom is legion. But we say that it is the bounden duty of every healthy-minded man to help in putting down scandalous and mischievous exhibitions. The spiritualist humbugs have wrought an amount of misery both in America and here which many persons have no conception. We need not go into an analysis of the human mind to account for the success of such persons; everybody knows that a love for the marvellous is inherent in most people; that a very little imagination will persuade a man very long way: that few lovers of excitement can reason, or care to do so; and that the number of very silly people is very great. We are not addressing a remonstrance to dupers or an argument to the duped; both classes are beyond our reach; but we write in what we may call a public manner, and we do so to sensible men. We say to them that the spirit-performances, ludicrous humbug as they seem to healthy and manly people, produce most cruel evil upon the women who patronise such trickery, and that their effect upon nervous persons is terribly permanent. It is within the knowledge of nearly every physician that families have been made wretched from the temporary or enduring lunacy of some loved but not strong-minded member who in an evil hour has been lured to the spirit-juggling. We feel all the difficulty of addressing rational men to believe this. The conditions of the jugglers are such palpable evidence of unblushing trickery, and the performances, when they do come, are so ludicrous and contemptible, that it is difficult not to laugh outright at the idea of anyone being disturbed by such idiotic displays of fire and water. When a future historian of England shall say that in the middle years which Faraday, Owen, Huxley, Murchison, Lyell, and Phillips were flourishing; at a period when we flung wires across continents and oceans to carry our messages; when airy nadgs appeared to be converted into steam-vessels; and in a few hundred years hence; when mountains were tunnelled and rivers bridged that excursionists might have a cheap holiday;—when the Macaulay of the next century shall write that at this time educated ladies and gentlemen met in rooms, and at the order of fingers sat in darkness to hear mere fiddles and mystic knocks, and went away believing that disembodied spirits or supernatural influences had been at work, the reviewers of the day will probably say that, like Macaulay, the new writer used his imagination freely and coloured up a picture, or that he asserted a monstrous fact as proved. But in police reports into a general description. But he will be wronged. The number of persons who believe, or try to believe, in the spirit humbug is very considerable, and it is distressing to think that in an age which is, on the whole, unreasonably, of the highest reasonableness, so many persons should be so large a number of helpless and foolish people. But, as the fact is so, and as the folk who trade upon the fact make a rich harvest, it is of no use to ignore that fact. We accept it as we accept any other proof of human folly.

We are not sure that the law cannot deal with it, but we are more toleration should be extended to these spirit-jugglers than we should extend to a bookseller who should introduce immoral works into our houses, or to a visitor whom we should overhear telling blasphemous or indecent tales to our children. While the question was making its way in public opinion, we simply indicate; and now it has got hold of a great number of persons, to the detriment of their souls and bodies. It is the women who are the chief sufferers. If a man ventures to tell you that he has spirit-visitations, and that a message from the unknown world revealed to him where he had left his pipe or his card-case, even the cynical courtesy of modern society does not prevent you making it tolerably clear to him that you consider him one of two things, neither of which you are likely to be called. But when women tell you that the spirit-jugglers put them in communication with the souls of lost children, that tiny hands touch theirs in the darkness, and that tiny whispers recall nursery voices long hushed, it becomes time to take measures for the protection of those who cannot or will not protect themselves against such cruel impostures. We are by no means clear that English law will not deal with the aristocratic lady's juggler as it does with the maid-servant's fortune-teller. We should like to see the experiment tried, and we know there is not a London magistrate who would not gladly lend all aid to the punishment of these profane and mischievous cheats. A spiritualist juggler at the crank, waiting until his imps shall release him, will be a wholesome sight for dupes and dupers. We cannot have our household happiness disturbed by vulgar and heartless speculators on the curiosity and weakness of women. It is time that we see whether the spirits or the police are the stronger "agency."

THE COURT.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Emma Lascelles, drove to Loch Muick. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, honoured Earl and Countess Dalhousie with a visit at Abergeldie Castle. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, left Balmoral Castle for Edinburgh, en route for Floors Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty. Dr. Sieveking left the castle.

On Thursday week the Queen attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles, drove in the vicinity of the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, drove to the Linn of Quoich.

On Saturday last the Queen drove in the castle grounds. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Helena attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, drove to the Lynn of Dee. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The return of the Court to Windsor Castle was delayed till yesterday in consequence of a slight indisposition of Princess Louise.

The Queen will hold a Council at three o'clock on Tuesday next, at Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite, left Frederiksborg Castle, en route for England, on Saturday last, and continued their journey in the Odense at forty-five minutes past four in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied on board the yacht by the King and the Danish Royal family, with the Ministers, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and many of the civil and military officials. A huge assemblage of the citizens was present at the embarkation of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Travemunde at forty-five minutes past eleven on Sunday morning, and proceeded on their route at half-past two by special train via Bichen and Hamburg. The Prince and Princess arrived at Hanover from Quedlinburg at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Their Highnesses were received at the railway station by the King of Hanover and the Crown Prince. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Antwerp to-morrow (Sunday) and to embark on the following day for Woolwich.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, left Balmoral Castle on Tuesday week for Edinburgh.

On Wednesday week the Prince left Edinburgh en route for Floors Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe.

Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Downshire, and the Marquis of Normanby, and attended by Lieutenant Haig, went out shooting, and had capital sport. The party bagged 146 head of game, consisting of pheasants, hares, and partridges, of which 'twenty-eight fell to his Royal Highness's gun.

On Saturday last the Prince left Floors Castle en route for Windsor Castle, whither he arrived at eleven o'clock p.m.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Tapsfield and the Hon. and Rev. E. Moore were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince proceeded by the Great Western Railway to London, arriving at Paddington at eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor Castle in the evening.

On Tuesday the Prince passed the day in shooting.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness proceeded from the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway, by the quarter-past ten ordinary train, to London, returning to the castle in the evening.

The Prince will shortly take his departure for Bonn on the Rhine, where his Royal Highness will sojourn during the winter in order to pursue a course of study in the University of that town. A portion of the Poppelsdorfer-Allée is being prepared for the reception of the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Wednesday at the Horse Guards. Nearly 100 officers attended his Royal Highness.

His Excellency the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is expected to arrive at the French Embassy to-day (Saturday) from Paris, in order to resume his diplomatic duties as Ambassador from France.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Dunrobin Castle, N.B., yesterday (Friday) for Tarbet House, Ross-shire.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have arrived at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, for Bowood Park, Wilts.

Earl and Countess De Grey arrived in town on Wednesday from Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

Earl Cowper has arrived at Panshanger, Hertfordshire, from Inverness-shire.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left town for Heron Court, his seat, near Christchurch.

Viscount Palmerston attended his eightieth year on Thursday week. The noble Premier and her Ladyship were at Broadlands.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., left town on Tuesday for his seat in Surrey.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough left town on Wednesday for the Palace, Peterborough.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The nuptials of Lady Mina Bruce, daughter of his Excellency the late Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, with the Hon. Thomas J. H. Thurlow, brother of Lord Thurlow, took place on Tuesday week at St. John's Episcopal Chapel at Forres, N.B.

The marriage of the Marquess Maroni Geraldini, Earl, with Lady Fanny M'Donnell, only daughter of High Seymour, fourth and late Earl of Antrim, and Helen Laura Countess of Antrim, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

The marriage of Miss Musgrave, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Jasus Musgrave, Mellmont, to Mr. John Bainbridge Story, jun., of Lockington Hall, Leicestershire, was celebrated on Wednesday week at St. Silundi's Chapel, Castle Douglas.

A marriage is shortly to take place between the Hon. Frederick Charteris, Commander in the Royal Navy, son of the Earl of Wemyss, and Lady Louisa Keppel, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

Messrs. Coutts and Co. have received £500 for the National Life-boat Institution from "A Thankful Reader of the Times."

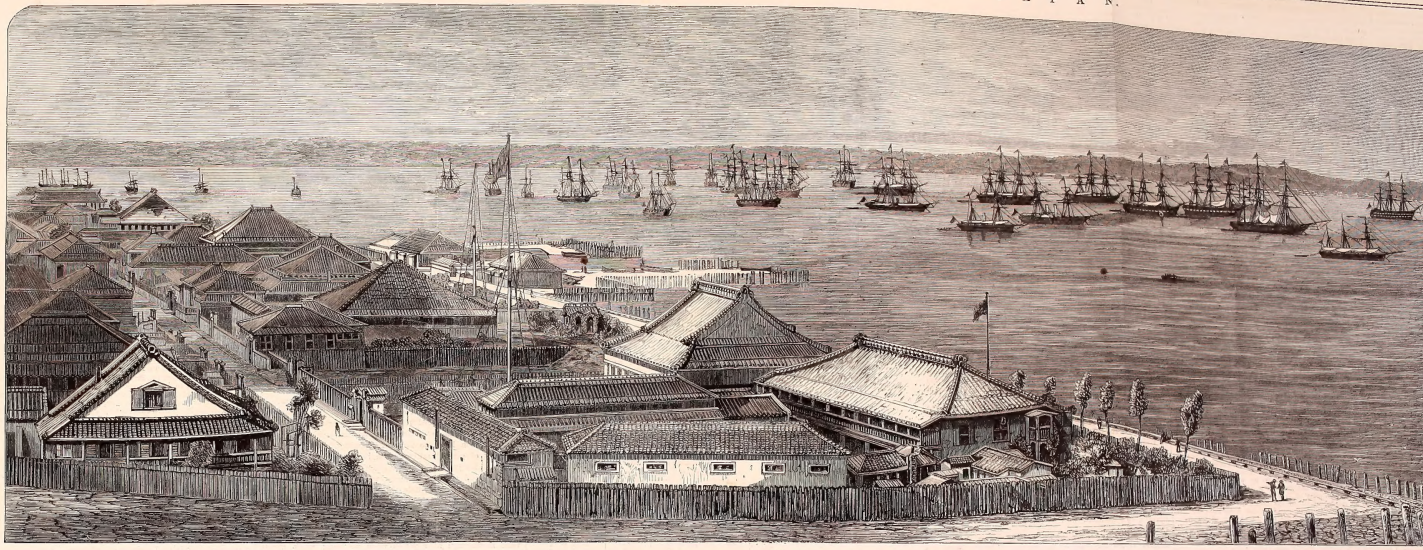
Mr. Robert Bunch, late her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, has been appointed Consul-General in the island of Cuba.

The Queen has approved of Carl Simon Poppe as Consul at Cape Town for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck, and for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a descendant of two Royal houses. Sir Bernard Burke's recently published "Royal Descents" gives the pedigree of the Gladstone family, and shows it descended from Henry III., King of England, and Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Lady Jane Bruntfut, a descendant of Henry III., married James I., of Scotland, a descendant of Bruce; and from this alliance is clearly traced the descent of Andrew Robertson, Gladstone, substitute of Rose, whose daughter Anne married Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque and Balfour, and bore several sons, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A beautiful schooner-yacht of 50 tons, purchased for £400 by a number of ladies and gentlemen for presentation to Garibaldi, sailed from Cowes on Tuesday morning for the General's island home in the Mediterranean, in charge of Mr. Archibald Campbell, the master, with a crew of four men. The vessel, hitherto named the Princess Olga, is well known to the members of our leading yacht clubs, having won prizes on several occasions while she was the property of Mr. T. Rutherford, and latterly of Mr. Grantham. Her internal decorations are very complete. The committee who have kindly bor-ne Garibaldi include Colonel Chambers, Mr. John Richardson, and Mr. W. Bruce, with others who took an active part in the arrangements for the reception in England a few months ago.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN.



THE BRITISH FLEET AT YOKOHAMA.

SCENES IN JAPAN.—THE CITY OF JEDDO AND THE BRITISH FLEET AT YOKOHAMA.

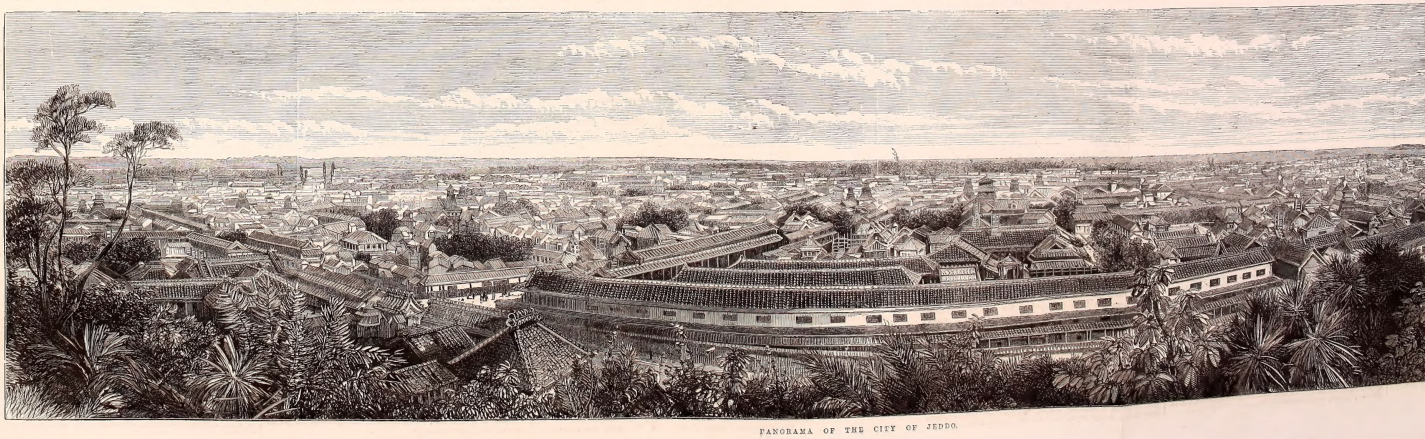
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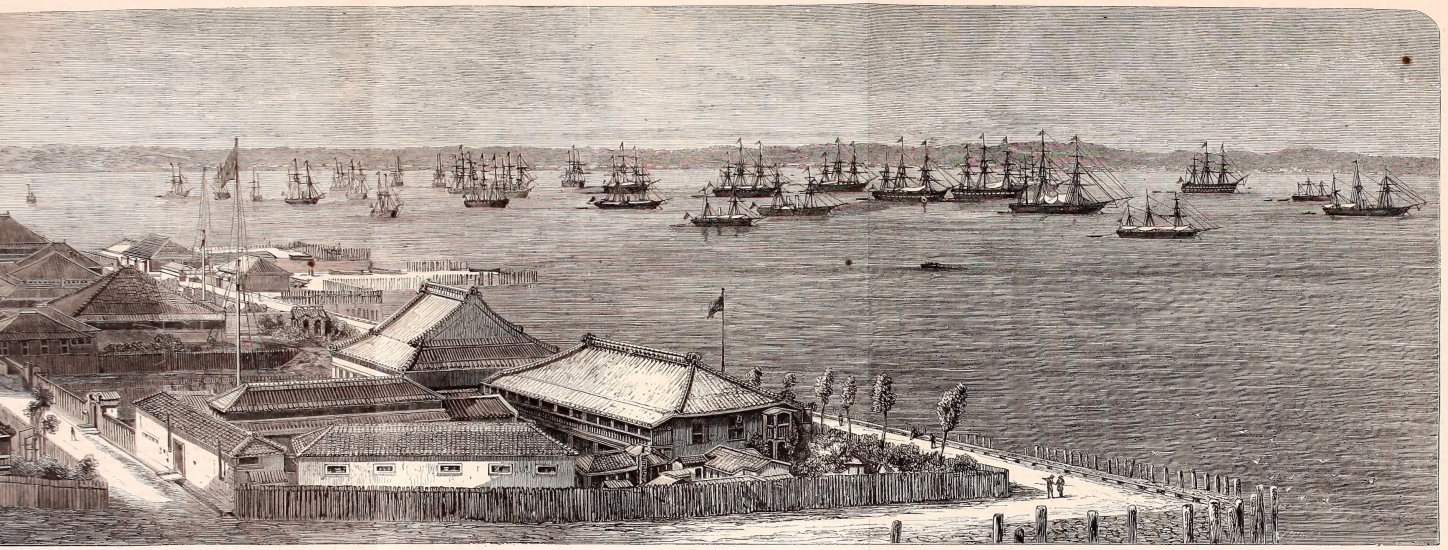
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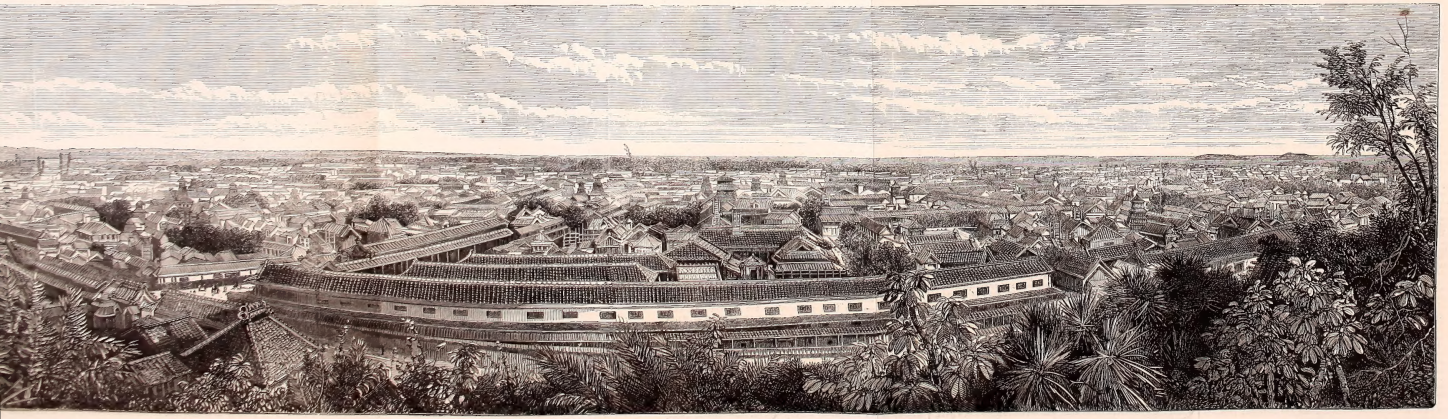
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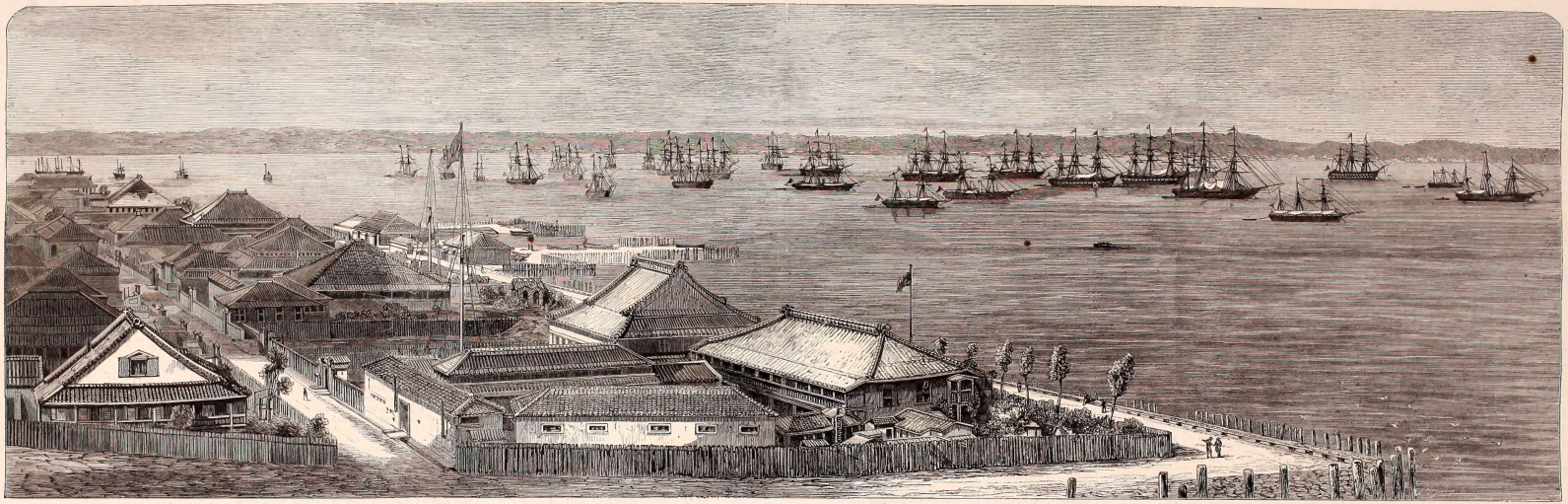
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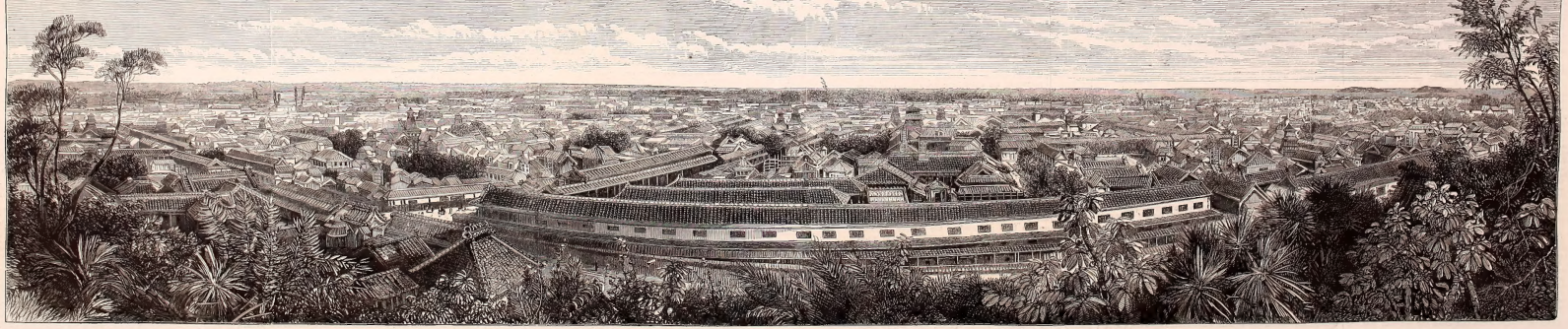
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PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF JEDDO.

fourth of the whole." At the same time, he has assured those tribes which remained friendly to us that they shall have a substantial reward. As an illustration of these satisfactory negotiations on the shores of the Bay of Plenty, we have engraved a sketch just sent us by Lieutenant H. Bulkley, of the 68th Light Infantry, representing the scene at Te Papa Mission Station, on the 26th of July, when the first party of the natives met Colonel Greer, Bishop Williams, and Archdeacon Brown by appointment, for the purpose of laying down their arms and taking the oath of allegiance. The British soldiery in the meantime of Papa were confined to their quarters on this occasion, lest the warlike spirit of the Maoris should again be roused by the sight of men who, when they were so lately engaged in deadly conflict. They brought in about 150 stand of arms, chiefly old muskets of the Brown Bess pattern, with some double-barrelled fowling-pieces, hatchets, and clubs. Amongst these articles were four swords, which they had taken from the unfortunate British officers who fell into their hands at the assault upon the Gate Pah in April last.

THE FARM.

ALTHOUGH the fair was only thinly attended, and the whole number of beasts was, we are told, not much more than double what Carwardine used to bring on his own account, last week was a great one for the Herefordshire cattle. Two bulls, a cow, and a bull calf averaged 102 gs. at the hammer, and the rainfall, which has become very general, put the business in a still better humour. Mr. Crowder sold Mr. Thomas by Sir Benjamin, who has wrought such heifer wonders for Mr. Roberts, was put up in the auction-mart on Wednesday. A Mr. Jeffries, of Brecknorshire, gave the 100-guinea bid; but Mr. Monkhouse had sent "Sam" with an unlimited commission, and Mr. Baldwin, on his behalf, bid another 10 gs. and got the beast. The latter gentleman who has now three out of the four Newcastle first-prize Hereford females in his stalls, would not have bought Sir Benjamin to-day, on the following day, at Westonbury; but Mr. Freeze stuck to him, and was only shaken off at 101 gs. for the fortune-getting young bull. He is a most magnificent cow; and no doubt whether there is really a better of any breed in the United Kingdom. Kate the Second (sire of Charlotte's Beauty), which was second to her at Newcastle, could only make 40 gs.; and seven cows averaged as nearly as possible 50 gs. The sale of these beasts at Leominster was delayed so long that the post was gone; and a special messenger had to be sent by the night-train to Hereford with the news. Everybody, no doubt, gave a great prestige to the sale, in which seventy-nine lots (including four pairs of calf steers and many young calves) averaged £27 6s. The thirteen bulls only averaged £41 5s., but the average would have been much better if only a very few of the Lord Nelson stock (nearly all of which were sold before) had been in the market. However, Mr. Duckham fixed on one of them, Minnie the Second (96 gs.), which had hit to its Sir Benjamin dam, and it went, with Flora the Fourth, to Mr. Lonsdale, the valley of Clydesdale in Scotland, along with Cato, from the Baydham Court herd, whose Commodore has only been beaten by Sir Benjamin in the show-yard at Ludlow, in a competition with bulls much older than himself. Mr. Monkhouse bought three lots for 69 gs., and Mr. Hewer, for (40 gs.), the greatest winner there, but much wasted from an injury to the stifle. One of the most remarkable lots of the day was a Sir Benjamin bull Emperor, with a Duchess dam, sired of his sire, for which Mr. Taylor, of Shiwells Court, was the last bidder at 80 guineas. Still, the excellent cow and her calf (sired by Spangle the Second's bull calf by Sir Richard was sold, and Mr. Russell took off his hat and left a volley of cheers when Mr. Taylor, of Thingehill, got him at 121 gs. Sir Richard, like Sir Benjamin, the young, was beautifully made up; but there was some prejudice against him, and Mr. Cowper bought him (it is said for Mr. Hewer) at 100 guineas. Mr. Wenlock's agent purchased some lots.

Great hopes are entertained in Herefordshire of the meeting of the Bath and West of England, which is to be held there next year. The site is the racecourse; and, in fact, precisely the one which was offered to the Royal. It is magnificently suited to the purpose, as the implement trial-ground is in close proximity to it. At the dinner Mr. Lechmere showed that the county could pay most manfully for their wretched arrangements during the Royal Worcester meeting, and the committee seem unanimous in not carrying cattle gratis to and from the Hereford show, seeing that they grant the privilege to two other meetings at Ludlow and Leominster. As applied to the Royal, we believe this grant of carrying to be a very vicious system. The show is intended, not as a human rat farm stocked exclusively by a number of the same things at every breed, none of which should be sent unless they have a very reasonable chance of winning a prize or an *H.C.* or *C.* Carrying them gratis puts a premium on a lot of hand-raters being sent to every show, and the spectators are not only wearied out by the length of the catalogue and the expanse of the show yard, but the judges can't make the trick which is put on them of delivery at their expense. The result is that they are constantly overdone and knocked up, and really good stock gets fearfully knocked about and imperilled by delays and shunting. Mr. Duckham also complained bitterly of the small space allotted to the Hereford cattle-yard, especially in the case of shorthorns, in the *Journal*, and he, as well as the audience, would have been much interested in hearing what he had to say on it there. "Men have no faith in high spun sentiment who put their trust in goddess and in heaven"; but when they have a grievance they like to "fling a British right of grumbling on the floor" towards a cure, and certainly the time and place did not seem inappropriate. As Duckham is right, the Taurean show has a grievance, and he will no doubt be heard again on the point. Herefordshire men have a peculiar habit of forgetting what they like to remember and forget that, good as they are, they form as yet an infinitesimal portion of "the roast beef of old England," and the judicial dismissal of them in a very few lines, although full of fun, is not "good," has fairly lighted the flame.

The censorship of the Royal Agricultural Society seems likely to cause a contest. Mr. Tom Parrington, who established the £100 prizes for blood sires and the hoemil shows in the Cleveland Society, and was in other respects a most efficient secretary there for several years, is in the field; and Mr. John Booth, of Kilerby, in a circular dated Oct. 26, has announced his intention to oppose him. Mr. Booth is at present, we believe, an office bearer in the society. He says in his circular—"I am induced during the many years I attended the meetings of nearly all the principal agricultural societies in England and Scotland, and having also had a good deal to do with the management of agricultural shows, I have had the most extensive intention of noticing how such meetings should be beneficially conducted." The election takes place on the 17th of November.

The sale of the herd of the late Captain Bull, one of the greatest practitioners with shorthorns before us, in England, well attended. The fifteen pure-bred females averaged £48 18s. 6d., and three bullcalves £31 5s. The highest lot was Wood Belle (Mr. Massey, 98 gs.), a first-prize yearling at Dublin Spring. Wood Flower, which was the Townley Double Butterfly at the Dublin Spring in 1863, made 71 gs., and Richerche (Mr. Stanley), a very great winner, 70 gs. more.

The seven bull calves at the annual Keir sale, near Stirling, averaged £46 10s. Mr. Longmore of Rattrie, the Valley of Clydesdale, Scotland, is Scotland, gave the top price (578 15s.) for Knight of Stirling by Knight of the Border. Tansy, in calf to Forth, made £45 3s.; the average for forty Lismore top lots was £18 18s. 5d.; and the three-year-old filly Betty headed the Clydesdale quotations at £40. The Stirling bull-calf sale was a good one, and twenty of them averaged £30 17s. Since the establishment of this sale, in 1842, there have been six better, or at least as good, taking records and average jointly into consideration. The highest price, however, was £89 15s. for Conqueror by Champion of England, which was only exceeded in 1863 and 1861, when it stood at £115 10s. and £105. One of the lots, half-brother to the above, was bought by Earl Fitzwilliam's agent for his Lordship's Irish estates. We learn from an excellent account of the herd in the *Benfshire Journal* that it now numbers about 250 females.

The *Prese* of Vienna states that about 400 indigent families of Vienna have been ordered on emigrating to Mexico.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

AT a bucolic meeting in Leicestershire, a few days ago, Lord G—rge Manners, who belongs to that county but sits for another, having to make a speech, innocently stated that he had no hope that he could either amuse or instruct his audience. Probably no surprise was felt on the occasion, the majority of whom must have known what to expect to be called upon to be thankful even for the smallest mercies. A preserver, or at least a part of it which runs the Extra-Parliamentary talk of the season, may, however, take the liberty of giving a correspondent a general one; and they may congratulate themselves that at last, out of the mass of the unrepresented, there has been found a constituency for meetings, gleams of intention to instruct and amuse have been recently apparent. For the first Lord Stanley, and for the second Mr. Bernal Osborne, are responsible.

A positive manifesto from Lord Stanley. Proximate premiership evidently upon the brain. Explanation of the Derby policy to the electors of King's Lynn, but was addressing the nation. A vast, comprehensive, and statesmanlike line of policy could be protestantinsular conceived only by a statesman who believed that country thirsted demanded such a thing from him. The question then arises, has the deliverance, when delivered, proved to be satisfactory? So far as touching on every conceivable subject which the chief of a Cabinet might have to consider, there is no fault to be found with it; but of original suggestion, of flashes of political genius, of the implanting of statesmanship, of lofty conception of the great principles of Government, there is, we regret to say, little to admire. If the views called upon tersely to designate the policy indicated, we should say, that it was conservative. If the single word "Tory" be applied, it is more instructively elaborated than the deductive argument. If "Tory and no shuffling" be added, the result might be so; but if the "shuffling" be omitted, there is no occasion to press the childish proverb farther. The middle course is ostentatiously laid down as the best course;—the dead level is always the safest course. Mr. Lowe has said everything that is medium is best; and, in short, the dissertation may be taken as a trimming discourse, and as a fair specimen of the undoubted, if doubtless, we believe that Lord Stanley is essentially the man for his age,—constitutional. He will adapt himself to the utilitarian spirit of the times with far greater facility than Lord Derby ever will. He has had to contend with his high spirits, his taste for the ideal, even in politics; and the Derby Government will be remembered for having kept his intellect to the very verge of genius, and which, though characteristic of his race, prevented the possibility of his becoming a popular leader. The Earl of Derby has not been able to retain the first office in the State for any length of time; but it is no violent effort of prediction to assert, that if Lord Stanley ever becomes Premier, he will retain that function, in all instructive soberness, for many a long year.

Unless we are much mistaken, Mr. Bernal Osborne did not condescend to intercommunicate with his constituents at Liskeard. If he did not, the reason is easily to be traced in the speech with which he addressed the electors of Dover on the same eventful occasion. He will adapt himself to the utilitarian spirit of the times with far greater facility than Lord Stanley will, when it

Buckstone performs in it the part of Mr. John Dibbins, a Government clerk, who has joined some fellow-clerks in an excursion to the Derby, and become there acquainted with his wife's dressmaker, Mrs. Dibbins' suspicions are accordingly aroused, and she immediately puts a check on her husband's liberty, taking the housekeeping on her own hands and allowing him weekly pocket-money, against which Dibbins naturally rebels. The dressmaker (Miss Swanbon) has a resource in the worst extremity; she threatens to "invite the Major" (Wilkins) to one Major Crowby (Mr. Rogers), who, she pretends, has made advances to her. At length, the dressmaker's paper appears, as much in the consciousness of the wife as to that of the husband. Its wishes, however, merely to rent her first floor as a lodger, preparatory to his marriage, and, with the consent of Dibbins, is permitted. Mr. Dibbins now has wealth enough to excite the perplexities of the situations, and full force to the odd turns of expression in the dramatic dialogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

SAM ROGERS, who has lost a very good master in the late Duke of Cleveland, opened the Houghton Meeting by winning a match for Admiral Rous on Saffron. Breese (8st.) was quite unable to give away the hitting of weight (or we wanted to be beat), and the four-year old in a Cambridgeshire Course Plate, in which the second place of Iphigenia foreshadowed success at last for Mr. Naylor, who scattered the Criterion field with his Chattanooga. This son of Orlando and Lycaonia was sold at the Royal sale last year for 380 g. Some few thought him the best-looking colt there, and among them John Scott, who sorely wished to buy him for one of his employers. Hardly a two-year-old, save Lullington, can keep his place, and, with no penalties find them out as once, Kenuig (9lb. ex.), Adhar (9lb. ex.), and Gladiateur (9lb. ex.), were difficult, and, in the eighth among the fifteen, which included the 720-guinea Regalia and the 500-guinea Contract of Mr. Cookson's sale, and 5lb. to 1 was taken freely about the winner for the Derby. He is trained, we believe, at Hooton Park, by the head groom, who had charge of Macaroni during Golding's illness last year. The excuse for General Peel's defeat by Cambuscan was that the match took the mile by surprise, and that the horse had been trained at Doncaster. At all events, he was far fitter on Monday, and made very light of Paris at 7lb. over the T.M.M. Brick, who ran in stockings, was all the rage among the Newmarket people for the Cambridgeshire; but still the public could not get over the Dearsley's running of Gratitude, and met Mr. Cox's colt about Ackworth with the fact of the mare having shown much more speed up to the Bushes. Saccharometer was never in better form, and there was a very good fancy in some quarters for Lullington, although he weight was by no means a flattering one. Stockinger came and went and came again, without any assignable cause, and was left to Mr. Swindells, was going for him, although it was not exactly one of the "dead" when, in the language of the Last Minstrel, "he smoke's."

Thirty-eight went to the post, and out an hour and two minutes were wrote in three false starts. A number of a mile from home the line of horses stretched across the course was broken, and Gratitude appeared in front, with Cookson, Vivid, Ackworth, Lullington, and the Highflyer's dana colt at her quarters; whilst Skeffington, on the upper ground, was apparently full 3 st. to the good. Down the hill Gratitude gave way; and a distance from home Ackworth, with Tomato on his near-side, came away from the rest, and, after a brilliant finish, the Marquis of Hastings's colt beat the Lady by a head; the Highflyer's dam colt beaten three lengths from the Baron's filly, Columba a bad fourth, Gratitude fifth, and next to her Vivid, Twilight, and Skeffington, the last lot being Brick (beaten before he had gone half a mile), Cauconcite, Mrs. Somerville, Golden Drop, Accident, Jack, and Queen of Trumps. The unit was 7 st. 12 lb., and was £2285; and the Marquis of Hastings, who bought Ackworth for £2000, after running third to Thalestris, Nun Nook, and Lady Elcho. All the silverets of the Danebury stable, which is now far the largest in the kingdom, must, to judge from their public running, have thrown in well. This is the seventeenth time during twenty-five years that the race has been won by a three-year-old; and the place of Tomato, 6 st. 9 lb., at the finish was another proof how good the three-year-olds are this year. Lasercost inaugurated the race in 1839 on a four-year-old, and carried 8 st. 5 lb. Sultan was third to him, and nothing, save Ralph, 8 st. 7 lb., has won it with a higher weight than 7st. 10 lb. Johnny Armstrong, at 16 lb. for the two years, could do nothing with the Highflyer's colt for R.M. crowns, and the last race was postponed in consequence of the darkness.

Joe Maiden, the celebrated huntsman of the Cheshire and the North Staffordshire, died on Thursday week, after a short illness. He hung up his scarlet last April as he left the kennels and the farm in Shropshire. He was born in 1795, had a turn with "the merry harriers," and at fourteen became whip to Mr. Whitmore, of the Aldenham country. He subsequently hunted the Oakley Vale, completed his education, and then, for two seasons, he and Will Staples whipped in to the Bellingham Grafham, which he hunted his own hounds in the Alfrighton country and mounted his men on 400-guinea horses. The Surrey Union and the Warwickshire completed his first and second whip apprenticeship, and then Mr. Shaw engaged him to hunt the North Warwickshire. During his four seasons there he met with that fearful accident by which he was led into the bolting copper, which caused him such intense suffering for six and twenty years. Still, in spite of all the pain of the crippled state of his leg, he came to Cheshire, and, with one-eyed Tom Rance as his first lieutenant, showed prime sport for fifteen seasons, under six masters. A most conserving little fellow never hunted a fox, and, with Corporal or Peveretl, he made very light of "the doubles," and held his own in the front rank.

The parson, the squire, and the major.
The purple, the blue, and the black.

Lord Delamere on his celebrated mare Sir Richard Bevoke on his Irish rat-tailed mare; Mr. Leycester of Toft on his Astbury horse; Captain France on Brenda; Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache on his "pudding and rushing cheshire nimare;" Mr. Cunliffe Maegregor and Captain White and The Cours were all gaung together. Leighton was his favourite mare; Hannibal was a rank Cheshire hound; and a run from Stapleford Gorse, th. 20m., without a check, and ending with a kill slap in the middle of a bank he ever rode in. At the close of the '45 season he retired (with a present of £250 in an embossed tankard) to an inn near the kennel; but drawer covers was more to his mind than digging in the bar, and as his call to the bar did not prove very profitable, he accepted Mr. Darneyington's offer once more to hunt the North Staffordshire. About 1856 his leg became so bad that it was taken off below the knee; but, under the advice of Mr. Warburton, of Bruton Street, Kensington, the contraction of the muscles, which had been pronounced hopeless, was completely got over, and the stump was made quite serviceable. He had a wooden leg did not answer the purpose very well, but a new English one did; and for six or seven seasons he was enabled to get about his kennels in capital style, and very very fairly with the cub-hunting. The best consolation he received for his departed member was another cap with the same crest as before. He was no better judge of hounds, and he delighted to preside at puppy-shows, along with Jem Hills, Harry Ayris, and the other Nestors of the scarlet. As Mr. Warburton wrote of him, he was a right pleasant companion to ride home with from hunting; and with tensions, gentlemen, and farmers he was alike popular. He was proud of his profession; and the hunting men were proud of him, as one who combined patience, quickness, and the science of hunting, as well as riding, in a most eminent degree.

The Wiltshire Champion Meeting, at which 200 greyhounds were engaged, was a great success. Mr. G. Randell won one challenge bracelet with Rising Star by Beacon from Polly beating Mr. Thompson's Theatre Royal by Cardinal York from Maid of the Mill. Mr. Strachan's St. George, by Seagull, and M. J. Jardine's Jacob divided the other bracelet, or, rather, the bracelet and the brooch, their owners tossing up, we conclude, for choice. Patent would not try at all in his second course for the challenge cup, and Thrah right early away from him; but she at last ran and beaten by Other Days (brother to the celebrated Chloe), to whom Mr. Berrow's Bit of Fashion was second beat at last. The four dogs which ran the fourth ties all belonged to "the club," which have thus beaten "the world" most handsomely. Mr. C. Randell was in great form, as his Revolving Light, own brother to Rising Star, won the Druid Cup. The Puppy Cup at Bendrig has fallen to Mr. Thompson's Triumph; and at Dirleton Mr. Gibson not only won the St. Leger Stakes with his Grappler, but divided the Ouanston Stakes with Golden Dream and Coronoria. Although in his fourth or fifth season, the old white ran as gamely as ever, and we hear that he now retires to the stud.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Merry Wife, 1; Iphigenia, 2. Yorkshire Stakes, 3. Criterion Stakes.—Chattanooga, 1; Brahma, 2; Monitor, 3. Sliding Scurry.—Mr. Lee's b m Lady Florence, 1; Mr. Moss, 2. Lyra, 3. Maiden Plate.—Connection, 1. Lady Florence, 2. Trying, 3. Steeplechase of 80 sovs.—Lullington, 1; Ambiguity, 2. Wolland, 3.

TUESDAY.—THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE DAY.

All-aged Stakes.—Mr. Naylor's Archegos, 1. Exchequer, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Trustadeur, 1. Orlof, 2. Gay Deceiver, 3.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Chattanooga, 1. Thomas D. Highflyer's dam c, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Troublesome, 1. Oberon, 2. Overstone, 3.
Fifty Pounds.—Ripponden, 1. Johnny Armstrong, 2. Gem of the Sea, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pom, 1. Almack, 2. Hawkshaw, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 sovs.—Argyleria, 1. Rose, 2. Gadarene, 3.
Optional Selling Stakes of 5 sovs.—Brown Willie, 1. Herschel, 2. Bessy, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bridget, 1. Kildare, 2. Provincial, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate of 50 sovs.—Oberon, 2. Wangle Bye, 3.
Fifty Pound Plate.—Hippolyta walked over.
Renewal of the Cesarewitch Handicap.—Don Basilio, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Kenuig walked over.
Subscription Plate of 50 sovs.—Gladiateur, 1. Yarra Yarra c, 2. Dismal, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Connection, 1. Merry Harp, 2. Frangipani c, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gowanian, 1. Ambiguity, 2. Wolland, 3.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Oaks, 1. Rosetta, 2.
Subscription Handicap.—Giant, 1. Farce, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rebel, 1. Kildare, 2.
Free Handicap of 100 sovs.—Master Richard, 1. Bargagh, 2.
Optional Selling Handicap of 50 sovs.—Lyra, 1. Bessy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Giraffe t., 1. Kuenig, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Lee's b m Florence Thymer, 1. Lady Caroline, 2.
Free Handicap.—Olivia, 1. Dr. Syntax, 2. Pearl Diver, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Connection, 1. Merry Harp, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Comp d'Etat, 1. Old Orange Girl, 2. Alumela, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE demand for money having been less active and the exports of the precious metals larger than was anticipated in our previous report, a slight change in the rates of interest and increased transactions have taken place in the market for Home Securities, at slightly enhanced prices. The value of money is still extremely high, and likely to remain so.

There is still a large supply of capital on offer for discount purposes. In some instances, the rates have been reduced to 3 per cent. Bills of the best class are readily taken, but not more paper than is necessary.

Thirty days' bills ... 3 per cent. Four months' bills ... 3½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ... 3 „ Six months' bills ... 3½ „
Three months' bills ... 3½ „

In the Stock Exchange money for short periods has been obtained at from 4 to 6 per cent. Throughout the Continent money is still commanding high quotations. In the leading capitals the highest rates are:—

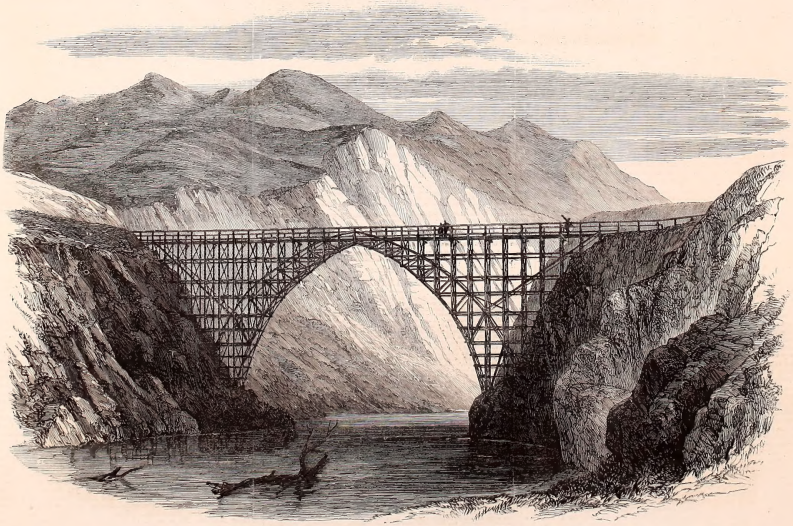
	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	Berlin	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Vienna	7 „	6 „	Madrid	9 „	9 „
Trieste	7 „	6 „	Amsterdam	3 „	2½ „
Frankfort	5 „	4 „	St. Petersburg	8½ „	8 „
Hamburg	4 „	3½ „			

The inter-colonial banks and discount-houses continue to allow 3 per cent. for money on call; 4 per cent with seven, and 7 per cent with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

There was a fair amount of business transacted in the Bullion market, at somewhat higher terms. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 89½ ¾; Ditto, for the 10th of November, 89¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for the 10th of November, 89¾ ½; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Consols for Account, 89¾ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Wednesday; nevertheless, prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Consols for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Thursday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced were last numerous on Friday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Saturday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Monday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Tuesday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Wednesday; nevertheless, prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Reduced were last numerous on Thursday; prices ruled steady.—Consols, for Money, 89¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 89¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Five Per Cents, 102½ ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, March, 1865, 3s. to 4s. dis.; India Stock, 219 to 220; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90 per Cent.; Bank Stock, 219 to 220; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1885, 2 3-16; Annuities, to expire 1residue, 1 15-16; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ ¼



RAISING THE COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF HERCULES FOUND UNDERGROUND IN THE CAMPO DEI FIORI AT ROME.



TIMBER BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WAI-AU-UA, PROVINCE OF NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.

Hercules, whence it may have been removed and buried in later times, to prevent its being carried off by the despoilers of Rome. There are, however, some who insist that it is a portrait of Domitian represented as Hercules. It has been raised to within ten feet of the surface, and men are busy exploring, in the hope of finding one of the feet, which is missing. The club has come up in three pieces, and the lion's skin, which has hung over the shoulder (similar to that of the Theban Hercules in the Vatican), and which has evidently been cast separately, is especially interesting, as showing the mode in which the ancients executed their work of casting.

Our Engraving, which represents the scene of raising the statue, is from a sketch by M. Carli, a French artist at Rome.

TIMBER BRIDGE OVER THE WAI-UA-UA, NEW ZEALAND.

We have the following from a correspondent:—"The River Wai-au-us (or Dillon) is the largest in the province of Nelson. In several places, when flooded, it is one mile in width, and it has always been the most dangerous obstacle to travelling on the inland road between the provinces of Nelson and Canterbury. The Provincial Government having voted the sum of £1500 for a horse-bridge, Mr. J. Blackett, the provincial engineer, prepared a plan of one, which was entirely novel in its conception, and which had one great recommendation—economy in construction. The only tender, however, put in for the erection was for £3200; the Government declined this, and placed the entire charge of the work in the hands of Mr. Henry Handyside, C.E., of Nelson, who has erected the bridge shown in our Engraving. The quantity of timber used was 30,500 ft. of black birch, which is a strong and durable wood; the whole of this was cut in the Nelson province, taken by water to a small port thirty miles north of Lyttelton, and then carted to the site of the bridge, a distance of sixty miles; many parts of the road requiring to be made passable, and several rivers having to be crossed before the timber could reach the place where it was to be used. Among the materials of the structure are two ¾-in. wire cables, which are attached by powerful screws on each side of the roadway, 'fished' to a width of 21 ft. in the centre, and supported at intervals by outriggers. These two cables were fixed across the gorge 75 ft. apart, and several feet above the highest part of the bridge. The two ends at one side were fastened to eyebolts securely leaded into the solid rock, and the other ends tightened as required by means of two 1½-in. screws passing through a log securely fixed in a horizontal position. On these two wires was suspended a travelling stage, like an inverted table, with four iron sheaves let into the legs. This arrangement secured the means of transporting men and tools across the gorge; and, with a tackle which could be attached to any part of the stage as required, all the timber was lowered and held until secured by the workmen below. Another advantage of this method was, that the two cables formed a certain and permanent guide for the line of the bridge; and with a single plumb-line the work could be checked as it progressed. But one of the greatest conveniences obtained by the stage was in the time saved when a shift of tools and tackle had to be made on the work below. At that giddy height a man required the full use of his hands to climb from one part to another; and on such occasions the man on the stage could make all the necessary dispositions of the tools and timber for the men below. This simple device so greatly lessened the cost of erection as to bring the total cost of the bridge to £2160, being £1040 less than the tender.

"The dimensions of the bridge are as follow:—Length of road way, 320 ft.; width of roadway, 7 ft. 6 in.; height of roadway from water, 120 ft.; clear span between rocks, 160 ft. This ingenious structure reflects very great credit upon Mr. Blackett, the designer; and not less upon its enterprising builder, Mr. Henry Handyside, who had, as will be seen from our description, no slight difficulties to contend with not the least of which was the high price of labour, which averaged from 10s. to 15s. per day for each man employed."



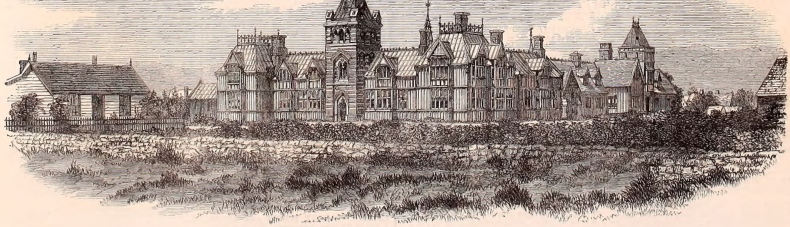
THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT YORK.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, YORK.

We engrave this week an interior view of this church, the most important and sumptuous place of worship erected by the Roman Catholics in Great Britain. The site, though interesting from its historical associations, having anciently formed a portion of the establishment of St. Peter's Hospital, founded in the eleventh century, is so narrow and irregular in shape that it has tested the ingenuity of the architect, who has, however, succeeded in turning its peculiarities to the very best account, and giving a spacious and convenient plan, as well as an eminently successful structure. A spacious nave and choir, lateral aisles, a Lady Chapel, a tower rising to the height of 150 ft. and forming a baptistery, a chapter-house, and convenient vestries, afford all the requisite accommodation. The stone quarries of the county have been employed for the building, which is of the most substantial description. Both within and without there is a lavish yet judicious employment of sculpture. The interior fittings of every description are all carefully designed in keeping with the building, and not a single inconspicuous object offends the eye. Several windows are filled with fine stained glass, and the vaulted roof of the choir is richly illuminated. In the high altar, as shown in our Illustration, appear the several Patriarchs of the Old Law whose lives are typical of the Messiah, with four Athenian statues of the Evangelists. The sculpture was executed by Mr. Earp, of Lambeth. Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, supplied the stained glass; Messrs. Fears and Jackson, of Holborn, the metal-work; Mr. Hayhall, of Sheffield, the wood carving; and Mr. Castell, of South Molton-street, the decorations. The general contractor was Mr. Weatherby, the Under Sheriff of York. The whole building, with its elaborate fittings and ornamentation, has been completed at the remarkably small cost of little more than £10,000—a fact which does almost as much credit to the architect, Mr. Goldie, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, as the unusual merit and beauty of his design in all its parts.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE OF CANTERBURY PROVINCE, NEW ZEALAND.

An Engraving on this page represents the Government House at Christchurch, the capital of the province of Canterbury, New Zealand. Each province of that colony has its own Legislative Council, and its own Superintendent, elected by the people, to conduct the business of the Executive authority in the province; while the Governor, aided by a Legislative Council and a Parliament, or General Assembly, of delegates from the several provinces, presides over the colonial Administration at Auckland. The Middle Island, of which Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago form the chief component parts, has fortunately been exempt from those troubles with the Maori tribes by which the progress of other settlements in the North Island have been so much impeded. We are glad, however, to regard the submission of the Tauranga natives (of which we give an Illustration elsewhere) as an indication that the costly and inglorious conflict with the Maoris is now drawing to a close.



THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, CANTERBURY PROVINCE, NEW ZEALAND.

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P. Robinson's reputation for OPERA MANTLES is this season well sustained. They being larger and more varied than ever.
Always on hand will be found
Opera Mantles ..... 1l. 5s. 9d.
Ditto Jackets ..... 15s. 6d.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—FAMILY MOURNING.—PETER ROBINSON begs respectfully to announce that his General Mourning Warehouse will be removed early in November from 103 and 104, Oxford-street, to those very spacious premises recently occupied by Messrs. Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard, Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

HOWELL and CO., Grascchurch-street, beg to inform the Ladies that they will be offered during the next six days, after which the Paris Show Rooms will be closed, a Collection of Models, selected in Paris, 30 per cent reduced to 5 guineas. Ditto ditto ditto ..... not in Paris 1862, reduced to 4 guineas. Paris Model Bonnets ..... not in Paris 1862, reduced to 4 guineas. Also a large assortment of the latest Novelties of the season, at equally moderate prices. Ladies are respectfully solicited to examine the same evening reduction in proportion, in order to draw it all off.

SANSFLECTUM CRINOLINES,
Nos. 54, 56, 58, and 60, 5s. 6d.
"Wear admirably well."—Court Journal.
S. FERNANDEZ, 37, Piccadilly.

PUNCH says, "Let our wives and daughters, and their sons' wives and daughters, to a woman, patronise the Crystal Palace Bazaar, Oxford-street, for Dress." Prime 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. HOWELL, 37, Piccadilly.

FIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.
These beautiful petticoats are peculiarly adapted for the carriage, for driving, and for ladies in delicate health requiring warmth combined with lightness. The average weight is from 20 to 30 ounces, they are 4 yards round, and fit to any length in the waist.
Petticoats in Black Silk ..... 20s.
" " Coloured Silk ..... 25s. to 30s.
" " Alpaca ..... 10s. 6d.
Ditto Satin ..... 16s.
"Mr. Pilliard is honoured in the illustrations of the petticoat."—La Follet Illustrated Journal.—E. PILLIARD, 37, Piccadilly.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS.
Ladies and the public visiting London are respectfully invited to inspect the
MAGNIFICENT NOVELTIES
consisting of the choicest productions of the Parisian and British manufacturer.
Rich Glacé and Gros Grain Silks, Millinery Silks, Velvets, Tarlatan, and Satins.
Every new Fancy Dress Material, consisting in Velveta, Alpacas, and all the new materials.
Paisley and Wool Shawls in all the latest designs.
Aberdeen Wincays, from 10½d. per yard, wide width.
French Merinoes, in all the new colours, from 2s. 11½d., wide width.
Black Silks, Velvets, Satins, Crapes, and Bareges.
Every variety of every description sold in any quantity.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking supplied with out-fits on the most reasonable terms.
Mantles, Shawls, &c., promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Close on Saturdays at four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silk Warehousemen, Regent-street, 77 and 78, St. Paul's churchyard, London.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., beg to announce that there is the only House in Regent-street where an immense variety of Coloured and Black Silks can be seen at one visit. The Stock of Velvets, Velveteens, and Velvet Jackets. Stock of New Autumn and Winter Silks, Fancy Fabrics, Irish Poplins, Shawls, Mantles, and made-up Dresses is 50 per cent under the present market value. Patterns and designs sent post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

THE NEW
AUTUMN SILKS, PATTERNS FREE.
Striped, 4½ in. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked, 4½ in. do.
Plain, 21 in. do.
Brocade, 21 in. do.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
AUTUMN SILKS, PATTERNS FREE.
Chêné and Light Silks, for evening wear, 41 17s. 6d.
Gros Grains, 41 17s. 6d.
Gros de Londres, 22 19s. 6d.
Glacé Silks, 21 19s. 6d.
Richest Moiré Antiques, 23 15s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
BLACK SILKS—PATTERNS FREE.
30 per cent under the prices charged at exclusive Establishments.
Glacés, 21s. 6d. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
Checked, 21 19s. 6d.
Brocher, 22 19s. 6d.
Corded, 21 19s. 6d.
Gros Grains, 21 19s. 6d.
Widest Width, 42 in. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

REAL
IRISH POPLINS.—PATTERNS FREE.
All the 6d. Qu.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
AUTUMN DRESS GOODS.—PATTERNS FREE.
Plaid Cashmeres, 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
Checked and Striped Cashmeres, 10s. 6d.
Rich Wool Wincays, 12s. 6d.
Fancy Cashmeres, 12s. 6d.
Autumn Fabrications in every Variety, 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

WINTER DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE.
Plain Scotch Linseys, 10s. 6d. Full Dress.
Striped Scotch Linseys, 10s. 6d.
Checked Scotch Linseys, 10s. 6d.
Aberdeen Wincays, 15s. 6d.
Kinchenbrook Cloths, 15s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
MADE-UP SILKS.—DESIGNS FREE.
Richly Trimmed Silk Robes, 2½ gs.
Richly Trimmed Silk Robes, 3½ gs.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
MADE-UP WINCEYS.—DESIGNS FREE.
Aberdeen Wincays, with Jackets to match, 35s. 6d.
The Imperial Serge Dress, with Jacket to match, 1 guinea.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

JACKETS, &c.—DESIGNS FREE.
Velvet Jackets, 2 gs. to 10 gs.
Silk Garibaldi and Sevarre Jackets, 10s. 6d.
The "Capuchine," a novel and elegant Jacket, 18s. 6d.
The "Matvern," Waterproof Tweed, fullest size, 18s. 6d.
Rich Velvet Jackets, 2 gs. to 10 gs.
Rich Velvet and Lace Jackets, 2 gs. to 10 gs.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS.—Messrs. JAYS' Manager has just returned from Paris with the Newest Patterns for their Mourning and fashionable Bonnets, selected from the Magazine of the first houses in the city.—JAY'S LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

CLOAKS.—JAYS' have this year in their stock the greatest variety in Cloaks which Paris society, with its distinctive and fashionable requirements, has ever demanded for them at their Establishment has followed Monsoe. Jay to import a choice and varied assortment of the most recherché novelties in rich and French fabrics.—JAYS' LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

RICH MADE-UP SILK SKIRTS.
Messrs. JAYS have now in stock a very large and unique SILK SKIRTS of the most modern French patterns.—THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

CREPE-LAINE, an Inexpensive Fabric for all Mourning, strongly recommended by Messrs. JAY, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

FAMILIES returning to Town will find at JAY'S a very large and entirely new STOCK of MOURNING GOODS, suitable for the present season, including Bonnets, Millinery, Dresses, Jackets, Mantles, and Furs, all marked especially for
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

INDIA, China, French, Paisley, Norwich, and Fancy SHAWLS, from 10s. to 200 guineas.—FARMER and ROGERS have more particular attention to their Stock in Shawls, Cloaks, and Dresses for autumn and winter, and request attention to a large lot of Indian Cashmere Shawls, Cloaks, &c., at the extreme rates, being a considerable reduction from the regular prices.—171, 173, 175, and 177, Regent-street, W.

THE MOUNT ST. BERNARD CLOAK,
a design is shown by the Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, and suitable fabrics are produced for an autumn and winter cloak, can be purchased only at FARMER and ROGERS' Establishment and patronised from by post.—171, 173, 175, and 177, Regent-street, W.

FORD'S AUTUMN MANTLES, in all the
Fashionable Colours, Velvet, Velveteen, Cashmere, Silk, Satin, Victorine Cloth, &c.—from 5s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations free.—27, 28, and 29, Conduit-street, London.

FORD'S VELVET MANTLES, of the most
fashionable shapes 1 to 10 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations free.—27, 28, and 29, Conduit-street, London, W.

FORD'S VELVET JACKETS, in
beautiful qualities, either plain or with more or less ornament and embroidery, at 1 guinea, 1½ guinea, 2 guineas, and upwards of ordinary wear. Fifty to 5 guineas. A large assortment to select from. Illustrations free.—27, 28, and 29, Conduit-street, London.

FORD'S RIDER-DOWN QUILTED
JACKETS for Invalid Ladies, a most light protector to the throat, chest, and shoulders, and a perfect shield from cold winds. Velvet, 1 guinea. Illustrations free.—27, 28, and 29, Conduit-street, and Burlington Arcade.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas,
in every material and colour, with all the new improvements. Jacket, with patterns of cloth and directions for self-measurement sent free.—Riding Habit Maker, 27, 28, and 29, Conduit-street, London, W.

TODD, WOOD, and CO., 42, Oxford-street, London, W., beg to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has no connection whatever with any other house of the same name, his business being carried on at the above-mentioned address only.

SCOTT ADIE, Scotch Woollen Manufacturer,
to the Queen, has now ON VIEW the largest choice for the season of Shawls, Dresses, Tweeds, Cloakings, and Shooting Cloths. Patterns free. Scotch Woollen Warehouse, 115, Regent-street, London.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS
and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices post-free.—
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 97, High-street, Shrewsbury.

IRISH LINENS.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Belfast, will forward, carriage-free, at manufacturer prices, Damask Table Linens, Family Linens, Shirtings, Pillow Cottons, Diapers, Sheetings, Huckaback, Glass Cloths, and Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Patterns, with price-list, post free.

FATTERNS FREE OF NEW SILKS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR AUTUMN.
GRANT and GASK respectfully announce that they have purchased a very large and valuable stock of Silks, which they are enabled to offer to the public for NEW AUTUMN GOODS at 25 per cent below the value of their principal orders having been placed with the manufacturer six months previous to the selection.
GRANT and GASK invite special attention to new tyrol poplins, in French useful and durable Plain, Figured, and Fancy SILKS, at 2½ guineas the Dress of 14 yards wide.
Rich MOIRE ANTIQUES, Plain and Figured, in all the new Colours, 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
Several new makes in BLACK SILKS, in plain and figured Drap de Lyon, Gros Grain, and Radzemere, which can be recommended to wear, at 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard wide.
GRANT and GASK desire especially to call to bring to notice their Stock of RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS, of the newest designs, and in every colour, which will be offered to the public from 10s. 6d. to 42s. per yard, the richer being the best make.
Patterns, for test of quality, and free.
GRANT and GASK beg to announce that in the MADE-UP BRIDE DEPARTMENT a great variety of New Designs are now ready in Silks, Tissues, and other dress textures materials, in Tulle draperies. The Department for Sheets, Pillow-cases, Table-cloths, Napkins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Lace, Hosiery, and all Articles of Outfit, contain a large collection of new goods. Patterns, by post, free.
GRANT and GASK direct especial attention to the NEW WOOLLEN DRESSES, combining every description of the best-selected Fabrics, including a large purchase of the best wool Scotch Cheviots, 42 in. wide, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s., and 4s. 6d. Orders direct.
GRANT and GASK beg to draw attention to their ever-varying Stock of Shawls, Mantles, and Cloaks, the New Modes of Black Silk specially adapted for mourning. The Stock of Velvet Jackets, Velveteen Jackets, Cashmere Jackets, and Riding-habits, is the largest and well-assorted stock of every description of goods required for family or complimentary mourning.
A large collection of Made-up Mourning Skirts always in stock.
Patterns free. Orders for the country carefully and quickly executed.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

FRENCH MERINOES, at 2s. per yard, double width, including all the new and brilliant Colours at the present time. The sale at present is rapid, and ladies would do well to send immediately for Patterns to the Manufacturers, HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S. This firm, having purchased the Stock of a bankrupt, are enabled to offer upwards of 10,000 Dresses, and to guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

REAL ABERDEEN WINSEYS, best and best, widest, at 1s. 4½d. per yard; and all the new Mixtures in Knickerbocker Cloths, Tweeds, &c.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. per yard, the
most Fashionable Colours and Designs, from the north have created several lots to be sacrificed at ridiculous prices. Also Tapestry, Kidderminster, Moquette, Matting, Mantle Cloths, and Woollens generally, on the cheapest terms.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House,
Near Westminster Bridge, Surrey.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELLE, returned from Paris with the Newest Fashions for their Elegant Guinea Bonnets, in every material. Wedding orders executed. Show-rooms, 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

SMYTH'S MILLINERY ROOMS, 109,
Oxford-street, and 276, Regent-street.—Notice.—The requisites for Ladies' Dress and Millinery Marriages may now arrive up to the universal hour of half-past Eleven.
Another delivery of French Bonnets on the 1st.

G. POLAND and SON, FUR
MANUFACTURERS, 143, Oxford-street. The oldest established in London. Rich Fur Seal Mantles; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks lined with Fur; Fur Caps, Tippets, Muffs, Boas, Rugs, &c., in great variety and finest quality.

JACKETS for the HOUSE, 8s. 9d. to 30s.
AMOTT and COMPANY, Crystal Warehouses,
10, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

JACKETS, 12s., AMOTT and COMPANY,
Jackets, 5s., in Corded Wincy, very superior.
Jackets, 9s., in Velveteen, Cashmere, and Serge.

JACKETS, 20s., AMOTT and COMPANY,
in rich Ribbed Satara Cloths.
Jackets, 25s., in Velveteen, Satin, and Crape.
Jackets, 35s., all the New Shapes at this price.

JACKETS, 30s., AMOTT and COMPANY,
in Velveteen, Satin, and Crape.
Jackets 35s., in the new Invernlocen Cloth.
Crystal Velveteen Jackets, 42s. 6d., Full-trimmed.

JACKETS, 42s., AMOTT and COMPANY,
in pure Silk Velvet, very fashionable.
Jackets, 45s., in Velveteen, Satin, and Crape.
Jackets, 50s., in the New Paris designs at this price.

JACKETS, 80s., AMOTT and COMPANY,
in Velvet, Corded Lambskin, Sealskin, &c.
Jackets, 100s., in the richest Cloth Stock in London.
Jackets, 120s., a large stock in Fur Seal.

JACKETS, £10., AMOTT and COMPANY,
in Velvet, Sealskin, and Lambskin.
Trimmed Fur and otherwise elegantly ornamented.
Amott and Company, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

NEW SILKS for NOVEMBER.
26 Patterns rich Checked Silks, 1 guinea.
1000 pieces Striped Silks, 1 guinea.
1200 pieces Checked Silks, 1 guinea.
1 guinea, 42 in. 6d., 1½ guinea.
Patterns and Illustrations free.
representing a £20,000 stock.
AMOTT and COMPANY, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

WINTER DRESSES for NOVEMBER.
20 per cent less than any other House.
Patterns free.
AMOTT and COMPANY, 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

SURPLICES, ROBES,
Alms Chests, Ecclesiastical Carvings.
FRANCIS and CO.,
15, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Illustrations forwarded.

AS FINE AS THE HUMAN HAIR, three
A.D. for all colours. Invisible HAIR NETS, post-free for 1 stamp. Ladies' Hair, 1s. 6d. Gentlemen's, 1s. 6d. Whiskers, 1s. 6d. Moustaches, 1s. 6d. Eyebrows, 1s. 6d. Beards, 1s. 6d. Wigs, &c., 5s. 6d. to 10l. 10s. 6d.—BARER and CRISP, 108, Regent-street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in Good
Silk and Velvet Dresses.—MESSRS. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—Good Black Silks, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. per yard; Rich Checked and Striped Glacé Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard; Rich Brocade Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard; Several thousand yards of Striped Silks, 1s. 6d. per yard; Rich Black Velvets, 2s. 6d. per yard; Rich Black Velvet Jackets, 10s. 6d. each; Rich Velvet Cloaks, 21s. each; Rich Velvet Capes, 10s. 6d. each; a large lot of Hose Lengths at little more than half price.
Messrs. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 2s. 6d. per dozen; Hemmed Wincys, good wide, 6d. ell; Rich Printed Velvets, 1s. 6d. per yard; Rich Printed Velvets, 2s. 6d. per yard; Dress Patterns, Polished Cotton, 1s. 6d. each; Rich Velvet Trimmings.
EVENING DRESSES.—Several hundred White and Coloured Evening Dresses, Patterns free.—Messrs. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster-row.

G. W. JONES'S ARTIFICIAL FLOWER
and FEATHER ESTABLISHMENT, 9, Cheapside.—G. W. Jones, Maker to the Royal Family, will display a choice assortment of Wreaths, Coiffures, Caps, Hats, Bouches, Jewellery, &c., &c., invites an early visit to the Show-rooms, which are now replete with every novelty.

SCOTCH WINCEYS and LINSEY
WOOLSEYS of every make and quality, specially manufactured for McLAREN, JOHN, and CO., 37, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, who originally introduced this favourite article of winter dress.
Patterns free. Carriage paid to London on all parcels above £2 in value.

NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, have just received their Stock of NEW WINTER SILKS, comprising 50,000 yards of Striped and Checked Glacé Silks, 1 guinea.
Also, several lots of last year's Patterns, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard, about half their original prices.
200 Patterns post-free.
Established 28 years. No connection with any other firm.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS.—Coloured
Glacés, 30 different shades, from 1s. 6d. per yard.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS,
Checked and Striped Glacés, from 2 guineas the Dress.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS,
Brocade and Chêné Silks, reversible, from 21 the 6d.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS,
Moiré Antiques and Corded Silks, from 3 guineas.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS,
Black Brocade and Striped Silks, from 1s. 6½d. per yard wide.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50,000 YARDS NEW SILKS,
Black Glacés and Gros Grains, from 1s. 6½d. per yard wide.
200 Patterns post-free.
Write to NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NEW AUTUMN FABRICS,
Scotch Linsey, 10½d. to 1s. 11d.
Norwich Poplins, from 9½d. to 2s. 6d.
French Cloths, from 9½d. to 4s. 6d.
Rich Cloths, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Also, every description of Dress Goods, from 1s. 6d. per yard wide.
200 patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NICHOLSON'S ILLUSTRATED
MAGAZINE
of New Cloaks, post-free.
A New Cloak, post-free.
New Cloth Cloaks.
New Astrachan and Fur Cloaks.
Every novelty in Cloaks, from 1 guinea to 20 guineas.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN
WELL CLOTHED?—Then send for NICHOLSON'S Guide, No. 56, Wood Street, Cheapside, post-free. 20,000 Patterns of the Choicest Fabrics, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard wide. 200 patterns post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, MELTONS,
and a variety of other materials, for Ladies' Jackets, &c., from 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Also a beautiful stock of all kinds of Woollen Goods, for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, at the lowest prices. Patterns post-free.—NICHOLSON and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Bishopsgate-street, London.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to announce
that they are now selling the Autumn Fabrics, which will be found to be of the most extensive and varied description.
Shawls, Rugs, and Woppens in great variety.
Walking and Driving Jackets, Mantles, and Cloaks of the most fashionable Colours and Designs, in all the present season.
Linsey Woolseys, Drapets, and Paletot for Dresses, Skirts, and Petticoats, in all the New Colours.
Patterns free.
By appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
JAMES LOCKE and CO., Woollen Drapers,
61 and 62, Ludgate-hill.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO.
have the largest Selection of
Moiré Antiques in Black,
in White, Black, and the most Colours, at
42 gs. the Full Dress.
Compare the Quality, Width-street, Saloon, W.

NOVELTIES in CLOAKS for the Season.
Astracan Jackets,
Real Sealskin Jackets, from 7 gs.
Velvet Jackets, from 3 gns.
SEWELL and CO., 288, 290, 292, 294, High-street, Soho.

SEWELL and CO. beg to call Ladies
attention to their NEW ARRANGEMENT, which comprises all the novelties in
Bonnets and Bonnet Shapes,
Hats for Carriage or Walking,
Feathers and Flowers,
Silk Wraps and Mantles,
Spangled Zouhis Cloth,
Cloth Jackets,
Print-cotton, Sub-square.

AUTUMN SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 12 Yards, at 19s. 6d.
Patterns of Stripes free.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Striped Glacés, at 19s. 6d.
Patterns of New Ribbed Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN FABRICS.—PATTERNS FREE.
Aberdeen Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges.
All mixtures. Rich and medium qualities.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

AUTUMN SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS,
Tarry Aberdeen and Tartan Stuffings.
Patterns free.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

TO THE QUEEN AND NURSERIES
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCES OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry.

TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.—MISS
COUTTS begs to inform your Ladyships that the Queen of England, Paris, and Spain, will forward, on receipt of thirty stamps, Eight Sheets of Paper, containing a variety of patterns of the FACE and STEM in the most brilliant style, with other recipes for the Toilet, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, Pomades, Tooth Powders, &c.—Address, 26, Bedford-street, Strand.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to supply Mineral Teeth on their Patent Self-Adhering Principle. Established 1808. These Teeth are cheaper, more durable, and more comfortable than any other system extant. Fee for the adjustment, from 1 guinea. Consultations free.
No connection with any one of the same name.

SALVEO PEDES.—TENDER FEET.—A
Specific for ACHING, BURNING, and PERSPIRING application. Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and Perfumers, in half bottles, 1s. 6d., and bottles, 2s. 6d. each.—Wholesale, 114, Fenchurch-street.

YOUNG'S ARNICATED CORN PLASTER,
1s., 2s., 3s., YOUNG'S ARNICATED BUNION PLASTER, 1s. 6d. YOUNG'S ARNICATED CORN PLASTER, 1s. 6d. per box. Sold by all Chemists. Wholesale, 114, Fenchurch-street.
WARMTH AND COMFORT FOR THE CHEST.
YOUNG'S ARNICATED CHEST PROTECTOR, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.—ELAM'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION ANIMA SYRINGES, with glass tubes, 2s. 6d. each; with vulcanite tubes, 3s. 6d. each. Also the Abdominal Supporter, of superior make, for Debility, Pregnancy, and Rheumatic Affections, 10s. 6d. each.—ELAM, 93, Piccadilly.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF THE MOST VIOLENT COUGHS
IN ONE MINUTE.
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms,
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wardrobes, Jewellery, &c. Note or letter, A. B. AYLAM, 16, Bank-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.—Established 1830.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, &c.
—MR. and MRS. A. DAVIS, Cranford-st., Bakers-st., W., kindly solicit Ladies' and Gentlemen privately, to purchase Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Gold, &c., or Parcels being sent, Post Office orders remitted the same day. Old 24 years. Terms cash.

WANTED.—Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,
Jewellery, Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Plate, Furniture, &c. The highest price given. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences. Note or letter to Mr. and Mrs. ISAACS, 84, Great Portland-street, Portland-place. Parcels or orders carefully. Established 1806.

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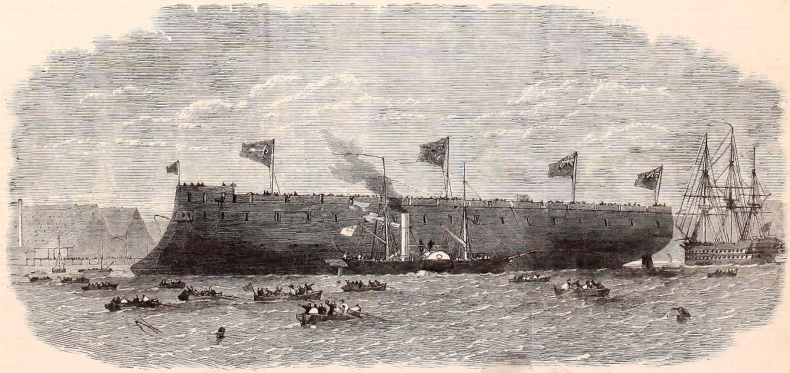
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THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO DENMARK AND SWEDEN: THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE ILLUMINATED ON PRINCE OSCAR'S DEPARTURE FROM ELSINORE. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF H.M.S. LORD CLYDE, STEAM-RAM, IN PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN DENMARK.

THE sojourn of their Royal Highnesses in Denmark, since they returned from the excursion to Stockholm, has been so much of a private character, and amidst the scenes already made known to our readers, that little remains for our Special Artist to do in the way of illustrations. The only one to be published this week represents the brilliant display made by the Royal yacht in the harbour of Elsinore on Sunday evening, Oct. 9, in honour of Prince Oscar of Sweden, who crossed the Sound that day, from the Swedish to the Danish shore, to pay a visit for a few hours to the Royal party at Fredensborg Castle. He was accompanied by Princess Josephine, his wife. The weather was mild and warm, and stayed till half-past six. On their return to Elsinore, they were received by the authorities of the town and by a guard of honour of the 16th Regiment, which greatly distinguished itself during the late war. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess Sophia and the members of his suite, landed from the Royal carriages at the end of the quay, and, preceded by two torchbearers, walked to the vessel of the Royal Yacht Odense, the Princess having expressed a desire to see the interior of the vessel in which her husband travelled from Gottenburg with the members of the English Royal family. Captain Hansen, R.D.N., the commander, caused the gangway to be lighted up with large ships' lanterns, and burnt blue lights over the side, thereby illuminating the whole of the quay, and, so to speak, extinguishing the light of the torches, which before had looked very picturesque, advancing through the darkness at the head of the marching column. As the steamer Ophelia was to have almost immediately for Helsingborg there was not time for more than a hasty glance at the yacht; but the Princess seemed much gratified at all that was shown her, and conversed in excellent English with the principal officers. The Royal party were on the point of taking their departure, Prince Oscar was requested to add to his former kindness in Stockholm by giving a look back at the spot he rounded the point of the pier,' an invitation with which he readily undertook to comply. The Royal carriages conveyed the illustrious Swedish visitors from the side of the harbour nearest the Osborne to the opposite extremity, where the Ophelia lay, and here they were received as they went on board with presentation of arms by the guard of honour, the band performing some Swedish national airs. Most of the officers in command appeared to be known by name, and who stopped and spoke to them before following the Princess and her attendants on board. On leaving the yacht he was to have received the respectful salutations of the bystanders. When the presence of the silver-laced cap and towering plume of the running footmen upon the deck of the Ophelia announced that the Royal lady in whose service he was had taken up the position she desired to occupy on the voyage across the Cattegat, long, the steamer put out to sea, and in rounding the pier at the mouth of the harbour was very cordially cheered, Prince Oscar, from his known sympathies with the Scandinavian branch of the Royal family with a large proportion of the people of Denmark. At the same moment the display of rockets from the men-of-war in the roads assembly, who were not expecting anything of the kind, and simultaneously with the burst of illumination of the yacht's side and paddle-boxes became studded with blue lights. The night was for the season clear, and this dazzling line of fire and the lights in the cabin windows, reflected in the still water of the harbour, glowed and sparkled with double lines of brilliants. Half the beauty of the illumination lay in its sudden display and in the fact that it was not one of the expectations. The pier opposite the yacht was black with people, who came to witness the embarkation merely, and among them the gratified murmur of "Swedes." The popular excitement was extreme, and manifested by the sight of which gives pleasure, showed how well a lively nation appreciated the courtesy conveyed by the English to the head of the Swedish navy, and, probably, one of the most active thinkers in the Scandinavian. It is not expressing too much to say that

winners, but they tied with 39 points each. On shooting off, one round each, No. 11 won, taking the cup, and No. 2 the prize. The winning competitors—Messrs. Heap, Noyes, Mitchell, Hough, and Crane, of No. 11 company, and Messrs. J. R. Butterworth, Windsor, Mr. Jones, Russell, and Murphy, of No. 2—then shot off at 200 yards. Colour-Sergeant Heap won the cup and Corporal Butterworth the rifle.

A number of influential gentlemen connected with the counties of Nottingh and Selkirk met recently in Melrose for the purpose of making arrangements for the organisation of a corps of Border mounted rifle volunteers. The matter was fully discussed, and a determination come to that every gentleman present should constitute himself a recruiting sergeant for the new corps, no doubt being entertained that its formation would meet with the hearty approval of the Government.

The Hon. James Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, won the challenge medal of the Aberdeen Town and County Archery Club with a total of ninety-nine, the ranges being 400, 300, and 100 yards, ten shots at each. The Earl of Aberdeen was second, with a total of ninety-three. The competition took place at the Petterculn range.

Many of our riflemen, at the rifle contest recently held at Berwick, have been adjudged to be winners. The following are the names of the winners:—In the Hon. Artillery Company, Captain Field, two prizes, one for ball-practice and the other for rapid; Private Hopkinson, two prizes, one eye; Mr. Kerr, London Scottish, second best ball-practice; Captain Hunter, 19th Middlesex, first for ball-practice; Corporal Russell, of Ashford, the same; Lieutenant Burt, 1st Warwick, the same.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

His Grace Sir Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton, K.G., P.C., fifth Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the county of Stafford, and Earl of Lincoln, Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon Shire, Lord Lieutenant and Master Forester of Sherwood Forest, Constable of Nottingham Castle, Sheriff of Sherwood Forest, and Keeper of St. Anne's Castle, was the only son of Henry, fourth Duke of Newcastle, K.G., by his wife Georgina Augusta Frederica, both daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, in the county of Derby. He was born, May 22, 1811, and received his earlier education at Eton, where he displayed considerable proficiency, more especially in the classical scholarship which bears the name of Newcastle. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1832; but before that year he took his seat in the Lower House as member for South Nottinghamshire. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to the premiership in 1841 Lincoln, in 1851. He was a Lord of the Treasury from December, 1834, to April, 1835, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests from September, 1841, to July, 1846. Less devoted than his father to extreme Toryism, Lord Lincoln, in 1846, changed his views on the subject of the corn laws, and decided to follow Sir Robert Peel in promoting their repeal. He was Secretary for Ireland from December, 1845, to February, 1846. His political career was but unimpeachable, and impressive. As Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests he signalised himself by introducing, during 1845, a measure for the neglected clergy of the Forest of Dean and for the spiritual interests of 11,000 souls dependent on their daily labour or their contributions. As Chief Commissioner, rendered other various services of practical utility, such as the improvement of drainage, the widening of streets, the embellishment of Victoria Park, and the proposal of an embankment between Westminster and Battersea Bridges. He succeeded his father as fifth Duke of Newcastle on Jan. 12, 1851. In December, 1852, he accepted the post of Colonial and War Secretary (for both then were combined) in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry. When the Colonial was separated from the War Department, the Duke, in choosing the latter, was more delighted at the relief from the cares of office than at the honour. He might not make or remodel a whole vast disorganised system in face of the daily demands of the war. He resigned office in 1854. He was appointed governor of the Colonies in 1859, and held the office till ill health forced him, this year, to resign it. In 1859 the Duke of Newcastle went to Canada, the United States, and travel through her North American dominions with the Prince of Wales. The Royal visit distinguished itself by a great event in the North, namely, on the 10th of July; the particulars of the interesting journey were fully given in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Duke of Newcastle never married. Nov. 27, 1832, Lady Susan Harriet Catherine Hamilton Douglas, only daughter of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, had the honour to whom he was divorced in 1850, leaves four sons, and a daughter, Lady Susan Charlotte Catherine, married, April 23, 1860, to Lord Adolphus Vane Fitzgerald, M.P. for Southam, who died recently, and who was brother of Earl Vane. The Duke of Newcastle succeeds to the 8th inst. as Viscount Clumber, near Ollerton, Notts, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Pelham, Earl of Lincoln, now sixth Duke of Newcastle and fifth Earl, born Dec. 15, 1843, and married, Feb. 11, 1861, Henrietta Adela, daughter of Henry Thomas Hope, M.P., of the Deepdene, Surrey, by whom he has only two daughters, a son and heir, just born. The Duke of Newcastle just deceased was a man of the highest honour and integrity, and reckoned as a most amiable disposition. His demise is much lamented by the public of whatsoever party or shade of opinion. Of the personal deceased there remain that of Clinton, Earls of Lincoln and Dukes of Newcastle, was the earliest ennobled. Their ancestor, Sir John de Clinton, was created Baron Clinton in 1299, now in abeyance as far back as 1299. John's descendant, the great Lord Admiral, Lord Clinton, K.G., was created Earl of Lincoln by Queen Elizabeth in 1572. His descendant, Henry, ninth Earl of Lincoln, was created Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne by Charles I. in reward for fidelity, his wife's uncle, the celebrated statesman and Minister of the time of George II. and George III. The second Duke was great-grandfather of the Peer just dead.

LORD SOMERVILLE.

The Right Hon. Kenelm Somerville, seventeenth Lord Somerville in the



Peerage of Scotland, and an Admiral R.N., who died on the 19th inst., at Newbold Comyn, Leamington, where he had resided many years, was the grandson of James, thirteenth Lord Somerville, and was by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Wrichesley Long, by the third daughter of the Hon. Colonel Kenelm Somerville, who was himself born Nov. 14, 1787, and was educated at Rugby School. He entered the Royal Navy in 1801, and saw and shared in considerable active and honourable service. He attained the rank of Captain in 1814, and became an Admiral May 29, 1862. His Lordship succeeded his brother Mark, who died March 1, 1862. He married, Sept. 4, 1817, Frances Louisa, only daughter of John Hayman, Esq., and leaves two sons and five daughters. One of the latter, the Hon. Frances Somerville, is the wife of Captain Ralph Smith, eldest son of Robert Smith, Esq., of Graythrop, in the county of Montgomery. Lord Somerville is succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, now eighteenth Lord Somerville, who was born Oct. 11, 1819, and is a Lieutenant in the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and unmarried. Another, Frederick Neal, an officer in the Rifle Brigade, becomes heir-presumptive to the title. The family of Somerville and honourable Baronets of Dunsk, in Ireland, is very remote. It came from Normandy with the Conqueror, who made Sir Gualtier de Somerville son of the Lord of Somerville. The Irish Baronet's descendants settled in Lanarkshire at the end of the twelfth century, and the first Lord Somerville was Thomas, of Carnwath, who was created a Peer, by James I. of Scotland, in 1430. His descendant, Gilbert, the eighth Lord, entertained James VI. of Scotland and I. of England most sumptuously at his castle of Carnwath, lolling, for the purpose, a new and ten sheep every day; and the Scottish monarch was so much pleased that the place should not be called Cowkaudy, but "Cour-daily." The twelfth hospitality of this Peer, however, wasted the estates, and his successors were subsequently but poor until they obtained the reversion of the lands of their kinsman, William Somerville, Esq., of Kaidame, in the county of Warwick, and Somerville Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, the eminent poet, author of "The Chase." John, fifteenth Lord Somerville, introduced the breed of merino sheep from Lisbon into Great Britain. He was half-brother of the Peer just deceased.



SIR W. E. C. HARTOPP, BART.

Sir William Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, third Baronet, of Freathby, in the county of Leicester, whose lamented and unexpected death occurred on the 10th inst., at his seat, Four Oaks Park, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, was the third son of Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, who first inherited the baronetcy at the death of his wife, Anne Herlock, granddaughter and heiress of Sir John Herlock, Baronet of Ireland, on the first creation. He was born in 1797, and was educated at Eton, Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served the office of High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant and County Lieutenant for the counties of Leicester and Warwick. He was a Conservative, fervently attached to Church and Queen, and loyal to the throne. He succeeded his brother Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, the second baronet, in 1842. He married, in 1833, Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Mundahl Knight, Esq., by whom he leaves two sons and six daughters. By the latter, the eldest, Miss Cradock-Hartopp, is the wife of Edward Basil Jenkins, M.D., of Bath. The eldest son, Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, the fourth, Anne-Maria, is the wife of Lord Walter C. M. Douglas Scott, third son of the late Duke of Buccleuch. Sir William Cradock-Hartopp is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John William Cradock-Hartopp, who was born in 1833, and entered the Army in 1851, and served with the 17th Lancers in 1854, in the Crimean War. He became a Captain in 1854 and retired the following year, and is now Major in the first battalion of the Leicestershire volunteers. He married, May 14, 1859, Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of the late Edward Giles Howard, Esq., nephew of Bernard Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk. The Cavalier family of Hartopp, from which the late and present Baronets inherited, derived the first baronetcy conferred, in 1642, Edmund Bunney, Esq., on his marriage with the heiress of this house, changed his name to Cradock-Hartopp, and obtained the second baronetcy in 1796. He was father of the Baronet just deceased.

LADY BOSWELL.

This venerable lady, Dame Mary Boswell, was the daughter-in-law of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's famous biographer, having been married, in 1791, to his son, Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who died in a duel, in 1822, by James Stuart, Esq., of Dunearn, and who left issue by his marriage Sir James Boswell, Bart., present Laird of Auchinleck, and Margaret Theresa, widow of Sir William Francis Kniet, seventh Baronet, of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and Margaret, married to Captain Gore Langton. Lady Boswell, was the daughter of Thomas Cumming, Esq., of Edinburgh, Her Ladyship died at Auchinleck House, on the 10th inst., in her 94th year. The honoured and eminent house of Boswell of Auchinleck is now represented in the male line by Sir James Alexander Currie Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, but it is to be regretted that the baronetcy has almost entirely passed away, the widow of the last Baronet, Jessie Jane, Lady Boswell, being the sole person still bearing the title.

VICE-ADMIRAL H. F. GREVILLE, C.B.

Henry Francis Greville, C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 18th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, Cannon Hill, near Maidenhead, was the youngest son of the second and brother of the third Baron Greville, by his first wife, Catherine, second daughter of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire. He was born in 1794, became Captain R. C. Durham, and next joined the Arethusa, in which ship, so midshipman Pasmore naively observed, "I commenced my career as a midshipman, where in a boat affair he was shot through the leg." He afterwards joined the Leander, Admiral de Courcy's flagship, on the North American station, and saw service on the Boulogne and North American stations, having the command of the Leander in 1840, when Napoleon was brought from St. Helena by Sir John B. Warren. When acting-lieutenant of the Woolwich he was knighted on board the Leander, by the Duke of Clarence, in November, 1819. In 1817 he held the office of private secretary to Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, and commanded the Leander, in 1841, appointed to the command of the Trafalgar, 120, on the Mediterranean station, and in 1844 to the Queen, 104, on the North Russia. For his gallant services he was made a C.B., and by the Emperor Nicholas was given the order of St. Stanislaus, and that of the Medjidie third class. He became a Captain in 1832; Rear-admiral in 1856; Vice-Admiral in 1863. He was M.P. for Dover from 1832 to 1835, and again in 1836, Harwich, only child of General Shepard, and by her, who died 1857, had issue Sir Henry Greville, Bart., and two daughters, one of whom died young. The other two are married—viz., Emma Maria, wife of Lord Algernon Lennox, and Mary Ann, wife of Lord Arthur Hay, brother of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHRISTIAN RAFN, D.L., OF COPENHAGEN.

The learned antiquary, Professor C. C. Rafn, died at Copenhagen on the 20th inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born at Odense, 1795, in Fyen, and when at Odense Cathedral school he began to develop a strong taste for the study of northern antiquities. In 1813 he was in the first an appointment at the University library at Copenhagen, which contains a magnificent collection of Icelandic manuscripts, and subsequently became, as the so-called "Arna Magnæan Legacy," of which manuscripts he made a complete catalogue. In 1821 he published, conjointly with Finn Magnusen, the edition of "Grants' Stories of the North," after Icelandic manuscripts; and in 1823 he published the first volume of his "Antiquitates Americanæ," or the literature of the North; and to publish, with comments, the very curious Icelandic manuscript, entitled "Grænlands Historiske Mindesmærker," a work of which he has since 1845 received greater importance and renown as the "Royal Society of the Antiquaries of the North," which has been under the patronage of the Kings of Denmark, and has counted, as honorary or ordinary members, Jacob Grimm, Sir Frederick Madden, Professor Worsaae, and Mr. Prescott. Professor Rafn was permanent secretary to the society, and all the works' nearly 100 number of which have been published, were under the direction of the principal book, which he made him most known, was his "Antiquitates Americanæ," or the literature of the Icelandic manuscripts, and the monumental data, and from the old Icelandic manuscripts, that America had been discovered and colonised by Icelanders. The work was in Latin, and the contents repeatedly during the eleventh to the fourteenth century. Professor Rafn was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and a Commander of the Order of Dannebrog, and of several foreign orders of knighthood.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir Robert William Gardiner, G.C.B., K.C.H., of Melbourne Lodge, Claremont, Esher, and of Gun House, St. James's Park, was proved on the 14th inst., the executors therein appointed being Major-General Henry Foster, R.A., and Colonel John Gardiner, C.B., brother of the deceased. Robert was for many years Royal Artillery, had served gallantly in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and died in that office at the age of eighty-two. He will, dated 1857, and a codicil, 1858, are entirely in his own handwriting, and are written in a clear, distinct, and beautiful hand. The testator has disposed of his estates in England and Australia amongst his son and daughters, according to the Australian Settlement Act, by land and by money, in South Australia, including gun and mining shares in that colony, as well as property in Gloucestershire, Surrey, and Middlesex, and his residence. The testator has devised his freeholds in Westmoreland; to his daughter Sophia H. Cator for life, with remainder to her children. The testator has bequeathed to his wife the leasehold messuage, No. 1, Victoria Terrace, Curzon Street, May Fair, and his furniture, plate, pictures, and wines, and £2000 free of legacy duty. To each of his executors £200; to his servants two years' wages, and to an old servant, Mary Ann Chandler Bennett, an annuity of £10, in addition to a former provision.

The will of William Lowndes, Esq., of The Bury, Chesham, Bucks, was proved in London by the executors—namely, Mrs. Martha Lowndes (the relict) and the Rev. Charles Lowndes, M.A. (the brother). The personal estate was sworn under £140,000, and the real estate of a considerable freehold property. The will was made in 1854, and twice married. There are certain entailed estates in Middlesex, Kent, Hertford, and Bucks, which go to the eldest son, Charles Lowndes, Esq., of Winslow Hall, Bucks, with a jointure of £1000 a year for his relict, to whom an immediate legacy of £2000 is bequeathed. The estates are further charged with the sum of £20,000 for the issue of the second marriage. The residue of the personal property is to be equally divided amongst all the children.

We learn from a South Australian paper that kangaroos are increasing to such an extent throughout Australia as seriously to interfere with the feed upon sheep-runs.

The Queen of Portugal having completed her seventeenth year last week, there was a grand reception at Lisbon on the occasion, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. In the evening their Majesties witnessed the performance of "Rapsho" at the San Carlos Theatre. On their entrance the orchestra played the Hymn of the Charter, and again at their departure.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Does not everyone who has been to Portsmouth remember with pride the old Victory, now the Admiral's flag-ship, lying in the harbour there in grand state, and with the brass on its deck which marks the spot where the "immortal Nelson fell" and the cockpit where he died. As time rolls on this relic becomes more and more of a fossil and forgotten one. We grow ashamed, in this age of progress, of our old victories; and, since the close of the Waterloo banquet, have determined, like the proverbial Turks the Second's days, who tried to hide eternal punishment, not to mention these things to ears polite, lest our neighbours should hear their feelings hurt. Wooden Bridge and Trafalgar-square were to be renamed and all the old glorious Peninsula battles were to be expunged from the flags of the "fighting fiftieth" and other regiments. Hey-day! our veterans will not grow up in shame of seeing any of them alive when we do so. On the 31st of this month, while our sailors are getting off in the backwoods for the country edition, and sight was seen at Portsmouth, on board the Victory. It was the Trafalgar fleet, all in full dress uniform with laurels on her main and fore top, as a dead thing which rejoiced at a glad supper—and dancing—to their former guests; who used to feel well upon that day—a day on which they fought—were invited to the feast. Only one came; the last Trafalgar hero crawled up the ship's side and died within her. How he got down, dressed in their clean decks, and with their hair plastered so neatly, as Jack's hair always is, must have stared at this relic of the past; and how the boy's heart within the old man must have been idly stirred as he sat solus at a board which formerly so many present, and the last leaf of an old tree still hangs on and trembles on the branches; in a few months perhaps, the winter blasts will take it away for ever.

A contemporary tells us that a wrong report is abroad concerning Mr. Sala's book on America, which is promised us at the end of the year. This we must contradict at the same time you have informed, and it is that the book would consist of a revised, expurgated, and annotated edition of his excellent letters to our correspondent. Faultless and bold as these letters are, detailing immediate impressions with a photographic fidelity, we should have been glad to have seen them reprinted; but we are told that the work is to be published in December next, entirely new, some of the matter of the author's letters being only introduced in foot-notes.

"He makes a solitude, and calls it peace," is a good rendering of a Latin quotation which has passed into a proverb. All conquerors have liked to do so—and then, by-the-by, history some more wantonly and effectually than General Sheridan—who we hope is not a fair specimen of our Republican friends. General Richard Brinsley—who has swept the smiling Shenandoah Valley as bare as a flight of locusts has swept the land—tells us that the country between the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, he reports, is devastated; two thousand barns, seventy mills, hay, flour, burning implements, and meal are all gone! In addition to the shooting—"horses we are not told—of a non-commissioned engineer, he burst all the dwellings within a mile and a half of Newtown, he tells us, "to the last house-warment," cries the epitaph of Wren, "look around you!" The spirit of engineer Meigs may repeat the sentence without variation; and this we are told, is war. Some people would be better from our remarks that the starving millions of England could be fed by the valley of the Shenandoah alone. Such is not the case, though it is a fine Switzerland-ing—nay, rather because of—this, the tide of victory seems to ebb on the Confederate side, and we greatly commend Sheridan to the Confederate side of that deep and dangerous channel which separates the two. Money goes up in value, and the hearts of people are troubled—and no wonder—when the best news we have from the American continent is that the Confederation—the Canadians are particular in their pronunciation of the word—is behaving quickly, silently, and safely on; and that the whole of British America is ready, resolved, and prepared, and not at all dismayed at the promise of an invasion so often held out to terrify us from the throne of New England or the drab-coated men of Pennsylvania. We all feel that here the Confederates have met their match, and that after many shots, and one, too, which, if many regret, all will own was inevitable.

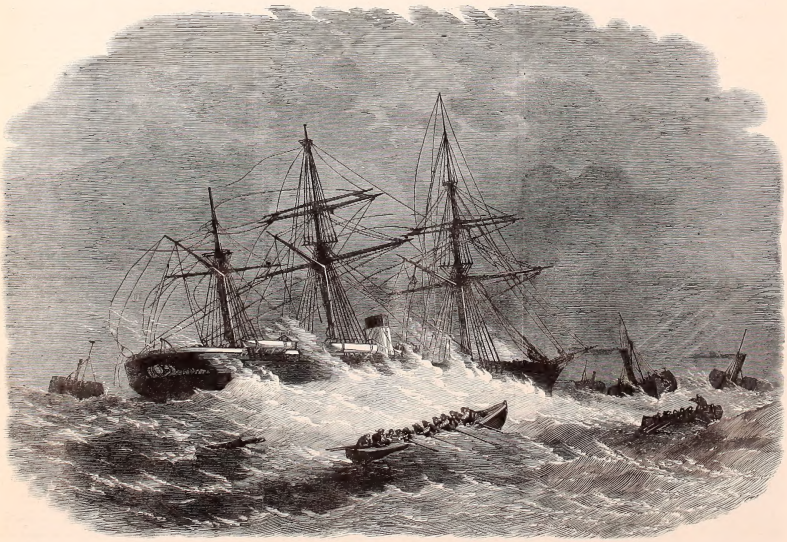
If anyone turns up in the course of the week at the "Asylum Oyscle," published by one Panton, a bookseller, an ingenious but not ingenuous gentleman, he will have the satisfaction of finding that our great-grandfathers were not the great fools we take them. At the time when the Rev. Stephen Charnock, B.D., held the place of corresponding to the Royal Society—that is, in popular style—and when the Rev. Mr. John Flavel, Minister of Dartmouth, might be considered as a prodigy of art, or C. H. Spurgeon; when the "Compleat History of Europe," truer than hitherto or since, and by several eminent hands," occupied the place of that by Sir Archibald Alison; when the "Compleat Body of Husbandry" and "Gentleman's Recreation of fruits," was done, not by Mr. Lenny, but M. de la Quintaye, then did the "Athenian Oracle" tell us "whether spirit doctrine could be touched," "how big spirits were," and "how they became visible." It is true that Mr. Panton, Newport Market spirits very visible, and that a gentleman pretty well known in literature, chosen as a committee-man, did on Friday last take hold of the "spirit" hand and struggle with it for "spirit" power, but it was not withdrawn from the doorhole of the "structure" or cabinet. It is true, too, that he came forward to tell us that the spirit of the lecturer descended on his hand as one of very strong and muscular flesh and blood, hot, damp with perspiration, and most undoubtedly, so far as he could judge by touch, one of the hands of Mr. Foster, the lecturer, who was tied and fast in the structure. The gentleman's veracity is beyond doubt; and, although the spiritualists amongst the Asylum Oyscle gentlemen were there thought his testimony insufficient, the lecturer, Mr. Fergusson, immediately accepted it by declaring that the entire belief in the life of his being a Davenport hand, adding that "he had seen the brothers duplicated in every limb, and in every member and feature." Thus he trumped higher than the gentleman, and if the latter's evidence swallowed that, they would digest anything. Let us add that in all the séances the most positive assertions were made "on the contrary, and that the phenomena, occurring in the dark—i.e., the music and touchings in circle—are as yet unexplained. The little job in the cabinet may be as much relegated to very clever juggling.

But the spirits are divided against themselves. At Mrs. Marshall's they declare that the spirits are not mediums, but intermediates, and at the same time tell us that Lincoln will be President, and that Mr. Miller, whose "Life" is now in course of publication, would next frequent "Echo" to be heard, will be found guilty and executed, but not before he confesses his crime and points out his accomplice. Excellent spirits! Mr. Miller will probably say "on the other side," they are extremely probable. In the mean time a very great many reasonable persons listen with pity to the divinations of spirits, the utterances of these oracles, and, therefore, all that can be done to unchain and uncover them covers others.

Foremost in the field, and embracing the chance of an excellent opportunity for advertisement, Professor Anderson, who gave a "private" audience to a vast crowd of people, and who, in the persons of a Mr. Sutton and Miss Lizzie Anderson, fully exhibited the power, which anyone who chooses may acquire, of dislocating the joints of our any amount of knotted cord. About sixty yards were provided in one instance, but a quarter of that length was quite sufficient for Dr. Wakley, of the *Lancet*, and another gentleman, the tie was so effectual that the performer could not escape. So far in favour of the spirits. The rest was all spirits of wine, and a blue one in all drawing-rooms. Any little, strong boy of fifteen may acquire it after a few hours' practice. Miss Anderson told the present writer that she found it out herself. Plenty of rope should be given; for, if a yard will stretch two inches, twenty yards will, according to Cocker, stretch forty inches. The performer should stand straight up, like a soldier at "attention;" he should expand his body and fill out as much as he can; then, when fully bound, he should contract and get into the smallest space possible, and if his wrists be small he will find it well to fill his clothes to get rid of a cord twenty yards or feet long, and about as thick as those with which we cord our trunks for a railway journey. The newer the cord, perhaps, the better.



EARL RUSSELL AT THE OPENING OF THE NORTH LONDON WORKING-MEN'S EXHIBITION.



THE SCREW-STEAMER ONTARIO AGROUND ON HASBOROUGH SANDS, NEAR YARMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 430.



THE PORT AND CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

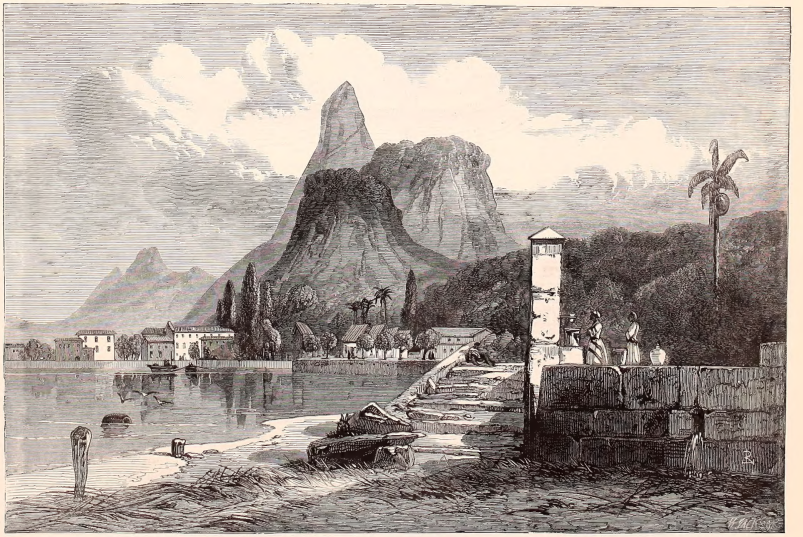
VIEWS OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Alto do Imperador, or Hill of the Emperor (from which the first of the two Views we have engraved for this Number was taken), is about 3000 ft. high, and commands, as our readers will see, a very fine prospect over the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The Rio and Petropolis Railway passes through the low ground in the middle distance; and Mauá, the railway terminus and little port where the steamers touch to take in their passengers for Rio, should be nearly opposite the end of the long island on the near side of the bay. On the further side is the city of Rio de Janeiro, running along the coast to the foot of the distant mountains on the right; and beyond this again is the entrance to the bay and to the Atlantic Ocean.

Our second Illustration is a view of the shores of Botafogo Bay, which is a beautiful little inlet forming the southern extremity of the bay of Rio de Janeiro. It is surrounded entirely by the hills, and its waters are on a fine day as smooth as those of a lake, and as blue as the Mediterranean. The city of Rio is about three miles distant; but from the centre of the city a continuous line of suburbs stretches both ways for a distance of four or five miles along the coast; and Botafogo Bay is lined with pretty villas, most of them standing alone in the midst of little groves of oranges and mangoes. The mountain in the centre of our View is called the Corcovado, and is the highest hill in the immediate vicinity of Rio, being about 2000 ft. high. It is very easy of ascent on one side, and almost perpendicular on the other. The view from its summit is perhaps one of the finest in the world. In the foreground is a flight of rough stone steps, leading down to the beach, with a fountain, to which black maid-servants resort to fetch water and to gossip over the events of the day.

THE NORTH LONDON WORKING MEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

This interesting Exhibition, the opening of which by Earl Russell was reported in our last week's Paper, has continued to attract a daily crowd of visitors to the Agricultural Hall at Islington. In presenting an Illustration of the scene on Monday week, at the time when his Lordship made a personal inspection of the stalls, we may recall the words in which he declared the working classes of London to be, in his belief "superior to any other working people in the world;" and



MOUNT CORCOVADO AND BOTAFOGO BAY, RIO DE JANEIRO.

expressed "the highest admiration of their industry, skill, and ingenuity, so many beautiful proofs of which are to be seen in this collection." It may be remarked that the objects here exhibited are divided into two parts—the products of workmen who have sent specimens of their skill and ingenuity in the trade by which they live, and products of amateurs. Respecting the latter, the committee have thought it necessary to offer some explanation. They say:—"An artisan seldom chooses as a recreation that branch of industry of which his daily occupation consists. If actively or laboriously employed during the day, drawing, painting, or model-making is generally practised to occupy his leisure hours; while he who follows a sedentary occupation almost invariably resorts to some more active method of utilising his spare time. The remarkable proficiency attained by many exhibitors in amateur workmanship cannot fail to afford encouragement to others who may visit the exhibition, and thus fulfil one of the chief aims of the promoters of the undertaking." This is true to a certain extent; but, with a view to the prosperity of our national trade and manufactures, we are no less gratified with that part of the exhibition which proves that there is a great deal of talent amongst our mechanics in their own particular trade.

THE EXPLOSION OF POWDER-MAGAZINES AT BELVEDERE, NEAR ERITH.

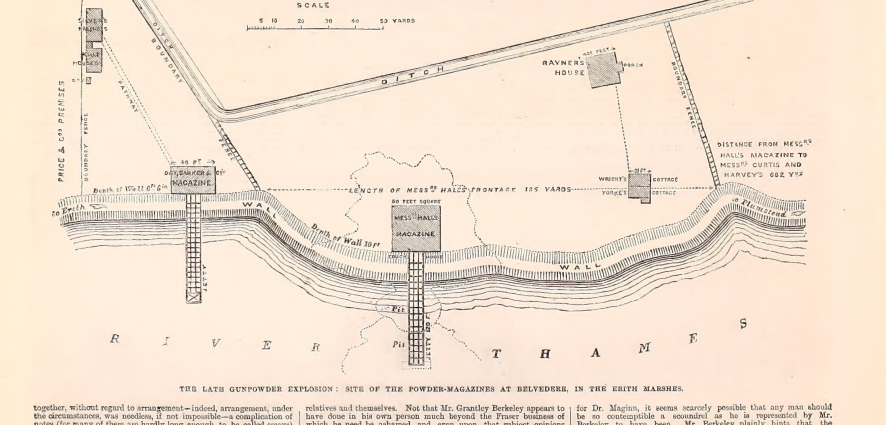
We have engraved a Plan of the site of the gunpowder-magazines which blew up on Saturday morning, the 1st inst. This plan was drawn from an actual survey by Mr. H. W. Marriner, of the Edith Academy, for the inspection of the Coroner's jury at the adjourned inquest. It requires little explanation. The magazine of Messrs. John Hall and Co. was 50ft. square, with 10ft. perpendicular depth of wall. That of the Low Wood Company, otherwise Messrs. Dry and Barker's, was 28ft. wide by 48ft. long; depth of wall, 6ft. 6in. The length of frontage belonging to the former was 165 yards, and to the latter sixty-four yards. The distance from the one magazine to the other was sixty-four yards. The distance from the Low Wood Company's magazine to the house of their foreman, Silver, was but fifty yards; while Rayner, the storekeeper of Messrs. Hall, had his dwelling seventy-one yards from their magazine: but the cottages of Wright and York were only sixty-seven yards from it. The jetty projecting from Messrs. Hall's magazine into the river was 122ft. in length. The nearest powder-magazine to those at Belvedere was that of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, which was 682 yards from Messrs. Hall's. The scene of the explosion was 1300 yards from Erith Church and 1500 yards from the gasworks.

THE STEAM-SHIP ONTARIO AGROUND ON HASBOROUGH SANDS, NEAR YARMOUTH.

OUR Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. W. E. Hunt, of Great Yarmouth, shows the position of the Ontario when she had struck on Hasborough Sands, as mentioned last week. This fine screw-steamer, of 3290 tons, belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, was intended for the Liverpool and New York trade; but was, at the time of her disaster, making a first voyage from Shields to Alexandria, laden with coals and iron. It was on the morning of Sunday week that she got aground, about ten miles from the shore. Captain Brooklin and the crew did not leave the vessel till the Friday, when small hope of saving her remained. For some days, however, as the weather permitted, she was attended by the Caistor life-boat, the steamer Rainbow, and several tugs, which were employed to remove as much of her cargo as could be taken away. Several boats and small vessels thus engaged appear in our Illustration.

The Royal Malta Artillery Regiment has presented a piece of plate to Lady Le Marchant, and a very handsome and complimentary address to the Governor, Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order, in which he states that, several instances having lately occurred in which newspapers sent from this country to Russia have been returned in consequence of the regulations of the Russian Post Office with regard to the transmission of newspapers not having been stamped with the police or again informed that it is forbidden to introduce into Russia, through the post, political newspapers, and that the only means by which persons residing in Russia can obtain such newspapers from the United Kingdom is by subscribing for them at one of the Russian post-offices. The admission into Russia of newspapers not of a political character is only permitted in those cases where they are addressed to the houses of some established bookseller.



THE LATE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION: SITE OF THE POWDER-MAGAZINES AT BELVEDERE, IN THE ERITH MARSHES.

THE LATE GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY.

THE death of this gentleman, which occurred on the 1st inst., at his residence, Wymondham Hall, Leicestershire, has been followed by a crop of rumours and reports, which, if they do not absolutely contradict each other, are at least very far from agreeing. Mr. Grantley Berkeley was a man who, during his long life, had made himself conspicuous in many ways, and who, in consequence, had left behind him a very mixed reputation. Some people, and those not a few, regarded him as a man of genius, and as a martyr to the prejudices of society; others, and those the majority, looked upon him as a man of eccentricity, and as a martyr to his own vanity. Whether he was a genius or not, he was certainly a man of very considerable talent, and of a talent which, if it had been properly directed, might have made him famous in literature. Whether he was a martyr or not, he was certainly a man who, by his own conduct, made himself a mark for the shafts of ridicule and satire. Mr. Grantley Berkeley was the younger son of the late Admiral Sir William Berkeley, and was born in 1800. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1819, as cornet in the 10th Hussars. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He left the army in 1824, and married in the following year Miss Elizabeth Craven, daughter of Mr. Craven, of Ufton Court, Berks. Mr. Berkeley's life, from the time of his marriage, was a very chequered one. He was a man of considerable literary power, and he wrote a number of books, which, if they did not always please the public, were at least sure to attract its attention. He was also a man of very considerable wealth, and he spent his money in a very lavish manner. He was a great sportsman, and kept a large number of hounds, and was a liberal patron of the turf. He was also a man of very considerable personal courage, and was ready to fight a duel with any one who offended him. He was, moreover, a man of very strong political opinions, and was a Radical of the most pronounced type. He was a great admirer of the French Emperor, and was a strong opponent of the Corn Laws. He was also a strong opponent of the Game Laws, and was a great advocate for the abolition of capital punishment. He was a man of very strong religious opinions, and was a Roman Catholic. He was also a man of very strong moral opinions, and was a strong opponent of the vices of society. He was a man of very strong social opinions, and was a strong opponent of the evils of society. He was a man of very strong political opinions, and was a strong opponent of the evils of society. He was a man of very strong religious opinions, and was a strong opponent of the evils of society. He was a man of very strong moral opinions, and was a strong opponent of the evils

Jonathan at Home. By Captain Horace P. Batchelor. (1 vol. W. F. Blackburn.) Captain Batchelor paid a visit last year to America, and on his return, at the commencement of 1864, took up his pen to have what he calls "a stray shot at the Yankees." He sincerely hopes he will not hurt anybody, and we think he may make himself quite easy on that score; for he does not appear to have much to say which has not been said before with certainly greater bitterness, if not with greater justice, with greater terseness, and with greater elegance. He saw much that he did not like, and much that he did like; and his choice between North and South is rather difficult to determine, inasmuch as he says, "I think this war has been sent as a judgment upon both." In his impartiality seem to tend towards the South. For, though he says "the South must yield at last," he also says in another place, "I think it a pity that we have not recognised the disabused Union conceited egotists (*i.e.* the Northerners) of the idea, and given our aid to the brave South in its distress."

Memoir of the Life and Character of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., B.A. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, Paternoster Row.) The late Dr. Raffles was one of the remarkable men of his age. His powerful eloquence as a preacher and his perfect life as a Christian minister are evidenced by the successful exercise of his sacred calling for half a century at Liverpool, and the approbation and affection of all parties in that large and important town. His generous sympathies and wide attractions of visitors to the place, and his acquaintance was sought by many men of note, even including princes of the blood. Dr. Raffles, however, was not distinguished only as a clergyman; he was a poet, an essayist and general writer, a virtuoso, and a wit. His social qualifications made his house at Edgehill, and his house at Edgehill. To his son, the respected stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, this biography must have been a labour of love; and in that spirit he has carefully executed it. He has put the whole well together, connecting the various masterly and agreeable letters and other materials left by his father in a plain and sensibly-written narrative, whose obviously subdued tone contrasts admirably with the brilliant subject to the pen of the subject of his biography. His book is a most readable production, and few who take it up will lay it down again without going through it. But the work deserves thorough perusal, on less casual and weightier grounds, for it affords a superb example of how, in the same good man, may be united kindest and absolute piety with all the amenities and elegancies of literary and social existence.

Canada in 1864. By F. N. N. Cheshyre, late R.N. (1 vol. Simpson Low, Son, and Marston.) A hand-book for settlers in Canada, it contains within a small compass everything of any consequence to the country," and is likely to be extremely useful "to those whose thoughts are bent on emigration to Canada." The first chapter contains the reason for writing "thither; but limited space compels us to refer the curious to the book itself for information as to what those reasons are. Some of them are "the annexation," "the institutions," and "its prospects," annexation to the United States not included.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.—Mercury (in Virgo, Libra, and Jupiter) is a morning star till the 13th, invisible till the 29th, and then an evening star till the end of the month; Venus (in Scorpio and Sagittarius) is an evening star throughout the month; and Jupiter (in Scorpio) is an evening star till the 27th. On the 15th Venus sets at 5h. 30m. p.m.; Mars (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 10h. 56m. a.m.; Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 9h. 56m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 7h. 12m. a.m. Wet Moon's changes are—First Quarter on Nov. 6, at 11h. 33m. p.m.; Full Moon, Nov. 13, at 5h. 35m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Nov. 21, at 7h. 17m. a.m.; and New Moon, Nov. 29, at 7h. 17m. a.m. The constellations Perseus and Ariduane will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

THE NOVEMBER STAR SHOWERS.—Mr. H. Newton has communicated to the *American Journal of Science* the printing of original accounts, in various languages, of the displays in former times of what may be considered the precursors of the present exhibition of shooting stars on the morning of Nov. 13, 1833, which afford data for the determination of the length of the annual period, and the eighty-three year cycle. That the latter, he says, "additional arguments (if such arguments are needed) for the theory he has offered, that the stars are small bodies revolving about the sun like the orbit, until they come into the earth's atmosphere, where they burn for an instant and are dissipated into gaseous dust. They show that the times during which the swarm of bodies furnishing the November meteors revolves about the sun must be limited to one or two thousand consecutive periods, one of which is more probable than the others. They will serve to direct future observation, and enable us to verify or correct any conclusions we have been or may be presented." M. Baillaud, in commenting on Mr. Newton's conclusions, says that the probability of the return of the great November shooting stars may be preceded or followed by a cloud of dust excessively rare, which, under the influence of the magnetic pole, may give rise to an aurora borealis.

METEOR.—M. Bernard, in a letter read at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, stated that on Sept. 24, when he was returning from Geneon, not far from Limoges, a little before noon, he perceived a meteor in the direction of the sun, which was then 30° above the horizon. It appeared about the two ends, descending with a slight inclination to the west. In another letter, M. J. de Lamezan informs that at the same hour, at Lons-le-Saulnier, at the Lons-le-Saulnier, at the same hour, at the same time, he heard a sound resembling prolonged thunder, the sky being very serene. Different evidence of the meteor went out immediately, and found several persons examining a little cloud which was passing slowly over the zenith, from north to west, and which perceived a ray resembling lightning. No doubt the thundering in a clear sky resulted from the meteorite on the point of bursting.

SOME METEORIC PHENOMENA are described by M. Lespiault in a letter read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. On the 24th of September last, about twenty minutes after midday, he was with his brother in the vine-grounds near Nerac, Lot-et-Garonne, when a sudden clap of thunder, and the air calm, suddenly they heard a detonation resembling that produced by the explosion of a rifle-shot, which was followed by a long rolling, like that of thunder or of an approaching vehicle. The sound filled the air shortening them and did not cease for a few seconds in the same direction. It continued for about thirty seconds, then became feeble, and then returned to the first intensity; the total duration being about a minute. The same noise was perceived in the neighbourhood at a distance between a mile and a mile and a half.

ELECTRIC POLARITY.—Some new facts relating to this subject have been noted by M. Volpicelli, and reported by him to the Academy of Sciences at Turin. He says:—"Two pieces of platinum immersed in a vessel of water with protoxide of iron precipitated by placed isolated over a dry spot, and connected by a wire, the one with the zinc and the other with the copper of a well-known active electric pile, if the previously isolated, it will manifest negative electricity. I have also proved that parallel, horizontal lightly with iron filings, give positive electricity to the one placed above, and delicately it manifests negative electricity. These two facts contain the existence of molecular polarity in the substances pendent on the action of the energetic tetch. Faraday, mixed with Seebeck's amalgam, increases the electric tension of machines. I have also demonstrated that there is most absolutely remove the shelter placed between the two plates of the condenser, and replace it by a partially perforated white silk, more or less, according to the circumstances of the case."

THE ELECTRIC CURRENTS OF THE EARTH.—M. Matteucci, in a recent memoir, has reported to the Academy at Paris the continuation of researches on the relations which may exist between these currents and atmospheric electricity, and also his verification of the general conclusions to be the study of the currents upon lines whose extremities were plunged into the earth at different points. Our readers will remember a recent paper on this subject made of experimenting. &c. He reports the results which he obtained by operating on telegraphic lines of great length, the wires of which terminated in the earth at points of level. The electric currents obtained in spite of the most careful precautions, were more frequent and more energetic than those observed in previous experiments on a hill near Turin. He has also observed currents in the wires of the telegraph lines, which were directed in a plane perpendicular to the meridian; so that the precaution was taken to avoid the influence of the earth currents. He has ascertained that the currents were more frequent and more energetic when the wires were directed in a plane perpendicular to the meridian than when they were directed in the plane of the meridian. He has also observed that the currents were more frequent and more energetic when the wires were directed in a plane perpendicular to the meridian than when they were directed in the plane of the meridian. He has also observed that the currents were more frequent and more energetic when the wires were directed in a plane perpendicular to the meridian than when they were directed in the plane of the meridian.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. B. H.—The sentence named has no doubt received your note, as he is playing daily at the Divan, to which you addressed it.

ALBICASTE.—Sir; your solution will not hold water. See the subjoin'd, in our last CONSTANTINUS.—Your former solution of the first lesson would leave that in the position given. White has mated his opponent. To question it appears as strange as for a whippleafer to ask which end is the ear of apple.

M. K. M.; A SUBSCRIBER, Hythe-road, Selside.—No; by never, we believe, conceded at any time.

MATEO DE LARGRA.—They shall be reported on the moment they have undergone examination.

T—L. Rook could not have played a better move. 2. White cannot win against the best play in the position submitted.

J. W. Wilson, Leeds.—We will see from our solution that yours is incorrect. 2. Te Kt 3rd is good enough to answer your letters to the office of this paper, 198, Strand, London.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1077 by Flute, C. W. Smith, Stone, B. D., Plaskett, W. W., Nimrod, T. Miller, Forfar, Rev. G. T. W. Chesshire, Hills, H. Bell, Dr. Pigg, R. B., C. Oswald, Shields, Clerici, C. T. Speedily, Alpha, Rimmell, The Pets, Pole, Glasgow, G. D., Rev. W. Wilkinson, Newcastle, Trouville, Agricola, Stewart, E. Vernon, Eustemice, Amateur, Hermes, F. B., S. H. S.", Manfred and Max Pridge, Diplodocus, Ned W., Alpha, Wee Frennie, Jem, Dr. Wilkinson, Sunderland, Miles, Old Fogeyism, Quilhaine, Gyte, Dextrous, T. L. M., Aweede, A. E., 1864, T. C. D., Gambit, Rev. J. A. Wray, Chess, Rev. J. Wayte, Eton, Rev. J. A. Wray, Chess, Dr. Pangloss, D. C., Expert, Count Gambit, Ex Uno Plures, J. W., Rev. J. Wayte, Eton, H. W. W., Napoleon, Stoer, F. A. S., Gid'em, A Subscriber, Felix, Dr. Fendi, Rev. Fox, Rev. S. J. Bartholomew, A. B. C., Tyro, Rev. E. Sergeant, F. R. S., Rev. Mr. Mogg-Sandpiper, Alexander, Charles, Rev. A. B. C., Tyro, Rev. E. Sergeant, F. R. S., Alpha, Rev. Mr. Mogg-Sandpiper, Rotherhithe, Rev. Mr. Simcox, Rimmer, R. B. P., Q. Mennard, Old Quarter, Sir Knight, Oxonian, Rev. Mr. Simcox, Rimmer, R. B. P., Q. Mennard, Old Quarter, Sir Knight, Oxonian, Rev. Mr. Simcox, Rimmer, R. B. P., Q. Mennard, Old Pendine, Try-again, Bath Archer, Q. E. F., C. Barnes; W. I. Wright, are correct. All others are wrong.

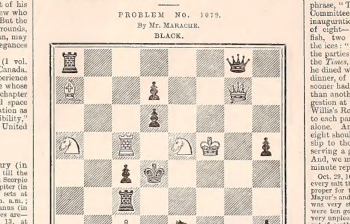
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1078.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 3rd (ch)	B to Kt 6th,	3. Kt to K 5th (ch)	B takes Kt.
or (a)	4. P to B 4th (ch)	K to Q 5th
2. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 6th	5. Mates.
(a) 1.	Kt to Kt 4th	2. Q to B 5th (ch)	Kt to K 4th
(If K to Q 5th, then follows 2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	4. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B 6th
3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 5th (best)	5. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 1079.

By Mr. MARACHE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A smart Skirmish played some years ago between Mr. MORPHY and Mr. [illegible] at the odds of Pawn and Move.

(Remove Black queen's Rook from the Board.—King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. Morphy).	WHITE (Mr. Maurian).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to Q 4th
5. B to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
8. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	Kt takes Q P

Shuffle would, had he been a very poverty betwixtion.)

10. Kt takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th
11. Q takes B	

An entertaining Contest between Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. F. P. [illegible] of New York.—*Muzio Gambit.*

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Capt. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Capt. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to K B sq	B to Q 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P to B 5th	Kt to K 2nd
3. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 4th	14. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 5th
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	(Kt to Q B 3rd would have been a better move.)	
The Muzio Gyp Chipper assumes this move to be a new invention; but it was played by Mr. Lowe in the match "Lowe *vs.* the Chessplayer," to be seen by back to back in 1841.)		16.	K Kt takes Q P
6. B takes P	P takes Kt	17. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
7. Q takes P	P to Q B 3rd	18. P to Q 6th (ch)	Q to Q B sq
8. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd	19. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
9. B to K sq	P to Q R 3rd	20. P to Q 7th	Q to Q 3rd
(This manœuvre of Jackson, considering that Black has already sacrificed one Pawn, must be unsound. Mr. Staunton, in his Chess Praxis, says that it is the previous Pawn, and that at once takes Jackson and Paulsen, the attack is not to be answered by Kt to Q 5th.)		21. Q to Q sq	B to Q 4th
		22. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K Kt sq
		23. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
		24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 5th
		25. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
		26. Q to K B sq	Q to K R 3rd
		27. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
9.	B to K Kt 4th	28. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q sq
10. Q takes P	P to Q B 4th	29. P to K 5th	P to K 5th
11. P to P (dis. ch)	K to Q 2nd	30. K takes R	Kt takes R
		and Wins	

HUDDERSFIELD CHESS CLUB.—This flourishing society held its opening meeting for the season on Tuesday last. The proceedings comprised the president and vice-president of the club, D. Marsden, Esq., and A. A. Cooper, Esq., both of Huddersfield, in the chair, the latter acting as a goodly sprinkling of amateurs from the town and county. The secretary, among other matters of business announced that he had commenced the receipt of a challenge to a match from the Chess Club of Bradford, and a challenge also to a match from the Chess Club of Leeds, and Huddersfield had determined to accept. This announcement was well received; and, as each of the three clubs can boast of some good players, we shall be disappointed if the matches do not produce a few excellent games.

FRENCH CHESS MAGAZINES.—We mentioned a few weeks since that the *Nouvelle Régence* was withdrawn from circulation, to be superseded by a publication which would combine with its information the pages of the *Palamède*, which was also to be withdrawn from circulation. We have now before us the first periodical may be obtained, as a fair sample of those numbers which are to follow. The first number, we regret to say, is by no means worthy of the high character of its predecessor and that of the *Régence* of Kieseritzky. The paper and typography are excellent, and the general "getting up" is much in advance of the *Nouvelle Régence*. The contents, too, are more varied and more interesting than those we have latterly been in the habit of perusing in the defunct magazine. Among them we more particularly noticed an article on the laws of chess at present in use in France, condemning, of course, the absurd innovations which a small clique are vainly endeavouring to force down the throats of English players; some subtleties games by Rejetchenski, Breyfidzki, Kolisch, &c., and a number of excellent chess problems by Bayer, Lamouroux, Lespinasse, and Mesmacker. The department dedicated to editor gossip has articles on billiards and whist, upon the merits of which we will not pretend to enter further than to say, that, like the chess, they are well conducted and lastly contemplated. *The Palamède Française* is to be published on the 1st of each month, at Ch. Lavaux, Rue de Rivoles, Paris, and can be obtained of any foreign bookseller in London two days afterwards.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Royal Literary Fund Society, refilled since 1860 in Adelphi-terrace, in the house formerly Garrick's, possesses a few presents of historic and literary interest. An acquisition of the latter character recently made is the plaster cast taken by Mr. Cruikshank, the eminent surgeon of the time, from the face and head of Dr. Johnson after death. The Doctor and Cruikshank were personal friends, and the cast is well authenticated by Mr. Hutchins, of Hanover-square. It is remarkable as differing in several respects from the received portraits of Johnson. His death is thus described:—His difficulty of breathing increased till about seven o'clock in the evening, when Mrs. Desmoulins, who was sitting in the room, observing that the noise made in breathing had ceased, went to the bed and found he was dead! Sir John Hawkins says that a quarter of an hour he had, without a groan or the least sign of pain or uneasiness, yielded his last breath. "We were all in tears," says Mrs. Hoole, "and there saw the most awful sight of Dr. Johnson laid out in his bed, without life." Thus died Dr. Johnson, physically tranquil, as one going off into a placid slumber.

A considerable number of cults, or flint flakes, has just been picked up on the Common, near Guildhall, in the field to be

from the surface of some newly broken up land, formerly heath, in the neighbourhood of Hastings and Battle, and in some parts of Kent, as well as in the Isle of Wight, the worst Manor, the estate of Mr. Louis Huth). They were found single, as if they had been dropped about, and lay hidden until they were brought to sight by the land having been cleared and ploughed a few years since. Their shape is evidently artificial, and they resemble exactly those found in other with sharp edges. Many may be called knives, as well as they seem designed for cutting; some are wedge-shaped; others are in the form of spear or arrow heads, sharp pointed, and apparently designed for mounting on the ends of sticks; and one has a finely-serrated edge. The material is white coal or clay, naturally without a stone in it resembling these flints, which belongs to the chalk formation. Some of the flints have a distinct circle or bulb on them.

Guildhall, with its spick-and-span new roof, and the show roofs strewed with gravel and sand, are the promised novelties for, in civic parlance, "The Ninth." Others are in agitation. The Banquet Consultant Committee are importuned for a reform in the mode of serving the inauguration dinner in Guildhall, by serving it up in courses of eight—say, two turtle and another soups, turbot and another fish, two entrées—the venison and roast beef, the sweets and the set—"stock to dinner in Guildhall, and multiply the dinners by the parties of eight invited." This, the writer tells us, in a letter to *The Times*, was the plan adopted at the Hôtel de Ville at Paris, where he dined with 600 persons, when "every guest obtained a first-rate dinner, of excellent wine and cookery, and was admirably served." He sooner had this suggestion appeared as taken from the Hôtel de Ville than another correspondent described the plan as adopted at his suggestion at the dinner given by Mr. Peto to nearly 600 men at Willis's Rooms, in 1862. The same dinner, dish by dish, was served to each party of eight, and as few waiters attended, and no more alone. Another suggestion by this correspondent is that each table of eight should be in the form of a double crescent, joined by a narrow slip to those on each side. According to the writer, this mode of serving a great dinner has been adopted in China for centuries past. And, we must add, in the city of London, as mentioned above, at that minute reporter, Peyps, relates:—

Oct. 29, 1663.—Dined and up and down to see the tables, where under every nut there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table the persons proper for the table. In the middle, but above all, was the table for the Mayor's and the Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which were very few at the table. The Second Stranger: Ha! Why, then, they were ten good dishes to a mess, with plenty of wine of all sorts, but it was very unpleasing that we had no knives and change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes.

The serving of the Guildhall dinner in our time, by-the-way, demands 8000 plates and dishes. The system is now in use only in this country: the hall dinners at our Inns of Court are to-day served in courses of eight. "The guests sit down to a dinner of roast meat, a tart, and cheese to each nces consisting of four persons; each mess is also allowed a bottle of port wine." (Cornelius of London, p. 414.) With regard to the supplementary dishes for the Guildhall dinner, it may be urged that in the examples named, the dinners were French dinners, and that the Lord Mayor's dinner our feast of Lord Mayor's Day. This is a magnificent spectacle, the Guildhall with which would be impossible were the guests confined to those of eight, of which there would be 150, the number of guests at the Guildhall dinner being 1200. It would then become a question of space, through the dishes and the and the subdivision of the number of attendants, more especially as half our dinner, except the turtle, is served cold—i.e., placed on the table before the guests sit down. There would also require, for the new system, 150 turbots, 150 saddles of mutton, and 150 plum puddings. The grand scramble for the baron of beef, cut up by the "City carver," must also be dispensed with. The noise in the hall would be greater than under the old system. The waiter are the drawbacks of the feast. Even a Prime Minister can scarcely be heard. Both correspondents have been misinformed. The system is not new to us. Through a tolerably long "assistance" at City dinners we have ever found one of their characteristics to be profuseness. The conspicuous appearance of the latter with "confusion" was confounded." There is no sparseness at the Guildhall dinner; and the side dishes in the middle of the table are less profuse; the dishes at the companies' halls and at taverns, on "the Ninth," are equally liberal. Shortcomings are very rare at the Lord Mayor's Day feast. The proposed innovation must be left to the Entertainment Committee and the famous hosts of the Albion, who are to provide the Guildhall feast, which we would not change in the forms of civic hospitality. By-the-way, the dinner of "the Ninth" is to be followed by an entertainment at the Crystal Palace, a meeting similar to the National Temperance League, at which the Lord Mayor Elect has consented to preside; the usual—and unnecessary—display of fireworks at Sydenham will be the first party of "total abstainers" that ever met in our great banqueting-room. The walls prate of other flows of soul; and Log and Magog will look down, upon the scene.

The Imperial hand of improvement in the city of Paris has of late, and for many years past, wrought many old historic places, celebrated as once the abodes of men of genius, or the resting-places of distinguished personages of French history. Perchance the reader may recollect the Old Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, a mansion of greater pretension than our Lord Mayor's house in Cornhard-street, built for a French postal service in the seventeenth century, and a new building is to be provided forthwith. At the time the French Government removed the Post-office to the Rue du Louvre, in 1757, the mansion was the sumptuous residence of M. Armenouville, the Duke of Berry, and the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Bourbon, the Duke of Epernon, under the reign of Henri III. In one of its salons, on the 15th of April, 1650, died La Fontaine, who, being too indolent and improvident for state or domestic economy, was the victim of all sorts of difficulties, and would have been almost alone in the world had not his friend, M. Hervart, who was at that time owner of the Hôtel Armenouville, provided the poor poet with an asylum there. It was in this building, in 1760, that the penny post delivery was established, the inventor being a man before the Great Revolution, so irregular was the business that, in the *Royal Almanach* for the year 1780, "the public are warned not to drop any letters for the city of Paris into the box at the General Post Office, because such letters are transmitted to the Paris Post Office only once a week, and on the space of ground between the streets Rivoli, St. Honore, Mondovi, and Luxembourg. To make room for this new building, the church of the Petits Peres, and part of the cloisters of the Madeleine—will be taken down. It was built between 1670 and 1676.

The city in the City of Paris some of its churches has been revived, and, in advocacy of the plan, it is shown that St. Médard's, Poultry (the church of the late Rev. Dr. Jay of Walworth), was generally but a congregation of four or five parishioners on Sundays, and the whole congregation numbers only some sixteen or eighteen persons. These are cogent figures. In Hatton's time, 1760, the parish contained "76 houses and about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$."

Our old friend "the Man in the Moon" has puzzled as well as amused thousands. Alexander Neckam, whose works have been put published, traces a popular explanation of the spotted appearance of the Moon to the notion who had been condemned to the Moon for stealing thorns, "which," says Neckam's reviewer, "is very curious, as being the classical allusion we have to the popular legend of The Man in the Moon."



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

To multiply a lady's requirements appears to be the predominant idea of all the purveyors of fashion in female dress; and, as though one robe were not sufficient, the modistes have now introduced a description of double dress, which makes the wearer appear to indulge in two at a time—thus increasing the outlay; as, of course, the material for both must be good; otherwise they would not be in unison. One of our illustrations depicts this new style, which we leave to the appreciation of our fair readers.

Bonnets, in the proper acceptation of the term, are still getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less, dwindling gradually away till they have almost the appearance of small caps, richly ornamented with lace, flowers, and birds, the owlet often playing a conspicuous part in the composition of the actual Parisian chapeau. It appears, after all, that the small-sized bonnet is definitively adopted for the approaching winter, during which, also, the short paletot (mostly in light cloth) will be generally worn for ordinary toilet; but, for full dress, the ruched camail, the burnous, and the eternal châle de cachemire. For indoor wear, red cloth or cashmere vests are very fashionable, and are very becoming to either dark or fair complexions, an advantage which is peculiar to this colour, now more popular than ever. One or two new pardesnes are about to be introduced, and we shall have an opportunity of illustrating them in our next month's Engraving of the Paris Fashions.

The spirit of exaggeration which we have so frequently observed is now applied to earrings, which have acquired almost dangerous dimensions. The jewellers of the Palais-Royale seem to vie with each other daily in the production of something larger than has hitherto been seen, until the proportions of these aural pendants have become quite monstrous. All forms have been adopted and magnified, so that we have the triangular, the long, the wide, and the round cymbal-shaped earrings, of a fearful weight, in gold. In keeping with these, the wide leather bells are fastened by buckles of from four to six inches in length, and made of every possible material. Something more agreeable, and certainly far more graceful, is the black lace waistband, fastened behind with a bow and rather short ends. It is to be hoped that these pretty waistbands will finally triumph over the harness-looking belts, which, however, it must be confessed, find favour in the eyes of many of the showy Parisiennes.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Dress.*—This is altogether an "at home" costume, the colour of the dress being generally light, over a gay-coloured jupe, which is seen through the openings left expressly in the dress, buttoned in front and behind, much in the manner of a robe de chambre. The material of the dress depicted in our Engraving is light-brown cashmere, over a blue jupe. The graduating bottoms employed may be either in dull gold or in mother-of-pearl.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—White tarlatan robe, ornamented round the bottom of the skirt with two fluted flounces, surmounted by a straw-coloured silk edging. Over the two bottom flounces four others are draped in the style shown in our Illustration; and above these two apparent jupes is a third, also in white tarlatan, disposed shawlwise, and in a point behind, while forming a tunic in front. The uppermost jupe is provided with a deep lace trimming, surmounted by a bouillonné, through which a light blue ribbon is passed. There is a very wide dark-blue silk waistband, fastened by a bow behind. The décolleté corsage is covered with a bertha trimmed with lace and bouillonné. The coiffure is arranged in the latest style, the ornamentation consisting of a white and a blue feather, intertwined, and partly concealing the golden comb.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—The robe and paletot are in stone-coloured foulard, trimmed throughout with violet silk ruching. The only ornament on the skirt is a narrow fluted flounce. Small straw bonnet, with a rose between two black velvets, is the tour-de-tête; violet silk bow and ends.



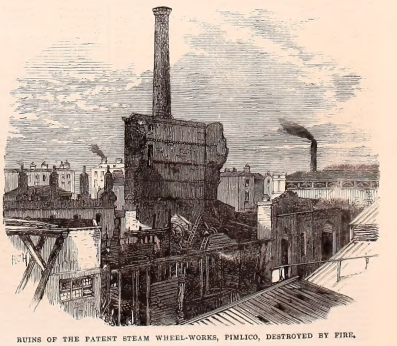
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OBAN, ARGYLESHIRE.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OBAN.

We have engraved a View of the Episcopal Church or Chapel of St. John, recently erected for the accommodation of persons accustomed to the Anglican form of worship at Oban, in Argyleshire. This little town, which is situated at the head of a bay frequented in summer by the steamers bringing tourists to explore the West Highlands, has grown up, within the memory of this generation, from a mere hamlet of two or three poor cottages, to be a place of some resort as the chief port for passenger-traffic on that part of the Scottish coast. Its development has been fostered by the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Mr. Campbell, of Sonachan, who are the principal landowners in the district. As the facility of access from Oban to the picturesque scenery in its neighbourhood yearly attracts a larger concourse of English visitors, the building represented in our Illustration has been provided with a view to the taste and convenience of those sojourners who may not be disposed to attend the services of the Presbyterian Kirk. Its design is creditable to the architect, Mr. D. Thomson, of Glasgow.

THE FIRE AT THE PATENT STEAM WHEEL-WORKS, PIMLICO.

We mentioned in our last the great fire at the Pimlico Patent Steam Wheel-works, early in the morning of Sunday week. Our Illustration is a view of the ruins, engraved after a photograph taken by Mr. A. Bool. The buildings thus destroyed, consisting of three engine-houses with their boiler-houses, and the greater part of the workshops and warehouses for the stock, formed a very extensive series of buildings, which occupied a space of more than two acres, having a frontage with entrance-gates in Lower Belgrave-place. They were conspicuous by the lofty shaft of a brick chimney rising far above the surrounding housetops. It is fortunate, indeed, that this tall chimney did not fall and crush everything near it when the roof, by which it was partly supported, gave way and came to the ground. The amount of property destroyed is many thousand pounds, and a great number of workmen in the service of Messrs. Smith, Parfrey, and Smith are thrown out of employment; but the disaster would have been still more considerable if the adjoining premises—those of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, the builders—had shared the fate of the wheel-works. Much praise is due to the firemen and conductors of the engines present on this occasion. The first which arrived was that belonging to the station in the Horseferry-road; next came the parish engine of St. John's, Westminster, which was followed by a steam fire-engine belonging to Messrs. Hodges' distillery at Lambeth; but several engines of the London Fire Brigade, and three of Shand, Mason, and Co.'s steam fire-engines were soon brought to bear upon the conflagration with a powerful effect, though for many hours after its fury was suppressed there was a smouldering fire in the ruins.



RUINS OF THE PATENT STEAM WHEEL-WORKS, PIMLICO, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1286.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE CONVICTION OF FRANZ MULLER.

THE trial and conviction of Franz Müller for the murder of Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway bring home to us one of the most impressive lessons of the history of crime. It is this; that men cannot wholly disentangle themselves from the traces of their past actions, and that where the motive for rescuing from the common stream of oblivion any precise passage of their lives is sufficiently strong, the record of it is almost sure to be found in circumstances the obliteration of which is beyond their own power. Obscure as we may be; silent, cautious, and seemingly confined to our own knowledge as may be our movements; and whether they be for good or evil, it would seem that we are all alike under the necessity, imposed upon us by the ordinary laws which govern our being, of leaving behind us, somewhere or other, an imprint distinct enough to tell our tale. That the recovery of this record is seldom attempted or effected, except in cases of atrocious crime, is due to the fact that in no other case is the motive so powerful or so widely operative as to stimulate the minute research indispensable to success. Hence it is that the well-founded and salutary belief obtains so widely among men that "murder will out." There is no reason for concluding that Divine Providence departs from the settled order of things for the detection of this crime more than of others, but there is ground for the belief that where human life has been cut short by a foul wrong there will be, just in proportion to the horror and alarm which the act has excited, a persevering effort to detect in the circumstances by which it is surrounded and with which it is connected the footmarks which the perpetrator has unconsciously left upon a multitude of otherwise trivial events. We all of us leave upon something, no matter what, a photograph of our actions as we pass along the path of life, and whenever society is deeply interested in getting possession of the picture, or series of pictures, at any given interval, the means for doing so, although they may occasionally be missed, are almost invariably within reach.

The story of Franz Müller's crime, as brought out by his trial, is, perhaps, one of the most striking illustrations exhibited in modern times of the order of things we have described above. A gentleman, still alive, but speechless and cruelly mangled, is found, after ten o'clock at night on Saturday, July 9, lying on the "six-foot way" of the North London Railway. He is too seriously injured to give any account of himself, and dies a few hours after he has been conveyed to his home. Upon his body, however, is written, with unerring certainty, the fact that he has been the victim of a frightful atrocity. The carriage in which he had taken his place at Fenchurch-street arrives at Hackney-wick, but no one is seen to leave it. Two or three passengers get in and find the cushions wet with blood. They call the guard, who locks up the carriage, sends it on to the terminus, and telegraphs thither the facts which have been brought to his knowledge. The carriage is searched. A crushed hat, a walking-stick smeared with blood, a jump-ring, and cushions saturated with gore, constitute all the materials therein upon which had been written the record of crime. Mr. Briggs's wounds, his lost hat, his watch and chain gone—these are the remaining items of information. Altogether, they tell no tale but that murder has been committed. But who is the criminal, and where? Viewed by themselves, they throw no light upon these momentous questions. The murderer, as we now know, was Franz Müller, a young man who passed among his few acquaintances for a steady, industrious, kindly, humane person, and against whom no antecedents, up to the hour of this deadly deed, have yet been found pointing him out as a likely man to commit so desperate a crime. For weeks past he has been talking of emigrating to America, and thither, a few days after the murder, he has sailed, without a shade of suspicion upon him. But Mr. Briggs's fate was surrounded by circumstances which struck terror into society. Unusually large rewards were offered—extraordinarily powerful motives were brought into play—to effect, if possible, a discovery of the murderer. Mr. Briggs's broken watchchain, exchanged by Mr. Death, the jeweller, for another of somewhat less value, and for a ring to make up the difference, is brought by that gentleman under the notice of the police. Mr. Death and his brother are able to describe the appearance of the man who offered them that chain. Presently afterwards a cabman picks up in his own house a paper box which Franz Müller had given his child as a plaything, and sees on it the singular name of the jeweller. The clue is given. And now, mark how the minutest traces of Müller's recent life, wholly unconnected as they were with his crime, reappear in damning evidence against him. The history of Müller's hat, all unim-



ATHLETIC SPORTS BY THE WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS IN THEIR PLAYGROUND, VINCENT-SQUARE: THE HURDLE-RACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

portant as it must have appeared to him at the time of its occurrence, was, in substance, the latest record of Mr. Briggs's murder by his hand. Concurrent with it was the history of Mr. Briggs's hat, found in the possession of Müller in America. A multiplicity of the most trivial incidents relating to these two hats fixed the outrage upon Franz Müller. There was other evidence pointing in the same direction. No human eye but his own had seen the crime. No human being but himself suspected him of it when he got away on board the ship Victoria from the British coasts. But he had left behind him, impressed upon a number of trivial and forgotten events, a trace of his movements, and before he had completed his voyage he was in the hands of justice.

The first feeling excited in the public mind by the news of Müller's conviction was undoubtedly one of relief. His was a new experiment in crime, and its seeming success made hundreds of thousands of daily travellers tremble with a sense of insecurity. It is satisfactory to find the atrocity brought home to the delinquent, even under circumstances peculiarly favourable to his escape, by evidence of all but invincible force. Probably no intelligent man who has attentively read—and who has not?—the report of the murder-trials could entertain a doubt of the justice of the verdict. Perhaps, too, society is not ill pleased at finding that the murder was evidently the result of sudden temptation—was not planned by an adept—was not the consummation of many days or weeks' contrivances—and, above all, has not in its less flexible form popularised itself as a safe and convenient method of achieving robbery with violence. Had Müller, as seemed at first too likely, finally evaded justice, it is hard to conceive the various forms of mischief that might have ensued. Men would—as, in fact, before the discovery of the murderer was found, men did—confront each other in railway carriages with savage suspicion, and social confidence "on the line" would have been rudely shaken. The crime, undetected, would have operated to repeat itself, and it is impossible to foresee the extent to which it might have disorganised the daily mechanism of commercial life. Happily, this dark prospect has passed away, and the avenging hand of justice has dissipated a host of highly disagreeable fears.

The calmness, the patient carefulness, and the impartiality with which the trial of the culprit has been conducted must add to the satisfaction with which Englishmen regard its issue. From first to last no administrative or judicial step has been taken of which the accused could make a reasonable complaint. He himself elected to be tried by a jury of Englishmen. He was defended, owing to the generosity of his compatriots in this country, by all that legal ability and ingenuity, quickened by intense earnestness, could do for him. No room exists for the slightest suspicion that the witnesses for the prosecution were prompted by malicious or sinister designs. Every incident and point of importance in the case every conjecture that was urged, was scrutinised with the utmost conscientiousness. Judges and jury discharged their respective duties with an evident sense of painful responsibility. The facts, however, and the facts only, thoroughly sifted as they were, constituted the accusation—a story which, had he been innocent, might have most easily disposed of the evidence against him, helped not a little to rivet the charge upon him. He was the only man in the court, and, we may add, in the kingdom, who, on the hypothesis that he did not commit the crime, held a key to the explanation of the adverse testimony of many concurrent facts, and the key which he furnished unlocked nothing. He gave no account of himself comparable for trustworthiness with the account given by the photograph of his actions upon events. His own movements had produced the handwriting on the wall which ensured his doom.

We cannot close our comment on this terrible episode of our social history without an expression of hope that railway directors will, as speedily as possible, close up the one opportunity for the commission of crime which continues to have flashed temptation into the heart of Franz Müller. The complete isolation of travellers on a railroad between station and station offers to desperate men dangerous facilities for the gratification of any sudden criminal impulse. After all that has occurred it will be an inexcusable and indelible disgrace to those who administer the affairs of railway management to allow of the continuance of those facilities a moment beyond the time required for such mechanical changes as the safety of travellers renders indispensable. It is in the power of directors to make crimes of violence on a railway journey all but impossible; when will they be convinced that to do so will serve their interests as much as it will conduce to the comfort and confidence of the public?

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.
Our front page contains an illustration of the athletic sports in which the pupils of the Westminster School are accustomed to distinguish themselves, in that spacious playground formed by the inclosure of Vincent-square, which has been appropriated to their use from the time when Tothill-fields, of which it was a part, were built on a considerable distance beyond the precincts of the Abbey, where are now the modern streets of Pimlico and the buildings on the Chelsea bank. The public exhibition of these performances, on Thursday and Friday week, proved highly interesting to attract a numerous and fashionable company of spectators, including, of course, many of the relatives and friends of the young gentlemen at the school. The proceedings were managed by a committee, which consisted of Messrs. Steward, Behrens, and Hunt. The programme included a flat race of 100 yards, open to all: a second race, for small boys only; and a race of 500 yards; but the grand contest was a half-mile race, with eight hurdles to leap at the finish, and this was won by Mr. F. Giles, Mr. Lucas coming in second and Mr. Walker third. Our Engraving represents an incident of this race. There was another hurdle-race of 440 yards, with eight hurdles 3 ft. high, for the younger boys; besides which there were contests in jumping, with and without the pole, which afforded good proof of the lively strength and agility of the Westminster scholars.

The Russian papers announce the death of General Liprandi, who commanded at the Battle of Inkerman, aged sixty-eight.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The interview between the two Emperors at Nice has taken place. The Emperor Napoleon left Paris at noon on Wednesday week, slept at Lyons, and arrived late on Thursday night at Nice. On Friday morning he was purposing to visit the Emperor and Empress of Russia, when the former, at an early hour, made his appearance in uniform, attended by his suite, at the Emperor's quarters, anxious to anticipate the visit and the first to offer his thanks for the cordial reception he had met with in France. A private interview took place between the Sovereigns, apparently of no great length, for at half-past ten the Emperor proceeded to the Villa Pallhon to pay his respects to the Empress of Russia. The rest of the day was occupied by a drive to Villafranche and the inspection of the port and the ships lying therein, with a dinner at the Russian villa, after which the two Emperors were together for the night at the theatre. On Saturday morning, at eight, the Emperor of the French left for Toulon. Here he witnessed a sham fight. On the following morning he reached Marseilles, where he had an interview with the Prince Napoleon, at Leghorn, which he held a review. He was warmly received at all these places. On Monday evening the Majesty returned to St. Cloud. The Czar left Nice soon after the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, and is now on a visit to the King of Prussia, at Potsdam, where he arrived on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar. Victor Emmanuel could not himself go to Nice, as previously stated, but sent General Menabrea to congratulate the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon in the name of the King of Italy. A semi-official Paris journal takes occasion to declare that this interview had no political meaning; and that Russia, desiring to preserve the liberty of action, does not seek any special alliance with France.

It is confidently stated that Count Persigny will go to Constantinople in the autumn.

The first series of visitors are expected to arrive here on the 9th.

The Paris journal *La Patrie* has replied to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres to give its opinion on the utility of abolishing the modern pronunciation of Greek into the colleges of France; and a commission has been formed to examine the new and distinguished Hellenists, on whose report a decision may be taken.

The prizes for the late international shooting-match at Vincennes have been awarded. The first in the list of winners appears the name of Mr. Biggs, of Leicestershire. He fired with a Metford rifle, with 24 at the longest range, 300 metres, and won a gold medal, although contesting with 1000 competitors.

Intelligence has been received from Algeria announcing that General Yusuf completed the subjugation of the greater part of the evil tribes of Beghar on the 31st of October. Several columns took part in the offensive, to make simultaneous attacks upon the insurgents of the fourth from different sides, and the plan succeeded well. The plan is expected to produce decisive results.

The *Moniteur* also mentions a sharp rencontre with the remainder of the insurgent Mexican army, which was put to flight, with the loss of twenty prisoners, 500 killed and wounded, by 500 French and 100 Mexican troops. This brilliant affair of arms the French Colonel in command was cut in two by a cannon ball.

SPAIN.

The official *Gazette* published a long report addressed by the Ministry to the Queen respecting the education of the Prince of the Asturias, which is to this effect:—

The careful and thorough training your Majesty has hitherto given to your august son, and the exquisite tact of which your Majesty has afforded abundant proofs, are the guarantees which the country has a right to expect your Majesty will reserve to yourself the superior direction of the Prince's education. This is the most just and most valuable guarantee of its excellence.

The report is followed by the annexed decree:—

Considering the report submitted by my Council of Ministers, and desiring that the highest importance, and the most solicitude, be given to the study of the Asturias, should respond to the necessities and high interests of the nation, I decree as follows:—

Art. 1. From the present time the professional education of the Prince of the Asturias will be conducted with the utmost care, and solicitude, for the development of his aptitudes.

Art. 2. The Queen, my mother, with the consent of the Ministerial Council, will propose to me such professors as they shall consider suitable to conduct the education of the Prince.

Art. 3. I reserve to myself the chief personal superintendence of the education and instruction of the Prince of the Asturias.

(Signed) THE QUEEN.
(Countersigned) RAMON NARVAEZ,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Given at the Palace, Oct. 27, 1864.

General Espartero has written a letter declining the presidency of the Progressist committees.

A Royal decree has been issued raising the pay of subalterns and soldiers of all arms ten reals per month.

The Government has ordered Senor Pareja goes to the Pacific, not to replace Admiral Pinzon, but with diplomatic powers to supersede Senor Salazar y Mazaredo.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram states that King Victor Emmanuel, being convinced of the necessity for great economy in the public administration, and desirous of preventing pressure upon the country in the Minister to have to encounter, has spontaneously renounced three millions and a half of his civil list in favour of the State.

The Committee of the Chamber have declared in favour of the Convention, and for the transfer of the capital to Florence, by a large majority. The Committee of Finance has also declared in favour of the measure.

The *Corriere* of Milan publishes a telegram from Rome stating that all the documents relating to political trials preserved in the archives of the Ministry of the Sacred College have been burnt, by order of Monsignor Sagretti; and that the Papal troops, with the exception of the gendarmes, will be disbanded.

Rebellion has broken out from Venetia under the mot the movement in the Friuli is reduced to comparative unimportance. The *Opinione* of Turin says that the Austrian Minister has communicated a despatch, but inexperienced young men who acted without Garibaldi's sanction. Several journals have been seized for publishing a proclamation of a committee requesting assistance for Venetia.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

We learn by a telegram from Vienna that the treaty of peace between Denmark and Austria and Prussia was signed in that city on Sunday afternoon. The ratification to take place in eight weeks, and the evacuation of Jutland within three weeks from the time of the ratification. By the terms of the *Peace* says :—" According to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, 29,000,000 thalers of the Danish indebtedness will be borne by the latter. The financial fine-arts collection will be at the disposal of the Danish Government."

By Royal letters patent the Rigsraad has been convoked for Saturday (to-day).

GREECE.

A despatch from the British Legation at Athens announces that the Greek Assembly has passed the vote of confidence the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water." Some of the figures, it is to be hoped, are erroneous. Most of the despatches make no mention of loss of life; one, however, speaks of "little loss to European life," implying, it is to be presumed, that there was considerable loss of native lives.

JAPAN.

A telegraphic despatch from Suez announces that the Allies had made a successful attack upon the forts of Prince Nagato, and also forced a passage through the Straits of Simonoseki. The Japanese, the telegram says, are said to have used for peace, and to be willing to open the Straits.

AMERICA.

The Jura brings intelligence from New York to the evening of the 22nd ult.

General Longstreet was defeated on the 19th ult. General Sheridan states that before daylight the Confederates attacked his army at Cedar Creek, turning and driving most of his line in confusion and capturing twenty guns. He was then at Winchester, whence he hastened, and found his troops driven back, between Middletown and Newtown. He drew them up in line, and repulsed the enemy's attack at one o'clock in the afternoon. Two hours afterwards he attacked the Confederates in his turn, and drove and routed them, capturing fifty guns, including those previously taken from the Federals. No official estimate had been made of the slaughter on either side; but unofficial advices state that the Federals had lost 5000 men, including four Generals, and that they had taken 1000 prisoners. The defeated Confederates had retreated to Woodstock, and were retained as far as Fisher's Hill by the Federal cavalry.

There has been little fighting in the neighbourhood of Richmond. Two divisions of Grant's army made a reconnaissance to Darby Town road, where they found a new formidable line of Confederate works; they assaulted them, but, having been repulsed, they withdrew, pursued by the Confederates. The Federal loss was 400 men. General Lee reports that the result was easily repulsed, with a slight Confederate loss.

Stanton reports that the telegraph is working to Atlanta. Southern despatches indicate that Hood is about to change his base of operations to North Alabama, where he will be joined by Beauregard, for the prosecution of the campaign against Hunstville, Athens, and the Trans-Mississippi division has crossed the river to reinforce General Hood. Southern journals continue to represent Sherman's position such that the evacuation of Atlanta may daily be expected.

The Confederate Senator General Carrol, was reported to have invaded Western Kentucky.

General Price had reached Glasgow, and had obtained many recruits in Missouri for his army, which was assuming formidable proportions; but the Federals were concentrating their forces to attack him, and it was reported that skirmishing had begun between his troops and those of the Federal General Curtis.

Some twenty-five deserters, once supposed to be Confederate refugees, had attacked and plundered the bank at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, and had afterwards fled into Canada, where most of them had been apprehended, and the money had been recovered.

The *Richmond Examiner* was urging that negroes should be armed by the South; and the Governor General of Louisiana was said to have made the same recommendation.

The Confederate Congress will assemble at Richmond on the 7th inst.

The presidential election in the United States will take place on Tuesday next, the 8th inst.

President Lincoln has disclaimed any purpose of interfering with the operation of the constitutional law, whatever may be the result of the election.

A committee from Tennessee has presented a petition to President Lincoln, asking to be relieved of the test oath under Governor Johnstone's proclamation. The committee have written a letter stating that Lincoln replied that although New York politicians had concocted the petition; he expected that M'Clellan's friends would assuage their ardor for the election in their way; he would manage his in his way. He might or might not hereafter volunteer something about the matter.

An anti-slavery Constitution has been adopted in Maryland by a small majority, increasing the free States to twenty.

In Pennsylvania the result of voting was undecided; but the soldiers' vote showed a large Republican majority.

In a long report addressed to the Secretary of War, Judge Holt has asserted that an extensive conspiracy against the Union, under the presidency of Mr. Vallandigham, had been formed, principally in the north-western States, and that it numbered upwards of one hundred thousand men, and were mostly armed and organised.

The Jura brings intelligence that on the 19th ult. the Federal steamer Roanoke, which pilot between Havannah and New York, had been wrecked on sand-bank off Jacksonville, and was boarded by passengers at Havannah. They landed her passengers and crew at Bermuda, and left her there in charge of the harbour, returning to Bermuda, where they were arrested by the British authorities.

The well-known Confederate cruiser the Florida has been captured off Bahia by the Federal man-of-war Wachusetts. The *Tribune*, the London Confederate organ, gives the following account of her capture:—"The Confederate authorities in London have received a telegraphic despatch, dated Lisbon, from Captain Morris, commander of the Confederate steamer Florida, announcing the capture of that vessel on Oct. 7 by the Federal steamer Wachusetts in the harbour of Bahia. At the time of capture the Florida was lying under the guns of the Brazilian forts and was taken possession of by Captain Morris was on shore. Captain Morris is on board the Magdalena, bound for Southampton."

Two sons of the great African Potentate Umnini proceeded to the Cape to Spitzbaker to receive their education.

The Portuguese Government has contracted a provisional loan with Portuguese capitalists of £720,000 on deposit bonds at 40.

The Canadian steamer Admiral Boxer, from Quebec, arrives at Crosby Point, Liverpool, early on Thursday morning. She was left dry by the ebb, and broke in two soon afterwards. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Mermaid, of Dartmouth, has been sunk by the Spanish batteries off Tarifa for not hoisting her colours on passing. The crew got safe ashore.

The lighting up of Cape Spartel, the first lighthouse erected in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, took place on the 15th ult. The Diplomatic Corps and other guests were invited to be present at the ceremony. The tower is 75 ft. high, with a fixed light, visible twenty miles at sea.

A Royal Commission has been issued at Hamburg, and in Dorset, in which has been inserted a tablet, bearing this inscription:—"Erected for public use by Thomas Masterman Hardy, who was born here, and was a descendant of his esteemed friends George Combe and Andrew Combe, M.D., and of their relatives desire to diffuse a knowledge of the human mind and of the laws of nature as conducive to the preservation of health and the advancement of morality. A.D. 1864."

It is notified in Tuesday's *Gazette* that Earl Russell, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from her Majesty's Consul-General for the Kingdom of Greece a despatch enclosing a copy of a decree, dated the 15th of September, 1864, issued by the head of the Venezuelan Government at Caracas, by which, in her Majesty's interest in the State of Guayana, the part of the coast extending from the mouth of Yapreo to that of the Barima, and the navigation of the Rivers Barima, Amacuro, and the margins of that river, including Curiabal Bolivia, are closed, and the lands, ports, and villages of the same are blockaded by the Venezuelan Government.

This important family question has lately been decided at Naples. The late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of Ferdinand II., married Miss Penny Smith, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the Prince and Princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager of Naples, the Princess of Capua returned to Naples to claim to mitigate the position of the Royal pair, but the Princess was never acknowledged as a member of the family. It was, however, decided by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimised and placed by the Court on the same footing with the other descendants of the Bourbon family. The Prince of Capua died suddenly on the 4th inst. early in February, due to his wife and children.

Our Weekly Gossip.

Two important family question has lately been decided at Naples. The late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of Ferdinand II., married Miss Penny Smith, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the Prince and Princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager of Naples, the Princess of Capua returned to Naples to claim to mitigate the position of the Royal pair, but the Princess was never acknowledged as a member of the family. It was, however, decided by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimised and placed by the Court on the same footing with the other descendants of the Bourbon family. The Prince of Capua died suddenly on the 4th inst. early in February, due to his wife and children.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Sarratoga Springs" has not exaggerated. What was it like? Well, let me see. Say half a pint of very small tar, brewed during a thunder-storm at Brentford, and retailed for an unusual period to a chandler's shop in seven-dials, where the trade wasn't brisk, and the tar brewings and the pitchy fire blazers were kept on the top of the coals; then diluted with the water in which cabbages had been boiled, and the droppings of the gingham umbrella, bought secondhand in Vinegar-yard, on the first November day after the spring, and retailed at the Derby dinner for by sovereigns and upwards; then concocted in a big pot, and the dregs of turpentine thus come over to a ship otherwise laden with grease and Monte Videan hides, with the horns and hoofs on; mingled with the refuse of a dyeworks, stirred through a gaspipe, to make it sweet and clear, but finished up—by the by, a big inch auger should be added—and then well stirred up with a brass candlestick, far gone in vestigies. This may give you an approximate idea of what the water of my first and last spring in Saratoga was like.—*Q. A. Sate.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On the 12th inst. the Court of Exchequer will proceed to nominate for the ensuing year the Sheriffs in England and Wales.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have granted the use of their splendid old hall, in which they lately entertained the Prince of Wales, for the dinner to be given by the English Bar to M. Berryer on Friday next.

Active preparations are being made in the gardens of the Inner and Middle Temple for the annual show of chrysanthemums, a display which always commands much attention.

Under the will of the late Mr. James Gates, of East Indiana-road, a legacy of £500 is bequeathed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the same being "payable preferably to elder legacies."

The Lord Mayor Elect, in accordance with established custom, was presented on Wednesday to the Lord Chancellor, who expressed himself very approval of the choice which the citizens had made.

The statue of Milton's Satan, intended for the Metropolitan Railway, has been accepted at £2450. The cost will be £4700. In the course of negotiations it was discovered that land in the City had been bought at the rate of £2,000,000 per acre.

On Monday morning the usual ceremony of cutting faggots and counting benchmen and bonassus was gone through in the Temple, the privilege enjoyed by the citizens of London of choosing their own Sheriffs was performed before the Queen's Remembrancer in Chancery-lane.

The Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was, on Tuesday, formally opened at the South Kensington Museum. A number of officers and gentlemen connected with the royal and mercantile architecture assembled in the theatre of the museum. Mr. Charles Merrifield, F.R.S., the principal of the school, delivered an introductory address in which he reviewed the history of naval architecture.

A public meeting, explanatory of the object and generally in furtherance of the exhibition of works of skill and industry proposed to take place in South London, was held on Thursday night, at the Rosemary Branch Assembly Rooms, Peckham, under the presidency of Mr. J. T. H. Gotobed, Esq. The Duke of Devonshire, Henry Labouchere, Esq., C.B., the Right Hon. Thomas Chichester of the Navy; and John Sutherland, Esq., M.D., have added their names to the vice-presidential list of this enterprise. The exhibition will not reach before 1866.—The North London Industrial Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, continues to draw crowds. It was to be closed on Monday next by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Last week the births of living children—1044 boys and 987 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1856-63 the average number was 1,016, and the actual number in 1863 was 1,026.—The deaths in the week ended in August, were 1,149 males and 1,107 females, which exceed the average number of deaths in the forty-third week which ended last Saturday. The week's correction for increase of population is 119. The deaths from atrophy and debility rose from forty-nine to fifty-seven, and those from fatty liver from two to three. Those from pneumonia increased from 119 to 138, bronchitis, which was fatal in 109 instances in the previous week, was fatal in 120 last week. The deaths from pleurisy rose from 13 to 15. The mortality from scarlatina has increased lately in the south-eastern districts of the metropolis. There were seven deaths from that disease in the week, and eight persons registered as having died in the week from typhus. The two latter cases, and a woman, aged 70, died in Whitechapel. The seventh was the wife of a farmer, and died on Oct. 28, at 9, Nottingham-place.

At the quarterly general court of the Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire, held yesterday (Thursday), the following awards were voted:—For electric service at a fire in the Strand, on the night of the 30th of June last, when he rushed into the house on fire, rescuing Mrs. Kerr, a lodger, and Mrs. Kerr's servant maid, Miss Catherine Edmonds, at the imminent peril of his life, intrepidity displayed by him in the rescue of six persons at the Strand fire, Mr. Holborn, the 15th of September last, and for gallantry on the night of the 30th of June, and subsequently to the steam-ship Ontario, wrecked on the Harborough Banks, on January, close to which vessel he was stationed in the lifeboat William Jolex, who, at considerable risk, rescued four persons at a fire in the house of Lord on the 15th of September last, and for gallantry on the occasion of the Ontario wreck were testified to by the inhabitants in whose neighborhood the fire occurred, the silver medallion to Captain Hall, of the Ontario, for his intrepid conduct on the occasion of a fire in Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate, on the 27th of September last, when eleven persons were rescued from the flames.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair—when the following rewards for the saving of life on the coasts of the United Kingdom by means of life-boats or other means belonging to the institution and to those of boats-boats for saving twenty-five persons from the wreck of the steam-ship Ontario, which struck on the Harborough Banks, on January, close to which vessel he was stationed in the life-boat William Jolex, who, at considerable risk, rescued four persons at a fire in the house of Lord on the 15th of September last, and for gallantry on the occasion of the Ontario wrecks were testified to by the inhabitants in whose neighborhood the fire occurred, the silver medallion to Captain Hall, of the Ontario, for his intrepid conduct on the occasion of a fire in Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate, on the 27th of September last, when eleven persons were rescued from the flames.

Mr. Richard Hardwick, of Warbaby, the celebrated shorthorn breeder, died on Monday, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of great literary attainments, and was the author of several works on agriculture. The deceased gentleman was a liberal supporter of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and was a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Mr. Hardwick's herd of shorthorns was sold by Messrs. Thornton in 1861, and realised 5,000 guineas.

Some nuts have been found for plushoppers to crack. As the workmen were engaged in excavating for the Anglia and Caledonian Railway, Carmarthenshire, were engaged in sawing a large log of English oak, they found in the centre of the tree a number of gold coins. It is asserted that not the least fine could be discovered in the tree. The nuts are said to be of the value of £1,000 sterling.

Mr. Odell, the Irish barrister, who shot a bailiff's messenger dead in defence of his goods in execution, was tried before the Criminal Court of Dublin last week. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, to escape the penalty of wilful murder; but it was contended that the prisoner was fearful at the time he shot the man, as the jury found from the verdict, and that he committed the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

A daring robbery was committed on a shop-window was effected in St. Ann's-street, Manchester, on Thursday se'nnight. A half-brick was thrown at the window, smashing the glass, and the case containing nineteen diamond rings, worth about £500, was stolen. The thief was pursued by a number of persons, and was captured. Most of the nineteen rings behind him. He had dropped them, by design or accident.

The Lord Mayor of Preston Town Council on Thursday week Mr. Alderman Miller announced that the Corporation had come to an arrangement between the London and North-Western Railway Company's and the East Lancashire Company's respecting the Preston and Longridge railway, which was in the condition of Mr. Miller's gift is that the Corporation pay a rent charge of £400 per annum. The Corporation, in addition to this, will have £1,000 a year devoted to the foundation of a university exhibition in connection with the Grammar School.

The railway traffic near Durham has been much deranged during the last few days. Owing to the embankment across the valley, near the Sherburn station, about three miles from the city, having given way, the line is blocked up. Through this breach a stream is carried under the embankment, has become choked with the accumulation of sand, &c., and has burst its way through the embankment. A large extent of sixteen acres, is flooded; and the present of water, left, deep on the line, has rendered the passage of the ordinary trains impossible. The whole country below.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, to present to Henry Hurlock, labourer in the coal-works of Messrs. Parkes and Sons, a silver watch, chain, and purse, enclosed in vellum and framed; and a purse of £7, which had been subscribed for by the men at the works. The presentation was made by Mr. Thomas Parker, J.P., the Incumbent of Willenhall. On a previous occasion Hughes had saved the life of a fellow-workman, named Thomas Bagley, who was in a pit when the roof fell in, saved the lives of others. Once he saved five children from drowning in a pond at the back of his master's house. The deceased, who was in the prime of life at another pool, when the heroism of Hughes preserved them from death.

The Lord Lieutenant of Dublin has received official intimation that Lord Wodehouse, on the 1st inst., succeeded to the Earldom of Kimberley. On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the household of Lord Wodehouse will, according to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, be composed as follows:—Private Secretary, Walter Peacock; Steward, Lieutenant-Colonel Private Secretary, Walling Everard, Esq.; State Secretary, Walling, Esq.; Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wodehouse; Secretary, Walling, Esq.; Chamberlain, Mr. Wodehouse; Clerk and Master of Ceremonies, Frederick Willis, Esq.; Chamberlain, Hon. Henry Wodehouse; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, Captain Wodehouse, George Bagot, Esq.; Gentleman at Large, Lorry Baillie, Esq.; Groom of the Bedchamber, Major Lascelles, Captain Wodehouse, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Forster, 4th Dragoon Guards; H. Arkwright, Esq., 84th Regiment; Captain Wodehouse, R.N., and Captain Wodehouse.

The returns furnished by the Government officials at Liverpool showing the progress of emigration from that port during the month of October indicate a falling off to a large amount in comparison with the outflow during previous months. Twelve ships sailed with 3,000 emigrants for various ports in the United States. The total number of English being 1576; of Irish, 1787; Scotch, 231; and foreigners, 206. Eighteen ships sailed with 5,000 passengers for Australia and New Zealand, eighty-seven Irish, five Scotch, and twenty-eight foreigners. Two ships sailed with 604 persons to Victoria, 258 being Scotch, 34 Irish, forty-one Scotch, and twenty foreigners. Eight ships but under the Accident Act to the West Indies, with 307 passengers; one to Victoria, with thirty-six; five; two to the Indies, with fourteen; four to South America, with eighty; Africa, with thirty-six passengers. In October, last year, 12,083 passengers left Liverpool.

On Monday the Earl of Derby again presided at the meeting of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund, in the Townhall, Manchester. The hon. secretary reported that £250 had been received during the past week, and that the balance in the hands of the committee was £1,000. A series of suggestions for the more general employment of cotton operatives under the Public Works Act was read by the noble chairman, and it was decided to frame a circular embodying the noble Earl's suggestions. Mr. Parsall presented the weekly report, stating that the number of persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions in the week ending the 31st of October, was 7247. After a statement relating to the accounts of local committees by the hon. secretary, the following grants were made from the general relief fund:—To Ashton, £500; Stockport, £750; Failsworth, £100; Oragrave, £50; Hindley, £100; Hurst, £150; Witton, £200; Haydock, £100; Westwich, £100; St. Matthew's, Cheetham, £100; Oldham, £500; Dalton and Ecbercroft, £50; and Bollinwood, £50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Lord Stanley presided, on Monday evening, at the annual dinner of the Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' School, which took place at the Queen's Hotel. He proposed several of the toasts; and, in dealing with the question of the Cotton Supply, said that, on the whole, the shortage of lowcost societies, which he cordially approved. The noble Lord referred to the fact that there was a large extent of the manufacturing industry in Lancashire, but argued, from the extent of the whom he was addressed, that there must be a large demand for labour. The institution requires £10,000 for a new building. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1,000.—In the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association, on Wednesday week, Professor Guthrie delivered an eloquent lecture on "Water, its Connection and Colloidal Substances." The Queen's Chapel of Savoy was crowded in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland. The Rev. Sir Edward Denny, M.P., presided. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter, expressed his sympathy with the movement, and his confidence that the tendency of colonial politics was towards expansion; and he contended that it was a great moral unity was superior to the mere physical connection with the Colonial Office.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes to middle-class honours, at Nottingham, yesterday week, and gave an excellent speech on the subject of middle-class education.

At the annual dinner of the South Avon Agricultural Society, held at Christchurch, Hants, on Tuesday week, the Earl of Malmesbury presided. The noble Earl spoke at some length on the condition of the Army and Navy, on the necessity of farmers depending less upon Government for protection, and upon their foreign produce.

The annual meeting of the Romford Agricultural Society was held on Monday evening, when a speech was given by Mr. J. Fullers Maitland, M.P., for Huntingdonshire, who has large estates in Norfolk as well as in that county, and who is a practical farmer. He spoke at the annual meeting of the Faversham Agricultural Society, which is to take place on Wednesday next.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The election for the Carmarthen boroughs took place on Wednesday, when Mr. William Morris, the Liberal interest was chosen without opposition. The former member, the late Mr. David Morris, was also a Liberal.

With respect to the representation of North Nottinghamshire, the following letter from Earl Manvers, received by Mr. Gilstrap, the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons:—"Osmington, Newark, Oct. 29, 1864.—My dear Sir,—Having received a requisition to stand for the vacancy for the shire, and my friends are disturbed by a report that it is my intention to give up my seat for Newark, I beg to inform you that I am not at all aware of such a report, and I freely give you the permission you ask, to contradict this report. If good health should be restored to me, I shall be glad to continue to serve the city my services to the electors of North Notts, and I trust I shall find that I possess the confidence of the whole of the county.—Believe me, &c."

At a meeting of the Liberal electors of South Durham at Stockton, on Friday evening, a requisition was signed to Mr. J. W. Pease, a leading coal member, was passed; and the principles advocated in the recent address of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Liberal party were approved of.

The accession of Lord Jermyn to the Peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Suffolk, on Sunday, has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of West Suffolk.

Mr. J. B. Smith-Hill-Hagensen addressed a meeting of his constituents, in accordance with an annual custom, at Deal, yesterday week. The meeting took place in the Town Hall, which was filled with electors, and was presided over by Mr. George Hughes. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length on the state of the country, and at the close of his address a vote of confidence in him was moved.

On Tuesday week Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and Lord Henley, M.P., were present at a banquet given by the United Liberal Association at Northampton. Mr. Ayrton delivered a speech in which Saturday's late report of the Exchequer was fully discussed.

A meeting of the Liberal electors of Sunderland was held on Tuesday evening, but for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Leech Webb, the Conservative candidate for the borough, a statement of his political principles. A number of questions were afterwards put to Mr. Webb, which he so far answered as to promise to receive those hereby given on the meeting breaking up.

Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., gave his annual address at Elgin on Thursday week. There was a very large attendance, and the hon. member was well received. Baillie Urquhart was called to the chair.

Mr. Gilpin Gorst, M.P., addressed his friends and supporters in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Thursday week.

Mr. Hadfield has resigned his seat from the representation of Launceston, and Mr. A. H. Campbell, the new Conservative candidate, has issued his address to the Conservative interest.

Mr. Gard retires from Exeter, and the Conservatives proposed honour Mr. Hayward, a Conservative, who has declined, and new talk of the Hon. Mark Rolle, or Mr. Acland.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dr. Thomas Beatty has been unanimously elected President of the Dublin College of Physicians.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Ontario is to be held at Liverpool.

Mr. H. Granger Earnshaw, Mr. William Hope Fortescue, and Mr. James Kay Shuttleworth have been appointed sub-inspectors of factories.

Mr. F. H. Gell, the Coroner for East Sussex, died on Tuesday, at his residence, Lewes, in the eightieth year of his age.

A new theatre was opened at Birkenhead on Monday night. It is the first building of the kind in the borough.

Mr. William Jackson, M.P., has undertaken to build, at Birkenhead, an industrial ragged school.

Cider is selling at 10s. a hogshead in the west of England to persons taking their own casks and fetching the cider away.

A correspondent of the *Times* reports that shocks of earthquake were felt at Comrie, in Perthshire, on Saturday and Sunday.

The inauguration of the Salford Albert Memorial will take place on Monday next as Clayton Square.

At a marriage in St. Glavius's Church, Cornwall, the bridegroom behaving with extreme levity, the Curate who officiated closed the book and left the building without completing the ceremony.

The erection of the old workhouse at Oxford has been bought for the benefit of the Oxford Architectural Society. Mr. Newman will, it is said, be the head of the college.

Collection on behalf of the local charities are made in the various churches in Birmingham once a year. The collections took place on Sunday last, when a total sum of £2200 was collected.

On Thursday week the new Congregational Church at St. Leonard-on-Sea, built on an elevated site near the station of the Southern Railway, was opened for divine worship. The cost of the building will be £4,000.

The Mayor of Southampton having given the trustees of Hunter's Forest the site on which that institution stands, the scholars have presented him with a silver inkstand, manufactured by Mr. Kingdon branch of their assistance from Tuckerton.

The portrait of Mr. P. B. Purnell, late Chairman of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions, was placed in the Sessions Court by his brother magistrates, "in grateful recognition of his services."

The Liverpool Town Council has unanimously adopted the Public-heroes Closing Bill, and has petitioned Parliament in favour. The Act was also adopted by the Liverpool Town Council on Monday.

Last week the Irish National Board for boys and fifty-five girls) and 122 deaths (those of fifty-two males and seventy-one females) were registered within the city and suburban districts of Dublin.

The Thames Valley Railway, which is a branch of the South-Western, was opened on Tuesday for passenger traffic. The line is seven miles and a half long, and runs from Twickenham to the new Kingston branch of their distance from Twickenham.

On Saturday morning the train from Dublin to Galway ran off the line near Ballinasloe, when a carriage was overturned and considerably damaged. Two of the passengers, a minister, and Mr. Henry, a servant of the company. Four other passengers were seriously hurt.

A young man named Haigh was apprehended at Chester, last Thursday, on a charge of having committed a burglary at the house of Redditch-hill. He had obtained a cheque-book belonging to his brother, by which he had drawn out £100 from the Bank.

At the Malton Petty Sessions, last Saturday, a brickmaker, named Jones, was fined 1s. for trespassing in a wood and taking therefrom blackberries, of the value of a farthing. The fine was paid by the defendant more than once. The fine was to be paid in a farthing, or in default of payment to be imprisoned.

A plaster model of the Elcho challenge shield was placed in the vestibule of the Victoria Rifle Club-house, on Monday, with a good deal of ceremony. The shield itself has not yet been completed, but the model is sufficiently advanced to show the design. The Scottish eight beat their English opponents in the match for the trophy.

Mr. Richard Tattersall, of Warbaby, the celebrated shorthorn breeder, died on Monday, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of great literary attainments, and was the author of several works on agriculture. The deceased gentleman was a liberal supporter of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and was a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Mr. Hardwick's herd of shorthorns was sold by Messrs. Thornton in 1861, and realised 5,000 guineas.

Some nuts have been found for plushoppers to crack. As the workmen were engaged in excavating for the Anglia and Caledonian Railway, Carmarthenshire, were engaged in sawing a large log of English oak, they found in the centre of the tree a number of gold coins. It is asserted that not the least fine could be discovered in the tree. The nuts are said to be of the value of £1,000 sterling.

Mr. Odell, the Irish barrister, who shot a bailiff's messenger dead in defence of his goods in execution, was tried before the Criminal Court of Dublin last week. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, to escape the penalty of wilful murder; but it was contended that the prisoner was fearful at the time he shot the man, as the jury found from the verdict, and that he committed the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

A daring robbery was committed on a shop-window was effected in St. Ann's-street, Manchester, on Thursday se'nnight. A half-brick was thrown at the window, smashing the glass, and the case containing nineteen diamond rings, worth about £500, was stolen. The thief was pursued by a number of persons, and was captured. Most of the nineteen rings behind him. He had dropped them, by design or accident.

The Lord Mayor of Preston Town Council on Thursday week Mr. Alderman Miller announced that the Corporation had come to an arrangement between the London and North-Western Railway Company's and the East Lancashire Company's respecting the Preston and Longridge railway, which was in the condition of Mr. Miller's gift is that the Corporation pay a rent charge of £400 per annum. The Corporation, in addition to this, will have £1,000 a year devoted to the foundation of a university exhibition in connection with the Grammar School.

The railway traffic near Durham has been much deranged during the last few days. Owing to the embankment across the valley, near the Sherburn station, about three miles from the city, having given way, the line is blocked up. Through this breach a stream is carried under the embankment, has become choked with the accumulation of sand, &c., and has burst its way through the embankment. A large extent of sixteen acres, is flooded; and the present of water, left, deep on the line, has rendered the passage of the ordinary trains impossible. The whole country below.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, to present to Henry Hurlock, labourer in the coal-works of Messrs. Parkes and Sons, a silver watch, chain, and purse, enclosed in vellum and framed; and a purse of £7, which had been subscribed for by the men at the works. The presentation was made by Mr. Thomas Parker, J.P., the Incumbent of Willenhall. On a previous occasion Hughes had saved the life of a fellow-workman, named Thomas Bagley, who was in a pit when the roof fell in, saved the lives of others. Once he saved five children from drowning in a pond at the back of his master's house. The deceased, who was in the prime of life at another pool, when the heroism of Hughes preserved them from death.

The Lord Lieutenant of Dublin has received official intimation that Lord Wodehouse, on the 1st inst., succeeded to the Earldom of Kimberley. On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the household of Lord Wodehouse will, according to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, be composed as follows:—Private Secretary, Walter Peacock; Steward, Lieutenant-Colonel Private Secretary, Walling Everard, Esq.; State Secretary, Walling, Esq.; Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wodehouse; Secretary, Walling, Esq.; Chamberlain, Mr. Wodehouse; Clerk and Master of Ceremonies, Frederick Willis, Esq.; Chamberlain, Hon. Henry Wodehouse; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, Captain Wodehouse, George Bagot, Esq.; Gentleman at Large, Lorry Baillie, Esq.; Groom of the Bedchamber, Major Lascelles, Captain Wodehouse, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Forster, 4th Dragoon Guards; H. Arkwright, Esq., 84th Regiment; Captain Wodehouse, R.N., and Captain Wodehouse.

The returns furnished by the Government officials at Liverpool showing the progress of emigration from that port during the month of October indicate a falling off to a large amount in comparison with the outflow during previous months. Twelve ships sailed with 3,000 emigrants for various ports in the United States. The total number of English being 1576; of Irish, 1787; Scotch, 231; and foreigners, 206. Eighteen ships sailed with 5,000 passengers for Australia and New Zealand, eighty-seven Irish, five Scotch, and twenty-eight foreigners. Two ships sailed with 604 persons to Victoria, 258 being Scotch, 34 Irish, forty-one Scotch, and twenty foreigners. Eight ships but under the Accident Act to the West Indies, with 307 passengers; one to Victoria, with thirty-six; five; two to the Indies, with fourteen; four to South America, with eighty; Africa, with thirty-six passengers. In October, last year, 12,083 passengers left Liverpool.

On Monday the Earl of Derby again presided at the meeting of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund, in the Townhall, Manchester. The hon. secretary reported that £250 had been received during the past week, and that the balance in the hands of the committee was £1,000. A series of suggestions for the more general employment of cotton operatives under the Public Works Act was read by the noble chairman, and it was decided to frame a circular embodying the noble Earl's suggestions. Mr. Parsall presented the weekly report, stating that the number of persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions in the week ending the 31st of October, was 7247. After a statement relating to the accounts of local committees by the hon. secretary, the following grants were made from the general relief fund:—To Ashton, £500; Stockport, £750; Failsworth, £100; Oragrave, £50; Hindley, £100; Hurst, £150; Witton, £200; Haydock, £100; Westwich, £100; St. Matthew's, Cheetham, £100; Oldham, £500; Dalton and Ecbercroft, £50; and Bollinwood, £50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Lord Stanley presided, on Monday evening, at the annual dinner of the Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' School, which took place at the Queen's Hotel. He proposed several of the toasts; and, in dealing with the question of the Cotton Supply, said that, on the whole, the shortage of lowcost societies, which he cordially approved. The noble Lord referred to the fact that there was a large extent of the manufacturing industry in Lancashire, but argued, from the extent of the whom he was addressed, that there must be a large demand for labour. The institution requires £10,000 for a new building. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1,000.—In the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association, on Wednesday week, Professor Guthrie delivered an eloquent lecture on "Water, its Connection and Colloidal Substances." The Queen's Chapel of Savoy was crowded in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland. The Rev. Sir Edward Denny, M.P., presided. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter, expressed his sympathy with the movement, and his confidence that the tendency of colonial politics was towards expansion; and he contended that it was a great moral unity was superior to the mere physical connection with the Colonial Office.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes to middle-class honours, at Nottingham, yesterday week, and gave an excellent speech on the subject of middle-class education.

At the annual dinner of the South Avon Agricultural Society, held at Christchurch, Hants, on Tuesday week, the Earl of Malmesbury presided. The noble Earl spoke at some length on the condition of the Army and Navy, on the necessity of farmers depending less upon Government for protection, and upon their foreign produce.

The annual meeting of the Romford Agricultural Society was held on Monday evening, when a speech was given by Mr. J. Fullers Maitland, M.P., for Huntingdonshire, who has large estates in Norfolk as well as in that county, and who is a practical farmer. He spoke at the annual meeting of the Faversham Agricultural Society, which is to take place on Wednesday next.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The election for the Carmarthen boroughs took place on Wednesday, when Mr. William Morris, the Liberal interest was chosen without opposition. The former member, the late Mr. David Morris, was also a Liberal.

With respect to the representation of North Nottinghamshire, the following letter from Earl Manvers, received by Mr. Gilstrap, the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons:—"Osmington, Newark, Oct. 29, 1864.—My dear Sir,—Having received a requisition to stand for the vacancy for the shire, and my friends are disturbed by a report that it is my intention to give up my seat for Newark, I beg to inform you that I am not at all aware of such a report, and I freely give you the permission you ask, to contradict this report. If good health should be restored to me, I shall be glad to continue to serve the city my services to the electors of North Notts, and I trust I shall find that I possess the confidence of the whole of the county.—Believe me, &c."

At a meeting of the Liberal electors of South Durham at Stockton, on Friday evening, a requisition was signed to Mr. J. W. Pease, a leading coal member, was passed; and the principles advocated in the recent address of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Liberal party were approved of.

The accession of Lord Jermyn to the Peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Suffolk, on Sunday, has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of West Suffolk.

Mr. J. B. Smith-Hill-Hagensen addressed a meeting of his constituents, in accordance with an annual custom, at Deal, yesterday week. The meeting took place in the Town Hall, which was filled with electors, and was presided over by Mr. George Hughes. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length on the state of the country, and at the close of his address a vote of confidence in him was moved.

On Tuesday week Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and Lord Henley, M.P., were present at a banquet given by the United Liberal Association at Northampton. Mr. Ayrton delivered a speech in which Saturday's late report of the Exchequer was fully discussed.

A meeting of the Liberal electors of Sunderland was held on Tuesday evening, but for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Leech Webb, the Conservative candidate for the borough, a statement of his political principles. A number of questions were afterwards put to Mr. Webb, which he so far answered as to promise to receive those hereby given on the meeting breaking up.

Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., gave his annual address at Elgin on Thursday week. There was a very large attendance, and the hon. member was well received. Baillie Urquhart was called to the chair.

Mr. Gilpin Gorst, M.P., addressed his friends and supporters in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Thursday week.

Mr. Hadfield has resigned his seat from the representation of Launceston, and Mr. A. H. Campbell, the new Conservative candidate, has issued his address to the Conservative interest.

Mr. Gard retires from Exeter, and the Conservatives proposed honour Mr. Hayward, a Conservative, who has declined, and new talk of the Hon. Mark Rolle, or Mr. Acland.

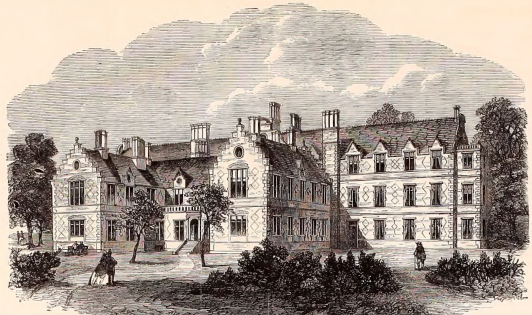
THE NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.

The German Hospital in Dalston was founded nineteen years ago, in the premises just then vacated by the London Fever Hospital, in Cale Street, Hackney-road, a wooden building, with modern accommodation, has now been erected in what is called formerly the garden of the old hospital, near the Kingsland station of the North London Railway. The present site, on which was erected the building now opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on Saturday, the 15th ult. It contains two blocks—the one containing the wards, in which there is room for a hundred patients, and other containing the apartments of the medical officers and servants, with the board-room and committee-room. For eight or ten patients of a special class paying for their own accommodation there are suites of rooms in the centre of the wards have windows on both sides, to the north and south, affording a thorough ventilation, and are clear 13½ feet, high, providing 1600 cubic feet of air for each bed. Attached to each is the end its scullery, bath, and other conveniences, and rooms for the nurse and for the patient. On the ground floor is a resident ward for ten beds, with attached scullery and nurses' room, and also the out-patients' department, with a doctor's consulting room, and other purposes, near the entrance-gates. There are three rooms on the first floor for the medical officers, a dispensary, laboratory, and lobby for waiting. The chapel, 30 feet by 20 feet, and 16 ft. high, is placed, at the east end, having over the communion-table a stained-glass window, in memory of the late Prince Consort, designed by H. J. Rubles, and the floor has an ornamental pavement of Minton's tiles. These consist of the children's ward, the women's ward, the men's ward, and the nurses' and for four sculleries, and two nurses' rooms, and the nurse's room, and a larger, or upper-class ward, consist of two large wards, of twenty beds each, with two sculleries, and two nurses' and for the nurse's room. There are five rooms for male attendants or stores. There is a lift for carrying meals, and for conveying the dead from the basement to each floor, worked by hydraulic apparatus, which, and the gas-engine, are placed in the basement-and on each landing is a store-closet. The basement has a bath-room and regulator and two bath-rooms, with separate conveniences. A corridor connects the ward building on each floor with the northern or residential block, in which is elevated to the kitchen and domestic apartments, matron's store-room, housekeeper's room, and other offices, the chief bulk of the washing having been done by the patients. The basement contains the boiler-house and staircase, committee, chaplain's, and secretary's rooms, matron's sitting-room and dining-room, and those for male sisters, medical men's common sitting and sleeping rooms, clerk's office, and waiting-room, each side of the hall, the walls of which are to have enamelled slabs, with the names of deceased benefactors. On the first floor are the operation-rooms and two separate cases-rooms attached, rooms for contributing patients, and bed-rooms for the matron and sisters. With a total area of 1,200 feet, the building has been found to be executed by Professor Donaldson, with the co-operation of Mr. Edward A. Gruning; and the Messrs. Lawson are the contractors. The cost of the structure and some of the fittings amounts to about £12,500; the embellishment of porter's lodge, dead-house, and post-mortem rooms, sheds, and coach-house, £1000; the cooking apparatus, by Rubles, £125; the heating apparatus of the wards, baths, and sculleries, by the London Heating and Ventilating Company, £241 6s.; the lift, £180; gas fittings, £176 10s.; and bells, £52 10s. Some few minor fittings have yet to be arranged for. It should here be recorded that the creation of this new building is due, in a great measure, to the munificent donations of the late Mr. Frederick Huth and his family; as well as to the exertions of Mr. D. Meinertzhagen, treasurer, and of the Rev. Adolphus Wallbaum, the honorary secretary, and other zealous friends of the institution.

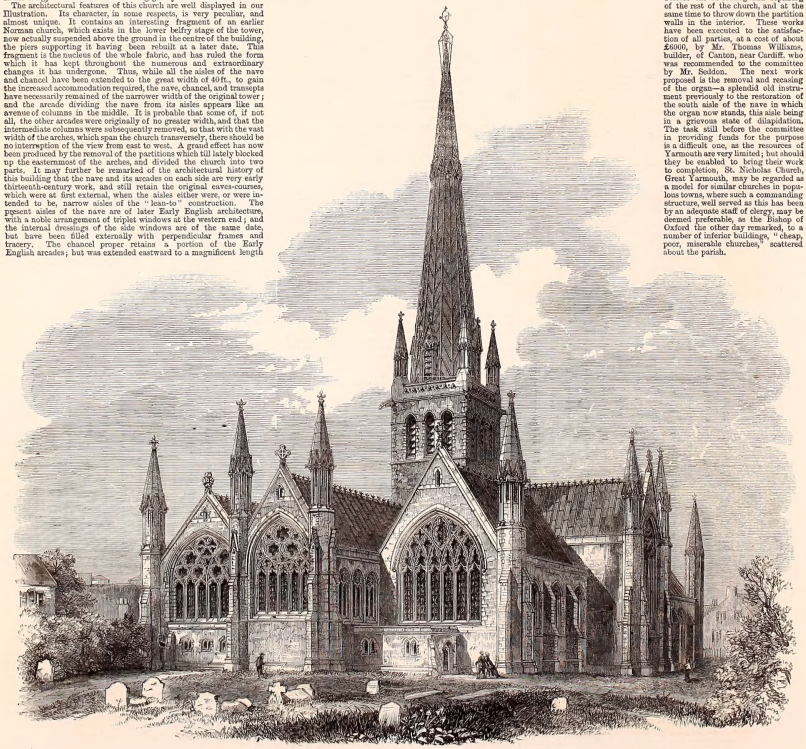
RESTORATION OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH

THE noble old parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, at Great Yarmouth, having undergone a partial restoration, was reopened with a festival service on Friday, the 21st ult. This is one of the largest and finest parish churches in England; and on the present occasion—for the first time certainly within two hundred years—its magnificent extent and internal proportions could be fully realised, since the partition-walls had been removed which formerly divided its area into two distinct parts. It had been a question anxiously considered whether so vast a space would not be more than would allow the voice of a preacher to be heard throughout. This question was, however, triumphantly set at rest on the opening day, when the eloquent sermon of the Bishop of Oxford was listened to by a congregation estimated to number about 5000 persons, and was distinctly heard even by those at the extremest distance from the pulpit. But a still greater number, probably about 6000 persons, were gathered together in the evening, when the Bishop of the diocese preached. Full choral service was performed on each occasion, the choir of Norwich Cathedral assisting. The Bishop of Columbia, who was formerly Incumbent of Great Yarmouth, was present, and took part in the services. An elegantly-served luncheon was provided at the Townhall in the afternoon. The Mayor of the borough, Mr. R. Steward, presided; and was supported by Lord Sondes; Sir E. H. K. Lacon, M.P.; Mr. E. Howes, M.P.; the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, and Columbia; the Ven. Archdeacon Hankinson, the Rev. Canon Neville, and a large number of the clergy of the diocese and leading gentry of the district.

The architectural features of this church are well displayed in our Illustration. Its character, in some respects, is very peculiar, and almost unique. It contains an interesting fragment of an earlier Norman church, which exists in the lower belfry stage of the tower, now actually suspended above the ground in the centre of the building, the piers supporting it having been rebuilt at a later date. This fragment is the nucleus of the whole fabric, and has ruled the form which it has kept throughout the numerous and extraordinary changes it has undergone. Thus, while all the aisles of the nave and chancel have been extended to the great width of 40ft., to gain the increased accommodation required, the nave, chancel, and transepts have necessarily remained of the narrower width of the original tower; and the arcade dividing the nave from its aisles appears like an avenue of columns in the middle. It is probable that some of, if not all, the other arcades were originally of no greater width, and that the intermediate columns were subsequently removed, so that with the vast width of the arches, which span the church transversely, there should be no interruption of the view from east to west. A grand effect has now been produced by the removal of the partitions which till lately blocked up the easternmost of the arches, and divided the church into two parts. It may further be remarked of the architectural history of this building that the nave and its arcades on each side are very early thirteenth-century work, and still retain the original eaves-courses, which were at first external, when the aisles either were, or were intended to be, narrow aisles of the "lean-to" construction. The present aisles of the nave are of later Early English architecture, with a noble arrangement of triplet windows at the western end; and the internal dressings of the side windows are of the same date, but have been filled externally with perpendicular frames and tracery. The chancel proper retains a portion of the Early English arcades; but was extended eastward to a magnificent length in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture; and, at the same time, received its spacious aisles. Lastly, the transepts were carried up to the same height, and completed in the latest Decorated style. The church again suffered extensive alterations, which cannot be called improvements, in the period of the Perpendicular style made by him for this work amounted to about £2300. Towards this the Dean and Chapter of Norwich voted the sum of £1000; and it was decided to undertake the restoration of the central tower, the reconstruction of its pinnacles (the spire being left for the present), and the rebuilding of the eastern end of the chancel, thus completing the series of changes which have rendered it a monument of every phase of English ecclesiastical architecture. It would have been well had this been all; but during the last three centuries the church was barbarously neglected, and suffered to fall into decay and ruin, till, in 1794, the east end came to the ground, and was then shortened 10 ft. and rebuilt in a most wretched manner. At the commencement of this century an incredible sum (nearly £30,000) was expended in backing off all the external mouldings and covering the surface with cement; while a truncated and ill-proportioned spire was erected in place of the lofty but decayed older spire and of the pinnacles which had surrounded it. In 1845 a happier era was inaugurated, and the interior of the western portion of the building was repaired, resented, and brought into a condition fit for public service, by the exertions of the Rev. H. Mackenzie, then Incumbent, and under the direction of Mr. J. H. Hakewill, the architect. It was, however, in the year 1862 that the Church Restoration Committee, of which the Rev. H. R. Neville, the present Incumbent, and honorary Canon of Norwich, was the chairman, and Mr. Charles J. Palmer, F.S.A., was the honorary secretary, engaged the services of Mr. John P. Seddon, architect, of London, and instructed him to prepare drawings for a complete and thorough restoration of the fabric. The estimate



THE NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH, LATELY RESTORED.

besides the re-roofing and repairing of the rest of the church, and at the same time to throw down the partition walls in the interior. These works have been executed to the satisfaction of all parties, at a cost of about £6000, by Mr. Thomas Williams, builder, of Canton, near Cardiff, who was recommended to the committee by Mr. Seddon. The next work proposed is the removal and recasing of the organ—a splendid old instrument previously to the restoration of the south aisle of the nave in which the organ now stands, this aisle being in a grievous state of dilapidation. The task still before the committee in providing funds for the purpose is a difficult one, as the resources of Yarmouth are very limited; but should they be enabled to bring their work to completion, St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, may be regarded as a model for similar churches in populous towns, where such a commanding structure, well served as this has been by an adequate staff of clergy, may be deemed preferable, as the Bishop of Oxford the other day remarked, to a number of inferior buildings, "cheap, poor, miserable churches," scattered about the parish.

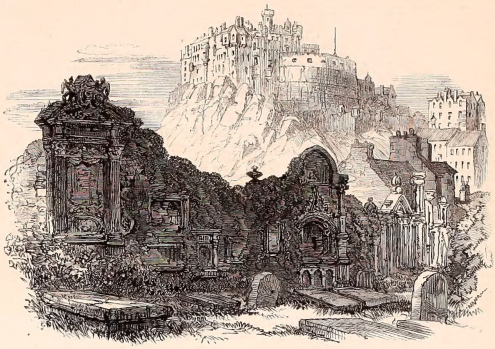
Leaves from a Sketch-book.

EDINBURGH.

If Nature and Art had agreed to unite for the production of a city which, without reaching the highest beauty of either, should yet exhibit the fairest example of their combined attractions, it would be difficult to fix upon any that more nearly approaches this ideal than Edinburgh. It claims for itself, with no undue assumption, the title of the "Modern Athens;" and anyone who has visited its ancient prototype, or has seen Williams's views of Athens upon the walls of the Scottish National Gallery, can hardly fail to recognise the propriety of the name. What the Acropolis and Areopagus are to the one the Calton and Castle Hills are to the other, whilst Mount Lycabettus is worthily balanced by the magnificent heights of the Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat; and the Pentland Hills in the distant background correspond in appearance and half in name with the classic range of Mount Pentelicus. Where Nature has been so lavish, Art has not refused to do her part for the embellishment of the city. It is not too much to say that there is no capital in Europe, with the single exception of Paris, where utility has been so much subordinated to architectural effect as in Edinburgh. As if to justify its classical pretensions in its buildings no less than in its natural features, there is to be seen on the Calton Hill the still unfinished national monument in honour of those who fell at Waterloo. It was originally intended to be a reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, but a want of funds prevented the completion of the design. The idea was a noble one, and the spirit with which the citizens of Edinburgh have proceeded in the decoration of their city may be gathered from their petition to George IV., in 1822, with reference to this building. They there say, "The near resemblance of Edinburgh to one of the most celebrated classical cities of antiquity has suggested to us the idea of restoring the Parthenon of Athens on the Calton Hill, to comprehend a place for Divine worship, where the contributors, and also your Majesty's forces stationed in and about Edinburgh, who have no adequate provision of the kind, may be accommodated." Though the first stone was laid by the King on the occasion of his visit to Scotland, in 1822, the work proceeded no farther than the picturesque fragment which does so much towards giving a classic air to the city. Seen from a distance, it bears a considerable resemblance to the ruins of the Temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, which in its day had to languish for the same unpoetical want of funds, and was only completed some centuries after its foundation by the taste and liberality of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. If his spirit, the animula, vagula, blandula, which he so tenderly apostrophised in his last hours, ever return to this earth, we may yet see a modern Parthenon upon the heights of a modern Athens. Not far from the national monument, the refined taste of Playfair has adorned the Calton with a memorial to Dugald Stewart, after the design of the still extant choragic monument of Lysicrates. Not very classical, but massive and imposing, rises the monument to Nelson—a defiant-looking column, reminding the spectator of one of his own cannons standing on end, or perhaps even more like to a gigantic model of that telescope which he put to his *blind* eye before Copenhagen, to enable him to read the signal which called him off from danger! On the slope of the Calton Hill is built the High School—a classic structure in the best taste, suggestive of the object for which it was erected, and in all respects well adapted to its purpose. Minerva, baulked of her Parthenon, may find a resting-place here. Opposite to this is one of the many monuments which Scotland has raised in honour of Burns. Built like the ancient temples of Vesta, it typifies the eternal fire of genius that glowed within the breast of this immortal poet—and, alas! too, too mortal man. Though one memorial of him is here, he was no poet of cities. His spirit rather lingers among the scenes where once he, as Milton says of Shakspeare, "Fancy's child, warbled his native wood-notes wild," and, wandering over "banks and braes," sang in his own tongue of—

> Ilka grove the cushat kens,
> The hazelly shaws and briery dens,
> The burnies, wimplin down the glens,
> Wi' toddlin din,
> Or foaming strang, wi' hasty stens,
> Frae lin to lin!

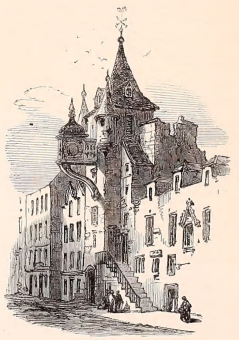
We may pause ere we descend from the Calton Hill, and look on either hand at the imposing spectacle of the city before us. To the left is the Old Town—the Edinburgh par excellence of the past—beginning from the ruined Abbey and Palace of Holyrood, and rising by the Canongate and High-street till it culminates in



THE CASTLE, FROM THE GREYFRIARS' CEMETERY.



OLD HOUSES IN HIGH-STREET.



THE TOLBOOTH.



ADVOCATES' CLOSE.



ALLAN RAMSAY'S SHOP.

the ancient fortress that crowns the Castle Hill. Before us, and to our right, stretches the New Town, which, magnificent and imposing as it has now become, has not yet completed its hundredth year of existence. It has still to create its history and traditions. The noble esplanade of Princes'-street, one of the finest in the world for position and architectural beauty, has no greater antiquity than the two edifices of George III.—the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York—from whom it derives its name. It narrowly escaped being called St. Giles-street, in honour of the patron saint of Edinburgh, whose cathedral church, surmounted with a regal crown, still gives title to the Old Town a reminiscence of its ancient glory. The tragedy of George III. prevented this ill-omened name from being attached to the street. It was suggested to him he is reported to have exclaimed, "Hey, hey? What, what? No, Giles-street? Never do, never do!" Saved from the fate that seems to attend most of their localities which confess to be under the rule of particular tutelage, Princes'-street is, and is likely to remain, the chief street of Edinburgh. It forms the universal rendezvous, and the principal attractions of the new town. It is hither that the visitor first proceeds on his arrival, and it is here that, in the splendid hotels with which it abounds, he meets with as much luxury and comfort as in any city in Europe. It is in itself a sight to see, as it is passed for the greatest effect. Facing the centre of this street, and looking down upon the elopes and lawns of the Princes'-gardens, stands the Scott monument. It is one of the few memorials in Great Britain which are worthy either of the art-culture or the discovery of the man we delight but find it so hard to honour. It is after the fashion of the celebrated Eleanor's cross, and has a canopy for the statue of the author of Sir Walter and his dog. Though the design is borrowed from a mediæval source, yet it is treated with a breadth and freedom which gives it a title to be considered an original work. Its height makes it a conspicuous object from almost every part of the city, so that, whether we look at it from the Calton or the Castle Hill, we have still a glimpse of it from the old wynds and closes of the Canongate, or the newly-built streets that lie beyond the gardens, it seems to occupy a position which even his marvellous eye for the picturesque might have chosen. There is a fitness in the idea that the most conspicuous monument in Scottish capital should be dedicated to the Walter Scott. It was his birthplace, and was loved by him as his "own romantic town." But Edinburgh, beyond all other, and even excepting Burns, has lent a charm or opened out a tradition to almost every street and wynd of the Old Town of Edinburgh, as well as to every river and loch, and glen and mountain, of all his native land, is appropriately honoured by one of the most beautiful monuments of modern art. No poet ever did so much for his country. He was the first who effectually made others, besides his own countrymen, read the epitaph inscribed on Flodden, against Scotchmen, and to see in the large-hearted ness of one born beyond the Tweed. Never was writer so national and yet so cosmopolitan. Though his works delighted all the civilised world, he made their chief interest centre upon the land of his birth. As we look again and again at the memorial which his countrymen have reared to his genius, we feel that, though it is not more than adequate to his merits, it is redeemed from the failure that usually befals our attempts in that direction, that in honouring him they have added a lasting attraction to Edinburgh.

The Sea, by some has other features of which it may boast. Everywhere one sees signs of the wealth and prosperity which almost within the memory of the present generation have originated round the Nor' Loch. From the Canongate and its purlieus. In direct contrast to the faded glories of the ancient part of the city, the New Town is everywhere conspicuous for its broad and regular streets, its sumptuous banks, the towers and domes of its churches, its fine hotels, its classic museum, its public monuments, and its long architectural vistas terminating, as in Paris, with some artificial or natural attraction, and thus breaking the monotony of the view.

Amongst the most beautiful buildings are the Museum and the National Gallery of Scotland. In the former there is a small but very interesting collection of antiquities and curiosities; and amongst others the Maiden, an instrument exactly resembling the guillotine and undoubtedly the model from which the French device was taken. Rob Roy's purse-clasp, ingeniously contrived by that honest chieftain to prevent robbery, and perhaps suggestive of the spring lock then of the portemonnaie of the present day; the ring which Robert Bruce gave to Sir Simon Fraser, in token of his penitence; a model of the Old Tolbooth; a valuable collection of coins; and many good specimens of Keltic remains. The building itself is in the form of a Grecian temple, and, together with its neighbour the National Gallery, which is in a severer style of architecture, overlooks the whole classic bosom of the valley of the Hill. In the gallery there are some excellent pictures, ancient and modern. Amongst the former are two magnificent portraits of Venetian senators by Tintoretto; the Lamentation family and the Italian nobleman, by Vandyck; a tender piece by Greuze—a girl with a dead canary—a specimen of Paul Veronese's manner; a Dutch piece of strange picture, by Tiepolo, of the finding of Moses. Pharaoh's daughter is represented as a fair-haired girl, in a yellow silk dress with Turkish trousers, and jewelled armlets and ornaments to match. Round her neck she wears a locket containing the miniature of some favoured swain. Next to a lady of the Court in a dark silk dress and white ruff like Queen Elizabeth, and of the order of beauty called "scraggy," not unlike the description of Mrs. Skewton. Moses' mother is represented as a gipsy, with the usual display of red. Altogether the picture is as strange a piece of anachronism as can be imagined. Among the modern pictures are a very beautiful Madonna, by Miss Graham, by Gainsborough; Lady Hamilton, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Lord Eaton's pair of "Oberon and Titania;" Wilkie's pair of "Pertens' Mob;" Nicol's "Day After the Fair;" and Etty's large Scriptural pieces, which produce a better effect here than they did in the Exhibition building, though, happily, they are not there cracked, and in many places the surface has peeled off. On the whole, the collection is very good, and forms an excellent accessory to a visit to larger gallery.

The valley which separates the New from the Old Town was originally a lake, called the Nor' Loch. It is now drained and intersected by the railway, which, the everything else in Edinburgh, for from being an eyesore, is quite ornamental, and where not ornamental, is concealed beneath the city. Its sides are planted with trees, which are kept in order a natural part of the out embellishment of Princes' Gardens.

The first object which every one visits in the Old Town is the renowned Castle of Edinburgh. Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the situation is so commanding that it has doubtless been occupied ever since primitive times because civilised life was a life of offence and defence. The castle, of which we give an Engraving taken from the Greyfriars, in many places very much resembles Ehrenbreitstein. The ascent is by a road, where one can almost imagine, save for their healthy looks and active movements, that the soldiers were sickmen. The principal objects of interest are shown are the regalia and the Mons Meg—the latter a large cannon, which burst, in 1682, with the honour of saluting James, Duke of York, whose absence, however, was more valued than his presence by his loyal subjects some six years before. Scotland, in spite of its Protestantism, remained faithful to him to the end and poured out some of its best blood, after the "Forty-five," for "Bonnie Prince Charlie." The regalia, after lying concealed since the time of the Scottish Union, in 1707, were brought to light in 1818. Strange have been the vicissitudes which these jewels have undergone. Sir Walter Scott considers that the present crown was made by order of Robert Bruce, and that, if so, it must have been worn by his son, David Bruce, in 1331. It was long concealed in the same chest, consisting of a crown, a sceptre, a sword of state, and a silver-gilt rod of office, were lost, or that they had fallen into the hands of some of the mob at the riots which took place in 1707. A search was made, in 1794, in the very room where they were afterwards found, in 1818, but without effect. Although a chest was there, which might possibly have suggested the idea that there was something in it, it was not opened, as the commissioners did not consider that their powers extended so far as to justify them in breaking the lock! In 1818, however, a new commission ventured to force open the long-disused chest in the Crown-room and to bring the regalia to light. Four other relics were subsequently added by William IV., in 1830. One had been bequeathed by Cardinal York, the last descendant of the Stuart family, to George IV. They consist of the collar and badge of the Garter which were presented to Mary's son, James VI., by her loving cousin Elizabeth—the badge of St. Andrew and of the Thistle, together with the coronation ring of Charles I. It makes one sad to see in that dismal room the Ichabod of the proud race of Stuart. Turning, then, from this as well as from the dingy and gloomy room in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI.—so dark that even her beauty could not have lighted it—we leave the castle, having first glanced from the esplanade at the Old Town, with its many spires, and its canopy of smoke, whence it derives its name of "auld Reekie," lately content to leave to its neighbour the more sweet and pleasing appellation of the modern Athens." It has had its day. Youths will be youths, and flaunt their bright hair before the aged and decayed; but it knows that the time will come when a more advanced civilisation will condemn it to a life-breathing space, and to flee from the poverty and ruin of that which now looks so fair.

Passing from the castle, we are on the long, dirty, and ugly street, which, under the successive names of the Lawnmarket, High-street, and Canongate, leads down to Holyrood Palace. This was, at no very distant period, the main thoroughfare of Edinburgh. It then more comprehended the chief nobility and the rank and fashion of Scotland. Still, on the outsides of some of the miserable and dilapidated mansions, are to be seen the armorial bearings of the proud Earls who ruled like Kings in days of yore. What a change has time wrought! Groups of ragged and barefooted children, and of dirty children lounge upon the steps of doors which once formed the common approach to the flats upon which the best in the city resided. Here and there a mere remnant of the once spacious windows, where once grace and beauty watched the pageantry of Kings and Nobles. From each side of the street there branch out dark and narrow closes or lanes—wynds, Scotice—which we shall explore by-and-by, and fit to have been the scenes of a thousand mysterious transactions and romantic adventures. The whole street has a look of the gloomy closes, such as that in the Rangraving, and one glimpse of the wynds, which we shall explore by-and-by, is enough to make one satisfied with a little less of the romance of the Mrs. Radcliffe school, and a reasonable amount of commonplace comfort and respectability. Some of the most picturesque old houses in this part of the town is that of which we give an Engraving. It is known as Moubray House, and is in the West Bow, and is the head of the old mansions of Edinburgh were in former times. Another building which deserves our notice is the old wooden-fronted house at the head of Halkerstone's wynd, which was the first dwelling-shop of Allan Ramsay, the poet. The shop was marked by the sign of a Mercury. In Bakehouse Close, the branch of St. Cecilia's Hall, now appropriated to Methodist chapel. The house he occupied at a later time was in the same land; and upon the gable-end, upon which fire fix statue has since been erected, on the north side of the Castle Hill.

Passing on to St. Giles's Church we tread upon the figure of a heart, marked out in the stones in the centre of the entrance to the church. Here once stood the far-famed Old Tolbooth, which was called the Heart of Mid-Lothian, and from which Sir Walter Scott derived the name and the scene of his celebrated novel. The massive door was conveyed to Abbotsford in 1817, when this prison was demolished. In the church of St. Giles is now preserved the pulpit-cloth, as to its external features, by its ancient octagonal spire or lantern, which was, by some fortunate chance, preserved in the great fire that

criminals, and the humbler *dramatis personæ* as the tools or the victims of the aristocrats, can hardly surprise; the only really surprising feature in such stories is the outrageous machinery by which results are brought about; and the only really surprising fact in connection with such stories is that their abject folly is tolerated by the otherwise shrewd masses of our population.

But we suspect that the excellent Primate of England has been led astray by a cant word, and by the smart commendations of certain reviewers. We agree with his Grace that the word "sensational" is an awkward and foolish one. It is a piece of Yankee slang, which came over with some Yankee theatrical trash, and which rather conveniently indicated that kind of stage literature which keeps rational people from a theatre but cram it with the foolish. The word, once adopted, obtained a wider significance, and has been of late absurdly applied to all fiction which contains the elements of excitement and of surprise. In this sense, if the word is used for condemnation, its broad-cast application is unfair and absurd. If fiction, prosaic and poetical, is to be proscribed altogether, as in the days of the Puritans, we can understand that proposition. But, if the parable—for what else is an untruth conveying a great truth!—is still to be employed as a means of instruction, the fiction "with a purpose" must be allowed; and if art is to be permitted her creations, which have hitherto been held to elevate and refine, the fiction without a purpose beyond the illustration of art must also be tolerated. And what is either without excitement or surprise? Are we to be remitted to Richardson, with his seven and eight volumes of improving conversation in the old-fashioned "little by inches" form of fiction; and yet even Richardson has occasional recourse to a violent surprise, so exciting, indeed, that no brother would be particularly pleased at hearing his sisters announce that they were going to read "Pamela" or "Clarissa." In Sir Walter Scott to be suddenly cut down at a moment when his novels can be obtained for tenpence each, and sell at that rate by the thousand! Yet, if ever there was a sensationist, the manly and healthy Scott was the man. Who forgets his shudder when the corpse of Kenneth should be stripped and roasted alive, when Amy Robsart fell down the awful murder-hole in the castle, when the head of the Grand Master rolled at the feet of Saladin, when Mowbray and Lord Etherington met for the duel, when Dirk strangled Glossin, and when that preacher and rogue, Bridgenorth, with the cool sledge was driven into the torture-boot? Scott was a sensationalist, and never was the skeleton in the closet more effectively used than in about a dozen of his best works. We fear that it is too late to "bowdlerise" Sir Walter. We might go higher, and what the Archbishop of Canterbury would say if we ate all the marvels which Milton has introduced into his epic but sensation fictions—the roar of the angelic cannon, the hideous species, male and female, the gorgeous pandemonium, the visions that take away one's breath with wonder! Let us all try to elevate our minds of taste, by reading the story of Cain, that ends with a strangulation, boldly said. Why should we live in a fool's paradise, and believe that every man who subscribes to charities, gives the usual entrées at dinner, and speaks courteously to the ladies of his house is a paragon of virtue. With commercial frauds constituted, necessarily, by the failure of the many, more thousands than have ever suffered since civilisation began, the fictionist is exercising more than his right, he is doing his duty in showing, artistically, that all is not gold that glitters.

Our difference with the Archbishop is not in principle, but in degree; and we would add that we entirely concur in much that he said at Holdersfield, and we desire to call general attention to a speech which has the merit of dealing boldly with a secular subject. The value of that speech will not be diminished by the concentration of its too general denunciation into the right focus.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, arrived at Windsor Castle, at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, from Scotland. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Augusta Stanley, the Hon. Emma Drummond, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. Princess Louise travelled with the Queen to Perth, when her Royal Highness left the train, and, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, and Dr. Jenner, proceeded to the County Hotel, where the Princess passed the night, in order to lessen the fatigue of the journey, in consequence of her Royal Highness's late indisposition. The Princess resumed her journey southward at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, arriving at Windsor Castle at eight o'clock.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. Anson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, went out shooting.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which Earl Granville, Earl De Grey, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell were present. Lord Wodehouse was introduced at the Council, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir Andrew Buchanan was presented to the Queen at an audience by Earl Russell, on his appointment as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Senor Aranjuez, the Mexican Minister, was also presented by Earl Russell, and delivered his credentials. Earl Granville, Earl Russell, and Lord Wodehouse had audiences of her Majesty. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from Friday, the 11th inst., to Friday, the 18th of January next. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Princess Louise dined, but the Queen, by telegraphic message, gratified intelligence of the accouchement of Princess Louis of Hesse and the birth of a Princess. Both her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are doing well.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, drove out. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish are the Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty.

Lord Cranworne and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West are the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Lord Charles Pitzroy and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Hanover on Thursday week, by special train, en route for Cologne. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, who had arrived from Berlin.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Heig, took his departure from Windsor Castle yesterday morning, en route for the Continent. The Prince proceeded direct to the University of Bonn.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge left Cambridge College, for Gloucester House, Piccadilly, on Saturday last.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff arrive at the Prussian Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Monday next, from St. Leonards.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle left Piccadilly on Thursday, for their seat, Clumber, Worksop, Notts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have left the St. George's Hotel.

Marquis Conyngham has arrived to town from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger left town on Wednesday for Rome.

Lord and Lady Lawrence Paget arrived at the noble Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, on Tuesday, from their seat in Wales.

Lord Elcho's Grenadier, M.P., has left town on a visit to Earl Grosvenor, at Calverley Park.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., has returned to Falloden from Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has returned to Hawarden Castle from Chamber.

The Baroness Burdett and Mrs. Stonor arrived in London on Monday from Warwickshire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Norwich will hold his septennial visitation in the spring of next year.

The Bishops of Ripon and the Bishop of Durham purpose holding their next ordinations on Sunday, March 12, 1865.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the erection of a new bishopric at Lahore.

The Bishop of Brechin has been recommended by his medical advisers to spend the winter in Madeira, in the hope of his restoration.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Colchester is Rural Dean of Dunmow has been removed to Brighton.

Holy Trinity Church, one of the ten churches to be built by the Bradford Churchmen, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of Ripon.

The fine old parish church of Haddenham, Bucks, was opened on Tuesday, after restoration. The church is an Early English structure, with a tower of very fine proportions.

The following is a list of the Sunday-morning preachers at St. Paul's during the month, the Rev. C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Dean of St. Andrew; 2, the Rev. H. P. Liddon, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's.

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A public meeting on behalf of the Curates' Additional Aid Society was held, last Saturday, at the Music Hall, Hastings, under the presidency of the Rev. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. About 60 clergymen were present. The Bishop of Oxford was the chief speaker.

The Rev. Thomas Longstaff, near Manchester, was recently last Saturday, after having been thoroughly cleansed and beautified at a cost of about £1,000. The interior of the church is an Early English structure, with a tower of very fine proportions.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated his intention of presenting to the University of Oxford the books, manuscripts, and other valuables in memory of his lamented friend and colleague the Duke of Newcastle. The gift will be highly appreciated.

The parish church of St. Mary, Roughton, Norfolk, has been restored, and was reopened for Divine Service. It remained some years since by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £200, and a further sum of £500 has now been expended. The building, when complete, will cost £1,000.

Coton Church, Ely, was reopened on Sunday. Sermons being preached by the Rev. T. T. Perowne, the Ven. Archdeacon Emery, and the Rector. Divine Service was performed in the morning and afternoon. Milton Church, in the same county, was also reopened last week. The Bishop of Ely preached in the morning.

The restoration of St. James's Church, the oldest in Bristol, having been commenced in the year of our Lord £4000, and a north aisle added, the latter was consecrated on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Gloucester, who preached. The cost has amounted to £115, to which £20 was added after a sermon in the evening by Archdeacon Norris.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Sidney Smirke's designs for the restoration of the Abbey Church, Bury. The work is to have been commenced, and the works will be at once proceeded with, at her Majesty's expense, Messrs. Jones and Son being the builders. The ancient Abbey College have granted to the Chaplain of the Priory Church, Rev. H. White (the head of the College of the Abbey), the Sunday evening service, which will be held on Sunday evening next, at a quarter after seven.

The installation of the Bishop of the Falkland Church, Institute was held, on Monday night, in the Philosophical Hall. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and the Archdeacon congratulated the meeting that, go wherever they might, they found a revived spirit of zeal and devotion in the Church, the Rev. J. Keble, M.A., the revived Brother Loyalties and his monastic pretensions. The Archbishop of York, who was received with loud cheers on rising to speak, dwelling especially on those stimulating narratives which go by the name of "sensational" literature.

The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. W. Bruce, M.A., Rector of Bishop's Wood Beside; Rev. A. D. Wilkins, Vicar of Dewsbury, to be Rural Dean; Rev. P. Hamilton Dalton, Vicar of Stonegate, York, to be Rural Dean of Ainsty District; Rev. C. H. Maddern to be Chaplain of the Leeds Borough Prison; Rev. C. Bullock, Incumbent of Christ Church, Leeds, to be Vicar; H. P. T. Phillips to be Curate of Gilling; Rev. C. C. Wood to be Curate (late Curate) of Pocklington, Yorkshire.

The parish church of Banham, near Attleborough, was reopened for Divine service recently, after extensive repairs. Only a few years since the church was almost in a ruinous condition. The Rector, the Rev. J. J. Nowell, and his wife have spared neither time nor money in the work, every stone, slate, and a large cost which has been incurred. The old Norman font has been restored, and a new one, of Caen stone, has been placed in its place, together with a number of free sittings. At the same time a handsome altar-table and reredos were presented, on behalf of the church has undergone a thorough restoration and the body re-slated, the carved roof-beams have been repaired, and the chancel has been re-pewed. The memorative font-cover was presented by Miss Holmes, and an elegant lectern by the Rector's eldest daughter, from whose hand also had contributed.

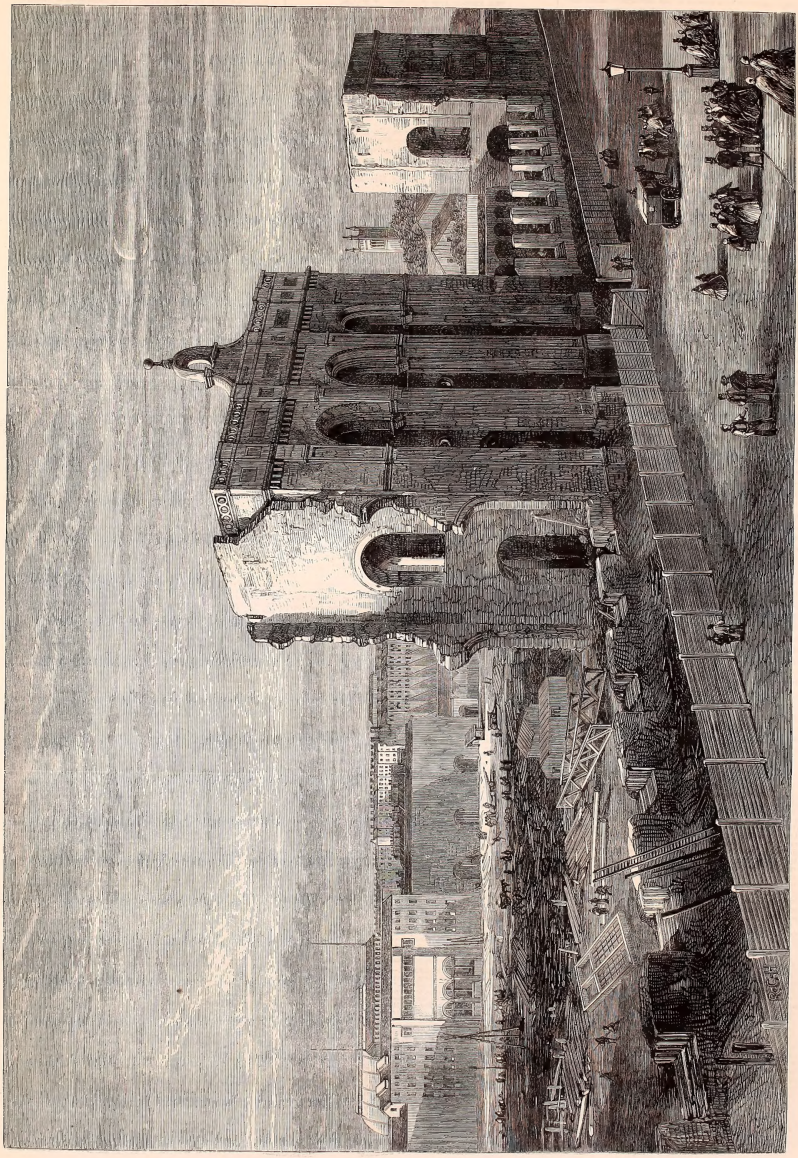
TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. Charles Baber, Cockburn, Barks—a handsome silver teapot, with a purse containing £70. The Rev. Thomas Dowling Inscription, Lord Bishop, with a piece of plate for £20, to the Rev. Charles Baber, by the parishioners of Cockburn, in grateful remembrance of his services as their Minister, extending over a period of nearly six years." The Rev. H. G. J. Veitch, on his resigning the curacy of Holy Trinity, Coventry—a handsome silver dessert service, and an elegant gold watch to Rev. Clay, by the parishioners. A gratifying testimonial has recently been presented to the Rev. Jesse Henry Harry, M.A., on his resignation of the incumbency of Dunwich, Ducondale, Australia, by his parishioners, in the form of an address engrossed on parchment, accompanied by a handsome silver salver and a purse of 130 sovereigns.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Hebdomadal Council met at Oxford, on Monday, to consider the proposal made by the Vice-Chancellor, that, in consideration of the absence of the Regius Professor of Greek, a salary of £400 a year be paid to him. After a short discussion, the proposal was rejected by a majority of one. The division-list was as follows:—*Against the Endowment*—The Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the Master of Balliol, Professor Pusey, Professor Jackson, Professor Wilson, Professor Rolleston, Professor Bernard, Mr. Bacon, the Junior Proctor; *against*—The Provost of Oriel, the President of St. John's, the President of Magdalen, the Warden of Merton, the Warden of Keble, Professor Brodie, Professor Story, Professor Rawlinson, Mr. Hansell, Mr. Turner, the Senior Proctor.

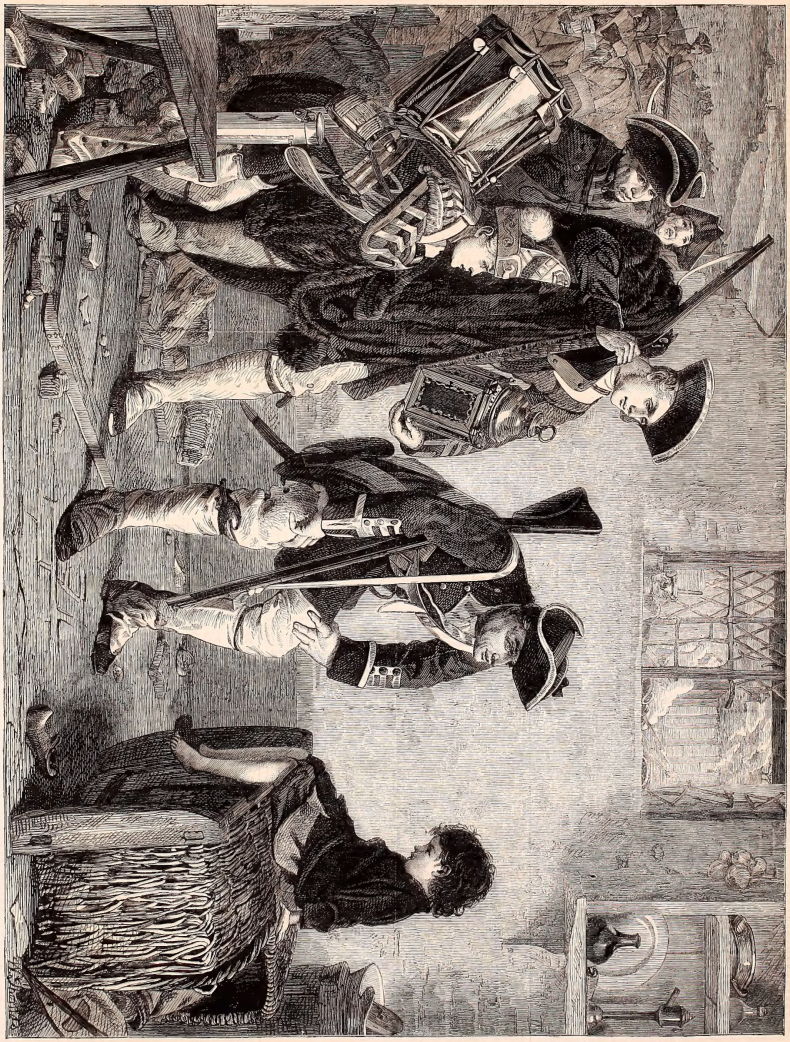
The following noblemen have been gazetted under the Universities Act:—Lord Harrington, the Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Henry Thomas Hamilton (eldest son of Viscount Calvely), and the Earl of Lichfield, for a Christ Church; the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Kerry, and the Earl of Rosebery, for a Trinity Commoners—Hon. H. E. Butler (eldest son of Viscount Dunboyne); T. C. A. Hamilton, Esq., of Lochgelly-rock, Bodmin; F. T. Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwood, Surrey; James Abdeh, son of Sir H. Thomas Abdeh, Bart., of Abbey Park, Shropshire; G. W. G. Thomas, Esq., of Malmesbury, Esq., for Balliol; Rev. Thomas Rees, late Fellow of Oriel; E. W. Walker; S. E. Bisshop, Esq., Eatington Park, Warwickshire; C. W. Bowyer, Esq., of Oakley, Kent; J. E. Derby Allcroft, Esq., of Stanhill, Esq. (son of the Rev. Sir W. L. Iarell), Bart., Stroud, Gloucestershire; A. A. Rickards, Esq., of Christ Church, Commoners—Hon. A. W. Vernon (eldest son of Lord Vernon); the Hon. H. C. Needham (the Hon. G. T. Kenyon) (the Hon. Edward Christ Church, Commoners—Hon. A. W. Vernon (eldest son of Lord Vernon); the Hon. F. Charteris (son of Lord Elcho); J. W. S. Northcote, Esq., son of Sir H. Northcote, Bart., of Hayne House, Devonshire; Rev. Sir Stafford Henry Smith), began a course of lectures on Piano Geometry on Wednesday week in the lecture-room, which will be continued on the following days. These lectures are intended for gentlemen who have not attended the Professor's former lectures, which will be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Professor of Geology (Mr. Phillips) began a course of lectures "On the Physical Aspect of the Earth in Relation to Subterranean Forces of the Land, Sea, and Air," on Monday, and will continue them on Wednesdays and Mondays. These lectures are open, also, to all members of the University. The Lunalian Professor of Arabic (Mr. Gandell) began his lectures on Arabic Grammar, on the days and hours of the Indian language. The Junior Institution began his lectures on Tuesday week.—Mr. Sidney James Owen, M.A., of Christ Church, has been appointed to the Professorship of India.

The Freshmen in residence at Oxford this Michaelmas Term number 281, and are distributed amongst the seven colleges and halls of the University, 18; Merton, 12; Balliol, 17; Exeter, 23; Oriel, 14; Queen's, 21; New College, 13; Lincoln, 7; Brasenose, 29; Pembroke, 16; Worcester, 16; Christ Church, 41; Trinity, 8; St. John's, 13; Wadham, 13; Pembroke, 12; Worcester, 22; St. Mary Hall, 2; Magdalen Hall, 7; St. Alban Hall, 2; Total, 281.—At Cambridge the return shows an aggregate of 427, exclusive of the colleges of Clare, Corpus Christi, Caius, and Sydney. Of this number 71 are members of the large number of 158 fresh admissions, and St. John's, 76. The returns for the same period last year at Oxford and Cambridge the numbers were about the same as before.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has promulgated the electoral roll of the University for the ensuing year. It contains 271 names.—The teacher of Sanskrit (Mr. Cowell) will give a course of lectures on St. Chrysostom's Homilies during the Michaelmas Term, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. A Hindustani class will also be formed



RUINS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING OF 1862.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



"AFTER THE BATTLE," BY P. H. CALDERON, A.R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"AFTER THE BATTLE."

THE picture we have engraved will probably be well remembered by visitors to the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1863. It was one of the principal attractions at the Trafalgar-square display in that year of exhibitions; and it was this performance which first made Mr. Calderon widely known to the general public, and won for him most promising young artists. The promise of this picture has since been redeemed by works finer in conception, and such as have placed Mr. Calderon to his recent elections as Associate of the Royal Academy. A few weeks since, after the election took place, we gave a Portrait and biographical notice of this artist; we need not, therefore, now make any further comment upon his career.

The picture next before us we have engraved seems to us to reside in the peculiar felicity of its conception. It is one of those representations of semi-historic and semi-domestic interest which have elevated the class of paintings known as "genre-historique" into popular favour in the English schools, and have reconciled us to the absence of the "grand historical," the mainstay and chief forms of high art. An incident like this shows us the horrors of war, not in the carnage of the battle-field, but in the desolation of a humble home; and while it reminds us that soldiers, even in the full flush of victory, can feel pity, it intensifies the sympathy we have already in the heart. The costumes in this picture take us back to about the period, we may suppose, of Marlborough's campaigns. A battle has raged in and around a Flemish village. The English have been victorious, and are marching through the street of the little place in pursuit of the foe. They find within, however, the entire the deserted battered, and smouldering houses, in search of booty. A party of Croxadiers, some of them already laden with plunder, appear before a cottage, the door open, the side of which may have been smashed in by cannon, and they enter this poor abode, eager to find what they may think last worth securing in this humble tenement. But here they see what at once diverts them from their purpose—a poor little weeping child, scared by even the age when he might have been the occupant of the overturned cradle on whose side he sits; and who has either been left behind by his parents, in the mortal terror of flight, or perhaps, more likely, torn from them, frightened by the cannonading, and on its cessation, has found his way back to his desolate home. Of course, there is not a true soldier who could treat such a child as an enemy, and who would not protect before this helpless and innocent figure. Mr. Calderon may well quote from Shakespeare as a motto for his picture—

Men never spend their fury on a child!

The eldest and most hardened soldier, therefore, is the first to approach the child with the reassuring gentleness of a woman; and we may fancy that we hear him coaxing the little one to lay aside his fears. The soldier's comrades are evidently no less feeling than he in their feeling of compassion. We commend to the reader's examination, as reproduced in the Engraving, the various expressions of interest in their faces, and especially in that of the sympathising drummer-boy, who is himself a mere child. This picture was recently in the collection of Mr. Morley, (from whom we had permission to engrave it), at his gallery, Cornhill.

MUSIC.

The short series of Italian operas at Her Majesty's Theatre terminates this evening. It has been eminently successful, and deservedly: for, though given at a time of the year when such entertainments are generally unusual if not unprecedented, and though the prices of admission have been much reduced, yet the performances have been as careful, complete, and excellent in every respect as if this had been the height of the season. The operas chosen have been "Faust," "Linda," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Norma," in every one of which the character of the heroine has been sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, the great lyric tragedian of the time. Ever since her first arrival in England Titiens has been the main support of Her Majesty's Theatre, while her every power has been in a state of constant growth and development. Endowed by nature with every physical and mental gift—beauty of form and face, a voice of vast power and the most perfect quality, intelligence, energy, and feeling—she has cultivated herself till she has become the glory of the musical stage, the queen of tragic song. Survey the state of the lyrical drama throughout Europe, and you shall call to mind every female performer who has gained the highest name in Italy, Germany, and France, who is there that can dispute with her the palm with Titiens? We have reason to be glad that her almost constant residence among us for many years has shown that England is the land of her predilection, and that the metropolis has been kind her to this country—admiration and respect on our side, and the pleasant sense of the appreciation of her genius on hers—will not be lost by lastingly. She is domiciled, almost naturalised, among us; she is in the very prime of her life and vigour; the strength of her faculties, and her career promises to be long as well as brilliant. Already her appearances during the past fortnight by far the most remarkable has been Leonora, in Beethoven's "Fidelio"—in which character she heroine on the lyric stage, personated as she never has been by the most illustrious of her previous impersonators. This is to remember the greatest of them—Schuster-Devrient, Malibran, and Cornelius—and he will not omit that Titiens has excelled them all, combining their various beauties, and adding to them certain individuals of nature and feeling which make her picture as fresh as it is captivating or touching. This was thoroughly felt by the audience on both nights of performance; for the enthusiasm of overflowing houses was expressed as vehemently as they were witnessing the pathetic drama for the first time. The other characters were well supported, Santley's Pizarro has never been surpassed, seldom equalled. The part of Marcellina, in "Fidelio," was sung, acted, and sung; and Rossi and Susini—Rocco and Jaquino—though they acted indifferently, were well sung. Mdlle. Titiens is the performer of an opera so full of musical difficulty. Mr. Mapleson deserves the thanks of the public for this very excellent and attractive series of performances.

At the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, Mr. Macfarren's new opera, "Helvellyn," was produced on Thursday. Of this opera and its performance we shall give some account next week.

A great sensation has been created in Paris by the début, at the Théâtre Lyrique, of a young singer, Mdlle. Nilson, who is described as another Jenny Lind. She appeared in a French version of the "Traviata," was received with enthusiasm, and has been lauded to the echo by the press.

THE THEATRES.

On Wednesday the Olympic reopened with three new pieces, produced under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan. The interior of the theatre has been tastefully redecorated, and the comfort of the audience abundantly provided for. Mr. Wigan began the evening with an address to the public requesting its future efforts to bring consideration. A new comedietta, by Mr. John Oxenford, was then performed, entitled "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The plot and dialogue of this piece were equally weak, though not very novel. Two lovers, parted for seven years, find when they meet again that they are much changed, and Captain Fortescue (Mr. Frank Matthews) that he loves his intended's sister better than herself, and gladly surrenders to her newer acquaintance. Then followed the drama of the evening, one of "thrilling interest," as it might have been called at a theatre of less pretensions, and entitled "The Hidden Hand," adapted from "L'Abîme," of MM. D'Ennery and C. Edmond. It is full of secrets, and develops a most unhappy story. The scene is laid in Wales, and the plot turns on the national dislike of the Saxon. Animated by this motive, Lady Gwyffydd (Miss Bowring) seeks to poison her granddaughter, Muriel (Miss Louise Moore), the child of Lord Penarvon (Mr. Henry Neville), by his second wife (Miss Kate Percy). But she is not here interfere with the rights of Enid (Miss Lydia Foote), the child of his first wife. For some time Lady Penarvon is suspected of the crime; but at length the old lady, who is supposed to be paralyzed, is witnessed in the act of dragging Muriel's cradle by Enid, whose distress is extremely great at having detected her. Enid refuses to name the guilty person; but, offering to drink of the poisoned cup in her grandmother's presence, the old lady's agitation betrays her guilt. Finding all further effort to be vain, Lady Gwyffydd destroys herself, likewise by poison: and so concludes a very dreary play, relieved by two or three excellent situations. A farce by Mr. J. M. Morton, called "My Wife's Bonnet," terminated the evening's entertainment. This farce begins in a quarrel in one of the side boxes about a lady's bonnet, and continues on the stage, where some semi-jealous scenes occur between Mr. Wigan, Mr. Rouse, and his wife (Mr. J. G. Taylor and Miss Melvin). Both the performers were new to us, but both, we should say, succeeded in their parts to the satisfaction of the audience. All three pieces were received with applause; and Mr. Horace Wigan's management, it may be pronounced, has commenced under favourable auspices.

Emulation is now bearing good fruit in theatrical matters, not only with respect to the West-end, but among the Orientals and in the transpontine region. Sadler's Wells has a new burlesque on the subject of "The Forty Thieves," which takes mightily; and the Britannia, Hoxton, has also already acquired a reputation. It is one evidently written to order, and constructed with the whole strength of the company. Messrs. Henry Leslie and Nicholas Rowe are the authors of the piece, which contains its merits and its demerits. Although, we believe, original, this drama is formed upon the French model. It is divided into five tableaux, and has five acts. The first opens in London, and shows the relation between two Jews, Aaron Grieveson, an orange girl (Miss Paincefort), and the other, Elias, a wanderer (Mr. Alfred Wigan). The latter is in love with Aaron's daughter, Judith (Miss Culham), who is poor, and whose child still lives; and Underwood, a rich old Jew, is her suitor for Jane, has strong motives to wish her dead. Underwood accordingly hires little Jacob (Miss Fanny Reynolds) from Abraham and Lilias Fryer, who is now the husband of Jane, and seeks to drown her in the Thames. Jacob, however, is saved by the indeed suits, but Jane is at hand to save her, and by her cries brings the watchmen to the spot. She is about to denounce the villain, when he threatens to revenge her denunciation upon Sir Tyrone Fryer, and she then compels her silence. Ultimately, Jane leaves her home, and the house of John Fryer, Esq., of Penzance, in Cornwall, one of the Grange. Uriah is his steward; and here Fryer attends the Christmas festivities, accusing the steward of having taken his wife and niece away. But Underwood appears, and tells Fryer that his wife is dead, and thus causes him to be arrested. He is sent to Portland as a convict. Mr. Sleigh, Q.C., is counsel for the defence, and Jane, by her testimony, obtains a pardon and a reprieve. A highly passionate scene takes place between Jane in the Portland quarries, the result of which is that Uriah impeaches Sir Tyrone Fryer, and has already employed the engraver to forge the note. The scenes in the convict settlement are very good, and the prisoners are a motley group of knaves and other accessories of an equally literal character. The scenery is finely painted by Mr. Grieve and his brother Albert. The characters, which are various, are admirably sustained by the company. The two principals find adequate representation in Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sleigh—the latter of whom is a performer of much promise.

At the Strand, Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Mazeppa" has been revived, with such changes in the dialogue as were expedient to convert it into a burlesque upon the drama which is now in course of representation at Astley's. The main alteration consists of a parody on the song of "Mazeppa," which will reference to Miss Meaken as "Mazeppa,"

Whose classical style of dress has not
Much troubled the sewing-machines of late.

The same may be said of Miss Raynham's, but "with a difference;" for in the "Mazeppa" of the latter performance the sewing-machine will be less sight entirely of her costume. Mentally, of course, we cannot but fail to appreciate the poor Robson in the same character; nor can we help supposing that the country cousins of Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Drohisoke (Mr. D. James). Her performance is in all respects very creditable. Mr. Clarke, a professional novice, plays the part of Ivan humorously supported, and the scenery and costumes picturesque and rich.

Mdlle. Beatrice, at the Haymarket, has essayed a second character, and with increased success. The part of Mrs. Haller in the "Stranger" is one in which she can display a high degree of expression. Her accent, however, becomes more pronounced in the drawing-room scenes than it should be in the last act. Her scene with the children is remarkably pathetic. In the early part of the performance Mr. Howe's sang the arms of the Stranger, so that the certain falls on their reconciliation. Mr. Howe's singing of the ballad was the best part of the evening's conclusion; but, artistically, we believe that it is the natural result of the performance of this drama, at all events, has established itself on the English stage, and we anticipate a long run for the piece.

A new drama was produced at the St. James's on Saturday—"a domestic story," entitled "Sybilla; or, Step by Step." By Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and entitled "Sybilla; or, Step by Step." Sybilla (Miss Charles Mathews) is a Danish maiden, engaged as barmaid to a tavern near Copenhagen, and who is very attentive to Nils Fleming, a young Nils Fleming, a timber merchant (Mr. C. Mathews). He becomes enamoured of Sybilla, and proposes to her. Sybilla, standing at her window, and of one Joachim Burke (Mr. Frank Matthews), who is a suitor for her hand. Joachim is the innkeeper's brother, and secretly loves Sybilla himself. Nils, however, is rich, and Sybilla's fortunes are now in the ascendant, and carries off Sybilla as his bride. Sybilla, however, is very fickle, and soon deserts Nils for Joachim, who has an objection to his own headwriting being seen. But Sybilla makes up his wife's signature of marriage, thereupon informing Wilfred that she has attained the consent to her step. Nils and Joachim are now also jealous; and, to add to the perplexity, the Count Oxenstierna, a professional gambler, arrives at the inn. In the conclusion, Sybilla proposes to place herself under his guardianship, and, by the assistance of Nils, Joachim, and Wilfred, she is enabled to play a political enemy, and demands his handwriting. Nils holds the document at Sybilla's disposal; but Wilfred, suddenly entering, seizes and destroys it; whereupon, Sybilla denounces him as a deserter. Wilfredston now sends her a letter, complying with her conditions, and Sybilla announces that she has taken the decisive step. In the third act, Sybilla is domiciled with the Count, and is in the full winning fortunes. The two are reconciled. Ultimately, Wilfred comes to her with a letter from the young King Christian (Mr. F. Robinson) now appears as her sovereign, and has come from the Court to Sybilla's dwelling. She finds papers that convict Joachim and the Count of the treason for which they are condemned to death. A professional Jew impresses ment, but who is now set free. Complicated as the plot is, the piece is well supported by the excellent company at this house that the new play was received with unequivocally received, and the curtain fell to decided applause.

The Pekin Gazette publishes a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, in which the Emperor thanks the Viceroy, and more needful that thanks he offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore he commands that a temple in honour to them be erected on the spot by the different gods, and to report to us."

The Oxford and Thames Railway, which is fifteen miles in length, was opened for traffic on Monday week. It is a single line, on the broad gauge, starting from the Great Western two miles south of Oxford, crossing the River Thames near Kennington Long Bridge, and having intermediate stations at Littlemore and Wheatley, and affords direct communication from Oxford to Wycombe, Aylesbury, and Maidenhead.

Letters from Tangier mention that the Lithuas of Sous Company has just put into practice in Morocco an ingenious method of procuring workmen. Knowing the zeal of the Mahommedans to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, the company has announced in the streets of Tangier and has other towns of the Empire that "all workmen who shall have worked a year on the canal will be taken gratuitously to Mecca to perform their devotions at the tomb of the Prophet."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IF no one else thinks so, the sub-guardians of the Conservative party are clearly under a hope that an apprehension of an early dissolution of Parliament. A few days ago there was a statement, which was positive, that there would be no further promotions beyond the day to which the last ceremony of that kind had relegated the recess, and that a general election was to burst suddenly on the country in order which is more favourable to the supporters of Ministers than that which will come into play next January will be. It certainly seemed rather sharp practice for a Cabinet to take such a course; and it turned out that the idea was given by the Conservative "impregnables," who really conceived that such a dodge might be the happy conception of such a thing rather rumour an idea that in a similar manner. Any, more—even if the rumour was groundless, as well it is to oppose Mr. Colden at the next election, and who might be running in the dark, smooth tone of confidence. With him came two of the three Conservative members for South Lancashire, and patted him and encouraged him to grow, until Mr. Colden might almost have heard him at his ancestral gentleman's estate in Sussex. Mr. Algernon Egerton is, judging from his career as a member, just the kind of man to aid in such an electioneering feat, which is remarkable for its boldness. Probably few members have displayed such ease and self-confidence, as he has, in adapted themselves so readily to the business of their position. He was returned for the county for the first time in 1859, when Lord Derby's Government dissolved; and he had the courage, at a new member of a comparatively young man, to undertake to move the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. He performed it very well in a simple, a coolness, which, far, very far, removed from effrontery, might have been taken to have been the result of Parliamentary practice and experience. Since then he has assumed all the position of a man in paying tribute to the memory of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may be that there was lurking in his mind some reference to a certain occasion which is said to prevent—but in the next so-called Conservative Government Mr. Disraeli will be a link in which to draw Mr. Gladstone into a moderate Liberal Cabinet. Any way, Sir Rochdale a challenge has been deliberately offered to Mr. Colden; and, as he is going to his borough in a few days, we may look for the fun by the way to the proceedings of the organisation against him.

The signs are that they have stated as stirring the Tories has again operated in Essex, where the cry of "Corn" has been shouted at the top of the somewhat puny voices of several of the members for that county. Probably, however, that is every one knows anything of the rising hopes of the Conservative party, is familiar with the principal leaders of it. Mr. Miller, who has rotated quotations from that not too recondite repertory from which, according to certain ultra-Conservative gentlemen seldom stray; with his quotations from that not too recondite repertory from which, according to certain ultra-Conservative gentlemen seldom stray; with his unconsciousness of talking commonplace which is so characteristic of his honourable colleague, Mr. Miller has long cultivated himself; grandeur, and spontaneity in vain. But on this occasion he outdid himself; grandeur, or more grandeur, according to fancy, than ever; pumping out heavy platitudes with unwonted energy and overpowering Essex men with essentially Essex wit. The venue being Colchester, it behoved Mr. Miller to be especially humble their choice to the dignity of that borough. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Miller is an active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and probably he reserved his oratory for that assembly, as none will accuse him of lofty pretensions and loquacious in the house; although, no doubt, a man of his Parliamentary experience could have delivered a speech worthy of saving of quiet members from despair and which is comprehended in the conviction that he is flattered for his little quarter of an hour, Mr. Papillon, who ought to be light and airy in his flights, but who, so far as Parliament is concerned, may be said to be still in the chrysalis state; for he has, to our knowledge, ever yet imped his wings in that breezy atmosphere. And Captain Archdale, who, like Mr. Papillon, is a young man of parts but slightly ungrammatical speaker, who takes strong but rather sagacious views, and who can cut many a pointed truth and often an epigrammatic phrase. Somehow, he seems to think he has peculiarly adapted to represent a place like Harwich, which has always been famous for not requiring members so much as men in the choice of members; for, though he professes Conservatism as his politics, there is an air of it which is suggestive of the hope he suggests that he would not be the person to vote black to be white on any party question. Altogether, this rally in Essex was effective and pronounced enough, considering that it was rather in the nature of a skirmish, as to that county the Tories have actively set up a candidate.

An essay has been delivered by Mr. Grant Duff, at Elgin. Curious that a gentleman who is really versed in philosophical politician, and is not devoid of originality of ideas, which he expresses with a special command of language, singular correctness of diction, and often with very pointed illustrations—should occasionally fall into the thought beyond strict Parliamentary rule—who is fluent of speech in a physical sense, and has been assiduous to master the mere mechanism of speaking, and so always to seem to deliver an elaborately-prepared paper, pronounced under the fashion that is peculiar to the compositions of young gentlemen of immature age. Mr. Grant Duff has indeed to give him that rough-and-readiness which is essential to the very highest class of Parliamentary oratory. He is really enough in a literary sense, and he is rough enough in another; but the combination does not produce the exactly right result, and therefore he has not achieved the success at which he has evidently aimed.

When the two chief whippers-in of the Ministry come before their constituencies the word probably expects to hear something worth listening to. But this is a mistake. Perhaps there are no functionaries in the world whose special business it so much is to say nothing if they spoke for hours, and do exactly what Mr. Adam and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen have done in addressing their friends in their respective boroughs of Lewes and Sandwich.

The Brazilian Ministry has been completed by the appointment of Senor Dias Vieira as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A sharper took passage in an emigrant-ship from Bremen to Baltimore, and, convincing the emigrants that gold was not current in the United States, succeeded in buying up their greenbacks nearly all the gold in the possession of the passengers, to the amount of 30 per cent. The sharper cleared upwards of 3000 dollars by his roguery.

We have been shown a miniature model at work of a pair of Penn's patent trunk-engines, made by Mr. Thomas Smith, modeller, of Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth. The weight of these model engines is 120 grains less than that of a silver threepenny piece, and they stand on less space than a threepenny piece. Nevertheless, they can be worked at from twenty revolutions up to 20,000 revolutions per minute.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW PLANET, discovered by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, at eight p.m., on Sept. 30, has been named after Terpsichore, the muse of dancing, who appears to have been unaccountably overlooked in relation to the heavenly bodies. Since the great increase in the number of these small planets, and the difficulty in the determination of their co-ordinates, observers will find it useful to announce their discoveries with greater reserve than hitherto.

A MACHINE FOR CALCULATING AND CHARTING STARS, invented by Mr. G. W. Emph, of Dudley Observatory, U.S., is described and figured by him in the *American Journal of Science*, No. 113. He believes that his apparatus is the first contrivance to represent mechanically, by mechanical means, the right ascension and declination of a star at the same instant. We must refer our readers to the valuable memoir for its details of construction and application of Mr. Emph's ingenious idea.

AN ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGICAL CLAY TABLET, in the British Museum, is thus translated by Mr. H. F. Talbot, and printed, with others, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*. It is a list of the Assyrian Eponymi, or Kings of Nations, King of Assyria, to whom Nabo and Tasmit's have given a long-lasting care and have established a firm throne. These tablets of elementary instruction which, among the kings who went before me, were established by Ismi-dagon, King of Assyria, for the increase of rules, kind of Learning. I pronounced the words with my breath; (then) I wrote them upon tablets; I corrugated them, I inscribed them; and we for the instruction of the Teachers I placed them within my palace.

A BROWN TINT OF IRON AND STEEL is given in Prussia in the following manner:—In as small a quantity of water as possible (about four or five gents) dissolve an equal quantity of butter of antimony, or chloride of antimony. Add to this solution the same possible quantity of hydrochloric acid (or it is in the proportion of this acid that is found the success of the operation), and one part of gallic acid. With this solution, after it has cooled, it has been moistened with this liquid the iron or steel objects are rubbed for several times, being left to dry in the air between each coating. Finally, the metal is rubbed with boiled linseed oil. The tint is more or less deep in proportion to the number of coatings. When the desired tint appears, the oil is left on the metal, it is, at the same time, preserved from the action of rust.

THE PHOTOMETER, invented by M. LAMBERT BALLICA has been subjected to experiment by M. Carey, and the results communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He finds that when the light of a standard candle or lamp is taken away from the body of the insect, and placed on a glass and dried, it immediately loses its phosphorescent light, and as soon as the light of this matter is placed under a little water, its luminosity returns. He hopes that the quality may be considered as that of the light of the glow-worm, and has analysed by the spectrum apparatus, since no other substance, not even phosphorus, begins to shine when plunged in water and has not been exposed to it when dried. In the Lampyris Italica the light is not equal and tranquil, as in the *Lampyris noctiluca*, but is intermittent. With each appearance and not exactly to the pulsations of the heart, which are, however, the work of the blood, by means of the breathing the luminosity is given, giving the impression of a dazzling brilliancy.

ACTION OF CARBONIC OXIDE UPON IRON.—M. Margueritte, to a paper recently read before the Academy of Sciences, concludes that pure carbon (the diamond) and carbonic oxide can transform iron into steel, and that carbonic acid by its combustion can bring the steel to the state of pure (or cementation). At another meeting of the Academy, M. Caron expressed his dissent from his opinion, and from the first cause of carbonic oxide. Some of these two substances is very insignificant and even still rather precise. Experiments made in melting iron in crucibles, surrounded by coal, have given conclusions if he repeated the experiments with the same results. He is not forging and the melting terrible in which it is suspected when it is worked so as to retain the nature and quality of steel.

TOOTH-ACHE QUONE.—In a letter in the *Times* Dr. R. H. Allcott gives the result of his experience in regard to the best preparations for this purpose. He discusses the question of laudanum and chloroform that it is unadvisable when morphia is employed. He says that if common writing paper be used, as what is specially recommended, the morphia enters the paper, the rose invariably discolour in irregular patches, that in distinct isolated dots of brown minute crystalline particles, which dissolve readily in non-uniform surface. He concludes, that belladona paper, saturated with a solution of extract of belladonna and dried, is the best form of paper for the most effective test we possess. The formula of its preparation is as follows:—"Take of pure white filtering paper, thirty-six grains; extract of belladonna, three grains; this in a sparkle mortar, and add gradually six ounces of boiling water. The papers are to be saturated with the solution, and then thoroughly dried out of contact with the external air, and preserved in close tin boxes.

RACES.

WORCESTER AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Warrior, 1. Vacquisizer, 2. Norna, 3.
Hurdle Race.—Mercen, 1. Miss, 2. Nelson, 3.
Nursery Handicap Plate.—Iseville, 1. Cedric, 2. Vision, 3.
Worcester Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Cadena, 1. Prince Plausible, 2. Welbeck, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Wild Huntress, 1. Juneston, 2. Corinthian Tom, 3.
Severn Bank Stakes.—Acrobat, 1. Meanwood, 2. Medora, 3.
Welter Handicap.

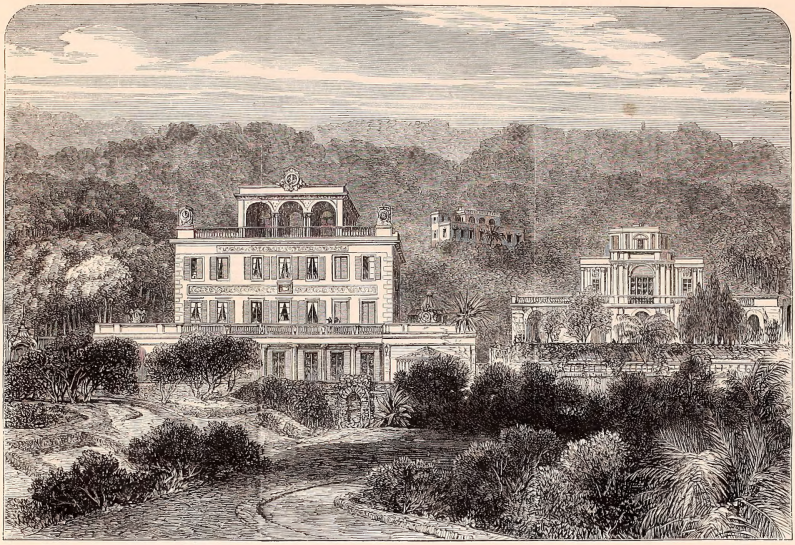
Victore Plate.—Lady Evelyn, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Resolute, 3.
Handicap Race of 40 sovs.—General Harwicke's dun 3 y. Virtuoso, 1.
Corinthian Tom, 2.
Selling Steeple Chase.—Cedric, 1. Vandervelde, 2. Cadena, 3.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Jerry, 1. Rattlesnake, 2.
Short Selling Stakes.—Pincherlass, 1. Dagon, 2. Alhambra, 3.
Handicap Steeplechase of 5 sovs.—Cocoa Witch, 1. Princess, 2. Sir William, 3.

The Town Council of Jedburgh, on Monday, conferred the freedom of the burgh on Sir David Brewster, who is a native of the town. Jedburgh lays on its burgeoned arms the names of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Campbell, statesman and Lord High Chancellor of England; and Sir Henry Jardine, M.P.

The Poor-Law Board has issued a circular giving suggestions to the local boards for carrying out the Act passed last Session for the relief of the houseless poor in the metropolitan district. As the only way of using the measure is to be distributed over the metropolitan unions, as the administration of the relief is left to the local boards, and as the general measures for the maintenance of the parochial poor. The Act is intended to provide for destitute persons, wanderers, and destitute only in matter where they come from, the one claim to attention being want. The new legislation consists of the following points:—1. Power is given to provision for the parochial purpose. The relief is to extend from night, which in the case of night is to be overnight, and will consist of a lodging place, with enough but sufficient covering, warmth, and good ventilation. The food to be supplied to the destitute consists of bread, with tea and occasional soup, but not such as, either in quantity or quality, would tend to increase the number of applicants or encourage persons to seek relief as a means of gain for this relief by the able-bodied is a task of work suited to the age, strength, and capacity of the pauper, and likely to assist him in finding work for the able-bodied labour.

For several months past works of reclamation have been carried on on the Essex coast, at St. Peter's Head, in the parish of Bradwell, and recently traces of Roman occupation were found. The Rev. Mr. Bramston communicated the fact to the Archæological Institute, Mr. Thomas Parnell, secretary, proceeded to the spot and found specimens of a solid masonry, consisting of regular ashlar, alternating with rows of bonding-tiles. In the field where the excavations have been made the Roman Road to Colchester is said to have been—of St. Peter-on-the-Wall, built of Roman materials; and this fact, coupled with the notice of the antiquarian Columella and other writers, leads to the inference that this is the lost Othona of the "Notitia," the station of the Tribune, who, as the Roman Count of the Saxon Shore, was specially charged with the protection of this part of the coast against the piratical Saxons. In the adjacent fields have been turned up coins, pottery, and other doubtless of mediæval interment—and numerous vestiges of the earlier occupation, consisting of quantities of Samian and Castor ware, and coins of the reigns of the Lower Empire. It is thought that the remains now brought to light were erected by Allectus after the overthrow of Carausius in A.D. 293, and to Camden's "Britannia," mentions "a huge ruin of a thick wall" having been seen there; and small Roman coins are frequently found in the vicinity of the parish, Bradwell, is probably a corruption of "Broad Wall."

At a meeting of South Staffordshire colliers held at Coseley last Saturday, it was agreed to end the strike, which has been continued for seventeen weeks. One objection urged was that the men would have to work the 4000 men at Oldbury and West Bromwich till they got the five shillings a day which they demanded, but a large majority were in favour of ending it. Two speakers at the meeting said their privations had been intense, and with deep sentiments they declared that it was time for the men to submit, and to be forced them to yield. The district is quite peaceable, and the soldiers have been withdrawn from it. A mass meeting of the miners was held on Sedgley Hills, West Bromwich, on Monday. There was a marked diminution in the number as well as in the enthusiasm of the meeting held on the previous Monday, in which the old arguments in favour of the strike were reproduced, and the men advised to remain fast and they would gain their end. The remarks of the speakers at the meeting and



VILLA AT NICE OCCUPIED BY THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE BELGIAN BODY-GUARD OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

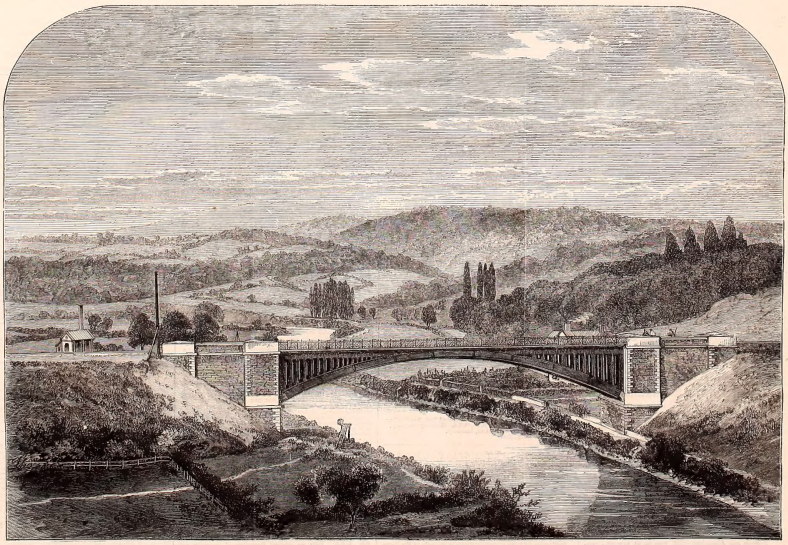


RIPLEY'S HOSPITAL, LANCASTER, FOR ORPHANS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—SEE PAGE 463.

the foundries of the Coalbrookdale Company. Passing through a pretty station, with long white platforms, perched on an embankment 60 ft. above the turnpike road, we then skirt the edge of a steep wooded cliff by a series of sharp curves trenched out of the hillside, and we are carried over a portion of the ironworks and the great reservoir of the same company on a fine curved viaduct of twenty-six arches, which has been three years under construction. Further on the railway passes through another reservoir confined by massive walls on each side of the line; till, emerging from deep cuttings, in which is exhibited a section of the great coal-field of Shropshire, we ascend to the summit level and junction-station at Lightmoor by a gradient of 1 in 50, which extends over a greater part of the line. Such is the Coalbrookdale Railway, which was opened to public traffic on Tuesday.

It is singular that the bridge which forms the subject of our Illustration—the most recent and one of the most enterprising works of its class—is within sight of the first iron bridge that was constructed in England—one which was constructed by the same ironmasters in 1779, and which has given a name to the rising and important town of Ironbridge, on the banks of the Severn.

Our Engraving is executed from an excellent photograph taken by Mr. W. Fall, photographer, of Market-square, Ironbridge, Salop.



THE ALBERT EDWARD BRIDGE OF THE COALBROOKDALE RAILWAY OVER THE SEVERN.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

With the exception of several parcels of bar silver having been disposed of for Holland, and of Mexican dollars for China and Japan, the transactions in bullion have been unimportant. In gold the home trade is fair, yet there is scarcely any demand for bullion for export purposes; hence most of the gold at hand has been disposed of to the Bank of England. In notes rather limited business has been restored, dealers in national stocks have increased their purchases, and prices, almost generally, have been on the advance.

The supply of money in the general discount market has further increased. The demand for accommodation has fallen off somewhat materially.

The shortage of importance has taken place in the value of money on the Continent.

The Council for India have disposed of £500,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at prices ranging from 1s. 11¼d. per rupee for Calcutta and Madras; and to 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. The applications were 3½ times the amount offered.

In the Stock Exchange on Wednesday business was transacted within without the dividend.

There was an amount of business doing in the Consol market, on Monday, at enhanced quotations. Consols, for Money, realised 90¾ to ¾; for the Account, 90¾ to ⅞; New Three per Cents, 91¼ to ½; Reduced, 91¼; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. pm.; Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Bank Stock was 229; India Stock, 214; and the Three per Cents, 92. Five per Cents, 103¼; the Debentures, 97¼; and the Loan, 97. Four per Cents, 102¼; and the Annuities, 92¼. Business was done on the Exchange on Wednesday afternoon at Thursday's prices. Consols, for Money, were 90¾ to ⅞; for the Account, 90¾ to ⅞; New Three per Cents, 91¼ to ½; Reduced, 91¼; New Three per Cents, 1865, 91¼; Bank Stock, 229; India Stock, 214; Three per Cents, 92; India Five per Cents, 103¼; and Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. pm.

The market for the Confederate Loan has ruled very quiet, and nominally; dealings has taken place in prices, the quotation being 70 to 72 for the new Confederate scrip, and 72 to 74 for the old. Securities have other favourable features, a slight improvement occurred with but small business. Exchequer Bonds, 1867, 101 to 102; have been sold at 85; Exchequer Bonds, 1869, 100 to 101; Exchequer Bills, per Cents, 27 pm.; Ditto, 1868, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1869, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1870, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1871, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1872, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1873, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1874, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1875, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1876, 25 pm.; Ditto, 1877, 25 pm.; Ditto,

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Warm did I love, when on her breast
I pillowed my head in childish rest;
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THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

IN accordance with the annual custom of this Journal at the time of the inauguration of a new civic reign, we have engraved the portrait of the new Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, head of the firm of Messrs. Hale and Sons, candle-manufacturers, of Queen-street, Cheapside, was elected by the Livery, on Thursday, Sept. 29, to preside over their municipality for the ensuing year. There were seven other aldermen who had not passed the chair, and who were eligible for the mayoralty in their turn, but Mr. Hale came first in the order of seniority, having been made an Alderman of Coleman-street Ward in the year 1856, after previously serving as deputy of that ward, and having served the office of Sheriff in 1858. He has been a member of the Court of Common Council during the long period of thirty-nine years, and has rendered himself especially useful in the management of the City of London Schools; having been chairman of the committee by which those schools were established twenty-seven years ago, and having continued, without intermission, to superintend their affairs.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE funeral of the late Duke of Newcastle took place on Thursday week. On the previous day his body lay in state for several hours in the ante-room of the library at Clumber. The room was hung with black; and on a raised platform, with lighted tapers in large gilt standards on each side, was the coffin, covered with a rich black silk pall, on which was embroidered the Duke's coat of arms, and the motto "Loyauté n'a honte" (loyalty is not ashamed), a motto very applicable to a certain passage in the Duke's life in 1854-5. The lid of the coffin was studded with gilt cyphers, and on it was a breastplate with a coronet above and below, the star of the Garter being wrought at the foot. The inscription was as follows:—"Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Born May 22, 1811. Died Oct. 18, 1864."



THE RIGHT HON. WARREN STORMES HALE, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

On the day of the funeral there were many signs of this mournful occasion in the neighbouring towns of Worksop and Retford, as well as in the villages for some distance around. Every shop in Worksop was closed, and every private house had the blinds drawn down. Most of the houses and shops at Retford were also closed; from Retford Tower and Bothamsall Tower flags were flying half-mast high; and the bells of Worksop, Bothamsall, West Drayton, Gainsten, Elksley, East Markham, and Markham Clinton tolled from ten to two. The tenantry, cottagers, and friends of the late Duke thronged the house and grounds; but, perhaps, one of the most touching sights in the hall was a group of schoolgirls from Hardwick, fed and clothed by the late Duke, whose anxiety to catch a glimpse of the coffin of their benefactor and whose deep emotion were remarked by all. The funeral procession, which left Clumber House about half-past eleven o'clock, was composed as follows:—A mourning coach, drawn by two horses, conveying Mr. Gilbert, the late Duke's house steward; Mr. Scott, the farm bailiff; the agent's clerk; and Mr. Latham. The late Duke's carriage, closed, drawn by a pair of horses, coachmen and footmen. The tenantry on horseback, headed by the head keepers. The Worksop forester. Tenants in carriages:—Messrs. C. S. Barnsley, T. F. A. Barnsley, John Champion, W. E. Watson, John Whall, H. Cottam, E. Hodgkinson, W. Wilkinson, J. Garside. Another Forester, on horseback, heading a procession of 500 tenantry, on horseback, all wearing mourning. Mourning-coaches conveying the chaplain of the late Duke and several of the neighbouring clergymen; the solicitor to his Grace and his medical attendants; his agents and the managers of his estates. Then came the pall-bearers, eight in number, selected from the tenantry, whose families have been for centuries connected with the estate. Then followed the hearse, drawn by six horses, the trappings displaying the escutcheon of the family. Eight under-bearers walked alongside, selected from cottage tenants. The first mourning coach following the hearse contained the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle), Lords Arthur and Albert Pelham-Clinton, sons of the late Duke, and his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. In the next coach were Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., and Captain D'Eyncourt, R.N., brothers-



THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AT MARKHAM CLINTON, NOTTS.

in-law of the late Duke; Sir Rodney Mundy, and Lord Foley, cousins of the late Duke. The next contained Lord de Tabley, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, executor of the late Duke, and Lord Harris. The rest of the procession was composed of the servants of the late Duke and a vast number of tenantry and labourers. From Chamber to Markham Clinton is about eight miles, served by the finny weather from attending it by as long a train of respect to one whose memory will long live in their hearts as a good landlord, and an affable, amiable nobleman. The procession reached Markham Clinton at three o'clock. The funeral service was then performed, and the body was lowered into the vault. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Vicar, read the opening sentences over the grave, and the lesson was read at the head of the grave by the Rev. A. Douglas Sandby, the late Vicar, and the rest of the service by the Rev. R. Douglas Fyrse Clinton. Among the clergy present were also the Rev. H. Butterfield (Retford), J. Chapman (Hinkley), Hicks (Bolsworth), Dr. Bramhall (Markham), Reed (Ollerton), Marsh (Tuxford), and Rev. Mr. Hayes (Haughton). The church at Markham Clinton was built specially for the family of the late Duke, who died in 1794. It is a long-place there are more than thirty vaults constructed for the reception of the bodies of the Clinton family. The ceremony was over at a quarter past three, and the procession then commenced its journey homewards, all the children of the late Duke were present. We may observe that of Lord Edward Clinton, who is in Canada with the Rifle Brigade, and Lady Susan Vane Tempest.

THE MAGAZINES.

It is long since the *Cornhill* has fired off so great a gun as the commencement of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Armadale," and longer still since we have read anything of such forcible and unmistakable power from the pen of this master of the engrossing school of melodramatic Collins's usual Rembrandt style of preponderating shadow, violently contrasted with a few stray gleams of limelight and nature; our curiosity will be rendered the plaything of a series of surprises, our sympathies continually led away on false scents, and we may judge from this first instalment, the whole programme will be carried out with a vigour which will assure the reader of its essentials, the spirit of the work will be maintained, and however widely improbable the strange episode which it is the purpose of these chapters to develop may be little extenuation will be vouchsafed. The opening scene of fettering the attention with the strongest grasp, but in all its salient features Mr. Collins is as far as ever from meriting the question of an artist, he has lost nothing of his consummate dexterity as a craftsman. "Wives and Daughters" is, as usual, full of quiet interesting, but scarcely up to the standard; indeed, these chapters constitute one of those intervals of quiescence which are inevitable in all but short novels, while the scenes are being shifted and the story is gradually passing into unfolding interest. The heroine, in fact, has not appeared in uncongenial stepmother, for whom the stage is being got ready, and we expect to see the ethics and economics of that peculiar relationship exposed by the hand of a master and skill. "Mobile Cane Blackbeard in England" is a useful and timely if not exhaustive article on the subject, as it relates to gun-cotton, and which we the improvement which has been effected in the manufacture. The writer views of "A Tell-tale Stone in Social Science Discussion" considers the subject in a peculiar vein, "Farm Labourers" is a well-studied and full of humour. "The Scottish Colonel Gordon's Exploits in China" is a brief narrative of the remarkable manner in which English valour and administrative skill came to the rescue of the effete empire of China and its pusillanimous formidable rebellion which threatened to overwhelm it. The writer has in making soldiers of the Chinese was an eminently practical one, and for organisation, and his military ability. The world will also bear more of his courage was the sole mode of gun-boats, as in America, The most striking paper in a very *Macmillan* is Mr. Christie's account of the famous club of "Apostles of Cambridge, called forth by a disparaging allusion in a recent number of *Fraser*. Mr. Christie is an apostle himself, and his reminiscences are distinguished by a cordial appreciation of the merits of his fellow-members. The paper is a pretty copious account of the which does him much credit, and is the work of a true judge of the general tenure of the painters' genius, he rightly considers the occasional sublimity of Turner as the result of chaos of darkness and confusion. Such discrimination is the one thing wanting in Mr. Gilchrist's laborious and really fascinating biography. In writing about the Brontë sisters and Mr. Dicey can account of Schubert's genius. Mr. Palgrave's account of the Cornish dialect, and many others, are also enumerated among the distinguished "Apostles, of whose conversation we have had a specimen in the present number. "William Blake" in *Fraser* must be a review of Mr. Gilchrist's book, and not of Blake's poetry and designs. The writer does not seem to think that extraordinary painters' writers very capable of Blake's character as an artist; but the essay seems renders him a fair judge of the general tenure of the painters' mind, and, in so far as it goes, is a very good one. Of Blake's genius, he rightly considers the occasional sublimity as the result of chaos of darkness and confusion. Such discrimination is the one thing wanting in Mr. Gilchrist's laborious and really fascinating biography. In writing about the Brontë sisters and Mr. Dicey can do little more than the general opinion of the press. Mr. Dicey can fully realise delineations of mental struggle. The article on "Iron and Steel" is a timely and valuable one, and is rather lighter and more readable than the hothouse growth of the other articles.

The *Victoria Magazine* seems to have a bright, if homely, flower of the fields contains some good contributions. The most noteworthy is a pretty fairy tale by the Dean of Carlisle, entitled "The Three Wishes," and a pleasant admiration which it is refreshing to encounter in a review. The contribution of the number is light and agreeable; "My Latest Vacation Excursion" is a bill of indictment against the Germans for pitilessly dirty, bad air, and the natural consequences of stupidity. It is easy to make, and is the natural consequence of by dwelling exclusively upon its weak points, and we can agree with most obvious to a town tourist, as to the dirt and bad air. We know anything about good society in Germany, but it has been careful much of their weight by the feeling of political irritation which has prevailed for some time. The same remark applies to the paper on Captain Cheeney, in a querulous outbreak of animosity against everything American. Cornelius O'Dowd's contribution is remarkable for the assertion that Cavour always looked forward to a reconciliation with Austria as the consummation of his policy, and affords a good anecdote of an Irishman's exclamation on being bound over to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects, "Then Heaven help the first foreigner I meet!"

Fraser is not so good as usual this month, but contains two important articles—a rebuke of Dr. Pusey for his impatience of legal precision and misconception of the functions of a court, and a highly interesting account of the system of peasant proprietorship in the south of France, which the writer considers greatly preferable to that of large farms, as regards influence on the well-being of the population. He says nothing of the incumbrances of the system of these small estates, which have always understood to constitute the most serious drawback to the apparent prosperity of the owners. The public attention is directed to the contributions of a new and most extremely acceptable. There is a rather good sensation story, "Wood Nymphs," which begins well, but terminates in a very lame conclusion.

Temple Bar maintains its character for cleverness—a character especially merited by Mr. Yates's Dutch story, which we, for our part, have found much more readable than Miss Braddon's. The novel is of the sensational class; and, so long as the invention is fertile, and the incidents holds out, the reader is pretty well disposed to be interested. The anecdotes of "Military Occupations in Ireland" will not want for curious readers, and Marie Antoinette's necklace is told yet again in a very interesting fashion.

The *St. John's Magazine* is very readable, but has no contribution of especial merit.

The prime attraction in the *Dublin University* is, as usual, "Uncle Sam," which, as may generally be relied upon to convey a high tone of humour, is more than usually powerful in the present number; and this instalment is more fertile in surprises and provocatives to laughter than any of its predecessors. Though, indeed, the curtain of mystery that has been gradually drawing up, would seem to be complete, while the thrill without that clumsy bogy Dudley Costello, we are disappointed. Mrs. Bellamy is one of the pleasantest of the contributions. The interlocutor is a Mr. Neale, who "Is Love Eternal?" and "Sir Ludovic" are very gorgeous and stirring stories, which "It Is Written" is a very similar writer's next, thirty years ago, to succeed with the pictured imaginings of the third story.

The *Train* of Mr. Dickens's magazine is much better than usual. *Good Words* is up to its usual mark, the progress of scientific discovery, and Dr. Guthrie's Sketches are varied and entertaining. The contributions of *The Quiver* commence with a story, and are entertaining. The contributions of *The Quiver* commence with a story, and are entertaining. The contributions of *The Quiver* commence with a story, and are

most important is a powerful and highly-wrought representation, by M. G. Köller, of Philippine Welser obtaining pardon of Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany, for her morganatic marriage to his son Ferdinand, Archduke of the Tyrol, together with an acknowledgement of the legitimacy of her children. M. E. Frémiet's "Gorilla Lesson" is not a very good example of this generally incomparable painter. The strenuous attitude of the girl bending over her task is very true to nature, but the model is unattractive and the colour poor. M. Diverger approaches near the last-named painter when at his best in two pictures, similar in subject, called "Granny's Helper," a little girl threading a needle for her grandame; and "The Offering," a child depositing in the church-box a paper containing money, and perhaps the request for one prayer for the soul "Devotion" and "The First Step," by M. De Jonghe, though not free from the flatness and chalky colour characteristic of many of this artist's works, has a quiet tone and keeping too seldom found in English pictures. There are also pictures by Messrs. Van Kuik, De Vos-Schenker, sen., Verschuur, Leonard, H. Schlesinger, Poitevin, and others.

More than ordinary pressure on our space this week compels us to content ourselves with simple mention of the following more or less meritorious and noteworthy pictures:—"Lady Wealth," a beautiful oil miniature, by W. Gale; "Blaise," by Miss E. Osborn; "A Spanish Hallebardier," by F. W. Weebles; "The Reconciliation," a good example of a former practice, by T. B. Hardy; "Fruit," a small basket of female heads, named after Shakespearean heroines, by T. F. Dickses; "Sunday Afternoon," an old lady romancing, a little picture by Mr. Pope, showing a marked advance; two studies of female character and expression, by Miss E. Edwards; and three pictures by Miss Mutrie. Mr. Wallis has again offered a £100 prize for the best figure-picture, and a £50 prize for the best landscape contributed to this Exhibition.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Houghton Meeting had plenty of matches, such as they were; but, when the first two days were over it was fearfully dull. It is as inconceivable that a body like the Jockey Club should eke out five to six hours on the Heath, as that they should have to "make" matches and selling stakes, "winner to be sold for 40 sovs., &c.," as that England should have put up for auction the queen's plate, and other shilling postage. In fact, it is not racing, but mere money-changing. Rapid Rhone, who made the first great Heath sensation of the year by cutting down Lord Clifden in the Chester Cup, could not stand up to Birch Brown in a match over the Abingdon mile. Brahma, giving Lee wiseacre 9lb., run a good race with Mr. Naylor's Swaddy, in a match class), and his running, combined with his second for the Criterion and Doncaster Two-Year-Old, show him to be a very steady-tempered horse. Kenyon's Sweetbriar, by Sweetmeat—Briar, but there was one of Baron Rothschild's dark and dangerous King Tom fillies ready for him in a 50-sovs. stakes, and Sweetbriar was 4 to 1 on him, he was beaten by a head. The son of Trumpeter, whose Doncaster lot will be pretty full, was not quite himself in the last. Coup-d'Etat, who was so much fancied for the Derby before his nominator died, showed some fine T.Y.C. form. He had, however, an effective stopper (9 st. 5 lb.) to deal with in Mr. Thompson's Sandpaper, weighting in one of his races, as well as that of Feon, made nearly as much classical in high places as the Wandering Minstrel colt was in forthright before. He lays him up for the season, and no one fancied Cambuscan (8 st. 9lb.) for Doncaster, handicap, in which the favourite Pille de Lait, not a ghost of chance in the hands of Archer Richard, to whom she tried to give 17lb.; while Breeze, who gave him 10 lb., came very near. Mr. Naylor's Cambuscan, however, was not with a dead heat, and the last match had a peculiar significance, seeing that it was between Spinaway and Bonnet, two three-year-olds which are now worshipped at race meetings a good deal more than genuine sport. The "three ribbons" of last year have done especially well. Lord Clifden has been followed before us by Lady Elizabeth, and falls in a third when he was running forward; Queen Bertha has been out of form; and Spinaway is a shadow of her self.

Money was never more plentiful than on Monday at the Corner, and Liddington was in great force, at only 6 or 8½ against him. Chattanooga, despite a magnificent preparation, and, in Archer and Broadlabane, whom report describes as a more powerful colt than his brother will be for Doncaster, was beaten. "Garde" Adventurer is advertised for sale at 3000 gs.; and King of the Vale is sold, like King of Diamonds, for Doncaster. It is said that the Joseph Hawley will retain Asteroid, or the Rous legacy horse, as he is termed. According to *Bell's*, Veletta's owner has refused a 1000-guinea offer for his horse from Mr. Merry and paddock, in St. Albans, will have a fourth season. The Ranger goes to Ireland; and Knight of Snowdon has been bought by Mr. Ten Broeck.

It is now said that £25,000 is the amount of the Marquis of Hastings's winnings upon Ackworth, and that he has presented his trainer, John Day, with a handsome testimonial. Be this as it may, the establishment of these great handicaps in 1830, it seems that no horse has ever won both of those now in the same year until 1864. Taking the same years, four horses have been first for the one race and second for the other, five first and third, five first and fourth, seconds, two double thirds, and two a second and a third; so that, despite the difference in distance, horses that have been forward in the one have generally been forward in the other. The Cesarewitch has a good deal of rivalry, and a bet is pending, as to whether J. Grimshaw or Pavilion will win the next two races for the Cup. The Pavilion match luck at Newmarket Houghton has now, we hear, increased his score to 128, giving him a lead of ten at the end of that meeting; which the feather, with only four Newmarket runs to do it in, will have hard work to pull down. Still, he reduced it to eight on the first day of the Worcester.

Fatest, after his wretched exhibition at the Amesbury Meeting, has won a small stake at Tredegar Park. The Rev. Mr. Hawkins's match of The World v. the Altcar Club at the former meeting has been so great that there is said to be very little chance of a return match. Mr. Randell's two winners are both by Mr. Thompson's sires from Mr. Gregson for £50 last year; and the seven Benson puppies which that season are all living. Mr. Thompson has sold Sandpaper to cup in his own district with Tullochgorum, own brother to King Death.

In consequence of the want of rain, many of the packs were obliged to give up steeplechasing for their harriers. Melton is likely to have a great season, and foxes seem to be remarkably plentiful everywhere. The Duke of Beaufort's are to meet at Badminton on Oct. 29, with the Cheshire, who killed an old dog fox after a fast 45 min., with only one check, and ran their second fox to ground after a hard 2h. 20 min., and in view for the last few minutes. There are new huntsmen to 15 of the 120 packs of foxhounds in England and Wales, George Jones is with the Belvoir, Nimrod Long with the Brocklesby, and John Fricker, the first whip, has succeeded George Carter, who retires after a very long and honourable connection with the pack. The subsequence of the ground, which was so hard that they "might as well have met in Piccadilly," let Lord Coventry's hounds run into a fox on the 24th ult., when they killed a stag. Tuesday was the first public day, and Mr. Davis, who was gazetted huntsman in 1852, when he was thirty-four, appeared again, in all the enjoyment of a green old age, at the head of his pack. He may be well termed "the Palmerston of the chase."

Mr. Herbert, R.A., has left England for the East. It is his intention to visit, to remain three months in, the cities and other materials for the execution of other works of a similar character to that which has excited so much admiration in the Crystal Palace Basin.

A committee of the Senate and Legislative Body of Hamburg has decided in favour of the pure and simple adoption of the German commercial code. At present this code is objected to certain articles; but the principal journals of the city recommend earnestly that the example given by Hamburg should be imitated.

The following Post-Office notices have recently been issued:—Patterns of merchandize may be transmitted by post between England and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, by packet, at the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps—viz., for a packet not exceeding 4oz., 3d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 6d.; every additional 8oz., 6d.—Patterns of merchandize may be transmitted by post between England and the Republic of Hayti, by packet, at the following rates of postage, which must be wholly prepaid by means of postage-stamps—viz., not exceeding 4oz., 3d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 6d.; every additional 8oz., 6d.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. F. Richardson to be Captain.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. C. Abercrombie to be Captain; Cornet L. F. Jenkinson to be Lieutenant; F. E. Linden to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. A. F. Lyon to be Captain; Second Capt. and Adjutant R. J. Cotgrave to be Captain; Lieuts. J. C. J. Lavery and F. E. Hadow to be Second Captains; Second Lieut. A. C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. H. Hall to be Second Lieut.; Cadet Saint, and W. K. Kemp-Welch to be Lieutenants; Staff Assist.-Surg. W. Ashton to be Assistant Surgeon.

Royal Engineers: Capt. H. Grain to be Major; Second Capt. J. Bell to be Captain; Lieut. G. Swetenham to be Second Captain; Cadet C. Chadwicke to be Lieutenant.

Royal Engineer Train: Lieut. J. L. E. Hassard to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards: W. J. F. Saunders to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

1st Foot: Staff Assist.-Surg. W. F. Clarke to be Assistant-Surgeon.

3rd Foot: Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Hawley to be Major, vice Smith; Lieut. H. Bathe to be Captain; Ensign H. F. Hoseley to be Lieutenant; J. T. Spring to be Ensign. 4th Foot: Lieut. H. Bathe to be Captain; Ensign H. F. Hoseley to be Lieutenant. 5th Foot: Ensign W. R. Nason to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne, deceased; Ensign and Adjut. Surg. J. Pattison, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 30th: Major and Brevet-Col. J. Gwilt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bellairs, who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Hawley to be Captain; Ensign W. F. Prather to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Hawley, promoted; Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Gwilt, promoted; Ensign and Lieut. J. Cowell to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Bathe; Ensign H. Bathe to be Ensign. 34th: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. Smith to be Major, vice Hawley, promoted; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Forster to be Major, vice Smith, promoted; Lieut. C. Mansel to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign St. J. Green to be Lieutenant, vice Cowell, promoted; Ensign J. Green to be Lieutenant. 37th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major J. Forster to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bellairs, who exchanges; Capt. A. H. Cetty to be Major, vice Forster; Lieut. and Brevet-Major C. Mansel to be Captain; Lieut. H. Bathe to be Adjutant. 39th: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Gwilt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bellairs, who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Hawley to be Captain; Ensign H. F. Hoseley to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Hawley, promoted; Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Gwilt, promoted; Ensign and Lieut. J. Cowell to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Bathe; Ensign H. Bathe to be Ensign. 50th: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. Smith to be Major, vice Hawley, promoted; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Forster to be Major, vice Smith, promoted; Lieut. C. Mansel to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign St. J. Green to be Lieutenant. 57th: Lieut. and Brevet-Major C. Mansel to be Captain, vice Forster, promoted; Lieut. H. Bathe to be Adjutant, vice Mansel, promoted. 60th: Ensign and Lieut. W. J. F. Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd, dead; Ensign H. Bathe to be Ensign. 101st: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. Smith to be Major, vice Hawley, promoted; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Forster to be Major, vice Smith, promoted; Lieut. C. Mansel to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign St. J. Green to be Lieutenant. 102nd: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Gwilt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bellairs, who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Hawley to be Captain; Ensign W. F. Prather to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Hawley, promoted; Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Gwilt, promoted; Ensign and Lieut. J. Cowell to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Bathe; Ensign H. Bathe to be Ensign. 103rd: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. Smith to be Major, vice Hawley, promoted; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Forster to be Major, vice Smith, promoted; Lieut. C. Mansel to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant; Ensign St. J. Green to be Lieutenant. 104th: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Gwilt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bellairs, who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major W. Hawley to be Captain; Ensign W. F. Prather to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Hawley, promoted; Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Gwilt, promoted; Ensign and Lieut. J. Cowell to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Bathe; Ensign H. Bathe to be Ensign.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Deputy-Commissary-General F. W. Gribble and Commissary J. Hall to be Deputy-Commissaries-General; Assistant Commissary-General W. Gribble and R. Fairfield to be Deputy Commissary-Generals; Assistant Commissary-Generals B. Standen, W. Gribble, and J. Hall to be Commissaries; Assistant Commissaries-General J. Hall and Assistant Commissary-General C. E. Walton and E. Hughes to be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Royal Marine Artillery: Second Lieut. W. G. T. Bickford to be First Lieutenant.

Mr. E. A. Williamson to be Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

Mr. E. A. Williamson to be Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. J. Hamilton, and Mr. J. Hamilton, Jun., to be Fleet-Assistant Engineers; Mr. F. W. Sutton to be Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear Admiral Henry Lyster died at Wexford, on Thursday week, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Lyster.

A special sports of the 14th Hussars came off on the Royal Pavilion Cricket-ground at Aldershott on Thursday week.

General Peel's Rifle Prize Meeting at Wimbledon has been appointed by her Majesty Master Gunner of St. James's Park, in the room of the late General Sir R. Gardiner.

Those of the martello towers which are to be retained round the coast of Ireland are to be mounted with 18-pounder rifle-guns. Between Kingstown and Howth there are to be seven towers, of which seven are mounted.

Some experiments were made, on Thursday week, at Shoeburyness to test the penetrating powers of Mr. Whitworth's 70-pounder gun. The object fired at was the old Warrior target, at a distance of 400 yards. The shell shot from the gun passed through the target, and penetrated further than to a depth 8inch with the armour-plate.

Her Majesty's steam-yacht Prince Consort Valiant left the Victoria Dock for Sheerness on Tuesday. The Valiant is 280 ft. long, 36 ft. beam, 1600 tons, and 400-horse power. On Wednesday the Valiant had taken the Victoria Dock with all her armour-plates fitted, and completely rigged and fitted for service. Her engines are of 400-horse power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

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General Tolleton visited Woolwich on Thursday week, and was received with every honours. He witnessed the firing of a 600-pounder shot directly intended for the Russian Government. The general, with other distinguished officers, went on board the Excellent, and paid a second visit to the Royal Arsenal. He visited the dockyard at Chatham on Tuesday, and left for Sheerness immediately after.

The Queen of Spain has awarded to Commander George F. Calam, of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, the Cross of the prompt services rendered by him to the Spanish Government in the month of September last. Commander Calam, with the Royal Mail steamer Tamar, 1100 tons, 300-horse-power, and, as they were borne by the regiment through the Cape Town Docks, with the band playing and the colours flying, after nine days' passage, 1000 soldiers, with their wives and children, and their baggage, from Algoa Bay to Simon's Bay, a distance of 1000 miles, and there landed them at Simon's Town, the same day, and re-embarked them on the following day, and proceeded further than to a depth 8inch with the armour-plate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hay Campbell, of the Madras Artillery, has invented a gun on a new principle. The chief features of Colonel Campbell's invention are the following:—The gun is constructed of double-bonded iron breech-loading rifled guns and the employment of cartridges of a peculiar construction. The gun is breech-loading, extremely simple, and that the apparatus for closing the breech is easily worked.

Prince Alfred has received a new colours (the 1st of Prince Albert's Own) Regiment of Infantry at Dover yesterday week. It is quite unnecessary to say that the ceremony excited much interest in the Southsea-common; and, as they were borne by the regiment through the Town Gates, with the band playing and the colours flying, they were received with a salute of necessity. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival at the Grand Parade by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Colonel F. Marriott, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Mark Kerr (17th Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge (Royal Regiment), Woodhouse (24th Regiment), Colonel Taylor, C.B., Captain Bruce, R.N., the Hon. Captain Fitzroy, R.N., and a numerous staff. The troops were in attendance, and a Royal salute being fired. After saying a few minutes at the Land Gate, His Royal Highness, Major-General Airey, and staff rode down parade-ground at the castle, under an escort of Carabineers; and at two o'clock the ceremony of presenting the colours took place. The staff formed on the troops in garrison and a large and fashionable assembly. The colours were borne by Ensigns Hall and Hamilton, and the Bishop of Winchester was assisted by the officers who served with this regiment in the garrison of Jellalabad, and whose colours, after the ceremony yesterday, he is to dedicate. Applications for the regiment several of the honours recorded upon its standard. Jellalabad, Cabul, Ghuznee, Affghanistan, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, were also entertained at luncheon by Lord Mark Kerr and the officers of the 17th in the mess-room of that regiment, Colonel Taylor officiating as chairman.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, in conjunction with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, having determined to offer a prize for the best treatise upon Iron Shipbuilding, it was formally opened at South Kensington on Tuesday, when Mr. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, delivered the inaugural address. The school is intended for the instruction not only of Admiralty officers, but also of private shipyards and officers of the Royal Navy, and the use of naval architects and shipbuilders in wood and iron, marine engineers, and draughtsmen employed in the private yards and dockyards, have deposited their collection of naval models at the museum, and new models are being added to the collection. The school is now open, and during the ensuing session of the London University lectures will be delivered on the principles whether they have received their instruction at the school or not, who desire to attend. The Council of the Institute of Naval Architects, Graduate, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Certificates for success in the examinations conducted by the Council of the Institute. The school will have a session at south Kensington from November to April; and when the school is not in session the collection will be open to the public and to the Royal dockyards and in private yards. The Rev. Joseph Woolley, LL.D., of Queen's College, Birmingham, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Portsmouth, has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, Inspector-General of Naval Schools, in the room of Mr. Thomas Tate, deceased.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The prize-meeting of No. 4 company of the St. George's, Captain Bowden's, Volunteers took place on Wednesday week. The company's order was won by Private F. Crooker. There were seven silver cups offered for competition, which were won by Private Ambleroy, Captain Hawkins, Private F. Crooker, Private L. Elsee, Corporal Hunnex, Private Bell, and Private Bowden.

The Soho company (No. 16) of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers met on Tuesday week for drill. Tuesday week was for four prizes, three given by the officers and one from subscriptions; they were won by Sergeant Young, Private Jones, Captain Nightingall, and Sergeant Webb. The next competition, limited to those who had not already won a company prize, was for three prizes, one from the local committee, and the others presented by Sergeant Young and Private Amesbury. These were won by Private Faulkner, Private Peday, and Corporal Shortwright. The concluding competition was for the ladies' challenge cup, and resulted, after a spirited contest, in the present holder, Sergeant Jeffery, having to yield it to Captain Nightingale.

A match for the possession of a challenge cup took place, yesterday week, between the second (Inland Revenue) company, Civil Service, and No. 3 company of the Victoria, and resulted in the defeat of the Victories by nine points. The St. James's company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles has challenged for possession of the cup.

The contest for the A company challenge cup of the West Middlesex Volunteers, on Saturday, at the Hanwell Rifle-butts, under the conditions for the cup are—that any member winning it twice in succession, or three times altogether, shall become the actual owner. The cup was won, for the first competition, by Lieutenant Martineau. The match for the company challenge cup, given by Captain Williams, was decided at the same time, and won by Private Little. The West Middlesex have also a prize competition for an annual cup for another day.

A battalion match between the 1st Surrey and the 7th Surrey was shot, at the Wimbledon range, last Saturday—twenty competitors on each side. The shakes, twenty rounds, at 200 yards. The owners, at the conclusion of the contest, were—1st Surrey, 620 marks; 7th Surrey, 401 marks; but, the 7th Surrey having had thirteen men absent on account of inclement weather, by arrangement the lowest score of the 1st Surrey—24—was added to the score of the latter, leaving a majority of 195 marks in favour of the 7th Surrey. The weather was unfavourable for high scores.

On Thursday week the 1st Essex Administrative Battalion was brigaded with the troops in the camp at Colchester, where the 4th, 9th, and 10th artillery battalions were encamped. About 450 volunteers were present, at the Government range, Canterbury, the officers of the different corps forming the 2nd administrative battalion Queen's Volunteers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne: the Wilmington, Lieutenant Bissell; the Brabtree, Captain Sparrow; the Saffron Walden, Captain Tomlinson; the Tenterden, Captain Cardwell; and the Maidon, Captain Hamblen, &c. The review took place at Middlewick Farm, about a mile from Colchester. The evolutions performed were creditably executed, but the day was dull and rainy.

Yesterday week a match was shot at the Government range, Canterbury, between the members of the Royal East Kent Rifles and ten members of the 9th Kent Volunteers. The match was subject to conditions that the competitors should not be regularly attached to their respective corps—the short carabines and long Enfields. The representatives of the 9th East Kent Volunteers won the match by a majority of 44.—Yesterday week, at the Government range, Canterbury, the officers of the different corps forming the 2nd administrative battalion Queen's Volunteers shot a series of honorary prizes. Major Cox allowed five points, and Snaigin Court eight points to be else computed. The first prize, Fry, 35; Lieut. Cox won the first prize; Kisagn Court gained the second prize, and Major Cox the third.

The annual competition between members of the 1st Surrey and the 3rd Berkshire at the ranges at Crookham-common last month took place on Monday. The match was shot at 200 yards, at the number of 20 men each, at eleven o'clock, and marched to Stow House, where, after excentire some preliminary movements, they were marched to the dinner-tent for the respecting officers. The prizes were subsequently presented to the successful competitors of the day's match. The winners of the silver cup, the gift of the value £10, to Sergeant Floyd; a silver goblet, value £2, the gift of the tradesmen of Newbury, to Corporal Gammon; a silver cup, the gift of the ladies of Newbury, value £5, to Private Fisher; a purse of £5, to Sergeant Fisher; a purse of £4, to Private Rollins; a purse of £3, to Private Robinson. Second Class Prizes: a purse of £5, to Private Jackson; a purse of £4, to Private Hall; a purse of £3, to Private Newman. Competition B, seven shots at 100 and 200 yards—third-class prizes: A purse of £5, to Private Rollins; a purse of £4, to Private Newman. Competition C: A purse of £5, Sergeant S. Risner; a purse of £2, Private Robinson. Competition D: A silver cup, value £5, to Private Rollins; a purse of £3, to Berks Rifles, to Private W. Hall; a purse of £3, to Corporal Salisbury; a purse of £2, to Private Everett. Competition E: A purse of £3, to Private Everett; a purse of £1, to Corporal Balding. Competition F: Sergeant Fisher, Private Rollins, Private Jackson, Private Robinson, and Private Newman. Corporal Salisbury, the monthly challenge cup.

On Saturday there was a strong muster of the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol) Volunteers, assembled for their ground in White Lasinesroad. The regimental and drum-and-fife bands were in attendance. After a march past, the drum-major, Sergeant Barclay, and Private Lord Glentworth, the six cases belonging to the various batteries were turned, and accompanied the corps to the Government range, Durdham-down, the property of Bristol. Four horses for each battery were liberally provided by Messrs. Wait, Wall, Tawney, and Wait, of the Commercial Inn.

The 1st Administrative Battalion of Derbyshire volunteers brought their corps to the Government rifle-range, Wirksworth, given by the field officers, were contested for on the Derby range. The prizes were competed for by the Derby, Ashbourne, Belper, and Chesterfield corps.

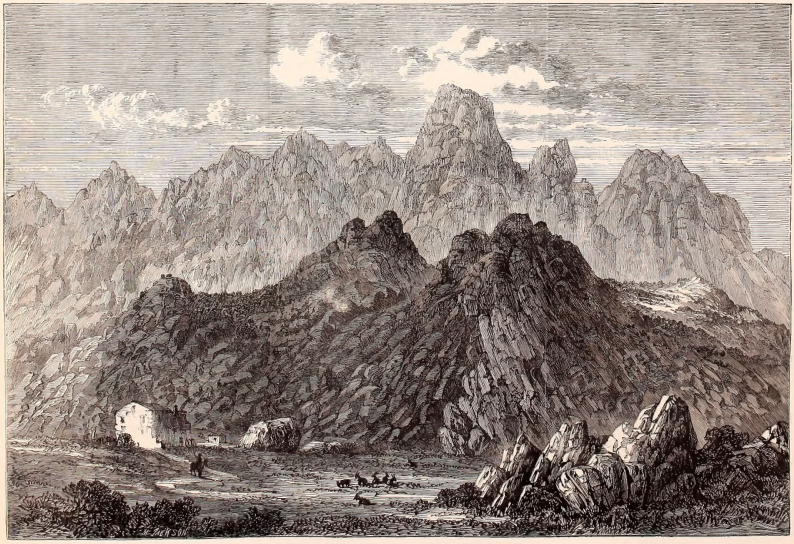
The effective members of the 1st Manchester assembled, last Saturday, on the range of the regiment at Burnen Moss, to compete for the annual prizes presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P. First prize, £10, and Major Wetherell's, £10. These prizes were divided into four prizes of silver cups, worth respectively £5, £3, £2, and £1. The fourth and seventh prizes were London armour rifles, and the eighth and ninth two glasses, one of the value of £2 10s., and the other £1 10s. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth prizes consisted of money, two of which were £1 10s. each, and the other £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with a silver cup, value £5. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with a silver cup, value £3. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with a silver cup, value £2. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with a silver cup, value £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with a London armour rifle. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with a London armour rifle. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the seventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with a glass, value £2. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with a glass, value £1 10s. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the ninth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1 10s. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the tenth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eleventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twelfth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirteenth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fourteenth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifteenth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixteenth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the seventeenth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighteenth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the nineteenth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twentieth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-seventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-eighth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the twenty-ninth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirtieth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-seventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-eighth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the thirty-ninth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fortieth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the forty-first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the forty-second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the forty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the forty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the forty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. 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Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-seventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-eighth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the fifty-ninth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixtieth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the sixty-sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. 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Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-first prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-second prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-third prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-fourth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-fifth prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-sixth prize, and was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, M.P., with £1. Private Hudson, No. 3 company, was the winner of the eighty-seventh prize, and was presented by Major Wetherell with £1. 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SCENES IN CORSICA.



THE TOWN OF AJACCIO, BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON I.

We have engraved two sketches by M. Susini, a native artist, illustrative of the scenery of Ajaccio, in Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. This town is of less antiquity than some upon the Italian mainland, having been founded about the end of the fifteenth century. It is situated on a tongue of land projecting into the spacious bay or Gulf of Ajaccio, and sheltered on the north-east side by a range of lofty and precipitous mountains. The streets are broad and straight; the houses are generally well built, and it is a place of some trade. There is a cathedral, a college supported by the municipality, an Imperial school of navigation, a picture gallery, a public library, and a botanical garden. The harbour, which is secure and commodious, is protected by a citadel. The avenues of orange-trees around the town afford an agreeable resort. The house in which Napoleon was born, Aug. 15, 1769, is still to be seen; but does not appear in our present View. The subject of the second Engraving is Mont St. Antoine, a remarkable eminence, four or five miles from the town of Ajaccio, where are a small chapel and a shrine of St. Antony, to which, on the 17th of January, the devout population ascend.



MONT ST. ANTOINE, CORSICA.

SCENES IN BORNEO.



THE MALAY COMPONG, SARAWAK.

We have been favoured by Mr. F. Boyle with a series of Sketches illustrative of the scenery and native population of Sarawak, in Borneo, whence he returned a few months since. The name of Sarawak (to be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable) is, strictly speaking, applied to the whole province which was under the control of Muda Hassan when Sir James Brooke first arrived in the country. The Rajah's present dominions probably comprise twice that territory and three times the original population. The chief town itself is called by the natives Kucking, which signifies "The Cat." It lies about eighteen miles from the sea, and contains, at present, nearly 17,000 Malay inhabitants. The Chinese, who wander over the whole Eastern world in search of gain, have not neglected Sarawak; and they number, probably, 1000 in Kucking alone. Many of them have considerable wealth, and they carry on a very successful trade with the natives in birds' nests, gutta-percha, rattans, and other commodities. Since an English Consul has lately been appointed to the province under Sir James Brooke's government a great impulse will doubtless be given to trade, and a rapid increase of the Chinese immigrants may be expected. There are also a few Klings (from Bengal) and some Javanese, all of whom thrive well in the settlement. The subject of our first Illustration is the Malay suburb, or Compong, on the banks of the river, adjoining the town of Sarawak. Our second Engraving represents a group of the Dyaks (pronounced "Dyahs"), the aboriginal race of Borneo. Their colour is a yellowish brown, and their features are of the Malay type; but many of the young girls are very pretty. The attitudes of the figures shown in our Illustration will give an idea of the various modes of fighting they practise. The two men in the foreground are contending with the "Parang ilang"—a sword without a guard, the blade of which is concave on one side and convex on the other, forming a terrible weapon in skilful hands. Behind is a warrior with the "sumpit," or blow-pipe, through which are projected small arrows tipped with deadly poison. The force with which these missiles are thrown is almost incredible. Their war-cloaks are generally made of the skin of the wild bull, ornamented with the feathers of the rhinoceros hornbill, which bird is regarded with superstitious reverence by all the natives of Borneo.



DYAKS IN THEIR WAR DRESS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

The most noble Frederick William Hervey, second Marquis and sixth Earl of Bristol, Earl Jermyn, of Horningsheath, and Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, both in the county of Suffolk, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G.C., F.R.S., F.S.A., was the eldest son of Frederick William, first Marquis and Earl of Bristol, by his wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Albina Charlotte Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Lord Templetown. His Lordship was born on the 16th of July, 1800, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which Uni-

versity he graduated as M.A. in 1822, and was made an honorary LL.D. in 1842. He, while Earl Jermyn, represented Bury St. Edmunds in the House of Commons from 1830 to 1831, and sat for West Suffolk just prior to his father's death. He voted against the passing of the Reform Act, and consistently opposed all subsequent Whig party, but when the Right Honourable Robert Peel became Premier, Earl Jermyn joined him, and was made Treasurer of the Household, a post which he relinquished in 1846. He ever since, both in the House of Lords and House of Lords, supported the Administrations of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. He succeeded to the family honours on the decease of his father, Feb. 15, 1859. The Marquis of Bristol was an excellent landlord, and was beloved by the poor on his extensive landed property. His death will be deplored not only by his family but by very many in the county of Suffolk. His Lordship married, Dec. 14, 1824, Lady Katherine Isabella Manners, third daughter of John, Duke of Rutland, by whom (who died April 29, 1849) he leaves surviving issue four sons and two daughters. He died on the 20th ult., at his seat, Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick William John, Earl Jermyn, now third Marquis of Bristol, who was born in June, 1834, and who married, in 1862, Geraldine, youngest daughter of the late Commodore the Hon. George Anson, who died in India as Commander-in-Chief, while on his way to Delhi. The Marquis has a daughter by this marriage. He has not as member for the western division of Suffolk since 1859. His next brother, Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey, becomes heir presumptive to the honourable and other honours. The historic family of Hervey, Earls and Marquises of Bristol, descends from a younger son of Hervé, Duke of Orleans, one Robert Fitz Hervey, who came over to England with the Conqueror. The line from that time to now can boast of frequent eminence in the State Government, the Senate, the Navy, and the Army. The first who attained the peerage was John Hervey, Esq., a distinguished member of the House of Commons, who was created, in 1703, Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and (in 1714) Earl of Bristol, His great-grandson, Frederick William, fifth Earl, was created Marquis of Bristol and Earl Jermyn, June 30, 1826. He was father of the Marquis just deceased.

SIR R. H. RYCROFT, BART.

Sir Richard Henry Charles Rycroft, third Baronet, of Calton, in the county of York, was the eldest son, to survive childhood, of Sir Nelson Rycroft, the second Baronet, by his wife, Caroline, daughter of Richard Bayley, Esq., of Cotwood, in the county of Wilts. He was born, Dec. 31, 1799, and was educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was a magistrate for Hampshire, and was formerly Captain in the Third Dragoon Guards. He succeeded his father, Oct. 1, 1827. He married, May 18, 1830, Charlotte Anne Jane, eldest daughter of William Tennant, Esq., of Little Aston Hall, in Staffordshire, and by her (who died in the month of Farlowcroft, and leaves two sons, she died on the 21st ult., and is succeeded by her eldest surviving son, now Sir Nelson Rycroft, fourth Baronet, who was born March 7, 1831, and was an officer in the 8th Regiment. He married, July 21, 1858, Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir John Copley, Bart., of Sprotbrough, and has four sons. This family sprang from John Nelson, Esq., of Hatton-garden, and of Calton, in the county of York, whose only son was the late Rev. Richard Nelson, D.D., Rector of Thornhaugh, Essex, sustained by Royal license, Dec. 28, 1758, the very uncommon surname of Rycroft, and was created a Baronet Dec. 28, 1781. His eldest son was Sir Henry Rycroft, Knight Harbinger to Queen Charlotte; and his eldest son was Sir Nelson Rycroft, father of the Baronet just deceased.

GENERAL ROBBINS.

Thomas William Robbins, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 80th Foot, who died on the 27th ult., at his residence, near Lyndhurst, in the eighteenth year of his age, was a distinguished officer in the British service. He entered the British Army in 1803, and was in Sicily, in 1806-7, with the First Brigade of Guards, under Sir John Moore. He was subsequently present at the 7th Hussars in the Peninsula and France; in the campaign of 1813 and 1814, including the investment and reduction of Bayonne, and in the campaign of 1815, with several intermediate affairs of outposts. He was also in Flanders, in 1815, with the 7th Hussars, and was present at Quatre Bras. He commanded a squadron of that regiment in the affair at Genappe; and was at the Battle of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. He was also present with two chaps for Orthes and Toulouse. He received the war medal, in 1821, a General in 1857, a Major-General in 1858, a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General on the 5th of November, 1862.

The gallant General married, 1st, in 1813, Penrhyn, daughter of Richard Colling; and, in 1825, Fanny Sophia, elder daughter of Admiral Sir Byam Parker, which lady survives him.

MAJOR WEYLAND.

Richard Weyland, Esq., of Woodrising Hall, in the county of Norfolk, a Major in the Army, whose death has been announced, was the eldest son and heir of John Weyland, Esq., of Woodrising, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Norman, Esq., of Woodrising Hall, Norfolk. He was born on March 25, 1789, and was for a short time at St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the University to accept a commission in the 16th Light Dragoons, with which regiment throughout the Peninsular War. He succeeded, under the will of his maternal grandfather, Mr. John Norman, to the estate of Tuddenham, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, in 1832, in which latter year he took, and was gazetted High Sheriff for Oxfordshire in 1852, in which latter year he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Nelson, D.D., Rector of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire, and sister of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart., and by her (who died Dec. 1, 1862) he has issue two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Richard Elisbeth—married, in 1844, to James Walker, present Earl of Verulam. The eldest son of the late Richard Weyland, Esq., of Woodrising, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Ulick John, present Marquis of Clanricarde, was born in 1789, and succeeded his father in 1832. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Bowyer Smyth, Bart., in his nephew. Major Weyland, of Woodrising, was in Norfolk and Oxfordshire, where he was a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant of both counties, he was universally respected. The Weyland family is descended from the ancient Norfolk race of Weylands, of Weyland Hall, Rushford, ancestor of Major Weyland, just deceased, was John Weyland, Esq., of Woodrising, Norfolk, an alderman of London, merchant, and a director of the Bank in 1742.

H. L. WICKHAM, ESQ.

Henry Loyds Wickham, Esq., who died on the 27th ult., at his house, 15, Chesterfield-street, May-fair, was the eldest child of the Right Hon. William Wickham, by his wife, Eleonore Madeleine, daughter of Mr. Albert Bertrand, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Lausanne. He was born on the 10th of May, 1789, and was educated on the foundation of Westminster-school and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics in 1810. He was called to the Bar on the 13th of May, 1817. He was Secretary of Lincoln's Inn, and for a time was Private Secretary to his father when he held the office of Receiver-General of Gibraltar for many years, and was for a short time Under-Secretary for the Home Department. His brother, Henry Boyd, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1838 Mr. Wickham was appointed Chairman of the United Boards of stamps and Taxes, an office which he held till he resigned it, on account of ill-health, in 1848. He was afterwards one of the Public Loan Commissioners. Mr. Wickham married Lucy, youngest child of William Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, in the county of York, and grandchamberlain of the Most Hon. William Markham, Archbishop of York, by whom he leaves two sons and a daughter.

Mr. John Leech, the favourite artist, died on Saturday evening last, aged forty-seven. Though he suffered severely, his life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. He went out to consult Dr. Quain on Friday, and there was a chill in parry all the hips at the time of his death. We intend to give a Portrait and a Memoir of Mr. Leech in our next Number.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN CAITHNESS.

We are obliged to Mr. John Mackie, editor of the *Northern Ensign*, at Wick, for the drawings from which we have engraved the figure of some curious relics of prehistoric antiquity recently discovered by Mr. Samuel Laing (the late Finance Minister of India) in the grounds of Keiss Castle, Caithness, where Mr. Laing has resided for some months past. In a letter published a few weeks ago in that journal Mr. Laing himself gave a description of the result of the excavations he had ordered. They took place in a funeral mound, or long "barrow," near the Mains of Keiss, about 200 yards from the sea, to the village, and another smaller mound on the sandy "links" near the seashore. It appears that are human skeletons have been found inclosed in rude cists of unhewn stones, having the appearance of great antiquity. One of these was found at the base of the smaller mound, Keiss links—the others in the larger mound, where from every appearance there must be from fifty to one hundred bodies. The remarkable fact about these cells is that they show a type of singularly low development, being of small capacity, with narrow receding foreheads and projecting jaws. One skull in particular shows a monstrous type, with a gigantic development of the upper jaw teeth, characteristic of the negro and other inferior races, in a skull which seems scarcely human. Combined with this is a forehead receding at the same angle, and narrower by fully half an inch than the narrowest shown in the Caithness skulls. A fourth, and still smaller mound, given by Wilson in his "Prehistoric Scotland." The skeletons generally indicate men of short stature, from 5ft. to 5ft. 4in. in height. They were buried at full length, and so, from without regard to position, lying in some cases on the back, in others on the face, and in one case with the head beside the thighs of the corpse. The peculiar type of these crania adds to the interest of the question of their antiquity. Unfortunately, no trace can be found of any implement or ornament having been interred with them. But the shelly mounds, with which they are evidently associated, are especially evidence of their having belonged to the stone period. Excavations have disclosed part of a subterranean dwelling, or place of sacrifice, built like the Picts' houses, with narrow passages and some small chambers, walled, paved, and roofed over, at a great expense of labour, with large unhewn stones, brought from the beach at some distance. In these were numerous shells, charred bones, and burnt matter; and among these débris were found two stone implements, one a smooth, oval sandstone block, about six inches in diameter, round which a deep groove had been cut, giving it exactly the appearance of a ship's block cut in two. Into the other was a small round hole, opened with a hole, of the sort well known to antiquaries as "wheels," another "whorl" was found of bone, made of the ball of the femur of some animal, and a bone pin, with the sharp point broken made of bone. One or two chalk flints were found, which had some appearance of having been artificially chipped, and thrown aside as failures, but no trace of any flint weapon. These, however, with the total absence of any mark of tools on the stones and on the graves and buildings, their identity in type with other tumuli and barrows in which stone and flint weapons have been discovered, and the total want of any trace of pottery or earthenware, which must have mixed largely with the refuse heaps of any people acquainted with their use, will probably suffice to satisfy us that the mounds, with their accompanying remains, are really of the stone period. We subjoin an index to the several articles shown in our Engraving:—

No. 1. A bone chisel.
No. 2. A worked handle.
Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7. Bone ornaments, like armlets.
No. 5. A triangular piece of carved bone.
No. 8. A bone handle.
No. 9. A carved bone, half bored through.
No. 10. A bone needle.
No. 11. Bone pin, or bodkin.

CELTIC TOOLS OR WEAPONS DISCOVERED BY MR. S. LAING AT KEISS CASTLE, CAITHNESS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral the Right Hon. George Earl Cadogan, C.B., of Caversham Park, Oxfordshire, and Chelsea Hospital, in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 19th ult., by the Hon. Frederick William Cadogan, the son and Lady Augusta Cadogan and Lady Beresford Lenie Cadogan, the daughters. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. His Lordship executed his will in 1841 and added a codicil in 1862, and died on the 17th of September last, at the age of eighty-one. After leaving some tokens of remembrance to his sons and daughters, his Lordship disposes of his property in trust for his two daughters for their lives, and after their decease to be transferred to his son Frederick absolutely. To Rev. Hill, the confidential servant of the late Countess, is left a legacy of £1000, together with his Lordship's gold watch. Several legacies are left to his late steward and valet, an annuity of £20 to his upper female servant, and one year's wages to his other servants. All property at his death free of legal claims.

The will of Sir Henry Lacy Yea, Bart., of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Somerset, was proved in the London Court by William Wakely Yea, Esq., the nephew, and sole executor. Sir Henry had not recently succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, the late Baronet. Sir Henry executed his will on the 25th of August last, the week previous to his death, and died at the age of sixty-six. He has bequeathed to his nephew, the Rev. Edward Henry Rodgers, M.A., late of Wadham College, Oxford, the rectory of Henry Fry (the son of his executor) to leaves £100; and there are a few other legacies to his executor's children and to servants. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his executor "in testimony and grateful acknowledgement of the great care and attention he has uniformly paid and shown to him during the many years he had lived with him."

The will of Mr. R. P. Robson, described therein as "Thomas Frederick Brownhill, more commonly known as Frederick Thomas Robson, London," of 4, Hungerford-road, Camden-road, was proved in the London Court, on the 26th of October, by the executors, Charles Brookes, Esq., of Basset-street, Camden-road, Gentleman, and William Scull, Esq., of Clement's Inn, Strand. The personalty was sworn under £4000. The will was brought into court by Mr. Scull, Esq., the executor, and is dated "this 1st day of September, 1864." The testator "testator Frederick Brownhill," appears to be tremulously written. He bequeaths to his executors all his property, real and personal, in trust, and, if required, he leaves to his executor "in testimony and grateful acknowledgement of the great care and attention he has uniformly paid and shown to him during the many years he had lived with him."

The will of Mr. J

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

YEARS ago, people who loved fun used to be delighted with pictures bearing a little bottle in the corner, which bottle for a long time formed the sign or symbolic monogram of John Leech, our latest and best characteristic artist. There is, perhaps, hardly a writer, a reader, or a thinker who will not feel sorry to hear that the kindly humourist and observant artist is dead. He died, on Saturday night last, of angina pectoris, and adds another to the list of men of genius whom we have lost within these few years. His style was well known to the readers of this journal, whose pages he has adorned. Where was it not well known? Our very "swells," and all our upper-class ladies rather imitated his fashions, used to dress after his pictures; our young bankers than he theirs; nay, even our American cousins, who have as yet produced no great caricaturist themselves, copied his "social subjects," and transplanted the fashionable follies of Regent-street to the Broadway, and from London to New York and Boston.

The best biography of John Leech is written in the woodcuts of the pages of *Punch*. His first contribution appeared in the first volume of "*Punch*, or the London Charivari;" and if it be compared to the grace and delicacy of his pencil of yesterday the difference is immense. Certain Galleries of Comicalities, Comic Latin Grammars, and other works, owned much to him; but it is in the pages of *Punch* that is written all that is worthy of him. He was more than a caricaturist. Gilray and Heath may be called caricaturists if the cynism of that word be *caricare*, to overload; but Leech never overloaded his work; and was never vulgar, always observant, and (to use that word in a common remark that one could always follow John Leech from one scrimmage place to another—from Alderney to Aldgate, from Belgravia to Scarborough, and looking at the landscape of life-sketches he sent up. He was not a satirist, but a painter of manners—persons of a class more to be gent and the snob too heavy a blow; but what he did was done in evident kindness; and what he desired was, perhaps, somewhat out of the world. His horses and dogs called forth as much fun and expressions of delighted surprise from Sir Edwin Landseer. In those days, when crime was confined to the higher or lower class, were full of grace where grace was wanted, and humour where it was not. To the country newspaper imp who is rushing along whistling "Love-ly La-cy game of "owering" near Aintree, Liverpool, when, especially, the fun is spiked all the posties." So intimately was he known to the whole country—of all classes, that it is probable that the death of a great General or a Prime Minister would have made less impression than some round with his genial fun to make us at the same time merry and wise.

We have had sent us from over the water a pamphlet of some importance. It is called "The Northern Question Resolved, and published advocates, not a Confederacy, but a kingdom, in North America, with a King to be chosen from our present Royal family. The author is exceedingly severe, and we think with reason, upon the fainest policy of England, which bids her prepare to dismember that which you foreseen men. "Federation," cries the author, with a glance over the border; we have seen something of federation. Republicanism, yes that means despotism, does it not? The Northern States are fast approaching dissolution. It is in a stable, limited monarchy that lies the sole hope of North-Western America." There is that in his words which deserves very careful weighing.

We are to have, we hear, some splendid new buildings for the Post Office business opposite Sir R. Smirke's fine work at the back of the Great Exhibition. It stands in three parishes, and 131 houses and 1000 inhabitants were displaced to make room for it. Many of the shops to be transacted on, and, as we know, much of the business is obliged to be transacted elsewhere, it has been thought necessary to concentrate connected with the imperial department under the control of the Postmaster-General, being now at some small distance, will be moved in the new and fine buildings which we are promised. We presume that in another forty years more letters will be exhausted and control, and that a new office will be then thought necessary to replace that built by George Cubitt, Esq.

Authorship, as every writer knows pretty well, has not only, like property, according to Lord Mulgrave, "its duties as well as its rights," but it has peculiar pains and troubles which non-writers do not know. Mr. Lucas, the Rev. Martin, when in the throes of production, walk about his house with a wet towel round his forehead as a sign that nobody, not even the wife of his bosom was to be disturbed. Another illustrious author take physic and phlebotomise when about to produce an epic? And Victor Hugo, the first French tree?—That his "Life of Caesar" is not published is that he is afraid of the judgment of posterity, and that contemporary posterity will be the foreign reader; that he had written his article by work in disgust; and by one more than such jadism proves that he will have to answer with his life if he lets any of it out; that the former has exhausted language and the latter swears never to forget every sentence they have composed. Truly, it is brave to be an Imperial author? Every Imperial author in England we can only say that by their perpetual industry they have fuel relieving their craft of the stigma so generously accorded to it of being a "lazy profession."

As a piece of good news—for the further spread of great and noble thoughts is surely good news—we may add that a new edition from Tennyson's speeches for the working, let us for three-pence per month, that these three halfpennies per week, the working man can become possessed of really the noblest poems in the age.

Amongst the successful authors, let us not forget our excellent friend Mr. Browning. We cannot neglect to record that he has given the profits of the sale of 50,000 copies of his pamphlet, upwards of $1700 sterling, to various charities, and this in addition to 2000 pamphlets distributed gratis! Their sells us to the *Times*. Pleasant as the charitable portion of this is, it gives us an awful impression of Multiplying the number by four, we shall have two hundred thousand fat men in England sufferers from "corpulency," and as many fifty million per year—fifty millions to be put by in some way, or been were to feed less and give their surplus to the poor—what should we save then?

A communication to the *Times* informs us that a prayer-book, with two autographs of Shakspeare, has been discovered in Wales. Mr. Toulmin Smith has seen the book and makes a very guarded statement about it. Mr. Smith is a Warwickshire man, and well known as a "Shakspearian;" but, if we are not misinformed, did not see the book. Is not one of Ireland's forgeries as a genuine relic of the Immortal Bard?

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. H. D. L.—Your friendly communication has been safely received, and shall be answered in the fourth edition in suggestions.

MAYER, Eye Green.—Mr. A. is undoubtedly good. No. 19 shall be respected on next week.

J. K.—Your best play is R to Q8 (ch), then Q to R 8th, after which the game is in your favour.

G. BRUNTON.—The composition is a very old one. There are, however, many more correct solutions to the problem than you are aware of till you can be adopted.

ERRATA.—We have received a copy of Mr. Wyvern's book, which will be found a very valuable work it appears to be.

CHAS. BRUNTON.—We shall endeavour to find room for the solutions you require in our next publication; it would be more acceptable for your solutions to arrive by Monday.

M. C. (Tunbridge Wells), Sigma, Sigma, Sir W. Lucas, Mercutio, Cyrus, Sir W. Wyvern, Sir W. Wyvern, Forrest, Nemo, Boy and Cat, T. C. D., Fingerless, Old Cat, Cornelius, Alpha, Sigma, Sigma, Sigma

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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T. KINGSFORD and SON,
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Patterns by post free.

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Shawls, Rugs, and Wrappers in great variety.

Ladies' Dresses, in Silk, Velvet, Cloth, and Fancy, of the most fashionable shapes, in new materials for the present season.

Linsey Dresses, Plaids, Flannels, Petticoats, Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery.

Patterns forwarded free.

By appointment to the Queen and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

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BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. per yard, the best ever produced at the price. The qualities that the north have caused several lots to be sacrificed at ruinous prices. Sketches, with Prices, of Patent Floorcloths, Linoleums, and Woollens generally, are forwarded free.
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MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest Selection of
Moirés Antiques, Coloured and
In White, Black, and all the new Colours, at
the Full Dress,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

NOVELTIES in Silks for the Season.
Moirés Antiques Jardin.
Moirés Antiques Arabes, Rayés, and Figurés.
Velvet Jackets, from 15s.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

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Tarlatane and Braided Skirts,
White and Coloured Skirts made,
Wove Jaconet Skirts,
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Crape, and Muslin Skirts,
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Regent-street, Oxford-street, and Princes-street.

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At POPE and PLANTE'S, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

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Mr. or Mrs. L. DAVIS, 1, Crawford-street, Dairo-street, W., attends Ladies or Gentlemen privately at their residences to purchase Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing, jewellery, apparel, effects; uniforms, jewellery, diamonds, plate, and stones, &c. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. L. DAVIS, 1, Crawford-street, Dairo-street, W. Parcels being sent. Post-office orders remitted. Established 1850.

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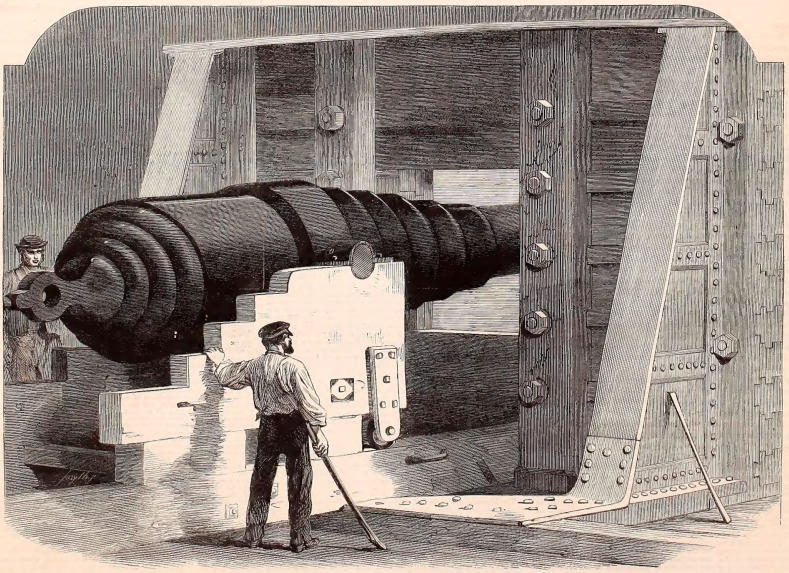
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1287.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SLAVE-SOLDIERS.

THERE is no more revolutionary agency in human affairs than war. It would be a mere truism to speak of the rapid and violent changes which occur in the physical and material condition of the countries in which war is waged. Despite of modern theories of gentle and tender warfare, conducted on what are called the principles and requirements of advanced civilisation, devastation, rapine, and all their attendant miseries still characterise the movements of belligerent armies. The moral and social effect of this huge evil on nations and individuals may not be so patent, but it is almost as certain. The influence for the worse which a single campaign exercises on the minds, habits, and feelings of persons actually bearing arms cannot be overrated in relation to a disregard of human life and sufferings and a confusion of ideas on the subject of property. But a deeper and wider influence is brought to bear on the social and even the political opinions of communities by the operation of war. No more notable instance of such an operation on the public mind could be adduced than the change which has taken place, socially and personally, so to speak, in the feeling of the American people towards the negro race. It would be useless on the part of the most pronounced adherent of the Federals to deny that in the social scale the negro in the North has hitherto been forced into the condition of a pariah. A system of special exclusiveness was adopted towards the coloured race, which obtained in every public place, not excepting places of worship. Contact with them was an abomination, and even in the remotest degree the taint was sufficient to create and to nourish aversion. But somehow, in the North, in the third or fourth year of the civil war, all this has suffered a change. On the whole, the negro—certainly the negro who escapes from the South—has been promoted to the position of a pet. In a certain sense, the free black is really more of a free man. His name has become another word for a cause. Nay, there are some philosophical naturalists who hold that the only hope of checking an alleged deterioration in the physique of the American race is to be found in an engrafting of the negro upon the white, and miscegenation is a familiar word in the Transatlantic vocabulary. Indeed, so conscious is the gentleman of colour of his rise in the social and physiological market, that a preacher of that particular human family, reversing the once regular notice which was prominent at the entrances of churches and chapels, has ventured to announce that a special place will be set aside in his edifice for such white people as might be desirous to attend his ministrations.

But the most significant fact in reference to the status of the negro in the Northern States is that of his enlistment and enrolment in regiments in the Federal armies. No doubt, in the first instance, this was intended as a stroke of subtle policy, a kind of protest against that slavery which was made the ostensible, if not the chief, motive of the war. Something of the needs of recruiting, and not a little in regard to providing for the safe disposal of runaway slaves from the South, may have been at the bottom of this proceeding; but the privilege that was proclaimed was that of giving the self-emancipated slave the opportunity of fighting against the system of thraldom from which he had escaped. Contrary to expectation, the negro regiments, who were secretly believed to be only food for powder, turned out to be soldiers, equal, if not more than equal, to the average; and now it is the regular custom to specify with laudation their conduct in all the actions which take place. In the case of negroes serving under white officers and brigaded with white regiments, the attrition of war has rubbed down many angles of opposition, and, in many instances, there has been something akin to fraternisa-



STEEL EMBRASURE FOR THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CRONSTADT, MANUFACTURED AT MILLWALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

tion between the troops of divergent colours. So far as we at this distance can ascertain, the experiment which has been made in the Federal armies has been successful, and the negro has made a further step in his progress towards the assertion of his position amongst men.—In America.

A proposal which has been mooted for the conscription of the negro in the South bears upon the face of it a still greater importance than is involved in the admission of that race to the armies of the North. It is needless to say that slavery apart—in the South has always been very different to that to which he was subjected in the North. Although in the South his social status was technically more distinctly defined, it is at least a question whether what may be called his domestic code of contact and intercourse with the predominant race were so marked by the antipathy in which his kindred in the North was held. To be sure, he was a slave, and that comprehended everything which could be held to be degradation; but personally, and with a certain individuality, he was not treated as if he were positively loathsome. He often lived in a sort of household familiarity with whites to which the free negro of the North never attained. And yet there were many reasons why the transformation of a Southern slave into a Confederate soldier would have been a more violent change than that which has taken place in the case of the free black of the North. In the first place, the Southern negro represented so much property, which was put in jeopardy by his enlistment; in the next place, doubts might well exist of the prudence of arming and disciplining a man to fight against a cause which, though not even ostentatiously, was put forward as his own by the North; while the services of that which was essentially the labouring population in a country mostly agricultural was too necessary to its requirements, either peaceful or belligerent, hastily to be placed at risk. All these and many considerations may have actuated the Confederates in abstaining from receiving their armies from the negro population appear to be yielding to the inevitable necessities of the war; and we hear that "the time has come to put into the army every able-bodied negro as a soldier." It is not to be supposed that he now plays an important part in the war, that he caused the fight, and he must have his portion of the burden." The most striking admission, in a manifesto of the Governor of Louisiana from which the above sentence are extracted, is found in a statement that "not all able to bear arms should be freed and put into the field at once." If this principle is to be carried out in its integrity, the work of emancipation will have begun at the moment that the first negro corps is enrolled. It is allowed, as a necessary condition to his becoming a soldier,

The troops destined for the expedition against Bhootan were to be ready to march on the 15th inst., under the chief command of Brigadier Mulcaster.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand continue satisfactory. No hostile movements by the native natives have taken place. Many of them are surrendering their arms.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Wodehouse, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his public entry into Dublin on Monday.

Major Hickey, late of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, has been appointed Deputy-Governor of the Portland Convict Prison.

The Governors of the Mechanics' Institute have determined to refuse the solicitation of their pianos for an advance of wages.

Several fires, attributed to incendiaries, have occurred on the Yorkshire Wolds.

The visiting justices of the city of Manchester have resolved to appoint a Roman Catholic chaplain to their gaol at Belleve.

Mr. W. H. Ferrand, the Conservative member for the Devonport borough, addressed a large meeting of his constituents on Thursday week.

On Monday night Mr. Egerton, M.P., addressed the Macclesfield Church Knowledge Society on behalf of Africa.

The pier erected at Deal was formally opened on Tuesday by Mrs. Rigaud, the wife of one of the Queen Pier's representatives. We intend to give an Engraving of the opening ceremony next week.

During the week ending the 5th of November, 113 births (three of them twin boys) and 69 deaths (exclusive of those of children of fifty-one weeks and forty-eight females) were registered in Dublin.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge was on Monday officially examined by the Government authorities. They were perfectly satisfied with the immense strength of the structure.

The commissioners appointed to arbitrate under the Sheffield Inundation Act met in Sheffield on Tuesday, for the first time, and investigated several cases. Several instances of mistake in appreciation were discovered, and were unanimously dealt with by the commissioners.

The gunpowder coming house, belonging to Messrs. Hall, at their mills, Kinsbeare, blew up on Monday, and two women were killed on the spot.

The sum of £4000 has been presented to the Devon and Exeter Hospital by Mr. J. C. Bowring, of Larkbeare, Exeter, eldest son of Sir John Bowring, in furtherance of the wishes of his late wife.

Dr. E. Lankester, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, delivered the inaugural address for the winter session of the Liverpool School of Science yesterday week.

The Doncaster magistrates have decided that a steam-engine driving a threshing-machine on a turnpike road, and intended to work the machine, is a locomotive, and as such is liable to the tax.

The Mayor of Liverpool presided, last Saturday, at one of the evening classes in that town. His Lordship delivered a lecture on the occasion, which was loudly applauded.

The *Warrington Guardian* announces the intended purchase of the Duke of Bridgewater's and the Mersey Quay Company's canals by the London and North Western and other railways.

At Manchester, on Thursday week, a new Freemasons' Hall built at a cost of £12,000, was formally opened and dedicated. The edifice is built in the Italian style, and contains numerous apartments.

A silver salver was presented to Mr. Edward Shepherd, the founder of the Industrial Home, at Wakefield, on Saturday last. The successful institution was established by Mr. Shepherd for the purpose of providing employment for discharged prisoners.

Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller, attended a meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Nottingham, on Tuesday week, with the Bishop of Oxford as the Society of Arts, to the successful students of the Oldham Science School, on the occasion of the present distribution.

The session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened yesterday week, when the Bishop of London delivered, in the musichall of the city, an address "On the Study of Nature, and the unity and ably good results of such an harmonious union between religion and philosophy as has been exhibited in many of the greatest names in both."

We believe (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that it is now definitively arranged that Mr. Charles Reade will be commissioned, at Berlin, to, Mr. Robinson's new works, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, Mr. Bright, M.P., has entitled his address of taking part in the proceedings. The room will accommodate more than 6000 persons.

The fourth season of the Wolverhampton Amateur Musical and Literary entertainments was opened on Monday, the Earl of Dartmouth presiding. These entertainments have been attended by the working classes in large numbers. Out of the profits £200 have been paid to the Wolverhampton Hospital, and £25 to the Working Men's Club. On Saturday from 900 to 1200 working men and women were present.

The Master of the Rolls at Dublin delivered judgment on Thursday week in a case relating to Irish charitable religious communities. It appears from this judgment that money cannot be legally left to the monks of a Roman Catholic monastery in Ireland, because such monks are not held, by the purposes of their institution, but that the Crown can define the purposes of any bequest to them or to any other charitable trustees.

A Scotch paper records the opening of a new Baptist chapel, under singular circumstances. It is on the Island of Lismore, standing almost in the middle of Loch Linnhe, and is named after Livingstone, one of the agents of the Baptist Missionary Society for Scotland. He has not only gone to the island, at his own expense, but has built a new house, yearly every sense, besides assisting as a laborer to the workmen.

The founder Findlater, one of the Free Church Presbyterians of Dublin, gave £10,800 to a building committee, in 1862, to erect a Presbyterian church in Rathmines, Dublin, which has already cost upwards of £15,000, and Mr. Findlater increased his donation. Subsequently it was found that the cost had exceeded £16,000, and Mr. Findlater increased his donation, so that he has borne the whole expense, save the cost of the site and a mortgage which is held by the church to secure the expenses.

An address and a massive piece of plate were, on Wednesday week, presented to the Mayoress and Marchioness of Hastings, on the occasion of their marriage, in July last, by the tenantry of their estates in the Isle of Axholme and Castle Donington and the tradesmen of the family. The plate, which cost 400 guineas, was bought by subscription. The address consisted of a handsomely vellum vellum sheet bound in morocco.

The first stone of the harbour which is to be constructed at Penzance, near Knightstone, in the Western Channel, was laid on Saturday last, by Sir Stanley Wilmot, on Saturday last, in the presence of a large concourse of the friends and supporters of the undertaking. An illustration of the scene will appear in this Journal next week.] After the ceremony, a dejeuner took place at the Townhall of Weymouth, Alderman Sole, one of the proprietors of the Bill, in Dudley Wilmot, Bart. (chairman of the company), who was supported by Lady Wilmot and a brilliant circle of ladies, as well as by the Very Archdeacon Denison and a large company of the local gentry.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham and the neighbouring district was convened by the Mayor, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday week, to consider the steps that should be taken in order to secure proper accommodation for the Queen, should she consent to attend a meeting, to be held in Birmingham in 1865. Resolutions were unanimously passed pledging the meeting to the most active exertions in the furtherance of a worthy reception and every facility for conducting their business; and, with this view, it was agreed that a large and influential general committee was appointed.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Prince Consort, in Peel Park, Salford, was performed on Monday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The statue, which is a colossal one, is placed in front of that of the Queen, consists of a statue in white Sicilian marble, 7ft. 6in. high, on a pedestal in grey granite polished, 11ft. 2in. high, the shaft of which is supported by four prancing brackets placed on a platform ascended by three steps. The statue is by Mr. Matthew Noble, and may be classed among his best works in point of portraiture as a great success. The Prince is represented in the dress of Chancellor of the Cambridge University. The memorial was unveiled by Sir Noble; and the Bishop of Manchester handed it over to the Mayor, who accepted the gift on behalf of the Corporation. We shall give an Engraving of the statue in our next Number.

The new buildings of the Middle-class School at Blackheath were last week opened with considerable ceremony, by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Lord Clarendon, the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, Lord Lyveden, and Colonel North, M.P. for Oxfordshire, the Archdeacon of Oxford, and a large number of the clergy, gentry, and yeomanry of the county of Oxford. At the luncheon, which was held in the new school-room, the Duke of Marlborough presided. The Bishop of Oxford hoped those present to understand clearly that the education offered had in it nothing of an exclusive character. Dr. Lowe, Head Master of Harrow-grammar, mentioned by way of encouragement that during the first twelve months of the existence of the school seventy-six he presides he had lost three pupils, while at the end of ten years he had 830.

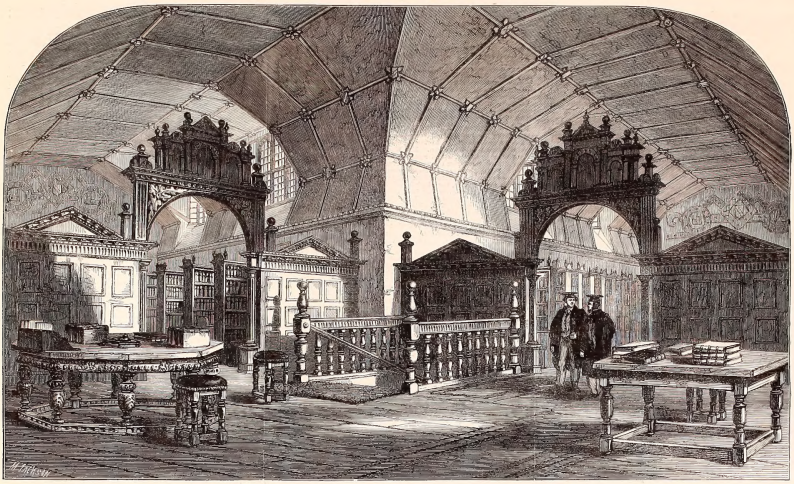
A public meeting was held on Thursday week, in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on behalf of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Earl of Rosse presiding. The chief dignitaries of the Scottish Episcopal Church, as well as its leading laymen, were present on the occasion. Numerous speeches were delivered, amongst them one by the Bishop of London, who, in the course of his remarks, said that the movement for the commemoration of the clergy of the Church is at present shamefully inadequate, and that something must be made to raise it to a higher level. He wished the society to receive for the bishops a fixed annual income of £500, independent of any endowment which the congregations might choose to bestow upon them, and to excise £150 a year clerical income and a free house to every incumbent, as well as £100 a year for a curate in certain instances, and that each might have £100 per annum of permanent income arising from fixed capital.

At Scarborough, on Saturday last, Mr. Edward Baxter, proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser*, applied to the sitting magistrates for a summons against Mr. Benjamin Wrigglesworth, who have just committed series of sinews in that town. Mr. Ward stated that the Devonports, by preferring to show political manifestations, had obtained money to the amount of above £100 from the people of Newcastle, and that he himself had been circularised to the same effect. He therefore thought the magistrates had indeed large assistance to attend their sinews, where certain alleged spiritual manifestations had taken place, but which he believed to be nothing but fraud, and that the money, therefore, had been obtained under false pretences. He thought that the defendant should be bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Baxter. The chairman said that he himself did not believe in those silly exhibitions, and he could not think the magistrates had power to bind over a person in the case. If people would be so foolish as to pay their money to witness such exhibitions they must not be surprised if they had their pockets picked. The Bench refused the application.

The opening of the Royal Hospital at Lancaster, on Thursday week, which was anticipated by our description and view of that building, was a great popular festival in the town and neighbourhood. The Bishops of Manchester and Chester, the Mayor of Lancaster, and the Duke of Devonshire were present on the new edifice, which is about a mile from the town, and which is built in the Elizabethan style, with lofty towers and gables, and elevated situation, the trade guilds, the Mayor and Corporation, the rifle corps, and the Lancaster Volunteer Artillery, with their bands and colours. The town was closed, the streets were decorated with banners and music enlivened the scene. In the course of the proceedings the Bishop of Manchester announced that a gentleman who had long resided in Bury had given to the trustees whom the late respected Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Jackson, on behalf of his townsmen, returned thanks to the committee of management for the compliment paid to the memory of the late Mr. Ripley, who, supported by Mr. M. Noble, was then handed to his widow by Mr. Ripley, in the name of the large number of subscribers. Mrs. Ripley likewise bespoke the hast of that lady herself. It should be observed that Mr. Ripley, who was the founder of the Ripley Hospital for Lunatics, died, notwithstanding one legal difficulties and the opposition of a Chancery suit, to carry out the wishes of his benefactor, and left the sum of thousands to £100,000 clear, after defraying the cost of the building. Three hundred patients will be accommodated in the new asylum, which will be maintained and taught in Ripley's Hospital. Mr. Ripley is the trustees whom the late respected Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Jackson, on behalf of his townsmen, returned thanks to the committee of management for the compliment paid to the memory of the late Mr. Ripley, who, supported by Mr. M. Noble, was then handed to his widow by Mr. Ripley, in the name of the large number of subscribers. Mrs. Ripley likewise bespoke the hast of that lady herself. It should be observed that Mr. Ripley, who was the founder of the Ripley Hospital for Lunatics, died, notwithstanding one legal difficulties and the opposition of a Chancery suit, to carry out the wishes of his benefactor, and left the sum of thousands to £100,000 clear, after defraying the cost of the building. Three hundred patients will be accommodated in the new asylum, which will be maintained and taught in Ripley's Hospital. We have received a medal, designed by Mr. Wyon, struck in commemoration of the opening.

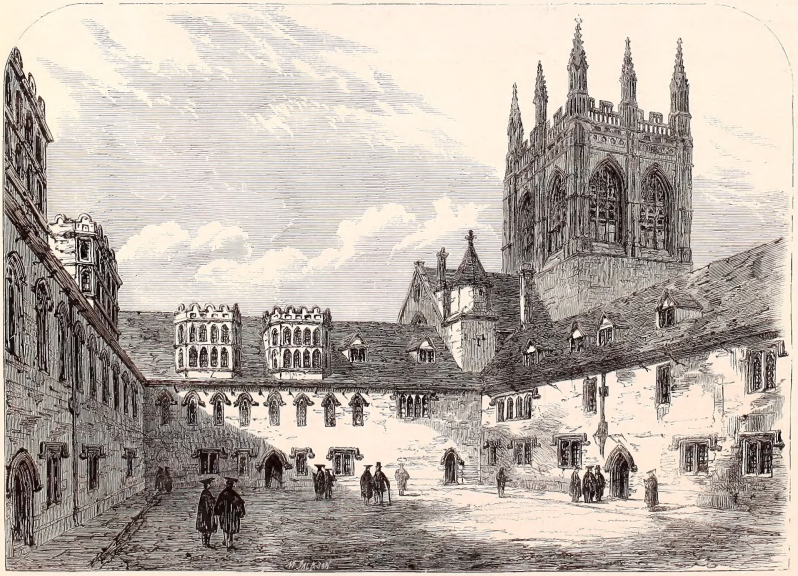
At the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee at Manchester, on Monday, Mr. Maclure presented a rather gloomy report. In January last, he said, the total number of persons relieved was 124,000; and August the number had fallen to a little over 100,000; in September it was to 120,000; in October it was 171,000; and in November 177,000, for the present year. The number on full time last month (155,170) was less by 97,230 than in the corresponding month of last year, and by 22,830 than the return for January. It is pointed out that the pressure of the times is being felt in other districts, and that the number of persons out of employment in no fewer than sixty-eight spinners and manufacturers (almost entirely the cotton trade) in the neighbourhood of Manchester, from which returns are not included who, by private arrangements, have been enabled to prevent their workpeople applying for relief. The total sum of money subscribed was at least 14,000 operatives will be so have been for the time entirely thrown out of employment. The Lancashire Public Works Committee and the Public Works Act is being expended by the Manchester Corporation gave rise to a considerable discussion. A resolution was proposed to the effect that a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor of Manchester, this being the last meeting during his year of office. Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. Alderman Heywood, Mr. Rawstorne, £250; Crewdson Booth, £100; Ellesdell, £100; Tinkwistle, £100; Mr. Alderman Heywood, £1,786 4s. 6d.; Mr. Rawstorne, £1,786 4s. 6d.,

VIEWS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.



THE LIBRARY.

AMONG the centenary celebrations held in the present year, that of Merton College, founded six hundred years since, is not the least interesting. The date of the establishment of this college marks the commencement of an era of English civilisation. Six centuries in unbroken sequence are a long existence for a corporate institution; and when, besides this, we observe that years have matured rather than impaired the excellence of the educational system of which Merton was the commencement, it is scarcely possible, humanly speaking, to overrate the influence of the event which the Mertonians met to celebrate festively in June last—in honour of the memory of their illustrious founder, Walter de Merton. Oxford has been well described as a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the



THE UNDERGRADUATES' QUADRANGLE.

VIEWS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

bosom of a valley from groves which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose; "but," as we lately remarked, "not one of them exceeds in thoughtful interest the model college of Merton, with its six centuries of religious and secular history and civilisation, and its picturesque illustrations of the best periods of English architecture." The reader who is acquainted with the college annals will be reminded by its pinnacled tower and its famous library that this was the earliest home of science of a decidedly English school; and that for two centuries there was no other foundation, either in Oxford or Paris, which could at all come near it in the cultivation of the sciences. "Of the institutions to which we ascribe an immemorial antiquity," says a contemporary, "there is scarcely one in a hundred that is not modern by comparison with this, the first of English colleges. In the year 1264, when Merton was founded, the House of Commons did not exist; the first writs of summons to cities and boroughs were not issued till the next December, and the first regular Parliament was not assembled till 1265. The Court of Common Pleas was already established at Westminster; but the two other superior courts had not yet acquired a fixed abode or a separate jurisdiction. Not one of those companies which we are wont to reckon among the most ancient features of our most ancient city had then received its charter. The age of chivalry still tyrannised over commercial enterprise and intellectual aspirations. France was still ruled by St. Louis, who had not undertaken the last of the Crusades. England was overrun with foreign adventurers, lay and clerical, and racked with civil war; for the Battle of Lewes was fought in this very year, and the Battle of Evesham in the year following."

Oxford was already a place of great resort for students; but its studies were overridden by scholastic logic and theological disputation. About this time there arose one who was to introduce altogether a new order of things. Such was Walter de Merton, named from the place of his nativity, a village in Surrey, whose abbey, founded in Norman times, is celebrated in our history, and whose head sat in Parliament as a mitred abbot. At the Priory School was educated Walter de Merton; he is said to have studied at Oxford, at Mauger Hall, now the Cross Inn, in the Corn Market. He was in holy orders as early as 1237. Uniting the legal with the clerical profession, according to the practice of that age, he became eminent in the courts of Westminster Hall, particularly in the Chancery department. In 1260 he was called to the high office of Chancellor of England, and in 1274 he became Bishop of Rochester. His employment in secular affairs of the highest importance did not divert his mind from the pious and benevolent designs he had in view, but tended rather to the advancement and completion of them. He founded at Malden, in Surrey, a house of support and maintenance, not of study, for twenty scholars dwelling in the schools of Oxford, or "wheresoever else learning shall happen to flourish," the charter being dated 1264. In the same year he commenced his settlement of scholars at Oxford, which has led to the mis-statement that the College was first founded at Malden, and afterwards removed to Oxford; whereas all the charters show that Oxford was originally intended to be the place of study for the Merton scholars, which settlement, it is thought, the turbulence of the times prevented the founder from making earlier. By him the number of scholars was never decidedly and positively fixed, but this was to depend on the circumstances of the College and the state of its funds. The grandeur of the designs of Walter de Merton may be inferred from his obtaining the Royal license for bringing the waters of the Cherwell by an artificial cut through the premises. He left the College nearly one thousand pounds—a very considerable sum in those days.

In 1265, shortly after the first charter of endowment, the founder obtained for his "house of scholars" from the Abbey of Reading a piece of ground about the Church of St. John the Baptist, together with its advowson; this Church of St. John and that of St. Peter in the East being appropriated for the use of the scholars. The purchase of three distinct tenements also enabled the founder to reduce the buildings to a quadrangular form, with a frontage towards St. John-street: the warden's lodgings occupying, as at present, the east side; the church, or chapel, and wall of the cemetery, the west; and the hall, with its adjoining kitchen and buttery, the south. It is believed, also, from the simplicity of some of the earlier portions of the architecture yet distinguishable, that a part of the small court on the south of the chapel, called *Mob Quadrangle*, with the plain groined ceilings of the passages which lead into it, and the treasury, with its curious high-pitched roof of stone, must have been constructed in the founder's time or very soon afterwards.

At the head of benefactors to the college is Ella Longépée, Countess of Warwick, granddaughter to King Henry II., who gave several lands in the founder's time. John Wyliott, D.D., Chancellor of Exeter, gave exhibitions, in 1386, for the maintenance of twelve *portionistæ*, or postmasters, who resided in the house exactly opposite to the college gate; which house was the birthplace of Anthony à Wood, the historian and biographer of Oxford. The postmasters anciently



THE CHAPEL.



GENERAL VIEW OF MERTON COLLEGE.

performed the duties of choristers, their payment being 6s. 4d. per annum; whilst the allowances to the twenty scholars, in 1274, was fifty shillings yearly, which provided for all necessities, lodging excepted!

The main features of the new buildings will be characterised by the monastic discipline with secular studies, though recognising education rather than ritual duties or a religious life as the proper function of the society; and making liberal provision for its future adaptation to the growing requirements of the age. Not only could new statutes be made, but even the purpose changed in case of necessity. The inmates of Merton were to live by a common rule, under a common head, but they were to take no vow, and were to join none of the monastic orders. They were to study theology, but not until they had gone through a complete course of instruction in arts, and they were to look forward to unemployment in the world as well. The sagacity and wisdom of the founder led him to provide for the requirements of the times; and its inmates were to be placed with remarkable foresight in detail. The monks soon began to lose their ascendency in the University, secular learning began to gain upon theological study; monasticism had fallen on the side of decay. The statutes of Walter de Merton were followed by other founders, who thus gradually transformed Oxford from a clerical seminary, which it was fast becoming, into a sort of national education. Hence Merton became the primary model of all the collegiate bodies in Oxford and Cambridge; of the latter, Peter House, or St. Peter's, being founded in exact imitation of that of Walter de Merton. Thus it was laid the foundation of its present system. "The absolute," says Dr. Ingram, in his "Memorials of Oxford," "were no longer dispersed through the streets and lanes of the city, dwelling in hostels, houses, halls, inns, or hostels, subject to dubious control and precarious discipline, but placed under the immediate superintendence of tutors and governors, and lodged in residences called colleges. This was no less than an academical revolution, and a new order of things may be dated from this memorable era."

For many generations Merton held the foremost place among colleges, and amidst its members we find some of the most illustrious names of the fourteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is generally established that Duns Scotus and Wycliffe once resided at Merton; but Roger Bacon and Occam have always been allowed as members of the same foundation and Islip, Archbishops of Canterbury: Bishops Hooper and Jewel: Devereux, Earl of Essex: Sir Thomas Bodley, and Sir Richard Steele; and among the wardens were Sir Henry Saville, and Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Anthony Wood records that a Jewish synagogue stood on the side of Merton within a hundred years of the founder's death; and his munificence and foresight long enabled Merton to claim precedence with Christ Church itself. The greater portion of the Merton property and the best of the college livings were acquired and granted by Walter de Merton himself, and an almost perfect record of documents relating to the management of these estates is still preserved in the muniment-room, believed to be almost complete of its kind.

Throughout its long existence the architectural plan of the college has been maintained. It consists now, as originally, of three courts communicating with each other by vaulted passages of stone. The first or outer court comprehends the hall on the south side, the church and cancelled on the west, the ancient gateway and lodge on the south, and the warden's lodging on the east. This court was nearly rebuilt about 1589; but the main gateway is of 1418, and has two figure statues of Henry III. and Walter de Merton. The hall was originally altered, some seventy years since, by Wyatt, when it lost its oak wainscoting of drapery and most of 1540. There is still some good door communicating with the warden's lodgings, by means of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., and, before her, Anne of Denmark, used to pass to the chapel through a small room, formerly the *treasurehouse*; whence there is a stone staircase leading to the sacristy, and thence a doorway into the chapel. The present gallery is modernised, but the original portals, with their acutely-pointed arches, remain on the landing-place; one has an oak door, studded with iron nails. The first or outer court resembles

are found opposing the most wholesome police measures, has a truth about it. You must begin by setting the man to think for himself, instead of doing the thinking for him and imposing its results upon him in penal fashion. We unhesitatingly say that drilling and scolding have had their day—they have proved abuses, and must be pitilessly abandoned. Men must have their pleasures, and those pleasures must be various. To be perfectly practical we add that, although, of course, we rejoice to see the industrious mechanic occupying his leisure in using his skill for the production of such works as we have seen at the late exhibitions, we have no quarrel with him for preferring social talk with his fellows, and in his humble way imitating the amusements of his superiors. It is not for the well-dressed gentleman, who finds an agreeable recreation in the smoking-room of his club, where he hears and discusses all the topics of the day in the society of twenty acquaintances, to preach to the artisan that he should shut himself up in a sordid room, for new labour after the toil of the day, instead of taking his pipe in the parlour of his tavern and hearing what his brother mechanics think of German invasions or German motives. We should hold it a sin and a duty to resist any hindrance to such enjoyment on the part of the mechanic as we should to consent resistance to authority should it be mad enough to attempt to imitate the paternal rule which in France forbids more than twenty men to meet for any purpose whatever without the leave of the police. This declaration is by no means out of place, as certain efforts are in progress for putting restraints upon liberty, restraints which would in no degree affect the clubs in Pall-mall, but which would shut up great numbers of poor-man's clubs in very ungenteel places.

But while we earnestly disclaim any wish or thought of endeavouring to improve the condition of the mechanic, so far as he is personally concerned, by any kind of force save that of persuasion, and while we recognise the benefit indisputably exhibitions the true spirit of amelioration, we believe that we see a way in which the influential classes can co-operate in aid of the artisan, and can bring force, and, if necessary, brute force, to his assistance. We cannot, and if we could we would not, shut him up in his house; but we can make his home more comfortable for him, and for his careworn wife and pale children, by compelling the owners of his home to respect the laws. We can insist on compliance with sanitary regulations. Few who have not specially inquired into the matter know how much the law in this respect is neglected and violated, and how little power the mechanic has to help himself. Thousands of houses in the province of brick called London, and in the other provinces of the kingdom, are a disgrace to the civilisation of our squares and country mansions. There is very little difficulty in London of the most odious order, who have scraped together, usually by usury, or even worse means, money enough to buy rows of tenements, in connection with which they know no other duty than that of extorting the highest rent they can squeeze out of the poor. These places are vilely built and are without the commonest which ordinary sense prescribes as needful in the habitations of families. It is idle, and indeed cruel, to say that no man is obliged to live in such places. The shark landlords would grin at such a speech: they know better. One man may go—and go very fast indeed he will, stripping off every shred of property he had in the world, if he be not ready for Mr. Panks when he comes for the rent—but another man will instantly take his place, and inherit all the squalor and abomination. For a tenant under Mr. Panks to complain or to ask a landlord to improve a room would only be to be ejected at the first moment allowed by law. Now here the humbler mechanic cannot help himself, but his superiors may help him much. We desire to see the inspection of such houses as we have—not described, for we have been obliged to be reticent, and have failed to indicate many such houses as we have indicated, made a very different thing from what it is. We would have the rule about property having its duties as well as its rights proclaimed for the small landlord as well as for the rich one. We would not have our legislators frightened by the cant cry of property interfering with vested interests. There can be no interests in crimes, and it is a crime to force a human being to live under conditions that degrade him. Remember, we are accomplices if we do not help in this matter. The humbler classes have done their duty well in regard to these exhibitions, and we are anxious that we appreciate their honourable exertions, and are ready to recognise them, not with mere compliment, but by a strong exertion to make their homes happier.

A finely-engraved portrait of the Queen, an accurate and therefore a pleasing likeness of her Majesty, has just been published by Mr. John Bell, of Old Bond-street.

Viscount De Vesci has contributed £2000 towards rebuilding the parish church of Abbeyleix, Queen's County, Ireland; and Lady De Vesci has expressed her intention to furnish the interior.

In our account last week of the restoration of the church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, the name of the architect was omitted. Mr. James Seddon's original estimate of the cost, was accidentally misprinted £2000. The actual outlay incurred in this work has been about £6000.

We have been requested to state, in reference to our account of the Coalbrookdale Railway bridge, of which we gave an illustration last week, that Mr. H. O. Bridgeman, the engineer-in-chief of the Great Western Severn Valley Railway from the commencement of the works until the opening of the line, in 1862, and not Mr. Brunlees, as stated, was the engineer at Ironbridge, is now the engineer of the Coalbrookdale Railway.

JOHN LEECH.—DIED, OCT. 29TH, AT KENSINGTON, AGED 47.—The simplest words are best where all words are vain. Ten days ago a great light, in the noon of life, and with high generous mental faculties in full power, but with the shade of physical infirmity darkening upon him, took his passionless place among friends who have this day held his pall. None of them had been fellow-workers with him for a quarter of a century, other for fewer years; but to know him well was to love him dearly, and all in whose name these lines are written mourn as for a brother. His monument is in the volumes of which this is one and last, and in a hundred works which, at this hour, few will not remember more easily than those who have just left his grave. While society, whose every phase he has illustrated with a truth, a grace, and a tenderness heretofore unknown to satiric art, gladly and proudly takes charge of his fame, they, whose pride in the genius of a great associate was equalled by their affection for an attached friend, would crave as record this their latest homage to a brother, more than to a public man, a nature then that of him who has been long early called to his rest.—November the Fourth.—*Punch.*

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Mr. Gladstone, attended by Mollie, Baron, also took a drive. Lady Buchanan had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited Wellington College. Her Majesty left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at a quarter past ten o'clock in a saloon-carriage attached to a special train furnished by the South Eastern Railway Company. The train, with the Royal party in charge of Mr. Knight, proceeded along the Great Western Railway, via Slough and Maidenhead, to Reading, thence along the Basingstoke line, via Ealy and Wokingham, to the Wellington College station, arriving at half-past eleven. The Queen proceeded in an open carriage and drove to the College. Her Majesty was received by "the boys and people," who had assembled along the route. The Royal party alighted at the Queen's gate, and was received by the Rev. W. Bennett, D.D., Principal of the College, and Mrs. Benson. The Queen inspected the whole of the establishment, and also the domain. Mr. T. E. Hennah, the organist, had the honour of playing in her Majesty's presence. The Queen, after looking at the foundation-stone, which was laid by the Prince Consort, visited the playground and the gymnasium, and the fine Wellingtonias, and afterwards paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Benson at their residence, where a few of the boys had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty. The sixth and fifth forms were, by the Queen's desire, presented to her by name in the sixth school and library. Dr. Benson expressed her gratification at the order and arrangement of the college. A week's additional holiday was granted to the boys in commemoration of the visit. The Queen left on departure at a quarter to one, amid the hearty cheering of the collegians, and drove, via Blackwater, to Windsor and Eton. Princess Louisa drove out. The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Duncombe, drove out. The Duchess of Cambridge drove out in a carriage and four. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and Granville arrived at the castle, on the occasion of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duchess of Cambridge attended Divine service in the private chapel in the castle. The Rev. C. Prothero read the first of a series of evening lessons on the lake in Frogmore grounds under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Bond, Assistant Librarian. His Royal Highness will continue his rowing lessons should his health permit. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. Earl de Grey and Ripon arrived at the castle on the occasion of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four. Princess Louisa drove out. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mdlle. Morelle, also took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Lord Methuen, Colonel the Hon. H. Hardinge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, passed the day pheasant shooting. This was the second anniversary of his Royal Highness's birthday. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, by command of the Queen, serenaded the Prince and Princess at eight o'clock in the evening. The day was celebrated by the customary demonstrations of loyalty and joy at Windsor and the metropolis. Their Royal Highnesses, in addition to the Queen's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households, had numerous visitors at Marlborough House during the day. Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. Grey and Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Major-General and Lady Mary Feilding, Sir Miss Tyler, Major-General and Lady Emily Seymour and Miss Seymour, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel and Mrs. H. Pennenby, the Rev. C. Tarver, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Sahl.

The Queen has continued to receive favourable accounts from Darmstadt of Princess Alice of Hesse and the infant Prince.

Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote have succeeded Lord Colyton and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Sandringham to England, visited the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Darmstadt, and also visited the cities of Cologne and Frankfort.

A reception was held at Prince and Princess attended by the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Dr. Holman. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to visit the Count and Countess de Flandres. Upon their Royal Highnesses' arrival at the Palace of the Count de Flandres the Prince was received by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres. The English Minister at Brussels was also present. The Prince and Princess were conducted to the Royal Suite of Rooms, where apartments had been prepared for their Royal Highnesses' reception. A grand banquet was given in the evening by the Queen in honour of the Prince and Princess. Later in the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, visited the Opera, where they were received with great enthusiasm in the Galerie St. Hubert, by M. Bassens, premier comique of the Théâtre Royale.

On Saturday evening last the Prince and Princess were present at the Halles Aux Draps, at a concert given by members of the Société Royale de la Grande Harmonie performed the opera "La Reine Topaze."

On Sunday the Prince and Princess left Brussels for Antwerp, and embarked thence, at midnight, in the Osborne, en route for Scarborough.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, at twenty minutes past eleven. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Prince Arthur, Major-General Wardle, Commodore Hugh Dunlop, and the principal officers of the arsenal and the garrison. On the Prince's disembarkation the Prince and Princess a salute of twenty-one guns was given from the Flagstaff Battery and from a battery of artillery at the garrison. Prince Arthur took leave of their Royal Highnesses at the pier, whence they drove, via Lower Road, Deptford, and Blackheath, to Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess very graciously acknowledged the hearty greetings of those assembled to welcome them. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Marlborough House from Clarence House at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next, en route for Knowsley Park, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to visit Liverpool on Thursday or Friday next. The Prince is desirous that the visit should be private, and that no addresses should be presented. The Prince and Princess will honour the noble Earl and Countess with their presence until Saturday next, when they will take their departure for Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses will remain at Sandringham about a month, and proceed thence to Windsor a few days previously to the Queen's departure for Osborne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Prince de Condé arrived at Dalkeith House, Scotland, on Monday, on a visit to Countess Frances Wallegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow arrived at Chesham House on Wednesday from Brighton.

His Excellency Marquis d'Azeglio left the Italian Legation on Monday on a visit to Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Dalkeith House, Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Knowsley Park, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have left Gopsall on a visit to Lord and Lady Loudesborough, at Grimston Park, near Tadcaster.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have left the Admiralty for Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Victoria Cecil have returned to town from visiting the Earl of Rosebery, at Sandon Hall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal have arrived in Grosvenor-square, from Hampstead Marshall, Berks.

Earl Russell left Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley's seat in Cheshire on Wednesday for Aberdeen. Countess Russell arrived at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on the same day, from Alderley Park.

Earl and Countess Spencer, who arrived at Spencer House, St. James's, in the early part of the week, from attending their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their voyage to Denmark, have left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left town for Paris, en route for Italy.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Monday from Broadlands.

Lord Brougham entertained M. Berryer, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at his residence in Grafton-street.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, the newly-appointed Ambassador at the Court of Russia, left town on Saturday for Copenhagen by Lady Buchanan, for Berlin, on his way to St. Petersburg, to enter upon his diplomatic duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Carlton House-terrace from Hawarden Castle, Chester.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl and Countess Russell, and the Hon. Katherine Stanley, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, took place at Alderley Church on Tuesday.

A marriage is about to take place between Miss Campbell Macaulay Greig, niece of the Rev. C. A. Greig, and the Hon. Alexander Fraser, son of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, and Count Bernstorff, elder brother of the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

The marriage of Major Verner, Queen Victoria's Rifle Regiment of Lincolnshire, and Miss Hall, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., with Miss Rumsey, eldest daughter of Mr. Rumsey, of Cheltenham, is fixed to take place on the 10th of December.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Mr. John Wentworth, son of the Admiral Wodehouse, G.C.B., and Miss Arabin, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Arabin, and niece to Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Leeds Church Extension Fund now exceeds the sum of £48,000.

The church of St. Philip, Liverpool, was reopened on the festival of St. James and St. John, after having been closed nearly a month.

Two full choral services were held in the parish church of Tottenden on All Saints' Day, on its being reopened after a partial restoration.

A very beautiful stained glass window has been added to those which already adorn Chichester Cathedral.

St. Edmund's Church, Dudley, is to be restored, at a cost of £1400 or £1500, towards which the Earl of Dudley has promised £500.

The Norman church of St. Oswald, Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster, was reopened last Saturday by the Archbishop of York after restoration.

Mr. Beresford Hope laid the foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, Clifton, last week. It is to consist of nave, south aisle, and north and south aisles. There will be a tower, spire, and peal of bells. The building will accommodate about 1000, and the cost is estimated at £7000.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted unto the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., the canonry in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the promotion of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

On All Saints' Day, the venerable little parish church of Cubley, near Lincoln, dedicated more than seven centuries since in the name of All Saints, was appropriately reopened for Divine service, after having been closed three months for improvements and repairs.

A new church, a fine specimen of Gothic, approximating to the Early Decorated, situated in Raleigh-street, Nottingham, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is built at the expense of Mr. Alfred Paget, a silk manufacturer of Nottingham, at a cost, including endowment, of £20,000. There are 800 seats, half of which are free.

The tenth church built for some time past in the county in course of erection at Wiesbaden is completed, and was opened, with befitting solemnity, on Sunday week. It is the first church of its kind built in Nassau since the Reformation. The carrying forward of the undertaking has been due to the efforts of Mr. Green, Chaplain at Wiesbaden.

The church of St. Benet, Gracechurch, at the corner of Fenchurch-street, is about to be removed, and the benefice to be united with the rectory of Allhallows, London-wall, under the Bishop of London's Act of Benefices Act. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the church a new church is to be erected in the parish of Stepney, at a cost of £7000, with an endowment of £300 a year for the incumbent.

On All Saints' Day, the chief Jubilee-stone of St. Philip's Chapelry, Sydenham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth. The new church will contain 700 persons, and will be built against the site of Mr. Sydenham's, another chapelry, has been consecrated, on the 16th of this month. Mr. Sydenham's munificence accompanies the endowment for 7200 persons. Philip's will afford room for 700 more, bringing up the number to 2700—about half the actual population. The Rev. Thomas Bullock has been appointed vicar, at a yearly income of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.

A new church was consecrated at Withywoode on Thursday week by the Bishop of Jamaica, acting for the Bishop of Exeter. The site of the church was granted by Mr. J. Bryce, who contributed £1000, and Mr. Bryce, Mr. C. Bryce, Mr. J. Bryce, £400; Mr. O. Brown, £400; Mr. O. Brown, jun., £400; Mr. Cooke, £300; Mr. Cooke, jun., £300; Mr. Cooke, £200. The building is in the Early Decorated style, and is 107 ft. long inside and 51 ft. wide. The total cost of the building is about £2000, of which between £700 and £800 yet remains to be obtained.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Very Rev. W. Bullock, Dean of Worcester; Rev. A. Abbott, J. C. Cochrane, E. Gilpin, J. M. Heaviside, and Rev. Archdeacon Hill, to Canonries in Worcester Cathedral; Rev. W. L. A. Cooper, Vicar of Alton; Rev. E. Gyles, Incumbent of All Saints', Nottingham; Rev. W. A. Matthews, Incumbent of Longford, Coventry; Rev. J. Ogle, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Ringsway. Rev. J. Ray, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwick; Rev. S. Green, Curate of Holme; Rev. W. La Barte, Curate of St. John's, Newbury.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Rehdomadal Council of Oxford held another meeting on Monday, when a motion to consider the best means of carrying out the recommendations of the Greek chair was submitted to them. As this very general proposition was so framed as to exclude any material discussion, it was agreed to, and a committee, consisting of members of both parties, was appointed to conduct the inquiry.——The Lincoln professorship, keeping the six of Sovereign as Oxford by a down and town riot was duly observed on Saturday evening, when both parties received the congratulations of their friends. The Gown" mustered in unusual force, and in most of the skirmishes which took place the Gown" had the best of the fight.

At Cambridge, Dr. Cookson, Master of Peterhouse, has been re-elected into the office of Vice-Chancellor.

The Professorship of Greek in the Galway College, vacant by the appointment of Professor Nesbitt to the Latin chair at Belfast, has been conferred upon Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, a distinguished Cambridge scholar.

The Rev. Thomas Rennell, of St. John's College, has been appointed to the head mastership of Bruckley School.

The Rev. Cyril R. Wheele, M.A., from the Grammar-school, Uppingham, has been appointed Head Master of King James's Grammar-school, Bridgewater.

At St. Peter's College, Radley, the Queen's gold medal has been awarded to Longridge, jun. The James, Gibbs, and Hendriksen exhibitions have been awarded to Rees, Rathbone, and Morris, etc. respectively.



"MASTER SLENDER AND ANNE PAGE," BY SIR AUGUSTUS W. CALLCOTT, R.A., IN THE SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE NOTE AND THE NOSEGAY."

A CHARGE is sometimes preferred against artists for not painting "pictures." They paint studies and things which can only be regarded as superior articles of upholstery, but not pictures. No doubt there is, occasionally, truth in this charge. But we must remember that to paint a work that shall rank as a picture, in the higher sense of the word, demands an outlay of thought, time, and capital which an artist is not always in a position to afford. Then there are artists who, though working very acceptably within certain limits, are incapable of long sustained exertion, and invariably fail in their more elaborate attempts. Above all, however, it should be borne in mind that, before an artist can possibly succeed in painting a fine picture he must not only produce numerous tentative studies for the subject in hand, but also have painted a large number of subjects of minor and progressive degrees of difficulty. Moreover, why should not an artist, for his own gratification and profit, when he meets with a desirable model, do as Mr. Yeames has done with the little subject we have engraved—paint it with a given expression, and introduce such appropriate accessories as shall suggest a story, or, at all events, a situation interesting and romantic? We admit that when these studies are artificial and the sentiment in them is forced, frivolous, and not perfectly pure, they may be highly objectionable. But this artist's study is entirely free from any possible objection of this sort; indeed, it is noticeably different in its treatment from the majority of similar subjects. The character of model, the expression, and the painting are alike simple, natural, and unaffected. And, as regards our preceding remarks, they cannot be misunderstood, seeing that Mr. Yeames has a somewhat elaborate historical "picture" in the same exhibition where the work here engraved is now to be seen, and he has had still more important pictures of the same high class in the Royal Academy exhibitions, all of which we have favourably reviewed.



"THE NOTE AND THE NOSEGAY," BY W. F. YEAMES, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

"MASTER SLENDER AND ANNE PAGE."

As a landscape-painter Sir Augustus Callcott is well known; and, notwithstanding that the current of popular taste has set somewhat against him, his talent is still highly appreciated. As a figure-painter, however, Sir Augustus is less widely known, although his masterpiece, "Raphael and the Fornarina," has, through the medium of the fine engraving by Lumb Stocks, issued by the Art-Union of London, been very generally admired; yet, when we consider how few comparatively are the figure-subjects painted by Callcott, and those late in his career, we ought, perhaps, to estimate his powers more highly for the artistic excellence displayed in these than for the familiar merits of his landscapes.

The picture we have engraved (in continuation of our series of Engravings from pictures in the national collections) is a fair example of the painter in this his more exceptional walk; and it proves him to have possessed a sense of humour as well as a perception of grace and beauty. The subject is an illustration of one of the most amusing scenes in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Poor Master Slender! Who does not remember when he comes blubbering on the stage at the end of the play, after the scene at Herne's oak—"Whoo—ho! ho! Father Page! I came yonder to marry Mistress Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy; if it had not been in the church, I would have swinged him or he should have swinged me. If I did not think it had been Anne Page would I might never stir, and 'tis a postmaster's boy! If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him." That "Slender," says Mrs. Page, with perfect justice, "though well landed, is but an idiot." His man Simple (here accompanying him) says of him, "Forsooth, he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard;" and he agrees with Dame Quickly, that "he holds up his head, as it were, and struts in his gait." Anne Page herself says plainly, "Good mother, do not marry me to yond' fool."

The scene immediately illustrated is the first in the play, where Slender's "cousin," Justice Shallow, with Parson Evans and Mr. Page, arrange a marriage between Slender and Page's daughter; and the Justice and Parson having entered Page's hospitable house, Slender lags bashfully behind. Anne Page herself comes out to persuade him to join his friends, when the dialogue occurs which supplied the subject the painter has so well treated, and the subjoined part of which was quoted by him:—

Anne. Will 't please your Worship to come in, Sir?

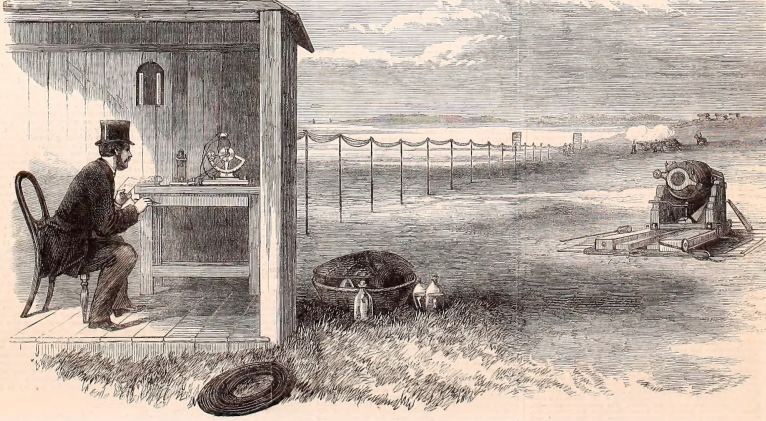
Slender. No, I thank you, forsooth, heartily. I am very well.

Anne. The dinner attends you, Sir.

Slender. I am not a hungry, I thank you, forsooth. Go, sirrah, for all you are my man, go, wait upon my cousin Shallow.

APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE VELOCITY OF PROJECTILES.

THE Electro-Ballistic Apparatus, now in use at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, was invented by Major Navez, of the Belgian Artillery, for measuring a very small space of time—such, for instance, as a cannon-ball would take in passing over a few yards. Before we proceed to explain this interesting machine, it will be necessary to remind our readers that an electric current has the property of magnetising soft iron, and also to mention the peculiar principle of the pendulum. This is that the same pendulum will always, within certain limits, perform unequal vibrations in equal times—that is to say, that a "seconds" pendulum will always take "a second" to make one oscillation, whether it be raised from the perpendicular 20 deg. or 5 deg. Consequently,



ELECTRO-BALLISTIC APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE SPEED OF CANNON-SHOT.

supposing a seconds pendulum to be selected, we can take the arc it describes in one vibration, and, by dividing this arc into a scale of parts, we can suspend the pendulum at a fall; and at any period of its oscillation and thus describe the time it has taken to fall. The pendulum, before an observation, is first suspended, as in our engraving, at the left extremity of the arc, by means of a piece of soft iron in the centre of the bob, which is magnetised by an electric current through an electro magnet at the point of suspension. Connected with the magnet are two insulated wires, which pass away for two or three hundred yards, and terminate in the cell. The wood screen seven or eight yards in front of the gun, when the wires are joined so that the electric circuit is complete. The instrument on the left of the pendulum is called the conjunctor, and performs the following offices. At the top of it will be seen an electro magnet, which is connected by a wire with the battery and magnetises 120 ft. in front of the first—i.e., 150 ft. from the gun. These wires are insulated with gutta-percha, &c., so that they may be either buried in the ground or hung on posts, as in our Engraving. The electric magnet in the conjunctor retains a small weight suspended over a cup of mercury. This has a steel blade at the end, which is so adjusted that if the weight falls it presses it into the mercury. The pendulum has an index or duplicate pendulum (seen above), which is actuated by a light spring that it will fall and oscillate with the pendulum proper. Behind the pendulum is an electro-magnet, which has power to attract this index when magnetised.

Upon the gun being fired, the circuit cuts the wires of the first screen, and this de-magnetises the magnet in which the bob hangs to the pendulum. This latter commences to fall, and the index needle with it, about the same time that the ball has passed out of the gun through by the shot, the electro-magnet at the top of the conjunctor is de-magnetised, and the weight that rests in the mercury pressing down the steel blade, and completes another electric circuit, which magnetises the large magnet in rear of the pendulum, and clasps the index-needle against the arc on the one side. The pendulum has thus taken the distance which is marked by the index, and the time thus measured is that which the ball has taken to travel from the first to mimus the time necessary for the weight to fall in the conjunctor, and which the operator, before commencing, finds by means of the disjunctor, which is the instrument seen at the left-hand corner of our Engraving. A table has been prepared which shows the time for the pendulum to fall down any given space, from 0 up to 10 50-ths, and has to be referred to for any arc through which it falls when used as above. The time thus given has only to be divided into the distance between the screens, and the result will be the velocity of the projectile. By this contrivance a skilful operator is able to measure pretty accurately to the thousandth part of a second, and by a few experiments renders this instrument most valuable for artillery scientific purposes, and many most important problems have been solved by its use.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Southwark Bridge was on Tuesday opened toll-free, by Lord Mayor Lawrence, this being the last official act of his mayoralty.

The Inner and Middle Temple gardens, with their fine shows of chrysanthemums, are open to the public.

A large hall is to be erected for the children of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, so many having died in during a single winter; and the foundation-stone was laid, on Thursday week, by Lady Morrison.

The sketch-models for the various groups of sculpture to be executed for the Prince Consort Memorial at Hyde Park Corner are referred to the committee, for inspection, by their respective artists.

There were the usual celebrations on the 5th of November on Saturday last by the juvenile portion of the population; but no "guys" arrayed in their former splendour were to be seen, the effigies that were burnt in all parts of London, and some trifling accidents are reported.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday a letter was read from Mr. Goodman, chief clerk of the Queen's Bench, stating that Mr. Goodman has been ill for some time, and his medical adviser recommends that he should abstain wholly from work. He is to receive his pay at Christmas, and afterwards a retiring pension of £700 a year is recommended.

Yesterday took the annual distribution of prizes and certificates gained by the members of the last examination of the Society of Arts, the Metropolitan Association for Promoting the Education of Adults, held at the Mansion House, took place under the auspices of the Association. Viscount Sidmouth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the chair.

The Right Hon. Thomas Baring, M.P., Chairman of the Council of Arts, laid the annual report before the meeting, in the absence of Mr. Cowper, Secretary, who was prevented from attending by illness. The report stated that the number of candidates for the present examinations was 1,464, being an increase of 104 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed was 1,010, being an increase of 94 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed was 454, being an increase of 10 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the first class was 201, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the second class was 809, being an increase of 75 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the second class was 253, being an increase of 9 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the third class was 201, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the tenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the tenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eleventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eleventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twelfth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twelfth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fourteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fourteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventeenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventeenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the nineteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the nineteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twentieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twentieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the twenty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the twenty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirtieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirtieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the thirty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the thirty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fortieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fortieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the forty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the forty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fiftieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fiftieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the fifty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the fifty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixtieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixtieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the sixty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the sixty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the seventy-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the seventy-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eightieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eightieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the eighty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the eighty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninetieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninetieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the ninety-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the ninety-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundredth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundredth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and tenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and tenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and eleventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and eleventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twelfth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twelfth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fourteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fourteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and sixteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and sixteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and seventeenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and seventeenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and eighteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and eighteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and nineteenth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and nineteenth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twentieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twentieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and twenty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and twenty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirtieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirtieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and thirty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and thirty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fortieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fortieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and forty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and forty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fiftieth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fiftieth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-first class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-first class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-second class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-second class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-third class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-third class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-fourth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-fourth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-fifth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-fifth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-sixth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-sixth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-seventh class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-seventh class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-eighth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-eighth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who passed in the hundred and fifty-ninth class was 109, being an increase of 19 over the number in 1863. The number of candidates who failed in the hundred and fifty-ninth class was 201, being an increase of 1 over the number in 1863. 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RATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE has not been much stirring in the racing world, which has a few heavy afternoons' work still to get through before the "season" fairly replaces the "silly." People are beginning to ask, and not without reason, respecting the magnificent racing prospects held out by the Alexandra Park Company. As its Two-Year-Old Prize, with £500 added, had closed a day or two before, with nearly 200 subscribers, we went one afternoon last week to have a look at the course. Part of it was completed, and part of it was half done; but the straight finish had only been staked out, and the Grand Stand was *a nucleus*. Not a stone or brick was to be seen, and its future site was occupied by a lodge and a small pond. We were told that the workmen had been off for some three weeks, and certainly there did not seem much prospect of their returning ready by June, unless very active action were taken. The course, as it now stands, is a huddlecoe, and the horses run round a very admirable cricket ground, with a couple of gentlemen attached to it. There will be a capital view from the side of the hill, but the palings will have to be very formidable, and the police very strong, to keep out "the free list," who are very chary of their sixpences at Hendon, especially when the water is low.

The steeplechase season has brought out a fresh cross-country star in Arcubut, "pedigree unknown," who has won at Worcester very cleverly, and also at Upton-on-Severn with 12 lbs. extra. *On dit*, that his owner only gave "a pony," and that he has refused £500 for him. Arcubut, owned in the new Radnorshire colours, is by Lord Hastings's present from me of luck, that the long banished Duke has reappeared at 18 to 1 in the Derby betting, which is not bad for two sons of Orlando and two sons of Stockwell, two of them bred by her Majesty.

Ascot seems to have fairly transferred its summer prestige to autumn. The first day gave us a close finish between three and a length between four, which almost made Mr. Rochford's head-dress not forgotten its handicap cunning. In the latter race (the Knowsley Nursery Stakes) Arkansas (7 st.), which caused the unfortunate repatriation between Lord Clarence Paget and Sam Rogers's pocket, did no good, as usual; and it seems hard that the riding of such a magnificent and vigorous jockey should be so little handicapped in connection with such a rip. The racing on Wednesday was only remarkable for the second victory of The Lion in another Nursery handicap, Jeremy Diddler's gains on hereby, and in so much shower of Fordham in his number of winning mounts that his brother's £100 bet with the latter was not a safe one. On Thursday, however, the advantage of riding more than 2 st. lighter.

The North Lancashire Steeplechase at Ridgway Club were divided between Falcon, Fiery Cross and Fingal (brother to King Death and Tullochgorum), all the property of Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Gibson's Gunner and Gunbat were the winners of the flat races. The latter was very unlucky, as he had a long, single-handed course in his first trial with Buccaneer, where both got unsighted; and just as even with Fiery Cross was such a near thing that many thought Mr. Bennett's cap might have come off. Mr. Fenwick's Grand Seymour brought another wreath to "Campbell's old dog." Marshal Forward seemed in his old form again, and divided the Clifton Cup with Mr. Gibson's Brown Bess, whose half-bred dodge Mr. Bowes divided the Lytham Cup with Julia Mannering by Cancadox. Donald Blue, a little dog of 5lb. weight, by Blue Rat, won the Hamplin Cup at the Longton meeting. Both he and Harkaway had a fall in the deciding course; and Sixty-Three and Black Hat were beaten in the previous heat. Mr. Campbell's Second Fly and York were in a fine style through the Brownlow Cup, and was only collared once by Cellar Hill. Mr. Campbell's second Fly also came before with his dog to Lord Lurgan's Lody Java, and was presented with the cup by his Lordship.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Pons, 1. Wet Rod, 2. True Heart, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Precursor, 1. Protectionist, 2. Jupon, 3.

Lancashire Stakes.—Hartington, 1. Beryl, 2. Hybrid, 3.

Knowsley Nursery Stakes.—Lion, 1. Imogene, 2. Cadric, 3.

All-aged Sailing Stakes.—Rosebery, 1. Lounge, 2. Fly, 3.

Flying Handicap.—Pupil, 1. Persuasion, 2. Lytham, 3.

Handicap Steeplechase of 20 sovs.—Lady Sefton, 1. Miss, 2. Blackthorn, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Hurdle-race.—West Australian, 2. Stanton, 1.

Handicap Plate.—Bredinder, 1. Enchantmentor, 2. Practitioner, 3.

Sefton Handicap.—Wetherby, 1. Mantrap, 2. Sailor, 3.

Selling Stakes.—Usher, 1. Buoy, 2. Jupon, 3.

Liverpool Nursery Handicap.—Lion, 1. Edinburgh, 2. Cobrie, 3.

Wetter Handicap.—Armorer, 1. Puss, 2. Disappointments, 3.

Juvenile Stakes.—Lady Tessie walked over.

THURSDAY.

Surrey Handicap.—No. 1. Vane, 1. Lounge, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Bradle, 1. Gipsy Girl, 2. Almacks, 3.

Autumn Steeplechase.—Cretin, 1. Gamecock, 2.

240 Plate.—Bradle, 1. Nell Digby, 2. Lythom, 3.

Selling Steeplechase.—Merry Boy, 1. Buoy, 2.

Alintree Plate.—Warrior, 1.—Hawksbury, 2.

M. C. R. Saunders and Sir T. J. Metcalfe, of the Bengal service, have been created Civil C.B.s.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg of the opening of the telegraph line from Irkutsk to Kiachta, whereby the postal distance to Pekin is reduced by 700 versts, or four days.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid gives the following account of a fight between a Ceylon elephant and a wild bull:—"A bull which took place last week at Saragossa.—"The elephant was walking quietly about the arena when the first bull was released, and stood still to look at his foe. The bull, however, received his antagonist with great coolness, and threw him down with the utmost ease. The bull once more retired and made other charges, which the elephant received by lifting him with a thrust of his trunk some water offered by his keeper and the several cars of Indian corn. At last the bull was then released, and in a few minutes suffered the same fate as the first.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE supply of money in the general discount market having further increased, and the price for accommodation having become comparatively cheap, the Government loan has been tendered for in large amounts. The applications, which were made in only a few hours, exceeded the total amount of £10,000,000. Exchequer Bills are in request at rather higher rates.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

In London during the last seven days the Bank of England has issued notices to the following amounts:—

Sixty days' notice ...	£	Four months' bills ...	£
Sixty days' bills ...		Six months' bills ...	
Three months' bills ...			

In the Stock Exchange some fair client periods have varied from 4 to 6 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is becoming easier in price. The following are the latest rates in the leading cities:—

Bank rate.	Open market.	Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ... per cent. 3	2½	Turin ... per cent. 6	6
Vienna ... „ 6	6	Madrid ... „ 6	6
Berlin ... „ 5	4½	Hamburg ... „ 4	3½
Frankfort ... „ 5	4½	St. Petersburg ... „ 6	6
Amsterdam ... „ 3	2½		

Arrivals of gold coin and bullion have been paid into the Bank of England; but several parcels have been withdrawn, partly for export. The silver market is steady, at full quotations.

A new Australian loan for £1,000,000 at a fifty per Cent. issue price, bearing 6 per cent. interest, is proposed, however, that a very small portion of it will be raised in the London market.

The Foreign Stock market has been steady, with a moderate business transacted.

On Monday Home Stocks were on the advance, and the market for them was very firm:—Consols, for Money, were done at 89¾ 90; Ditto, for the 8th of December, 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto Bonds, 3s. 4d. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7os. 6d. to 3s. 4d. prem.; India Stock, 220 to 222; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; the following day Consols for Money sold at 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Stock, 221 to 222; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto Five per Cents, 104; Bonus, Par; Ditto Bonds, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7os. to 3s. prem.; on Wednesday Consols for Money were done at 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Stock, 221 to 222; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto Five per Cents, 104; Bonus, Par; Ditto Bonds, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7os. to 3s. prem.; on Thursday the money market was firmer, Consols for Money, sold at 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto Bonds, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7os. to 3s. prem.; India Stock, 221; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Debentures, 97½; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; on Friday the market was firm. Consols for Money sold at 89¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 90; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto Bonds, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 7os. to 3s. prem.; India Stock, 221; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Debentures, 97½; Bank Stock, 220 to 222.

Foreign Securities in American Securities have been on a very moderate scale. United States Five per Cents, '81, 70½; Virginia 6s new Coupons, 54; Ditto Six Shares, 49.

Spanish Passive Stock has varied hourly, and prices have given way. Mexican Stock has improved in value; and the Confederate Loan, which in the early part of the week sold to as low as 58, has since marked 61 to 63. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 87½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1865, 92; Ditto, 1871, 92; Ditto, 1873, 92; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1868, 91; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 67; Portuguese Four per Cents, 46; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 88½; Ditto, 1862, 87½; ditto, Scrip, 1862, Premium; Swedish Five per Cents, 84; Dutch Obligations, 94; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 71; Venezuela Six per Cents, 31; and Italian Five per Cents, 64½.

Railway Shares have been in moderate request, and the quotations below, in general instances, have been fully maintained:—Caledonian, 107½; Chester and Holyhead, 17; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 34½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 4½; Eastern of France, 12½; Great Eastern, 49½; Great Northern, 126; Great Western, 86½; Imperial, 34; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; Lond. Mortgage of India, 4½; London and Blackwall, 70½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 30½; Lond. and North-Western, 116½; Lond. and South-Western, 91½; Lond. and Westminster Bank, 24½; Lond. Joint-Stock Discount, 4½; London Financial, 3½; Ditto, New, 2½; London General Omnibus, 17½; National Discount, 2½; Great Northern Investment, 24; Royal Mail Steam, 99 ex div.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in request, and the quotations have rather improved. Asserted and Unasserted Guaranteed Irish, 98½.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 138; Great Eastern, 42; Great Northern, 126; Great Western, 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½; London and Blackwall, 70½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 118½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 30½; London and North-Western, 116½; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 58½; Midland, 134½; North British, 72½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 111½; Ditto, Leeds, 98½; Ditto, York, 109½; North Staffordshire, 71; South-Eastern—Dover, 74½; South-Eastern, 91½; South Wales, 103½; Vale of Neath, 96½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 14½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103½; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 25½; Ditto, Western, 25½; Canada, 16½; Ditto, Grand Trunk, 10½; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 4; Ditto, Suburban, 2½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Ditto, Preferential, 7½; Ditto, Provincial, 7½; Joint-stock Discount, 4½; London Financial, 3½; Ditto, New, 2½; London General Omnibus, 17½; National Discount, 2½; Great Northern Investment, 24; Royal Mail Steam, 99 ex div.

Foreign Shares and Stocks.—Foreign Securities, in most instances,

SCENES IN JAPAN.



THE NIGHT GUARD AT JEDDO.

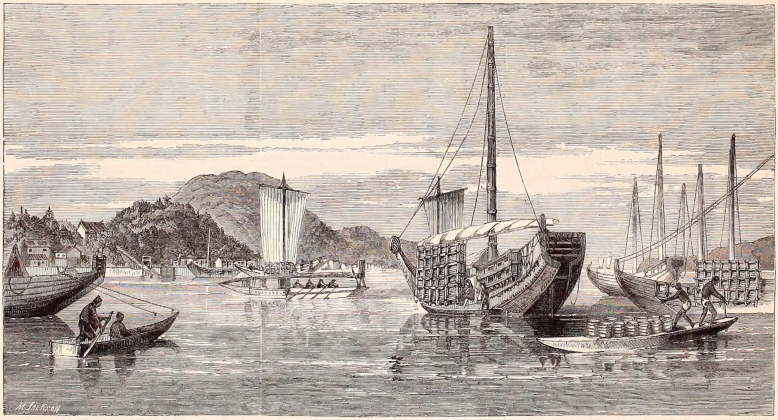


THE MOUNTAIN FUSIYAMA, VIEWED FROM NEAR YOKOHAMA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SCENES IN JAPAN.



THE STRAIT OF SIMONOSAKI.



THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SIMONOSAKI.



ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA.—SEE PAGE 497.

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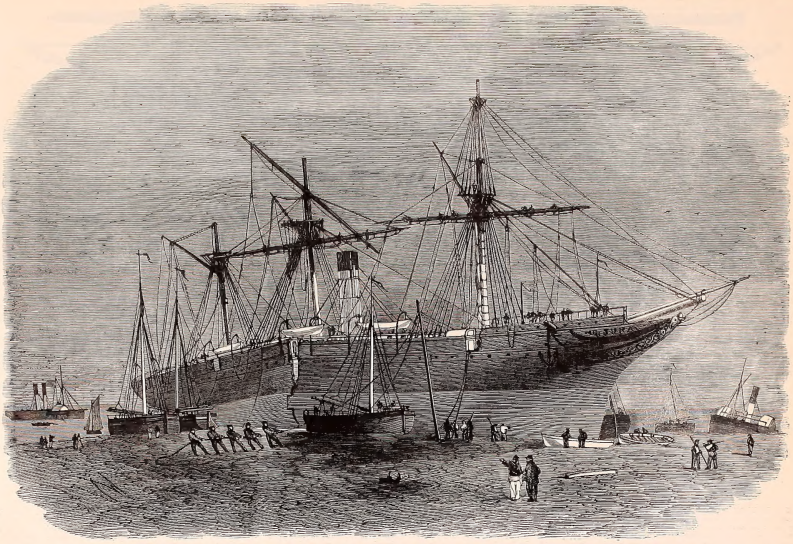
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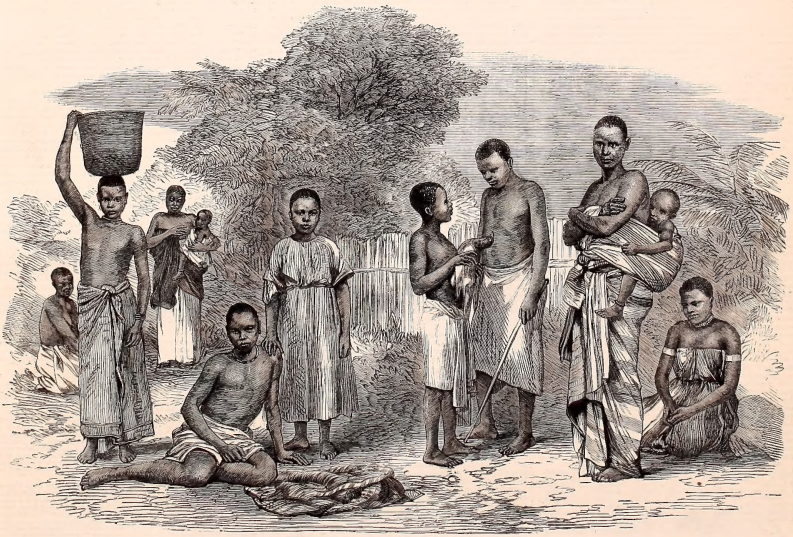
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WRECK OF THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S MAIL-STEAMER JURA, AT CROSBY POINT, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 487.

TRIBES OF THE SHIRE AND ZAMBESI RIVERS.

We have been favoured by Mr. Henry Waghorn, late surgeon to the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham University Mission to Central Africa, with a set of photographic portraits, taken by Messrs. Lawrence, of Cuetown, representing a number of the men, women, and children of the Manganja and Ajawa tribes, brought away from their native country, which lies to the east of the Shiré River. Mr. Waghorn has likewise permitted us to make drawings of his collection of specimens of the tools and weapons commonly used by this interesting people, for whose redemption from a state of heathen barbarism such costly and laborious efforts have been lately made. It



MEN AND WOMEN OF THE MANGANJA AND AJAWA TRIBES, FROM THE ZAMBESI COUNTRY, IN AFRICA.



IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS OF THE MANGANJA AND AJAWA TRIBES OF THE ZAMBESI COUNTRY, IN AFRICA.

will be recollected that when Dr. Livingstone, after his arrival here in 1856, was entertained both at Cambridge and at Oxford with the most flattering scheme of approbation, a project was first entertained, which was revived in 1858, upon the visit of the Bishop of Capetown, for a special University Mission to the Zambesi and neighbouring parts of Central Africa. The result of this movement was a subscription amounting to some £20,000, by means of which a party of clergymen and others, with Bishop Mackenzie at their head, were sent out at the end of 1860. The history of their adventures is a romantic enough. They were escorted by Dr. Livingstone to his people some distance up the Shire, a tributary stream of the Zambesi, and fixed their habitation at Magomero, between the Shire and Lake Nyassa. They found the Manganja tribe, to whom this tract of land belongs, at war with the Ajawa, a ferocious people to the northward, and the whole Manganja country was overrun by an invading army. Under these circumstances, Bishop Mackenzie felt himself charged with the protection of the numerous fugitives and persons released from slavery, who were soon collected together at the missionary settlement. He had already with Dr. Livingstone's assistance, interfered more than once with the slave-dealers who infest that region, and compelled them to let go the captives whom they were driving to market. After Dr. Livingstone's departure, the Bishop complied with the entreaties of the Manganjas that he would allow the English and their servants to take part in the war, and drive the Ajawas out of the country. The Bishop and his other clergymen bore arms on this occasion; but Mr. Horace Waller, a layman, was appointed their military leader. A battle took place on the 16th of August, 1861, when the Ajawas, who numbered about 1500, were easily routed by 800 men of the Manganja tribe, guided by half a dozen English gentlemen previously unaccustomed to warfare. The invaders were pursued from village to village a distance of eight or ten miles. A great number of slaves or prisoners, whom the Ajawas had taken, were also delivered out of their hands, besides many women and children, who had been left sick and starving amongst the ruins of the Manganja villages destroyed by their ruthless foe. The Engraving on another page represents several of these poor people, together with three or four of the Ajawas, who were left behind and overtaken in their flight. The little girl, for instance, clothed in a sort of cloak up to her neck, who stands near the middle of our Engraving, is Dauma, a child picked up by Bishop Mackenzie himself and carried home on his shoulder on the day of the battle, while another little one was conveyed in a place of safety by the Bishop's servant Charles. This little girl is a Manganja; but the woman seen on the right hand, with a young child in a cloth suspended behind her loins, is an Ajawa, named Tawiri, the child's name being Ngopesia. The girl with a calabash or earthen vessel on her head is Halaiso, one of those who were liberated by Dr. Livingstone from a gang driven by two Arab slavedealers whom the English met near Chibisa, on the 16th of July. We are informed that all or most of these persons are now in Cape colony, and behave well as domestic servants. With regard to the subsequent fortunes of the Mission at Magomero, the chief cause why it has not well known. Besides the frequent disputes with the native chiefs, who more than once threatened the life or liberty of the English passing their way, the locality of their residence was found to be an unhealthy one; they suffered much from fever at the beginning of 1862, and the deaths of Bishop Mackenzie, followed by those of Mr. Burrup and Mr. Scudamore, might have deterred the authors of this establishment from any further attempt. Nevertheless, in the beginning of last year, a fresh expedition started, under the leadership of the Rev. W. G. Tozer, who was consecrated as Bishop to succeed Dr. Mackenzie; the Rev. Dr. Steere and the Rev. C. Allington being added likewise to the clerical staff. We need not here detail their more recent proceedings, or the causes which have led to a temporary suspension of the active work of the Mission. It is only requisite, in further explanation of the Engraving on this page, to give a double series of the various articles we have selected from Mr. Waghorn's collection of the utensils and weapons of these African savages:—

a Angasi, or lance, of iron, strongly socketed round the handle.
b Ajawa bow.
c Horn for cupping.
d Comb.
e Comb worn by the women in their dances.
f Hatchet pillow.
g Mafutcho man's rattle.
h Manganja bow and Ajawa arrows; the two lower ones poisoned, handles of reed and the head.
i Chinoe, for drinking out of.
j Native pipe, carved from soft stone.
k and l Clubs, composed entirely of rhinoceros horn.
m Native domestic and war hatchet.
n War hatchet exclusively.
o Musical instruments; the small shells, strung on a metal plate, serve as a rattling accompaniment to the musical iron rods at top.
p Native knife, the handle of hippopotamus tooth.
q Native knife, used for all purposes in war and household.
r Native pipe.
s Assegai, with charms, &c., suspended to the bowl.

THE FARM.

THE death of Mr. Richard Booth, the venerable head of the shorthorn breeders, was by no means unexpected. It is about five years since he first broke down with rheumatic gout, on his return from the Warwick Royal Show; and, with the exception of being out once or twice last year, he had been virtually bedridden for some time past. There is no doubt that his strength gradually evaporated him; and for the last ten days he had lived entirely on wine and other stimulants. He was buried at Ainderby, near his residence, and was followed to the grave by nearly four hundred mourners. In consequence of these deaths not being generally known, very few shorthorn breeders were present from a distance. He had been one of them ever since 1817, when he went to Studley, where he sold off in 1834, and only retained his cow Isabella. About a year after that he succeeded to Warlaby, near Northallerton, on his father's death; and, with the aid of bulls from his brother John, who was an equally master-mind in breeding science, at Killerby, he built up his famous herd. In 1846 he brought out his heifer Bud; and as he has gone on with an uninterrupted line of cracks, of which none think Charity the greatest, up to his Baronet's gold medallist, Queen of the Ocean. The strength and constitution of his herd, closely in-bred as they were, may be judged of by the fact that Prince Bloom was his first prize-cow at Windsor in '51, and then he beat her at the Yorkshire that summer with Cherry Blossom, which had won for him at the Northumpton Royal four years before. At one time he had nearly thirty bulls out at hire, at all prices from £200 to £100, and sixteen of them by his Crown Prince, who was constantly kept "in residence." The herd at present consists of about sixty head, nearly half and half, but rather more females. He refused one, if not two, very large offers in his lifetime for them as a whole; but nothing is, to our knowledge, settled as to whether the family will keep them or part with them; and their determination on the point is looked to with no little anxiety. Warlaby comes to Mr. Thomas Booth, and he goes to reside there.

We hear that Mr. Eastwood's Esther by General Hopewell, and his celebrated prize-winner Rosette, have each had heifer-calves by The Hero. The highest priced heifer, Benny Bell, at the late Mr. Gell's sale was destined, it seems, for the Thorneyholme herd. Mr. A. Mitchell's new Mistletoe (as well as her second, Mr. Bowesian's cow) is duly qualified, with a half-calf, for the first Highland Society's prize, which she won against a great field at Stirling. It was stated by the critics in 1861 that she was modestly destined for her purposes by overfeeding; but she has had three live calves since then. Considering that they were not in great condition, Lord Suffield's herd sold well, as the forty-six, including some very young calves, averaged £27 2s. 6d. Some female lots went as high as 87 gs. and 61 gs., and five averaged 83 gs. Sir T. Beauchamp's bull Memnon (10 gs.) was the highest of the Baronet's five lots, which were sold after the sale; and he was bought for Lord Berwick.

The election for secretary of the Yorkshire Society takes place, we believe, on the 14th inst. The result creates a great deal of interest, and it is said that some strong canvassing was in progress as far back as the Howden Meeting. The place is worth 100 gs. a year, plus expenses. The election, we believe, consist of the president of the society, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; the six vice-presidents, and the twenty-seven members of council. There are said to be a cloud of candidates; and, in addition to Mr. John Booth and Mr. Thomas Parrington, we hear the names of Mr. T. Scott, of Broomclose, near Ripon, and of Mr. Smith (once bailiff to Mr. Ambler), who has commenced business as an auctioneer, at Wakefield.

The election for the Smithfield Club takes place to-morrow of last year. Coloured rosettes are to take the place of prize cards on the prize cattle, and the winning numbers are to be exhibited on a placard in the gallery from that time till the close of the show. We have received an accession of thirteen members. The Birmingham Club have decided that no beasts shall be shown a second time, and are hoping all fat stock societies will have to adopt a still stricter rule of "No knife, no prize."

The monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society was held last week, and the new session opened with a banker's balance of £2356 6s., which the arrears due on Sept. 30 swell to £4187. The Plymouth meeting will open on July 17, and the preliminary plan of the showyard, which comprises about thirty-five acres, is to be drawn on the scale of the preliminary plan at Worcester. The committee have recommended some improvements in the horse-boxes, and the contractor to the society has also been required to estimate the cost of boarding up the front of the cattle sheds to the height of four feet, and of covering over the yard. The list of the new members who have been elected, and a communication was received from the Foreign Office, on the subject of the Continental meeting in next May a general cattle and implement show will be held at Stettin, under the auspices of the Pomeranian Agricultural Society. There is a peculiar clause in the prospectus:—"Extensive purchases will be made of all kinds of articles exhibited, for the purpose of forming a lottery; and, in so far as exhibitors may deem it expedient, an auction of exhibited articles will take place."

The Metropolitan Board of Works paid a visit to Carlisle last week in their tour of inspection, to observe the result of the experiments for utilising sewage, which Mr. M'Dougall has had in progress during the last four years, in the Willow Holme, near that city. This gentleman's system of disinfection is said to have struck them as exceedingly efficacious and cheap—that is, it consists simply of lime and water, into which carbonic acid is allowed to trickle. The Willow Holme looked green and bright during last summer's drought, when all around was brown; and we hear that the first season the sewage was applied the grass was cut five times, and the hay brought more than the market price. Mr. M'Dougall considers that the disinfectant prevents the rot in sheep, and even cases of foot-rot have been observed to get much better when placed on the holme. In the former case, at Kelle, the "flukes," or larvæ, which the sheep nibble up with their food, and which work their way into the liver, the destruction which the disinfectant deals to them was proved by a microscopic comparison of a sod from Willow Holme with others from adjacent meadows, which were found instinct with animal life.

Mr. John Ryde, of Thirsk, distals pretty nearly the whole cultivation and uses of flax in the following letter. "I have studied the cultivation of flax, and have been a producer of it all my life, latterly about Leeds, and I consider that it is practicable to produce a crop of flax which will be twice as profitable as any other crop the farmer can grow. I know of many in Ireland who had more sown than they could get hands to pull and steep at the proper time, and they sold by auction at twenty guineas the acre. Where the crop has been properly managed all through, I have known seventy stone of flax produced from an acre, worth 10s. the stone, which is £35 the acre. A few days ago I was invited by some gentlemen to give my opinion on a new hackneen they are starting—viz., a flax retirey. They have bought 300 acres of flax this year; the bulk at present is worth £2000 profit. In Ireland only a few rumple the bolls, for cattle compounds. I always saved the seed, about Leeds, and the produce was an average sixteen bushels of good sowing seed per acre, worth 10s. per bushel, which I sent to Ireland to sow. The chaff and weak seed are excellent for milch cows, and when properly prepared will make six quarts of milk extra in the day. The quality of the water will make a difference of 1s. per stone in this flax; and a proper knowledge of chemistry is requisite to know the best water. It is of great importance that the crop be properly managed throughout, for there is a difference of £20 the ton when ready to spin. In Ireland grass and clover is sown with the flax; the fifth the land is in suits the small seeds, and the pulling of the flax in July and August loosens the land about the seeds. I have seen a good crop of grass and clover cut off at the end of October and carried to feed cows in the house. The next year the clover where the flax was grown is the very best for horse-feeding or making hay."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The maritime force of Spain is on a most formidable low scale. They have about twenty-seven steam-vessels of not more than 1100-horse power in the aggregate, the greater proportion of these vessels being of small tonnage."

M. Vigliani, the newly-appointed Prefect of Naples, is married to an English lady, the eldest daughter of the late W. H. Boys, Esq., of Betshanger, the niece of the late Sir Jaskon Collas Meredyth, Bart., and connected with the family of Lord Fitzhardinge Berkeley. Mme. Vigliani is the lady who was so highly spoken of at the time as having relieved and personally attended the sick and wounded after the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

A statement was published some time ago to the effect that Captain Semmes and about 100 of his men had sailed from Liverpool in a vessel called the Laurel, which also took out with the Alabama's large cargo of munitions of war. This statement was contradicted in the most positive manner; but a despatch has been received in Liverpool announcing that the Laurel had arrived at Funchal, that Captain Semmes was on board, and that that officer and his men, together with the three ships of the Laurel, had been transferred to a large screw-steamer, which is, of course, alleged to be a new Alabama.

There has for some time been a strong desire that there should be a general exhibition of the manufactures and works of art of all the Scandinavian States, and that it should be held in Copenhagen, in the same way that exhibitions of the same kind, which were first held in London, have since taken place in Paris and elsewhere. A committee for carrying into effect the wishes that had been expressed on this subject was therefore some time ago appointed, of which Prince Oscar was elected to be the president, and the report has been published, in which it is proposed—"That an exhibition of the products of the three Scandinavian States—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark—should take place in the summer of 1866, and that for that purpose a special palace should be constructed at the expense of the State and of the capital.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE dignity of labour found on Monday an eloquent advocate in Mr. Gladstone, who may be looked upon, we presume, as our future Prime Minister. The closing of the Islington Working Men's Industrial Exhibition was indeed a theme worthy of the subject of the Eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his speech was equal to the occasion. He reminded the "working man"—who, by-the-way, was there in great force, looking vigorous admiration on his chief—that he alone had no prerogative right to be called a labourer because he wore fustian and worked with his hands; that there were thousands, ay, tens of thousands of men in this country whose brains would reveal to their duty and worked as well as he. This is a new view of the upper ten thousand; but it is, let us be thankful, in a great measure a true view. Idleness is the vice of any class amongst the English; yay, a writer in *Blackwood* of this month fairly asserts that the nation has no idle class in the sense of the word as meaning, without work, as our German brethren. Mr. Gladstone took, as one may happily with the greatest wisdom take, an optimist view of the future; and in the fine hall, hung with the work—in many cases excellent work—of the brief leisure hours of the British workman, who would not do so? Here, a working boy had made a full-rigged ship; there, a man of business had produced that of a steam-engine; and in another place was a book of travel in an English county, illustrated and beautifully illustrated throughout with a loving knowledge which was touching, the work of a poor engraving compositor. The best thing, let us add, in a joint literary and artistic view in the whole exhibition. Mr. Gladstone may well take a hopeful view of our working men; and he added that in all parts of the country he found them that any improvement in their condition does not now depend upon Government so much as upon themselves—an improvement which was received with a hearty cheer. The Chancellor's assertion that progress in the future would be more gentle and accomplished by less hurtful means than heretofore was responded to warmly in the heart of M. Dasmarest, the bitonnier of the French Bar, who was, with M. Berryer, conferred by the Bar of England.

Perhaps of all memorable entertainments to which a man could be invited, whether it be a Lord Mayor's feast, a Shakespearian tercentenary, or a Ministerial whitebait dinner, that which took place in the hall of the Middle Temple on Tuesday was the most remarkable. If we read in the days of old of a play which Shakspeare's plays had been acted: it was not alone that one of the noblest and most consummate masters of men in England welcomed the only free and independent profession—in the person of M. Berryer—which has remained to France; there were other associations besides those so touching to the friends of literature. Mr. Berryer is one—the Nestor of his Bar—who has won for himself a work-day reputation for his honours, his eloquence, his wit, his fairness, and by his side sat Lord Brougham, who has run a similar career, but who has added, in his case, philosophy to it, and a taste to philosophy. Both were, indeed, to borrow a Transatlantic expression, "re-markable men, Sir;" and, indeed, the most remarkable men of their age in countries: and those countries—we prove it—do not tread upon anyone's corns—are certainly the two foremost in the world. Both men have such a weight of years on their heads—present seemed really to themselves to be the two foreign guests whom they delighted to honour; and if we could only have imported an equal number of swedish, we should have abounded in warmth of true gentleness of the Temple, the "late hour" at which, according to all rule, the guests expected should have been indefinitely protracted, and Flexi-street and the Strand would next morning have witnessed a throng of carriages—not of the sort with gentle satirist of the sketch, with "other youth from Thrace," that carries Bar costume and hat which have been so well illustrated by Gavarni and Henry Johnson.

We have also another visitor, of a different stamp and rank to that of M. Berryer—the Count de Montalembert, noted more as a writer and officer than as the historian of the celebrated "Defence of Sabstopol." He is here upon official business, and will stay with the Russian Consul at Liverpool: so we believe that he is not to be one of the inmates of the Army and Navy and the United Service Clubs to welcome as a friend and guest one who was to be a welcome guest to all.

On Friday week, in Kensal-green, and within a few steps from the grave of Thackeray, was laid out upon whose genius that author had written words so kindly and appreciative as any that he ever wrote. Round his grave stood almost all his contemporaneous and friendly authors, painters, engravers, journalists—almost never, perhaps, were seen so many men weeping bitterly at the loss of a friend. Many men had grown up to Shakespearian with this gentle satirist of the pencil; and many more, who had only known him by his works, knew that he was honourable, good, and just in all dealings to all, and felt that the place which his wife and well pictured English women homes must have been guided by one who loved his own. It was a noticeable thing, too, that in the Nonconformist cemetery, and under a sky as bright and warm as that of a spring day, stood very many of those fair English ladies, "the gentle-girls," as young men used to call them, whom the poets seem to have selected as his models, and that one or two sweet English children came and peeped at the coffin and the immortelles filled up with the deep green of ivy. It said that John Leech died from overwork, not occasioned by his *Punch* task, but by the number of illustrated journal had long formed a pressure him; but by commissions which he undertook of reproducing his sketches in oil—sketches like those exhibited some time back at the Egyptian Hall, which were not intended for sale. We may add that there is a movement on foot to erect a monument in the Charterhouse to the unselfishness, thoughtfulness, and generosity of the boy-side in Kensal Green; and it has been whispered that the Prince of Wales, who admired the genius of both author and artist, will contribute to it.

What has become of that large peace memorial which went over the water to the Emperor praying Alexander to commute the sentence of Mr. Brown overboard, or has Columbia received Britannia's little letter and put it into a memorandum-book? Not to be outdone in the way of human consistency! Mr. John Bright has illustrated his principles of peace like Cromwell, who took for his motto a *Tuz quoque*—that is, by putting Brother Jonathan on his back while Britain is to keep pegging away. Well, a man may do that if he likes; but Mr. Bright has a "call" insinuate that effete aristocracies and lovers of tyrannical Governments with the South to win in order that the great Republic may be disrupted. The longer the great Republic holds out the larger her debt will become, and unless some extraordinary fate is reserved for America, debt must produce its usual results. It is worthy of note that as the war rolls on it gets deeper and more intense in its fury. This is very natural, however much we may deplore the disregard of the negro in the social scale seems to be, as we have always said, inevitable. He is to be enrolled as a soldier in the South, and his position will certainly not be humble. So that Mr. Bright's *ad hoc* may now be changed in one word, and it will bear the truth of a prophecy :—

When black jobs blush in the top of war.

A review of Professor Max Müller's "Lectures on the Science of Language" has called forth a very remarkable and easily-proved assertion, which, if it be, we take it it is true, will go far to overthrow our belief in the chronology of geologists and naturalists which is according to Moses and Genesis. The reviewer states, in reference to the words *ex guerras* and *fegos*, "that the first is the oak, and the second the beech-tree; certain roots have succeeded each other at periods more or less corresponding to the stone, bronze, and iron ages." "But," says Mr. Archibald, "we moderns have witnessed in Canada West the same succession of trees, and with much rapidity that the so-called pine ridges east of Toronto are covered with oaks." It would appear, therefore, that the flora which is necessary for the wheat-growing, civilised man can be supplanted with exceeding rapidity.

On the subject of "Shakespeare's Own Prayer-book" Mr. Toulmin Smith has written to us to say that we have been misinformed, adding that he "never purchased nor possessed any of Ireland's forgeries, and would have been as little disposed to do so, as to give £100 for the spurious Shakspeare autograph in the "Florio Montaigne," which the British authorities bought at that price a few years ago." We regret that we should have been led into an error; but Mr. Smith will perceive, on looking at our paragraph, that we put that which we had received as an undoubted truth in the form of a query, not as a positive assertion.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lored at Last. A Story. By Mark Lemon. (3 vols. Bradbury and Evans.) The warm reception which was given by the public to Mr. Mark Lemon's first essay in the larger fields of fiction would seem to have made it incumbent upon him to vindicate that judgment by showing that it was not simply due to life regard he had earned by his numerous dramatic successes and by his admirable discharge of perhaps the most difficult of editorial duties. He has not hurried before the world with his second novel, as many writers have done in order to avail themselves of a sudden popularity; but, on the contrary, whenever he chose to reappear he would be welcome, he has taken a reasonable period during which to mature his new book. It is evident in the increased strength, and facility in handling the material of fiction is abundant in "Lored at Last." It is but justice to an author who had previously been favourably known by achievements in other literary spheres to point out that his difficulties are not diminished by the earlier education of his pen. The writer of "Lored at Last" has not to seek out a score or seventy dramatic works of various degrees of importance, from the romantic drama to the screaming farce, in which to display the range of author's habits of thought should to a considerable extent be influenced by the curious exigences of the stage. On the boards, provided that a story be interesting and well constructed, the author's descriptive operations' be wrought up, and that the dialogue be characteristic, success is almost certain. Endless waste of fact which have led the dramatist to select a subject repulsive to the public. Broad outlines and bold colour will generally suit the purpose. A fastidious stage-writing for the stage has generally shown himself, will go further, will endeavour to account for every incident and turn of story, and will work at his dialogue in a way that the novelist might be more grateful, if actors in general were capable of doing justice to delicate language. On the latter point, Mr. Lemon has shown himself sensitive, and such of his plays as have admitted of finished dialogue, especially his capital comedies, will be found to be written with a care and point which ought to be absent from the novelist's work. But the broad, bold handling which is essential on the stage, and the finished dialogue which is necessary for the reader, are alike out of place in a library or drawing-room with row walls to it, but which when the fourth wall is taken away resolve themselves into the very elements which is the substitute for that missing wall; or can comprehend the unwillingness with which an exceedingly smart or horribly savage speech is delivered by the actor who knows that he is only one of the playgoers, is sacrificed by the author of fiction to the judgment which tells him that the book is not a drama, and that the reader will never said in a private room. It is therefore no small credit to Mr. Lemon that he has abandoned so much mastery over the eye powers which the stage confers, and have gathered his many first-night laurels. No one, however, would be less gratified than the shrewd man of the world which he presides over, if he thought that he had not honestly told that he had entirely emancipated himself from all his dramatic habits, and had, in fact, become a thoroughly practised and successful novelist. In the certain assurance that he cannot write without making progress, and that his next and succeeding fictions—of which we hope for many—will show a marked advance, we have the increasing improvement in this respect, we will, before proceeding to notice the volumes before us, point out the defects that he has

Some tasks to learn, some frailties to forget.

Among the former we should be inclined to set down the habits of forgetting that a personal confidence is to be established with the readers and their conducts, and of leaving his people to take care of themselves. Another defect—perhaps more serious than any. We at once trace the absence of the first of these habits to the very best of motives—that of aiming at a higher object than mere amusement; but of the second we have no hesitation in pronouncing that it is an obedience from aught that is not essential to the march of the plot. The first chapters, for instance, of "Lored at Last" are, except in the broadest sense of the word, we fear that art will not permit him to do it, a mere touch by example only, and must all allow his men and women to plough on as many lun into praise or blame. He is their creator, and who are they that they should have the right to question his motives? We at once recognise that

PROPOSED UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH-AMERICAN PROVINCES.



HON. J. E. CARTIER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.



HON. GEORGE BROWN, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



HON. A. T. GALT, FINANCE MINISTER.

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

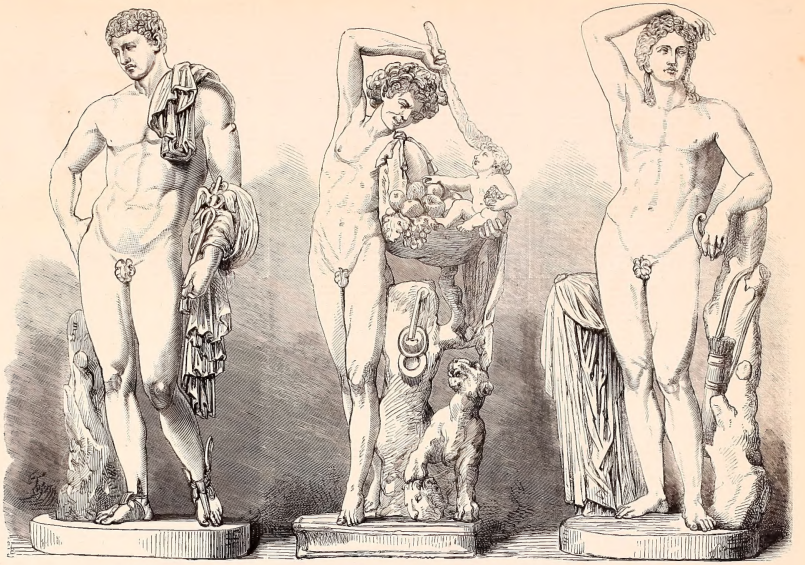
We learn by the most recent news from Quebec that the conference of delegates from the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, who met in that city during a fortnight of October to discuss the best mode of arranging the terms of a definite political union, have arrived at a satisfactory result of their important deliberations. As the debates have been conducted with closed doors, it would be premature to comment upon any of the details of the proposed arrangement; but we observe that its principle seems to have obtained a general assent from public opinion in all those provinces, as well as the approval of her Majesty's Government, so far as we have had any distinct intimation of the views of the Colonial Office. The conference, opened in the Parliament House at Quebec, on the 10th inst., was presided over by Sir Etienne Taché, the Prime Minister of Canada. Its members were thirty-five in number, and they comprised some of the leading members of the actual Administration of each of the five British North-American provinces; their names and offices being as follow, with the provinces which were represented by them:—Newfoundland—Hon. Mr. Carter, Speaker of the House, and the Hon. Mr. Shea, Attorney-General; these gentlemen attend unofficially. Nova Scotia—Hon. Mr. Henry, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Archibald M'Cully, and Dickey. New Brunswick—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Messrs. W. H. Steeves, Mitchell, Fisher, Chandler, Gray, and Johnson, Attorney-General. Prince Edward Island—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Attorney-General; Hon. Mr. Pope, Colonial Secretary; and the Hon. Messrs. Davis, Coles, Haviland, Hamilton, Gray, M'Donald, and Whelan. Canada—Sir E. P. Taché, Premier; Hon. J. A. M'Donald, Attorney-General, C.W.; Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney-General, C.E.; Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. T. D. M'Gee, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. T. Galt, Finance Minister; Hon. George Brown, President of the Council; Hon. C. J. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Postmaster-General; Hon. James Cockburn, Solicitor-General, C.W.; Hon. Mr. Langevin, Solicitor-General, C.E.; and the Hon. William M'Dougall, Provincial Secretary. These gentlemen have been received with the politest attentions by the Governor-General of Canada, as well as by the Quebec municipality and Board of Trade; showing that the project with which they are engaged is one favoured alike by the inhabitants of Lower Canada and by the advisers of the Crown.

It may be remembered that this October convention at Quebec was preceded in September by a less formal and authoritative gathering at Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, where the subject was first mooted and the preliminaries of negotiation agreed upon. We are enabled this week to publish an Illustration of that event, which must hereafter be esteemed one of great historical interest. We refer to the view of Province House, Charlottetown, the building in which the deputies of Upper and Lower Canada, with all the maritime provinces, held their first meeting. It is from a photograph by Mr. G. P. Roberts, of St. John, New Brunswick. The portraits of Mr. George Brown, Mr. A. F. Galt, and Mr. G. E. Cartier, three of the leading members of the present Canadian Government, are engraved on the same page, from photographs by Messrs. Ellinson and Co., of Quebec.

"It appears," says a correspondent at Quebec, "that there are in reality no difficulties in the matter that threaten to be insurmountable, since all the colonies are desirous of union if their local Legislatures be preserved for local purposes. It is suggested, moreover, that the confederation ought to be known by one distinct name, which might be either 'Canada' or 'Acadia.' The colonists desire that their union may be erected into a Viceroyalty under the British Crown, and they would like to have one of the Royal Princes to reign over them."



PROVINCE BUILDING, CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



ANCIENT STATUES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, FROM THE FARNESE PALACE AT ROME.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE pieces of sculpture which were lately bought for the British Museum from the collection in the Farnese Palace at Rome, belonging to the ex-King of Naples, are now at the Museum, and are thought to be of some importance. One of them is the celebrated Farnese Mercury, nearly identical in pose and scale with the Mercury in the Belvedere of the Vatican, and greatly resembling the celebrated statue in the gallery at Lansdowne House. We have engraved a representation of this fine statue. The figure on the opposite side is the unique ancient classical copy of the Diadumenos of Polycletus, so called from the athlete being represented in the act of binding a diadem round his head, one of the two acknowledged masterpieces of Polycletus, used by the ancients as a canon of proportions for the human figure. This and the Doryphorus were the two greatest works of that master. The figure in the centre of our Engraving is a Satyr, with the Infant Bacchus in his hand. The new purchases also include a magnificent group, with the statue of a Roman Emperor of the heroic size; the head, which appears not originally to have belonged to the body, is that of Caligula. Two other statues are an Apollo, a naked figure, of very fine proportions, but a good deal restored; Mercury and Hersé, also much restored; a well-modelled figure of a Macedonian king; and a male torso of the best period.

THE GREAT BRITAIN AMONG THE ICEBERGS NEAR CAPE HORN.

THE screw-steamer Great Britain, which arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult., having made the passage from Melbourne in the short period of sixty-one days, passed through an extraordinary drift of icebergs on the 12th of September and two or three following days, in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn. We have been favoured by Mr. G. T. Horne, one of the passengers, with a sketch of one of the groups of icebergs and with a set of drawings which represent the fantastic shapes of each iceberg separately; but while the latter may be worthy of inspection for the sake of their scientific interest, we have preferred the general view shown in our Engraving. Ninety-five icebergs were seen on the first day, but the total number counted was 212. Sometimes the vessel passed a group of ten or twelve thickly crowded together. A very heavy sea was running, and the wind blew almost a gale, with snow-squalls every few minutes, and clouds as black as night. A small printed paper, entitled "The Great Britain Chronicle," which was edited by Mr. Hatton, another passenger, during the voyage, reports the occurrence of this phenomenon a fortnight after sailing from Hobson's Bay. "It is a wonderful sight," observes the journalist, "just like Dover cliffs floating along. We are surrounded by a complete sea of ice. Passed eighty-three icebergs altogether to-day. Captain Grey is very anxious; he and three mates and four men on the look-out; I think him a first-rate seaman." We may here remark that, towards the end of the voyage, Captain Gray, Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, who has been commander of the Great Britain for ten years past, received from the passengers a gratifying testimonial of their esteem. Mr. Petersen and the other officers of the ship, including Dr. Alexander, the surgeon, were likewise thanked by those who had been under their care.

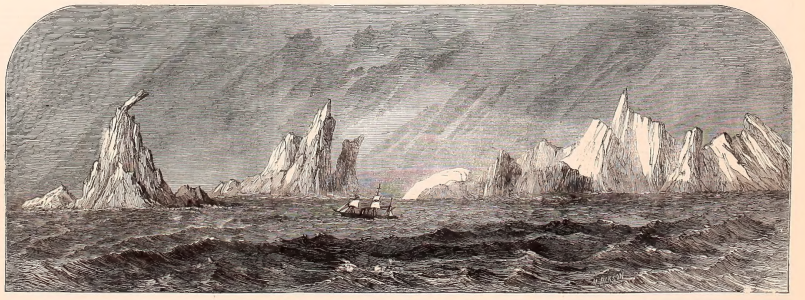
The excavations at Pompeii have led to the discovery of a temple of Juno, on the flags of which were scattered about more than 200 skeletons. They are those of women and children who, during the eruption of Vesuvius, had hastened to the temple to seek refuge and to implore the protection of the goddess.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY: NEW PROCESS OF RESTORING PICTURES.

THE National Gallery was reopened to the public on Monday last, after the usual autumnal recess. Frequently on the annual openings several new purchases, gifts or bequests, are submitted to the public for the first time. On the present occasion there is only one new picture, but that one is of very considerable value and interest in relation to the history of art. The subject to which we wish more particularly to call the reader's attention is, however, the application, during the vacation, to some of the finest works in the collection, of a process for renovating pictures—it professes to be nothing short of this—discovered on the Continent, and of which some mysterious, almost incredible, and occasionally contradictory, reports have reached the English art-public.

Let us, however, first speak of the new acquisition to the gallery. This, then, is a fine picture, by Carlo Crivelli, signed and dated 1482, and has been presented to the nation by Lord Taunton. It is painted in tempera, though Van Eyck's "secret" of painting in oil was known to and practised by several Italian painters at the date specified; but, notwithstanding that it is executed in a medium which afforded few of the resources of oil for securing richness and force by transparent glazings, it sufficiently indicates that feeling for colour which was one of the earliest as well as the most prominent characteristics of the Venetian school. We see here the germ of what was rapidly developed to such glorious results through the masters Jan Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, and Veronese. But, though the colouring generally is remarkable for the period, the flesh is poor; the design is hard, stiff, and archaic; the composition



THE GREAT BRITAIN AMONG ICEBERGS NEAR CAPE HORN.

MUSIC.

Mr. Macfarren's new opera "Helvellyn," produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, on Thursday week, has been decidedly successful. Since its first performance it has had four repetitions, the houses have been uniformly good, and the applause has been both warm and discriminating. It is an opera worthy of the name of the first of English living musicians. Still, it is not equal to Mr. Macfarren's chef-d'œuvre, "Robin Hood," and this may be ascribed to the dramatic inferiority of the subject, which, we think, is neither very happy in itself, nor very skilfully treated. The libretto is from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford, but it is not to be compared to the English of a German drama by Mosenthal, the original author of the piece which Miss Bateman has rendered so popular in England under the title of "Leah," and which we may add, by-the-way, that the next character (it is said) in which this gifted actress is to appear at the Adelphi is that of Rosa Dartle, in "Edgar Allan Poe's" version of "Hellvellyn") is founded. We hope this is not the case, for the character is repulsive and disagreeable, as far as we know it from the opera, does not possess the dramatic capabilities of Leah. We do not think it necessary to describe the plot of "Helvellyn:" it is comprehensible and not confused, and can be rendered intelligible without dry and tedious details. Suffice it to say that the opera is in several instances to be heavy and sombre, a light pastoral drama—an idyll of English rural life—with the sensation horrors of an Adelphi melodrama. The scene lies in a Cumberland farm, occupied by Maddy, the widow and heiress of the late proprietor. During the festivities of a "harvest home" the sons of the family are disturbed by the unexpected return of Lake, the late farmer's brother, a reprobate, who has been turned out of doors, and now appears, after many years, to claim a share of his dead brother's inheritance. Failing in this scheme, he forms a scheme of deadly vengeance. Foiled in all these, and also discovered to have been the perpetrator of a murder committed on the heroine's lover, and in a paroxysm of rage and despair, and amid the fury of a storm of thunder and lightning, falls down a precipice and is rendered a corpse! The heroine is Hannah, whose father laboured under the stigma of the crime vainly committed by Lake. On her father's death she unexpectedly has left her a sum of money, the result of a run of a wandering beggar, and now appears as the farm seeking charity. This girl, therefore, is the only sympathetic character in the opera, and interesting young person; and the removal of the blot from her name, by the discovery that she is the child of an innocent man, is the best dramatic point in the piece. The heroine is mixed up with episodical scenes of love and jealousy, form the subject of a pastoral ballet, which is much admired, and deserves to be popular. Mr. Oxenford has done for it what might be expected from his talents. The verses are generally good, and well adapted to music; and Mr. Macfarren's music is such as might be expected from so eminent a composer. Its beauties do not lie on the surface. The inhabitants of Cumberland are not likely to be much enraptured—meaning—a remark which we especially address to those who may have been disappointed at not finding it full of the sparkling airs and melodies of Signor Verdi or Mr. Balfe. The best portions of Macfarren's opera are the scenes or concerted music—the trios, quartets, and finales. In such pieces Mr. Macfarren is at home with the masterly skill and the fire and animation which remind us of Mozart and Beethoven. The choruses are well managed, and in these are essential ingredients in an English opera, it being necessary for the composer to make an eye to the music-stop as well as to the stage; for the publication of the words is generally left to the expense of paper and print unless the songs made their way to the drawing-room pianos. We have left ourselves little room to describe the songs are of the usual cast, and commonplace enough; but others are in a higher category, and will be heard with pleasure. To obtain, it would be impossible to praise too highly the manner in which this opera is performed. It has been got up and brought upon the stage with liberality, and the "get up" is complete. The picturesque scenery of our English Alps is brought before our eyes by exquisite views, and the effect is heightened by appropriate costumes, a bright and quaint old dances of the country, are all presented with a truth of local colouring that is delightful; and Mr. Mellon's noble orchestra gives the full effect to it. Mr. Mellon's conductorship is unexceptionable. Every character has a fitting representative. The two heroines—for Maddy the proprietress is as well as Hannah the beggar's child during orphan girl—are personated by Mdme. Parepa and Mdme. Rudersdorff respectively, and the performance of both are masterpieces of acting and singing. The melodramatic character of Lake is powerfully acted by Mr. Lawrence, whose fine baritone voice is exceedingly effective. Mr. Santley, Mr. Martin, the gentlemanly tenor, is sustained by Mr. Haigh, whose beautiful voice is heard to very great advantage. Mr. Harrison, as the farmer's son, plays and sings with great success; and its run, we hope, will repay the great care and cost bestowed upon its production.

At Mr. Gye's opening, begun on Tuesday last his season of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre; and he began it auspiciously, for the house was crowded to the doors, and the performance was received with great and deserved applause. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given with great care and splendour, and excellently performed in every part. Mdme. Parepa, one of the Italian and English vocalists, is a favourite with the public, and any remarks on so popular a work would now be worse than superfluous; and the performance on this occasion resembled what had already been on the same stage. But the chief dramatic novelty was the appearance of Miss Louisa Pyne for the first time in the character of Lucia. We may say to those who have seen the best of the most charming representations of Scribe's heroine that have ever appeared on the operatic stage, that Miss Pyne surpasses all; and she has an equal it is only Adelina Patti. In everything—in face, person, manner, and action—she realises the ideal image created by Bellini's delightful music, and by the words. Her fine perfection of brilliancy, grace, and expression. Mr. Sims Reeves was the Edgar, and he was in excellent voice, and sang and acted the character more grandly or sang the music more beautifully than now. Signor Marchesi's excellent performance of Mephistopheles is well known. The character of Valentine was assigned to M. Gueck, a nephew of Malibran and Vieuxtemps, a young performer of great promise, who, together with his brother, a violoncello player, is the only child of his family. The little but interesting part of Siebel was exceedingly well acted and sung by Miss Cottrell, a young lady formerly favourably known at the Olympic.

The next novelty to be produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, is an opera entitled "The Sorcerer," by Mr. J. R. Hatton. The drama is founded on Halévy's pretty opera, "Le Val d'Andorra."

THE THEATRES.

THE management of Drury Lane continues to deserve public encouragement for their conscientious conduct of the theatre. The revival of "The merchant of Venice" was accompanied by the care of the great tragedy on which Shakespeare expended such marvellous art and genius. Not only is it played by some magnificent scenery from the pencil of Mr. Beverley, but it is supported by really excellent acting. Miss Heath as Lady Macbeth; Mr. Phelps, as the guilty Thane; and Mr. Creswick, as Macduff, are all parts which seem to be specially suited for the Lady Macbeth of Helen Faucit is comparatively a novelty. Her reputation was made in other characters as a lady, as a queen, and as a woman strongly has not hitherto been considered her forte. But she has now thrown down the gage and dared the danger of loftier impersonation. That she has well performed the character as a lady, as a queen, and also provided herself with the ready command of all the resources provided by her art. She has, indeed, gone beyond them, and added a hundred of the sister arts, particularly of sculpture and painting. Not a pose but has its type in the statuary's studio; not a fold in her dress that has not been foreordained in her own chamber. The result is a performance that is highly artistic, and that presents a series of attitudes which might be sketched with advantage for the instruction of the art-pupil, whether in form, in colour, or in dramatic action. This is high praise, but it is well deserved, and may be given without the slightest reservation. In dialogue Miss Fawcett's delivery of the sleep-walking scene is perfect. She is her physique not being adequate to the demands made upon it; both in intention, and frequently in execution, it is so fine that we have rendered an opinion so admirable and comparatively nothing to censure. In her leading soliloquy, the various interviews with her husband, the banquet scene, and her mental prostration afterwards, she manifested various degrees of excellence, and produced points relative to which she has no rival or competitor. Her somnolent scene was not so good, having depths in it which mere art cannot reach, which indeed cannot be simulated, and can only be realised by an actress whose heart is in sympathy with the state of mind and body intended by the poet. Mr. Phelps, in Macbeth, acted with his usual taste and discrimination. His last scenes were powerful. Mr. Creswick, in Macduff, was also good; and in his interview with the young King and Rosse, remarkably pathetic. We can also report favourably of Mr. Barnes' Banquo. The witches, by Messrs. Belmore, Edmond Phelps, and Rooky, were admirable.

A new actress appeared at the Strand on Monday, in the pleasant little piece of "Domestic Economy." Miss Milly Palmer made her first appearance in the discontented wife. Perhaps Pauline never had a more charming representative; but we are not able to judge of her powers in characters that make a demand on the upper resources of experienced artists. Suffice it for the present that the young lady was well received, and gave satisfaction to the audience. We have great hope that in more arduous parts she will be likewise efficient.

The "Colleen Bawn" has been revived at the Adelphi, and, though of course there is a great difference in the cast of the characters, with every prospect of success.

By letters just received from Teheran, we learn that Major Champain, H.E. the officer employed to superintend the construction of the Persian line, was on the 26th of September last at Bagdad, in direct communication with Bombay by means of the line constructed by himself from Teheran to Bushire. Staff of the telegraph department:—Major-General Patton, chief; Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, from Bushire to Kurrachee and Bombay, the distance from Teheran to Bushire being 700 miles. The time occupied in transmitting the first message from Teheran to Bombay was less than four hours and a half. Major Champain has also finished the line from Bagdad to Teheran, with the exception of about twenty miles, which is the subject of a boundary dispute between the Persians and the Turks, and which will be settled by the time of the latest advices, been allowed to connect, although the wires were actually within a few feet of each other. From this we understand that it was Major Champain's intention to connect the finished portions of the line by horse messengers three or four times a day with the nearest point of Turkish line. At the same time, the recently-completed Russian line from St. Petersburg to Teheran, will enable the two great monetary affairs an uninterrupted telegraphic communication between London and Bombay.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CLERICAL MISCHANCE.—At the Northampton Quarter Sessions, last week, the Rev. Charles James, a clergyman of the Church of England, was found guilty, on three indictments, of obtaining goods by false pretences, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The career of this unfortunate man has been equally of an extraordinary nature. He is a native of Oxford, and after receiving his early education at the Grammar School connected with Magdalen College by that University, he was entered as a gentleman commoner at Cambridge. He was subsequently ordained, and graduated with considerable honour. While at Cambridge he brought disgrace upon the clerical profession. Some years ago, during the severe illness of his wife, he was induced to officiate as a Curate in a small parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and being a good reader and preacher he soon became a favourite with the congregation. The Curate, however, had no sooner left home than the Curate began to show himself in his true colours. He dressed himself in a suit of clothes, took his wife's watch, and engaged in the unlighted calling of breaking in coin for the farmers. He made a pound of things at the business, and then he started again singing at a third, and generally returned to his lodgings in a state of intoxication. Such conduct could not, of course, be endured, and his curate was brought to a premature termination; but before leaving the neighbourhood he managed to obtain a good supply of meeting together a village carpenter of most of his kills unpaid. The next thing he did was to order a clerical dress of Messrs. Smith and Co., clerical tailors, Southampton-street, Strand; but the character of the fellow was discovered before the order was completed, and he was taken into custody. His ingenious method of raising the wind. A poor schoolmaster advertised an organ for sale for £50, and Mr. James, having applications for the purchase of it, consentually ordered it to be sent to Paddington station, to be left until called for. In the mean time he advertised the organ for sale, but was forestalled in the attempt to sell it by the landlady. He obtained goods from other tradesmen in a similar way.

THE NILE.—In our Number for Oct. 8, p. 371, we gave the heads of an interesting paper "On the Knowledge which the Ancients Possessed of the Sources of the Nile," by Dr. Vaux, a secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, recently published in vol. viii., part 1, of the Transactions of this society. In continuation of the same paper by Dr. Vaux, the same part by Mr. John Rogr, F.R.S., the foreign secretary of the society. "In one word," he says, "the ancient Egyptians considered Nubia very much down in nearly their true positions, and in several of which maps a large lake is placed near the equator, with great accuracy. In the map constructed by Isidor Ben Mosia, A.D. 833 (in the time of the great Caliph El Mamoun), a lake is placed in the position of the Victoria Nyanza, and another in that of the Albert Nyanza. . . . The ancient Egyptians must 130 years ago have been acquainted by John Scott, F.R.S. In this, at about 1 deg. of latitude south of the equator, a vast lake is seen, which may now refer to that of the Victoria Nyanza, extending about 2 deg. of latitude. Scott observes that this great lake is situated close by the source of the Negros." A little south ("et the world") by Scott, represents the same lake in a more accurate position, nearer to the equinoctial line, and in the Nubia Christiana (Nubia, a fourth map of Africa), by Walker ("Universal Atlas," 1811), leaving unquestionably the largest lake as the Victoria exhibits a narrow and very long sea, or tract of water, named "Lake of Zambre." This inland sea, greatly resembling the Lake Tanganyika, is placed in the same position nearly as only misplaced by one degree of longitude. Its northern extremity is given at about 4 deg. south of the equinoctial line, and its southern position not very far from meridian of 31 deg. of east longitude. A fifth map is by Lizars, of Edinburgh, dated in the year 1815; somewhat similar to that of Walker, entitled Joannis Imperium," and which is continued in the beautiful atlas of the engravers Gardiner and Kirkhaus, who is between them under the apparently "Mercator." This map represents Nilus flowing as issuing from an enormous lake, or rather an inland sea, in lat. 4 deg. south, and about 4 deg. of longitude in breadth, and bearing the name of "Zaire," or "Zembre Lacus." This lake, or sea, answering doubtless to the Lake Tanganyika. Reverend Mr. Rogr, published in the year 1823, represents, as Mr. Rogr says, "in a surprising manner, the actual condition of the interior of Africa, which is that of the Central Equatorial Africa—viz., as abounding in lakes, rivers, and mountains, and that the great parts of these maps which represent these explorations are lithographed in three plates by Mr. Nethercoth with great accuracy, and they have illustrated what was the actual state of the interior of Africa at the time when they were respectively published. Many geographers to whom these plates are known have considered them as valuable that some of these great lakes were known to exist. It will, however, be seen from Mr. Rogr's memoir that much of Equatorial Africa has been explored by various enterprising travellers who endeavoured to keep to themselves their knowledge of that fine and interesting country, in order to prevent any encroachments to their commerce with black and white goods—ie., slaves and ivory. Mr. Hogg, allowing every praise to the intrepid explorers who preceded him, has added many discoveries in these regions, and especially for their gallant passage through Africa from Zanzibar to the Indian Ocean, to the mouth of the Nile in the Mediterranean, shows, in fact, that there are many important problems to be yet solved as regards the geography of the course of the equatorial lakes—the river flowing into and issuing out of them, as well as the mountains and high lands there supposed to extend themselves. Mr. Hogg points out, in respect of the actual discovery of the sources of the Nile, that the River Kisangale, and the neighbourhood of Mount Kenia, is the commencement of the Nile. . . . Of this we have known for certain, being feelers of the Nyanza Lake, are two of the sources or head streams of the White Nile;" and also that "the only other head streams of the Nyanza, as yet partly known, are the River Mukingwa and Northern Nyanza, in the corresponding position to the Victoria Nyanza before a full account of the Nile and its sources to the present time should certainly consult the papers of Mr. Vaux and Mr. Hogg.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. MRS. GENVILLE FFRENCH.

This lady, who will long be remembered in the neighborhood of Ballyforan, in the county of Roscommon, as the unfailing friend of the poor, and the generous contributor to the completion and ornamentation of the church long wanting to the worship of the tenantry of the vicinage, died at Claremore, in that county, the seat of her husband, the Hon. Genville Ffrench, on July 15. Mrs. Ffrench was the great grief of her family and friends. The Hon. Mrs. Ffrench was born in 1809, being Clare, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Keaney, Esq., of Kiltulagh, in the county of Roscommon, by his wife, Bridget Fitzherald, daughter and heiress of John Fitzherald, Esq., of Dalystown, in the county of Kildare, and his wife, Julia, sister and eventual heiress of Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Turlogh, in the county of Meath, member for Kildare in the Irish Parliament in 1711. She married, on July 16, 1823, the Hon. Genville Ffrench, of Claremont, youngest son of Thomas, Lord French, of Castle



Ffrench, in the Peerage of Ireland, and uncle of Thomas, present Lord Ffrench. Mrs. Ffrench survives, and without issue. She was aunt of the gallant Chevalier De Kenney (who resumed the "de" as descended from John De Keane, of Kenae Court, Somerset), commander of the Turkish force at the capture of Ning-Po, whose obituary appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LADY OVERSTONE.

The Right Hon. Harriet, Lady Overstone, whose Illustrated death occurred at Lockinge House, near Wantage, Berks, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness of only a few days, was the third daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperley, Notts, and was married, on Aug. 31, 1822, to Samuel Jones Loyd, first Lord Overstone, of Overstone and Fotheringhay, in the county of Nottingham. By this marriage her Ladyship leaves an only child, the Hon. Augusta Mary Loyd-Lindsay, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Loyd-Lindsay, late Scots Fusilier Guards, and late Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COUNT BENTINCK.

Lieutenant-General Charles Anthony Fortlimard Bentinck, Count Bentinck, Colonel of the 28th Foot, the third of twenty children, was born in 1780, and was his brother-in-law, Count Adolbert de Waldeck at Berghem Castle, in Germany. He was first commissioned as Cornet of the Coldstream Guards, and was aide-de-camp to his father, Lieutenant-General William Bentinck, from that regiment to Portland, and commanded William John, fifth and present Duke of Portland, and was one of the sons of John Charles Cavendish, Esq., M.P., by his wife, Lady Wilhelmina Holles, eldest daughter of Frederick, sixth Earl of Athlone. He was born on March 4, 1799, and was gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, up to the time he obtained his rank as Major-General, he was in the Coldstream Guards. His career was a distinguished one. He served during the two campaigns of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards at the defence of Lisbon and the Isle of Leon from March, 1810, to June, 1811. He was wounded at the Battle of Barossa, which prevented his joining the first battalion in Portugal. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, and accompanied the six companies that were sent to Holland in 1813 under Lord Lynedoch, and was employed in the confidential attack of Merle Sur Sorgue, Bergen-op-Zoom. He was wounded at the Battle of Waterloo, and received the brevet rank of Major, being appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the second division, he continued in the same appointment until the disbanding of the army. He became a Colonel in 1838; a Major-General in 1841; and a Lieutenant-General, Jan. 15, 1858. He had been made Count of the Holy Roman Empire on the 12th February, 1837. He succeeded to the consulship of the family on the decease, without issue, June 3, 1855, of his eldest brother, William, Count Bentinck, Chamberlain to the King of Holland. Lieutenant-General Bentinck married, Jan. 30, 1846, the Countess Mechtilde Emma Caroline Christiana Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Illustrissime Count Charles de Waldeck and Pyrmont, and sister of the present Count Adalbert, by whom he leaves issue. He was a Knight of the Order of Wisdom the eldest son, Henry, becomes Count Bentinck. Lieutenant-General Count Bentinck's early services were in the distinguished Lieutenant-General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Foot, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Medjidie.

ARCHDEACON BURNEY.

The Venerable Charles Parr Burney, M.A., Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Hadleigh-cum-Wickham, near Bungay, Suffolk, and of Great Wratting, Burney family, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1807, taking a first class in classics. In 1810 he was married, first, to Miss Rose Ann Rose, by Blomfield, on the nomination of trustees, to the rectory of Great Wratting, near Haverhill; and into the same parish, in 1811, Mr. Lethbridge nominated him to the archdeconry of St. Albans—both Sible Hedingham and All. Albans being at that time in the diocese of London. In 1845, on the death of Sir H. Oakeley, Bart., in 1818, Mr. Burney succeeded him on the archdeconry of Colchester, and was also appointed one of the canons of Bishop's Wickham. These two appointments he held up to the time of his death, which occurred at Brighton, on the 1st inst., in his eighties year.

WALTER NUGENT, ESQ.

Walter Nugent, Esq., a Baron of the Austrian Empire, was a scion of the noble house of Nugent, Marquises and Earls of Westmeath, being directly descended from their ancestor, Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin; and was the son of John Nugent, Esq., of the Nugents of Clonhoed. He married, first, Lucretia Isabel, daughter of Rev. John Digby, and had eight children of John William Digby, Esq., of Londerstown, in the county of Tipperary, and by her a daughter, Lucy Isabella, married to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Jenkinson, Bart., of Hawkesbury, both since deceased, and Jane Ann Rose, daughter of Rev. John Rose, by whom he leaves (with other issue) a son, Albert Nugent, in the Austrian service, who married, first, a daughter of the late Sir Charles Jenkinson, Bart., of Hawkesbury, and, secondly, Jessy Catherine, daughter of Southampton, wife of Charles Bird and widow Baron Southampton, by whom she left issue. He was succeeded a Baron of the Austrian Empire, died at Edinburgh, on the 24th ult.

PERCIVALL BIGHAM, ESQ.

Peregrine Bingham, Esq., barrister-at-law, a justice of the peace, and late one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, was a scion of the ancient and honourable family of Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham, in the county of Dorset, now represented by Colonel Richard Hippisley Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, Baronet; and was the younger son of the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, LL.B., Rector of Edmondsham, Dorset, and Rectrice, Dorks, by his wife, Amy, daughter of William Bennet, Esq., of Abbotsbury, in the same county, educated at Winchester school, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1810. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in November, 1818. He obtained considerable practice in his profession, and was also most known as the author of several useful law treatises, and as the editor (at one time in conjunction with Mr. Brodrick) of a valuable series of reports in the Court of Common Pleas. He was subsequently appointed a stipendiary metropolitan magistrate, and for many years presided with great credit and ability at the Thames Police-office, Cannon-street. He retired from the appointment a short time ago. Mr. Bingham married, in 1824, Miss Ann Elizabeth Bigham, of Bigham's Melcombe, Dorset, by whom he leaves a family. His eldest son, Peregrine Bingham, is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, married Jessie Thurlow. By this marriage Mr. Bingham had, with other issue, a daughter Frances Peregrine, Esq., J.P., of Ballyhaise, in the Cavan, daughter of W. Stanley, Esq., Mr. Bingham, senior, died at his town house, 35, Cadogan-square, on the 2nd inst., much respected and regretted.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the most noble William John Frederick Duke of Cleveland, of Raby Castle, Durham, Bart., Baron Barnard, Baron Raby, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 25th ult., by the surviving executors and trustees, Colonel Arthur Henry Mepsch Cleveland (a cousin). The other executors and trustees appointed were the late Cecil Raikes, Esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners in Bankruptcy, and Mr. Thomas Hall, of Woodhouse, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. The will is dated 18th, and there are five codicils. The last codicil only is dated 19th, and runs "Cleveland," dated 23rd, 6, 1864, the day on which he died, the other executors proving the signature of W. J. F. Duke of Cleveland. He was born the age of seventy-one; was the second son of the first Duke of Cleveland, K.G., and succeeded to the title, the second Duke, only that same year. He married, in 1815, Caroline, daughter of the first Lord of Lonsdale, to whom he has bequeathed the whole of her jewels, and an annuity of £2000, together with an absolute legacy of £4000. Upon her decease the property is to be divided into five equal parts, one each to her nephew, Henry Peyton, the son of his late sister, Lady Louisa Forester; one to his brother, Lady Laura Meynell; and the remaining three thirds among the children of his late sisters, Lady Laura, Caroline, and Arabella. There are bequests to other relatives and to his Grace's servants. All bequests to be paid free of duty.

The will of George Brassey, Esq., of Bramfield, Herts, was proved at the London Court under £60,000 personalty, the executors nominated being his nephew Nathaniel Richard Brassey, Esq., and Frederick B. Janson, Esq., Buckingham-street. The testator died on the 21st of August last, having executed his will in April, 1861, and added two codicils. To his said nephew Nathaniel he leaves a legacy of £10,000, and appoints him residuary legatee of both real and personal estate. To his nephew Richard John Brassey he leaves a legacy of £5000. Liberal legacies are also left to his other relatives, and to his servants. The residue of his property he bequeaths to his half-brother Morse, and his wife for his lifetime, £700, and a distinct bequest is left of £1000 to his daughter, Henrietta Jane, £500 to her husband, to the widow of his late brother Edward (Wetherby), £500, together with the weekly allowance of 5s. and a cottage during her life; to John Webster £100 and his

hunting-watch. There is a legacy of £200 to his executor, Mr. Janson. All to be paid in full, free of legacy duty.

The will of John Davis, Esq., of Cranbrooke Park, Ilford, Essex, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., by the executors, John Cope Davis, Esq., the son, Henry M. Harvey, Esq., Leytonstone, and Richard Barnard, Esq., banker, Cornhill. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. The testator died on the 5th inst., at Cranbrooke Park, aforesaid. His will was made in 1863; and there are three codicils. The testator was also possessed of freehold estates in the counties of Gloucester, Middlesex, and Essex. His freeholds in Gloucestershire he has devised to his son William; his freeholds in Middlesex to his son John Cope Davis, whom he appoints residuary legatee, and has given to him the option of purchasing the Cranbrooke Park estate at the sum of £80,000; to his daughter Agnes all the candelabra which had been presented to him by his friends in the engraving trade. To his son Edward Gamble Davis he leaves the advowson of the vicarage of Brookworth, Gloucestershire, and the land adjoining thereto. He has bequeathed a sum of £5000 between the children of his daughters, amongst all his children, and a further sum of £6000 to each, except his sons William and John, to whom estates are bequeathed. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £500.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOSIAH S. F. ADDISON, DERBYSON, and Others.—Yes, the matter in three moves is obvious enough. The composer must have said, what probably he meant, "Make the best move, neither more nor less." So would then have saved his own very ingenious idea.

J. R. (Bath).—1. Q to K B 4th (ch) 2. Q to K 4th (ch) 3. Mates in reply. 1. R to Q R 5th; 2. R to Q 4th; 3. R to Q 4th. 1. P mates.

TIRO.—Your composition admits of a very easy solution in two moves.—1. K to B 6th (best).

W. GIBBONS.—It shall be examined and reported on very shortly.

W. G. WHITE.—Your problem is very pretty, and we have tried, we believe, described position being as follows:—White—King at K 6th, Q at K B 4th, Kt at B 5th, P at K 2nd; Black—K at K B 5th, Q at K 3rd, Kts at Q 3rd and K 4th, P at K 4th and K B 4th. 1. Kt to K R 7th, and Q B 3rd. White, having to play, wins the game. The other position is not correct. Black—K at K 5th, Q at K 3rd, Kts at Q 3rd and K 4th, P at K B 4th and K 2nd. White—K at K 6th, Q at K B 4th, Kt at K 2nd, P at K 4th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS PROBLEMS, No. 1079, by LOUIS, M. MAGNUS, T. V. K. M. P., George S. Medina, The Vyse, Sussex, S. P., A. B. C., Rob and Gee, Dawson, E. F. B., R. W. Shorter, W. Ridley, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. J. Bell, Rev. Bolger, R. B., Peyton, Rev. W. A. Lowry, W. H., Mowbray, Rowland, Mr. Starr, Hereford and Miss Finlay, G. P. S., Omicron, W. S. B., F., of Bedford; L., Guinea Pig, Bedford; Constant Reader, W. Cowper, Penn, H. L., Hampstead, Ellis, Lacey, Phillis S., Burnley, Mr. Astor, A Sarah, Van B., George, Chirnby, R. S., Chesterfield, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Mu, Nu, Xi, Omicron, Pi, Rho, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, Omega, Subscriber, P. T. W., A Lady, Manchurian, P. M., Tyrwhitt, Admiral, T. G., Chevalier, Ignotus, P. P., Clerk of the Peace, W. H. Patrick, Captain Jack, Sandy, Napoleon, P. K., Asher, B. D., Andrew, Quilmanee, A Tentmaker, W. E. S., A Medic, Constant Subscriber, Bridgnorth, Dick, Frank, H. T. D., Rev. C. Pemberton, F. C. D., Clive, Lord, Hasty, Gallus, Rev. J. Mitchell, W. W. G. D., Sentinel, N. E. S., Reginald, Miles, B. A., Le B., and Michael are correct. All others wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1080.

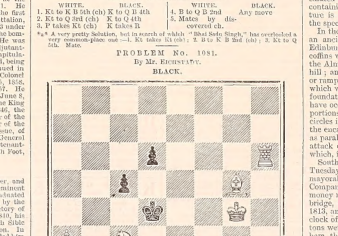
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B 4th	4. B to Q B 2nd	Any move
2. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th	5. Kt mates accordingly	
3. P takes Kt (ch)	K takes R	covered ch.	

* A very pretty Solution, but in search of which, "Find the Solo Stop," we concluded a very common-place one.—1. Kt takes Kt (ch); 2. B to K B 2nd (ch); 3. Kt to Q 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1081.

By Mr. HENRY ATTWOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The two following Games were lately played by correspondence between Mr. W. A. Wayte and Mr. I. Wates, two young but very promising English amateurs of chess.

GAME I.

(Two Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q takes Q P	B takes Q P (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. K to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q B 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
4. Kt to K 5th (ch)	P to K B 4th	20. R to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	(He should rather have exchanged Rooks.)	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q to K Kt 4th	P to K B 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	22. Q to K 2nd	R to Q B sq
(A device on the beaten track, which strikes us at the moment as a novelty.)		23. K to K sq	Q to Q 3rd
7.	Kt takes Kt P	24. R to K B 4th	B takes R
(He appears to have no better move. If to take this bishop with the Pawn, and taking the bishop with the Pawn, and Black (Q) to have moved somewhere.)		25. P takes R	Q to Q 4th
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt takes R	26. P to K 5th	P to K R 3rd
9. P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd	27. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. Castles	Castles	(This is said to have been mistakenly commenced by Black to play P. to K. Kt 4th, and, however, that Black's position would have been very much improved by the said move the move be intended.)	
11. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	28. Q to Q 2nd	K to Kt sq
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	29. Q takes B	Q to Q B 7th
13. P to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 5th	30. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd
(The advance of the P. Pawn, we appre-hend, would have served him nothing.)		31. P to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
14. Q Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt	32. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
15. Kt takes Kt	B to K B 4th	33. R to K 8th sq	R takes Q
16. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K B takes Kt	34. P to Q 7th, Queens, and wins.	

GAME II.

Between the same Players. *(Evans' Gambit.)*

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	71. K to Q B sq	P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	72. K to Q 2nd	R to Q 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	73. K to Q 3rd	R to Q 4th
4. Castles	Kt takes P	74. K to Q 2nd	R takes R
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	75. K to Q 3rd	P to K 5th
6. B takes Q Kt	Q P takes B	(If the Q B Pawn could be saved only by
7. Kt takes P	B to K 3rd	the sacrifice of the Queen's Pawn, and, of course, the vacant place would have been filled by the Knight.)	
8. Q to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd	76. B to Q B 5th	K to Kt sq
9. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	77. B to K 7th	B to K B sq
10. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 3rd	78. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
11. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th	79. P to K 6th	Resigns

(It is tolerably evident that if Black had taken the Bishop, the game, supposing White to play, would have won the Rook in return.)

81.	P to K 5th	B to K 4th	
82.	K to K 4th	P to K B 4th	
83.	K to K 4th	P to Q 4th	
84.	P to K 6th	P to Q 5th	
85.	R to K 8th	R to K 4th (ch)	
		and wins.	

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

GUNPOWDER is a topic of the day, so that the return to squibs and crackers on the 5th of November excites little notice. The sale of fireworks was formerly punishable by fine; now it is licensed by justices in petty sessions under the "Gunpowder Act Amendment." The Act of towns was, accordingly, unusually rife with senseless bangs on Saturday last, much to the annoyance of elderly and nervous people. Could we get rid of the Prayer Book observance of the day, which may be progress; then why go back to the gunpowder observance or amend a law to regulate the use of it? Under the old Act every house in town was covered with gunpowder, and the old Act contained a clause which is a different matter to licensing shopkeepers to sell fireworks to be thrown about the streets. After all, fireworks are a senseless waste of money, for "those less in a madman will throw about fire." A far better observance of the 5th of November is as the memory of the old Battle of Inkerman, which belongs also to the gunpowder calendar.

The Grocers' Company proposes to rebuild their hall in Princes-street, near the Bank. The Grocers met at various town mansions and hotels before they had a hall of their own. Their hall in 1428, in Conuingshop-lane, in the Poultry. The roof and woodwork of this hall were only destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; it was renovated in 1681 by Sir John Moore, who was Lord Mayor in 1681-2, and was lost for the same object till 1735. The Bank of England held their courts here from 1694 till 1734; from the first, the hall was let "for dinners, funerals, county feasts, and weddings." The City dinners to the Long Parliament were given here; Cromwell and Fairfax were feasted here by the Grocers; and, at the Restoration, General Monk. The present hall was built upon the ancient site sixty-two years since; and, when the Company parted with it, they had their name for changing Prince's-street, for this slice, which cost the Grocers £31 17s. 8d. in 1833, they opened the Bank of England to receive more than £20,000. The hall was thoroughly repaired in 1837, when the garden front was enriched with the arms of the company—on each side the great crest, and a bordered panel, enclosing the corporate observance of the grocers' commodities. The hall is spacious, and has a music gallery; the Grocers' Company have a choir of their orchestra.

Talking of new halls, the elegant stone front of Saddlers' Hall, in Cheapside, has just been completed; it is a narrow elevation, but, in point of taste and material, much in advance of the old frontage.

The Scotch have discovered the geological formation of a basin that Sir William Logan has just placed in the Museum of Practical Geology a large specimen. The basin has been found in the interlaminated limestone beds of the Laurentian system at Grenville, containing *the oldest known organic remains.* The minute structure is only visible when a thin transparent slice of the stony substance the specimen.

In the *Gentleman* we find recorded the discovery of "the remains of an ancient British town" on the western side of Craigie-hill, near Edinburgh, and about 400 feet above the sea level. Several stone coffins were exhumed a few months since, on the Laichthrope side of the Almond River. Mr. Hutchinson, of Carlowrie, has examined the hill; and his men, in digging, have come upon traces of walls, of vitrified, or ramparts, inclosing a space near the western top of the hill, upon which were various circular rings of stones, probably marking the foundations of such dwellings as 'our rude forefathers' are known to have occupied.' Next day, in a more systematic search, were exposed portions of the lines of the circles of walls, and one of the outer raised circles inside; also a gate which had formed one of the entrances to the encampment. A well, constructed of stones found in a deep ravine, as parallels, and towards that part of the hill from which alone any attack could be made, and the first preventing approach from harriers, which, in those times, no invading force could have overcome."

Southwark Bridge was opened toll-free by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, thus ending the elected object of Alderman Copeland's mayoralty. We need not here detail the agreement of the Bridge Company with the City authorities, by which the cost of the enterprise money named is £200,000, or one quarter of the original cost of the bridge, including the approaches. The works were commenced in 1815, and the bridge was opened to the public, March 24, 1819, as the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled midnight. The ironwork (5700 tons weight) had been cast together by the Walkers, of Rotherhithe, and the founders, and the masonry by the contractors, Lolfe and Banks, that when they had completed nearly one sinking was discernible in the arches. From experiments made to ascertain the expansion and contraction between the extreme range of winter and summer temperature it was found that the arch rose in summer about 1 in. to 1½ in. The purchase of this bridge and throwing it open to public use was first agitated in 1857; and in 1861 the compulsory bill for the bridge and its appurtenances £300,000, which the Corporation declined. Mr. Bennoch, in his well-written pamphlet, published in 1853, states that the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, and the bridge of the fourth of that of Waterloo: be very properly points to the gradients on the City side of Southwark-bridge, which are 1 in 20, and 1 in 30 respectively, in general, the add of an extra tower to pull an ordinary waggon up the incline. To remedy this, it is proposed, as we have said, to lift the bridge to a level bridge of the proper height, and in a line with St. Paul's, Cathedral, opening up that noble structure in a manner hitherto unrealised, with approaches, and the bridge continued, and that at least 60 ft. wide, running direct to the Elephant and Castle, then which a grander opening there could not be. The bridge would not be found much more costly than when it was proposed by Mr. Bennoch, in 1853.

An interesting paper on the discoveries in Essex, which we announced in our Column of the 22nd ult., was read to the Archæological Institute at Colchester, and considered in the absence of Mr. Parnell, the secretary; extracts from a report by Mr. Spurrell; and some observations on the subject by Mr. Roach Smith. The general conclusion is that the site of Othona has been determined, and is marked by the Roman remains to which we have already alluded. The *Achilea nasuta* (yarrow) grows in the fields around the Saxon shore; of these eight had been already identified, and we have now to add the ninth. The walls of the camp are described at the meeting, it seems probable that the walls exposed at St. Peters Head were erected subsequent to other buildings in the neighbourhood, which have been excavated. The portions of the walls already excavated consist of a piece about 20 ft. long and 8 ft. high. The examination of the walls has led to double other pieces, which appear to have formed part of the incidence of a square, and which the Romans established at Burgh-on-the-Wall, now used as a barn, probably occupies the centre. Specimens of Samian and Caistor ware, picked up out of innumerable fragments, are exhibited. Coins, ranging, as far as hens coins of the Constantine family. Numerous skeletons have been found, but no urns, which is said to be the general interment. It should be added that the actual discovery of Roman remains only within the last year, and has been a labour of love suggested in the Ordnance Map long ago. To the engineer, Mr. G. W. Hemans, great credit is due for his courtesy in directing the attention of the institute to this subject, and for his affectionate devotion on an opportunity of throwing a light upon a somewhat obscure chapter in history.

The recurrence of the vintage season has brought out the *Moniteur Vinicole* this history and mystery of "Imperial Tokay"—

The vintage of Tokay, which is reputed to have been first planted in Hungary on the top of a hill near the meeting of the Bodrog with the Theiss. The soil, which is composed of a volcanic tufa, and the vines, which are double, of which the one on which the grapes rest is pierced with small holes. The vat is filled with grapes carefully separated from the stalks, and the grapes become heated to boiling, fulminant, and fermentation sets in. The fermentation endures the fantastic add, and the weight of the grapes forces the juice through the holes in the bottom. The grapes are then trodden under foot, and the wine is poured into small casks, where it remains exposed to the air for a month, after having fermented for two days. This is the wine which is generally exported. Wines of good quality it has a savoury, oily odour, the taste sweet and mellow with a peculiar earthy flavour, slightly astringent and aromatic, all of which are lost by exposure to the air during a very indefinite period, but it is not drinkable until it is three years old. The ordinary quality of wine is sold by the Hungarian peasants for wine from 5s. to 6s. the hectre. The Emperor of Russia keeps a commission agent at Tokay who purchases every or fifty casks of the best of the every year.

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No. 1288.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THEY whose sympathies are in favour of the national unity of Italy—a disposition which may safely be attributed to the great majority of Englishmen—will have followed the course of the great debate in the Italian Parliament on the transfer of the capital with an anxiety of interest as intense as any excited by far more romantic events. In prospect, it might reasonably, and without any lack of generous appreciation, have been doubted whether the policy to which the Government of Victor Emanuel was committed by the Franco-Italian Convention, even if the very best which the present state of affairs in Europe would admit of, would conciliate the several provincial interests, or neutralise the passionate desire of the whole people to make Rome the centre of the new kingdom. The experiment appealed to just those qualities of character the most likely to give way under the strain of so severe a test; and how decidedly soever far-seeing statesmanship might approve, it was nevertheless one which appeared to cut right athwart the most fondly-cherished aspirations of the people. Political sagacity and complete self-mastery—the rarest of popular characteristics—were the twin elements upon the preponderance of which the success of the policy would mainly depend. When, therefore, the initiative steps to the promulgation of it were found to have been so signally mismanaged as to have occasioned serious bloodshed in Turin and the sudden downfall of the Ministry, it need hardly awaken surprise that the most sanguine friends of Italy, here and elsewhere, looked forward to a general election and to the consequent tenour of Parliamentary discussion with fear and trembling. The question to be determined was of a kind that might well have shaken to its base an old Constitutional kingdom; how, then, it was tacitly asked, will Italy, but recently endowed with the privileges and bound by the restraints of Constitutional rule, pass through so searching an ordeal?

Thus far, people and Parliament have dealt with the matter before them with an intelligence and self-restraint which cannot fail of exciting the highest admiration. To the astonishment of Europe, the keen political instincts of the Italians almost instantly detected the ultimate advantages to Italy which lay hidden beneath the articles of the Convention, and held themselves prepared, in the event of their first impressions being confirmed by subsequent information and reflection, to submit to the temporary sacrifices the demand for which was visible enough upon the surface. They appear, so far as the materials for judgment are before us, to apprehend what is probably the real object of the agreement with France; they even feel the force of that necessity which compels the Government of General Della Marmora to observe a discreet reticence in reference to the results which may be expected to flow from its provisions when they shall have fairly taken effect; and they evince an unexpected aptitude to postpone present dreams with a view to future realities. It would be premature, no doubt, to build confident conclusions upon existing premises. It is easier to assent to a policy which bids us wait until its fruit has ripened than to resist whatever temptations may present themselves to deviate from it. But even the readiness to assent, whatever may come of it, indicates a high stage of political progress, and justifies the friends of Italy in affirming that she is competent to turn to good account whatever legitimate gains the public opinion of Europe will admit of her acquiring.

As the discussion has proceeded, the indications have become more numerous and distinct that the Convention is nothing



EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

more than a practical recognition by the two Powers of the real difficulties which at present surround the Roman question, and a mutual agreement to leave the final adjustment of it to be brought about by the exclusive force of moral agencies. Lady Bloomfield herself not to attempt what France would feel herself under an imperative obligation to prevent; and, on the other hand, France engages, within a definite time, to withdraw from the Government of Rome that material support which enables it to set at nought every consideration of sound policy which might otherwise shape its decisions. The solution of the problem will depend, and is probably meant by both the contracting Powers to depend, upon the natural and inherent vitality or the essential rottenness, as the event may prove, of the temporal sovereignty of the Supreme Pontiff. Non-intervention becomes available as in support of the future maintenance of the rule of the Vatican, is the kernel of the Franco-Italian Convention; if it can stand by its own strength it shall stand; if it must fall because of its own weakness, it must fall; but neither in its stability nor its collapse to be aided by external force or intrigue. Italy gives her pledge that she will try the experiment fairly by transferring her capital to Florence; France, by gradually recalling her troops from Rome. Both reserve to themselves the right to act in conformity with their own judgment in case of a serious insurrection within the Papal dominions. The ends to be answered by this agreement are, first, that the Emperor will have so far consulted popular opinion in France as to enable him to extricate his Government from an embarrassing and expensive obligation; secondly, that Italy will be held to hold not to allow of any trespass upon the Roman territory from without; and, thirdly, a possibility of some peaceful arrangement hereafter by which the dignity of the Holy See shall be permanently secured, and the estates allotted to the Church by Charlemagne shall be politically incorporated in the kingdom of Italy.

Perchance there may be some foundation for the rumour that the Emperor Napoleon intends the settlement, for the present at least, of the Roman question, to pave the way for larger designs. There can be little doubt that he is seriously intent upon having about him, if possible, a considerable reduction of armaments in Europe. The two main obstacles to success in such an enterprise have been Rome and Venice. So far as a resort to arms is concerned, Rome, by virtue of the Convention, ceases to be a menace. What if Austria can be induced to dispose of her pretensions to Venetia? What if, after all, and by quiet diplomacy, the Government of the Emperor of Austria should be won over to assent to the principle of giving up her Italian territory for an equivalent possession. A European congress may then become practicable, the disarming within reasonable hope, and the irritation and uncertainty of Europe so far removed as to admit of a partial and proportionate disarmament by the great Powers. Glimpses of some such policy have occasionally, albeit dimly, disclosed themselves in the great Italian debate, and each time they more influential than they would confess to ever the minds of Italian statesmen.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, a constitutional body, which, in respect of years, has hardly yet outgrown its childhood, is nevertheless experienced in self-command. It has met many a tumultuous crisis with dignity, but none more becomingly than that which imposes upon it the duty of accepting as its capital another city than that of Rome. The debate, which will probably close with the week, has been remarkable both in its intellectual and its moral aspects. There has been no lack, throughout its progress of Parliamentary ability—if we are to credit the *Stronza*, there has been a plethora—no dearth of oratory which, in the absence of due intervals of repose, is fatiguing. Adverting to General Della Marmora's speech, which reminds one, by its simple diction and calm, deep sincerity, of the late Duke of Wellington's speeches on great occasions in the House of Lords, the *Stronza* says that "all such subtle reasonings, such sonorous phrases, such an elegant choice of words, and such a fatiguing force of expressions, which glitter, sparkle, and sting, it was agreeable to hear the parliamentary language of Piedmont speaks as his heart dictates, and expresses his feelings with the same frankness and suggest themselves to him." The criticism is cutting, but might be used of any great debate, in any part of the world in which brilliant intellectual display is brought into contrast with common-place moral worth; and certainly, as the criticism implies, the phases of intellectual life and activity which the Italian debate has reflected have been many, varied, and of full colour; not by any means unworthy of comparison with those brought out by an important struggle of Parliamentary parties in this country. There is a wide difference, no doubt, between the styles and methods of the two nations in transacting their legislative affairs; but we cannot resist the conviction that Italians are "to the manner born," and that their cultivated men naturally possess the qualities essential to orators and statesmen.

The moral features of the debate, however, far outshine the intellectual, and are, we firmly believe, more truly representative of the national mind. The old General disclosed to Europe a striking and most encouraging proof when, after admitting that he had been opposed to the Convention at first, he could throw an apple of discord among the people, he said—"The Italian provinces are more united than might be inferred from the aspect and discussions of this Chamber—they are more united than the deputies themselves." Well, if this be so, the moderation of the Chamber does not exaggerate the calm approval felt by the people. It is a wonderful exhibition of national self-possession under disappointment, or, rather, hope deferred; and we entertain but little doubt that the Italian Parliament will give a final decision on the matter before them worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the Italian people.

THE DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

The Illustration on our front page may help to give some notion of the scene of devastation on the banks of the River Hooghly at Calcutta, immediately after the tremendous storm of Wednesday, the 5th of October. Our Engraving is copied from a photographic View taken by Mr. F. Fisk Wilson, at Fisk Villa, on the surrounding land. It appears that the weather on Tuesday, the 4th, was showery, with light and variable winds, and occasionally with some lightning; but it was not till an hour after midnight that the barometer began to fall, the wind being then light from the N.E. In the morning the wind gradually freshened, with squalls and rain, till about ten o'clock, when it veered to the east and blew with increased fury. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the wind having a southerly direction, it became evident that a true cyclone or revolving storm, to which the site of Calcutta is peculiarly exposed, was about to visit that city, yet with more terrific violence than ever before. With a noise like distant thunder it came on in two or three waves, tearing up more than two thousand living off the roots of the houses, overturning walls and buildings, and heaping the streets with ruins. The Esplanade was strewn with trees, where neither foot nor carriage passengers could make their way. This continued for two or three hours, by which time the eastern and southern suburbs of the city, and those parts of it to the westward which, from their proximity to the Maidan and the river, were the most exposed, were more or less, a wreck. Many of the mansions and other palaces, even a tree was anywhere to be found standing. The beautiful avenues in Fort William were entirely destroyed, and the Eden gardens turned into a wilderness. In Tank-square the trees were also blown away, and in many parts the iron railings torn up and overthrown. The damage done to buildings was considerable. The roof of the Free School was blown away; the upper part of the Presbyterian Church in De Sa's-lane was unroofed, and, as well as the steeple of the Free Church of Scotland; the minarets of the Mosque in Dhurrumtolah were all blown away; St. James's Theatre was unroofed and nearly destroyed; the roof of Government House was much damaged; the sheds of the East Indian Railway Company were unroofed. In fact, scarcely a house in Calcutta escaped without injury, while the native huts, especially in the suburbs, were almost all blown down. But it was on the river that the storm was attended by the most disastrous consequences. It should be observed that the gale did not attain its greatest fury until it had passed Kedgeree, which it did very gradually to the south. Whilst blowing from the east, and therefore across the stream, the vessels were kept down by the wind, and the expansion of the river was not great; but when the wind set due south its violence was so greatly aggravated by the billowy state into which the river was lashed. All moorings parted at the height of the storm, and little damage pervious to this crisis in the storm, but as soon as it occurred they commenced rapidly to fill up down. It was a full spring tide, and when this change in the direction of the wind took place the waves encroached on the strand, and at last covered it with a roaring cataract, which bore along everything that was movable—mats, chests, and fragments of wreck. In the port of Calcutta the final moorings were let go, and the consequences of the gale reached its zenith. The river, and the cyclone, from the point from which it came, caught the vessels at their broadside on, its violence was such as no moorings or tackle could resist. The latter first parted, and then adrift, in most cases taking moorings, buoys, and tackle with them, and drifting rapidly in different directions. Vessels fouled together, and carrying with them ships at anchor in the stream, and in many instances dragging their anchors. Confusion went down, and nearly all the others drifted on to the opposite bank of the river, generally taking a course up the river under the influence of the wind at S.S.E. and a strong tide flood, many of them having travelled as far as six or seven miles from their moorings. Such was the disaster, that 1867 ships were reported as having preceded the high, and all the vessels driven to leeward on the opposite bank were more or less damaged by the storm, the rest having been stranded or sunk. Of these many were loaded with grain for Bombay. The amount of confusion, and the number of vessels, while the gale drove this multitude of vessels up the river, can scarcely be described. The steamer Thunderer, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delhi, and the Sarah and Ann, Admiral Casey, were fairly lifted up and deposited on shore. Other ships met with a similar fate: the Lady Grenville, of 1200 tons, sank early in the afternoon; but her crew were saved in boats. The Sophia Sophia, of 1857 tons burden, was torn from anchorage and cut to the water-edge. She sank almost instantaneously. The captain and crew were seen clinging to the topmasts yet standing above the water. The Lady Grenville sank with her crew on board, while the gale drove this multitude of vessels up the river, can scarcely be described. The steamer Thunderer, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delhi, and the Sarah and Ann, Admiral Casey, were fairly lifted up and deposited on shore. Other ships met with a similar fate: the Lady Grenville, of 1200 tons, sank early in the afternoon; but her crew were saved in boats. The Sophia Sophia, of 1857 tons burden, was torn from anchorage and cut to the water-edge. She sank almost instantaneously. The captain and crew were seen clinging to the topmasts yet standing above the water. The Lady Grenville sank with her crew on board, besides there drowned in the multitude of small native boats, which were overwhelmed with the tremendous waves. The loss of life on land and ashore of Calcutta has been ascertained to be forty-one natives and two Europeans, but it would be impossible to ascertain the loss of life at sea. A lamentable amount of distress has been caused by the rise in the prices of all articles of food, which has compelled great numbers of the poor to be reduced to despair by the heavy gales which succeeded the gale, and which is most injurious to health. The total destruction of the crops of rice and the spoiled stocks of the natives to exposure to all sorts of weather; and this, combined with the wet weather which has followed the storm, is likely to produce diseases which will sweep hundreds into the grave. A meeting was held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the 13th ult. to raise a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. It is hoped and expected that the Bengal Government will do something for them.

Lord Dufferin has been appointed Under-Secretary for India, in succession to Lord Wodehouse.

La Presse announces that Brazil has broken off friendly relations with the United States on account of the Alabama claims.

The elections to the Grand Council at Geneva have resulted in a victory for the Independents. They will have a majority of twenty in the Assembly.

The ratifications of the treaties relative to the entry of Servia, Wallachia, Moldavia, Montenegro, and Nassau into the Zollverein were exchanged at Berlin on saturday last.

The following epitaph may be seen in the cemetery of a parish in the county of Kent, not a hundred miles from Canterbury, a master blacksmith. The railing around this tomb was manufactured by his apprentices, and is, we believe, still standing:—

The annual conference of the Northern Union of Methodist Reformers, which has been holding its sittings in the large chapel at Blaydon-on-the-Tyne, Mr. Joseph Cowen, esq., the chairman of the three days' Conference, presided; and from the annual report of the state of the union, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., it appears that there are seventy-seven institutions in the union, containing 7,000 members and 1,000 probationary members. There societies had last year an aggregate income of £7,893, and an aggregate expenditure of £6,624. The total number of Sunday scholars in the circuits is 6,911. In the reading-rooms there are taken in 153 daily and 149 weekly papers, and 1,000 periodicals. Connected with the institutions possess rooms of their own, nineteen rent rooms, and forty-three are allowed to them by owners of the different collieries or manufactories. There are forty-three classes and two night schools in connection with seventeen institutions. Sixty institutions, however, have no other classes nor evening schools in connection with them. There was a very large attendance of delegates at the conference, and discussions arose upon various important subjects connected with the progress of education in the north. It appears from the returns that most of the methodist institutions in the north are in a prosperous condition; but attempts are being made to popularise them by introducing amongst them more secular studies. At the conference held on the evening Sir Hodgson Williamson, M.P., the Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. W. L. Hardy, and Mr. J. G. Lovell, received gentlemen speaks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress's Saint's Day, on Tuesday, was marked by illuminations at the metropolitan theatres and receptions at Compiègne.

M. Thouvenel, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been seriously ill, but is recovering.

The townspeople of Calais gave M. Berryer, on his return from London, a torchlight procession.

Lord Brougham was present last Saturday at the sitting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in Paris, "and was received," says *Galignani*, "by the members present with unusual demonstrations of respect and affection, in consequence of the active part which his Lordship had just taken in the brilliant reception given to M. Berryer by the English Bar."

The *Nord* states that the French Government has decided that the width of the Imperial high roads shall be diminished to a space sufficient to allow three carriages to drive abreast. The surplus will be given to the proprietors of the adjacent ground, together with the trees growing there, on the sole condition that they shall maintain the plantations.

Paris was visited on Monday by a severe storm of wind and rain, which did a considerable amount of damage to property in the city and environs.

Père la Chaise contains more than 16,000 monuments, which have cost about 14 million francs.

King Otelie-Antoine, of Araucania and Patagonia (the Paris Stanbury Tuxnew, who attempted to found a little South American monarchy), has been tried in Paris on a charge of obtaining credit by swindling pretences, and has been acquitted.

The Society of Sciences, Agriculture, and Belles Lettres of the Tarn-et-Garonne has offered a gold medal of 2000f. for the best piece of poetry—poem, ode, or stanzas—on Belle Isle.

The *Courrier des Deux-Charentes* announces the death, in his ninety-fifth year, of M. Robillon, the senior Mayor of Paris, having acted for forty-six years in that capacity in the commune of Dieuze.

By the France-Swiss Commercial Treaty the French import duty on silk goods has been reduced 50 per cent, and, by virtue of the "most favoured nation" proviso in the Anglo-French convention, the advantages of the change will be shared by British industry.

Official advices received in Paris from Mexico represent the Juarist army as almost entirely disbanded, and the condition of affairs as most satisfactory for the Emperor Maximilian.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued appointing Admiral Pareja to the command of the Pacific squadron, in the place of Admiral Pinzon, who has been recalled.

The *Madrid Gazette* states that the Queen gives direct pecuniary assistance to 3000 men and 1767 women, and gives employment of different kinds to 1981 men, making in all 6751 individuals. This relief costs her Majesty a sum of 10,000 duros, or rather more than 2l. each. In the number just mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the lowest to the most humble.

Inundations have occurred near Valencia, by which twenty-seven villages have been destroyed, and great loss of life has been caused.

There are accounts from Catalonia of serious rioting amongst the unemployed operatives at various points of that district. There is much distress in that district, in consequence of the cotton famine. Factories have been sacked or burnt at Reus and Villanova.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, in addition to the surrender of three millions from his Civil List to the public Treasury, has transferred from the domain of the Crown to the national mass of property five of the Royal residences, with the appurtenances, to be dealt out for the benefit of the country. One of these is in Lombardy, two in the Neapolitan provinces, one in Sicily, and one in Piedmont.

The Generals and orderly officers of the households of the King and of Prince Humbert have recommended the pay received from his Majesty's privy purse. The sum paid to the Generals was £1400 a year, and to the others, £80.

The Canowitch arrested at Turin last week incognito, alighting at the Hotel de l'Europe, where he was visited by the Duke d'Aosta and Prince Carignan. On Wednesday the King and the Russian Prince exchanged calls.

The debate on the bill for transferring the capital has been proceeding during the past week in the Chamber of Deputies. At last Saturday's sitting General Della Marmora, the Prime Minister, made a speech in which he expressed his hope that Austria would be induced to accept the Franco-Italian Convention. He stated that at first he was himself opposed to it, but he changed, and his early apprehensions removed, and he was now prepared to act with his colleagues in supporting the treaty. The Roman question still remained clear in all men's minds, but, as regards the means of solving that problem, it was not undesirable to have time before them. He had great confidence in the Emperor of the French, who he believed re-speaking as a private individual—would assist the Italians in solving the question of Venice. Some arrangement with regard to Venice might become possible, and he even believed that the present Emperor of Austria might be brought to fresh resolutions with this object. On Monday Marquis Pepoli, who opposed the Convention, spoke. He called attention to its bearing upon European questions. "The Roman question (he said) concerns the liberty of the world, because Rome is the centre of European reaction. We cannot obtain conciliation by violence, by stratagem, or by the violation of treaties, but by moral force. A solution obtained by violent means would be a fresh cause of conspiracy against liberty. After the Convention the Austrian question alone remains in Italy. The powers created by the Convention compel the Italian Government to advance with liberty. It is necessary to solve the Roman question by demolishing feudal Rome in the interests of Christian Rome." He urged the Chamber to avoid any declaration of principles which might for ever compromise the dignity of the country. The rejection of the Convention would disunite the House of Europe, destroy public credit, and provoke Italy to attempt culpable enterprises. The question of the clerical party in Europe were bound up with the existence of Italy. Signor Boggio attacked the Convention. On Wednesday Signor Tecchio spoke against the Convention and the transfer of the capital. Signor Mancini declared himself in favour of both measures. The general debate then closed.

AUSTRIA.

The Session of the Reichsrath was opened on Monday by a speech in which the Emperor declared that a good understanding and friendly relations existed between Austria and the other great Powers, congratulated his people on the conclusion of peace with Denmark, urged legislation for the improvement of the finances and of railway communication, and announced that he was negotiating respecting the politico-economical unity of Germany.

A new State loan for 25,000,000 florins, bearing 5 per cent interest, was officially announced at Vienna last week. The issue price is fixed at 87.

The Governor of Dalmatia has issued a proclamation that, with the exception of high treason and rioting, the treatment of crimes and offences under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals during the state of siege will henceforward be transferred to the civil tribunals.

Milan newspapers publish letters from Venetia telling of conflicts between bands of insurgents and Austrian troops, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded. The district of Friuli has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The treaty of peace between Denmark and the German great Powers having been fully ratified by Denmark—the final vote in its favour having been passed during the week by the Upper House of the Diet—and the King signing it next day—the formal exchange of the ratifications took place at Vienna on Wednesday.

M. de Bille, Secretary of Legation, will remain in Vienna as Danish Chargé-d'Affaires.

RUSSIA.

Lord Napier, who is about to leave St. Petersburg to take the place of Sir A. Buchanan as British Minister at the Prussian Court, made a brief speech to a deputation of his countrymen who waited upon him last Saturday to bid him farewell. England and Russia, he said, were convinced of the necessity of maintaining peace, and this had caused

the great change in the feelings of England towards Russia. The relations of the two countries were now most satisfactory, and he trusted that the *rapprochement* would be rendered closer by commercial reforms on the part of Russia, and by a more received policy on the part of that Government on the Eastern question.

On Thursday week the Viceroy, Count Berg, opened the ordinary Session of the State Council for Poland. "The Government," he said, "is called to the task of rebuilding the shattered edifice, in order to repair the damages Poland has inflicted upon herself."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Intercolonial Conference, which began its sittings at Quebec on the 10th ult., closed its proceedings on the 27th. A despatch from Montreal states that the report of the proceedings and resolutions of the Conference is to be brought home by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney-General, for Her Majesty's approval. Until after this event, the same correspondent therefore says, the utmost reticence will be observed. The tone of the speeches was particularly loyal, and met with deserved approbation. The delegates from the maritime provinces have been feted in brilliant style in the principal towns of Canada West.

The population of the States which are to form the Confederation of British America is as follows, viz.:—Upper Canada, 1,600,000; Lower Canada, 1,200,000; Nova Scotia, 330,000; New Brunswick, 260,000; Newfoundland, 130,000; Prince Edward Island, 80,000: total, 3,600,000.

After much hesitation on the part of the Hon. M. Edmonds, who represents the United States Government, the further proceedings in connection with the trial for the Alleged Fenian Raid have been transferred from St. John to Montreal. The Judges at Moutreal had refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus for the raiders, on the ground that they were not in actual custody, but merely under bail, and that the commitment had been made. A judicial investigation into the affair, under the Attorney-General, is in progress at Montreal.

During the month of September 1461 immigrants arrived in Quebec, of whom 928 sailed from England, 431 from Ireland, 337 from Scotland, and 144 from Germany. The total number of immigrants who have arrived during the present year is 17,970, an increase of 6[illegible] over the corresponding period of 1861. The demand for agricultural labourers and female servants was large throughout the season, and no difficulty was experienced in finding work for those suited to the wants of the country.

By an act of the Canadian Legislature the city of Hamilton has been authorised to borrow by issuing debentures the amount required for existing debentures bonds, which loan six per cent per annum interest, for new ones payable thirty years hence, bearing interest, payable half-yearly, for the first ten years at four per cent per annum, for the second ten years at five per cent, and for the third ten years at six per cent. This arrangement has been accepted by the bondholders in Great Britain. The debenture debts of Hamilton amount to £104,690 sterling, and £74,000 currency, about half of which was contributed to the Great Western, Galt and Guelph, Hamilton and Port Dover, and Preston and Berlin railways. The debt of £74,240 sterling and £46,789 currency for the construction of waterworks.

Notice has been given in the British Columbian *Gazette* that Dr. Rae was expected to leave by way of Victoria for Hope Mountains, completing his survey of the proposed line of telegraph, and that the Governor requested the inhabitants and other public officers to render him with such aid and assistance as he might require. Accounts from the mine adjacent to Lac La Hache are favourable as to the yield of the Quesnelle, having come down the Fraser from Fort George in a canoe with one Indian.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island had passed resolutions favouring a Federal union with British Columbia.

AMERICA.

We had hoped that the New York or the City of Glasgow would have brought us news of the result of the presidential election. Both these steamers have, however, arrived without bringing the expected intelligence. They were off Cape Race on the 9th inst., a day after the election, but the weather, unhappily, was too thick to communicate. Indeed, it was not until the 10th that information of the usual edition.

There is little war news of moment. Grant's army has returned to its former position. It has been ascertained that the country around the Southern Railroad is impoverished. The Secretary of Government the Confederates on the Boyton plank-road charged the right flank of the 2nd Corps at a point where the connection between the 2nd and 5th Corps was not formed. The *New York Herald* correspondent asserts that this forced Grant to withdraw his troops to a new position. During Burley's movement General Warren resulted the Confederate position on the Williamsburg road, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The right lost 1500 men, and captured 800 prisoners. On Sunday, the 26th ult., the Confederates penetrated into Grant's lines for some distance between the 2nd and 5th Corps, taking several prisoners. They afterwards charged their former works, but were repulsed. According to the latest accounts, Grant's troops were engaged in building fortifications, a significant indication that they expected to winter in their present positions.

There have been no fresh movements in the Shenandoah Valley.

The accounts regarding the movements of General Hood and General Sherman's armies are obscure and uncertain. Hood, as stated in our last number, had invaded Tennessee, and was pressed with the loss of four guns and a hundred prisoners.

The Confederate iron-clad ram Albemarle, which had caused much uneasiness in the minds of the inmates of North Carolina, has been destroyed. One launch was sunk by the Confederate fire, and nearly the whole crew of the launch were killed in consequence of the ram was accomplished by a boat with a "torpedo attachment." A naval correspondent says that the Albemarle was destroyed by means of two boats, about the size of a ship's launch, fitted up with torpedo apparatus. The destruction he does not describe.

The United States gun-boat Undine was captured by the Confederates at Fort Herman on the Tennessee River.

The Yallabusha, the two Confederate iron-clad rams at Greenwood which escaped from Wilmington, had destroyed six vessels off the Northern coast, and the Confederate privateer Florida was about to be at sea, and to have made a capture.

President Davis had appointed the 16th inst. for a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the success of the Confederate arms.

The *Richmond Sentinel*, the organ of the Confederate Government, recommends the raising of 300,000 men.

President Lincoln has proclaimed the Nevada territory a State of the Union.

At a mass meeting of merchants and bankers, held in Wall-street, in favour of McClellan, President Lincoln's abolition policy was condemned, and it was resolved that the financial and commercial interests of the country required a change of administration.

The war despatches have had a meeting in New York. General Dix read an address refusing to support the Chicago nominee or platform and recommending the re-election of Governor Seymour.

Secretary Seward has announced to the Mayors of Buffalo and New York that he had received information of the existence of a conspiracy in Canada to send incendiaries into the principal Northern cities on the day of the presidential election. The Mayor of New York had replied that he disbelieved the information, but was prepared to maintain the public safety; and the Democratic journals accused the Government of inventing the whole story in order to have a pretext for proclaiming martial law.

A Democratic torchlight procession was attacked on the night of the 30th ult. in Philadelphia, and a serious fight ensued, in which a number of persons were severely injured and two killed.

The new Constitution has been officially proclaimed in Maryland by Governor Bradford, the Court of Appeal having refused to issue an order striking out the soldiers' votes. The majority claimed is 475. Maryland is therefore declared a free State from the 1st of November. Salutes in honour of the event have been fired in Baltimore.

The military commission have condemned Donahue and Ferry, New York State agents at Baltimore accused of forging soldiers' votes, to imprisonment for life.

The price of gold has again risen—the latest quotation being 192 per cent premium.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN JAPAN.

We this week publish two Engravings from the sketches made by Mr. C. Wirgman, our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan, who was present on the day of the attack by the allied squadron during the attack upon the batteries of the Daimio Prince of Nagato, in the Strait of Simonoseki, on Sept. 5 and 6. The situation of this place, at the western extremity of the Sowonada, or Inland Sea of Japan, was fully described in our last. The province of Nagato, to which the murderers belong, and in which the Japanese stronghold, Simonoseki, is ruled by a daimio named Chiushiu, one of those powerful vassals of the Tycoon who, like the feudal princes of Germany or France in the Middle Ages, while they own a nominal allegiance to the Imperial authority, are very apt to have a policy of their own and maintain a certain amount of warlike forces at their own disposal. Several of these daimios, within their half-independent local jurisdiction, have, amongst more than one occasion, to defeat the operation of those treaties by which the sovereign Government at Jeddo had promised that European commerce should enjoy free access to the Japanese shores. Prince of Satsuma, it will be recollected, was compelled by the bombardment of Kagosima, a twelvemonth ago, to give satisfaction for the injuries which had resulted to some of our countrymen from this course of proceeding. The Prince of Nagato, who has persisted in closing the passage of Simonoseki against foreign vessels for more than twelve months, for his part, the warning lesson that he received from a British squadron in August, 1863, when the fleet under Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Rutherford Alcock, in conjunction with the French, Dutch, and American diplomatic agents at the Court of Jeddo, had left the naval expedition for the purpose of disarming the hostile batteries and forcing the entrance of this channel. The ships of war detailed for this undertaking were the Euryalus, Conqueror, Coromandel, Tartar the Conqueror, the Barossa, the Perseus, the Argus, the Coquette, and the Banterer. The French squadron, under Admiral Jaurès, and the French—the Semiramis, the Duplein, and the Tancrède, under the command of Vice-Admiral Jaurès; Dutch—The Medalen-Cruiser, Dijmphna, Metalen, and the Amsterdam—the American Minister, having no vessel of war at command, chartered the Pembroke, a fine steamship of some 1500 tons, which flag was displayed, in order to show that America was acting in unison with the other Powers. The force of the allies, which left the anchorage of sixteen vessels, with an aggregate armament of 250 guns, conveying also a detachment of the Royal Engineers and a force of 1400 marines, was a fine looking sight. Passing the Straits and arrived on the 4th of September before Simonoseki. In the afternoon of the following day, by accurately observing the signals which were posted as shown in our Engraving, the plan being that the corvettes were to form in a line along the south side of the channel, while the vessels of the heavier weight of metal, namely the steam frigates, should direct a cross fire against all the batteries, defiling along the north side of the channel. The Euryalus, the flag-ship of Admiral Kuper, the Eurydice and the Semiramis, advancing between the two lines, should direct their fire against the batteries generally as they passed without resistance. At four p.m. each of the vessels was at its post. The Euryalus, with Sir A. Kuper's flag at her mizen-yard, is represented exactly as she was when engaged with the batteries, and the Semiramis of the French Admiral, is at the extreme left; and the Amsterdam, the Dutch flag-ship, which is also the Queen's ship, is the next to the steamer Ta-Kiang, with the American ensign, lies between the Euryalus and the Semiramis. A portion of the hull of the Conqueror is seen to the extreme right. The enemy's batteries, which opened fire with steamer Ta-Kiang, with the American ensign, lies between the Euryalus and the Semiramis. A portion of the hull of the Conqueror is seen to the extreme right. The enemy's batteries, which opened fire with great vigour, were seven in number, and mounted in all sixty guns. Under the hill, to the right hand, is seen the flying pinnaces, occupied by the Persian, Mr. Thomas Blake Glover, Bunker, exchanging fire with the batteries in front of them. These vessels, with the Queen, were kept under steam, so that they could be shifted from place to place during the action. The first shot was fired by the corvettes, and instantly returned. For about twenty minutes this fire was kept up, when the ships, as they came to shore, are arranged in two divisions. The corvettes form one division, the Tancrède, the Duplein, and the Dupetit Thouars, Dupetit Kruz, Barossa, Djuaida, and Leopard; besides which the Coquette, somewhat detached from the rest, was engaged with the batteries on Akoneseki, to the left hand. The corvettes are anchored opposite three of the batteries, with which they are hotly engaged. The battery shown in the opposite page, with the steamer Ta-Kiang, opening on one of fifteen

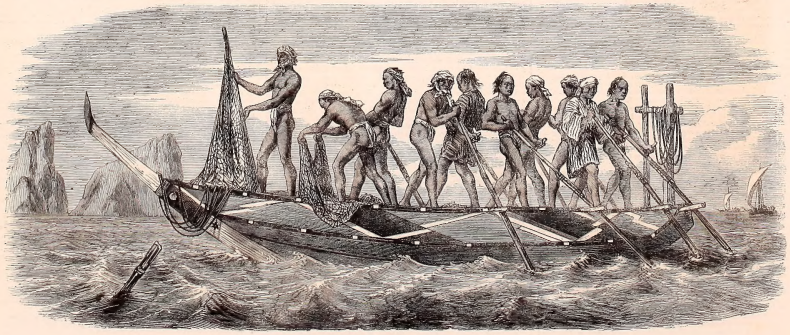
SCENES IN JAPAN.



PALACE OF THE DAIMIO AT AGASI.

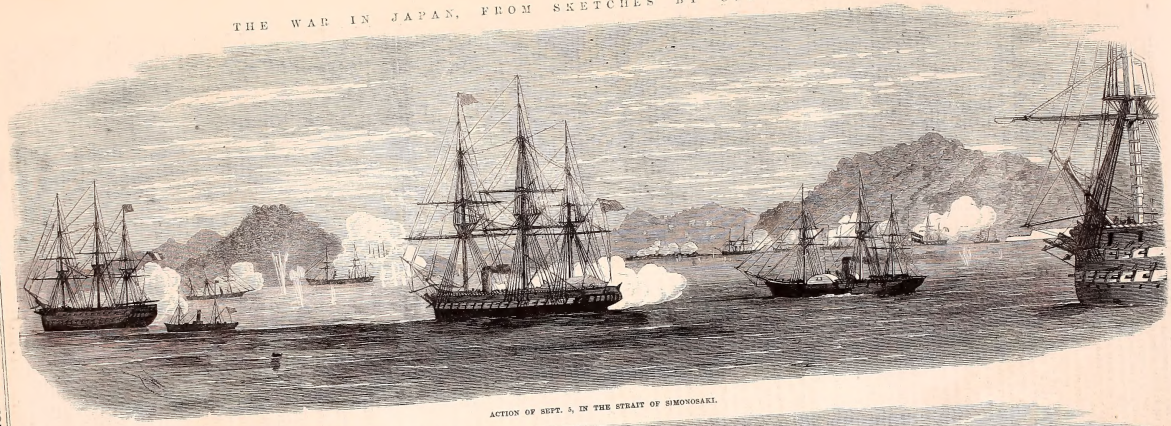


THE HARBOUR OF OSIMA, AT THE EASTERN ENTRANCE OF THE INLAND SEA.

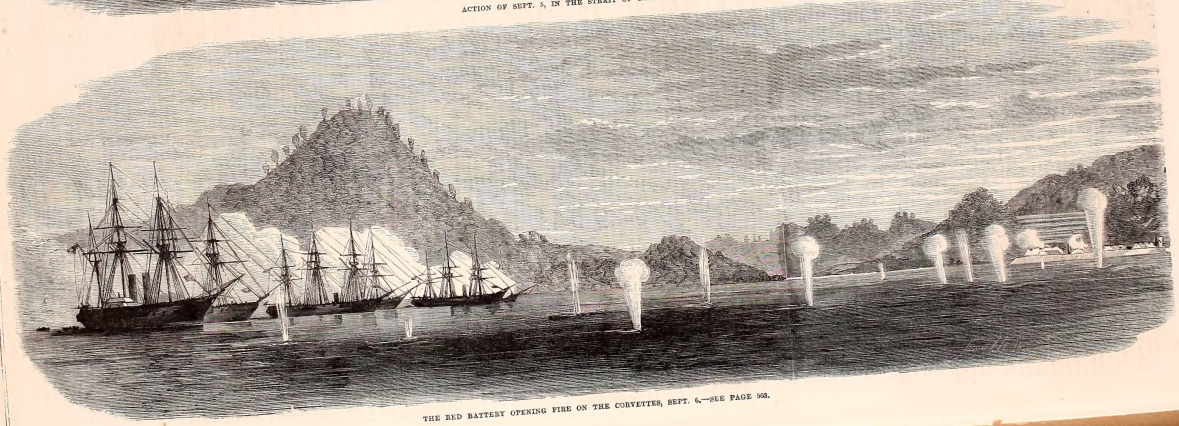


A JAPANESE WHALING-BOAT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE WAR IN JAPAN, FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ACTION OF SEPT. 5, IN THE STRAIT OF SIMONOSAKI.



THE RED BATTERY OPENING FIRE ON THE CORVETTES, SEPT. 6.—SEE PAGE 503.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Highbank Cottage, Heathfield, the wife of Comm under R. W. Brocker, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Brighton, the wife of J. W. Doering, Esq., Captain 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Christiania, Norway, the wife of the Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, H.B.M. Consular Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Charles P. Melly, of Riversley, Liverpool, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Montrose House, Great Malvern, the wife of Edward D. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church of Magherelin, Ireland, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dromore, assisted by the bride's father, the Rev. Hugh Boyd Dromaresence Benner, in the county of Down, to Cornelia Angelina, second daughter of the Rev. Edward P. Bessier of Magherelin, and granddaughter of the late Lord Bishop of Dromore.

On the 10th inst., at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Canada West, by the Ven. C. C. Brough, A.M., Archdeacon of London, assisted by the Rev. John McLean, M.A., Alexander Duncan Bood, Esq., of London, Canada West, to Margaret Ann Phebe, youngest daughter of Learoyce Lawrence, Esq., of Lansdeen, London, C.W.

On Sept. 8, at Valparaiso, Chili, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, M.A., Edward Edmondson, merchant, to Rosa Amelia, second daughter of Francis C. Brown, Esq., merchant, of Valparaiso.

DEATHS.

At Bonnegate, Mary Ann, relict of Sir William Curtis, second Baronet.

At Hastings, Lord Mandeville, aged 67.

On the 20th ult., in London, Harriet, the wife, and on the 13th ult., at Barbadoes, West Indies, Henry Bayley, brother of J. N. Spellen, Esq.

At Lowndes-street, Sarah, Marchioness Dowager of Queensberry, aged 74.

At Lathom House, Lancashire, the Hon. Constance Adela Bootle Wilbraham, daughter of Lord Skelmersdale.

At Bonnegate—Mr. Emma, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G., aged 68.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, martyred by the Danes, 870. The Allied Sovereigns at the boundaries of the kingdom of France and signature of a convention-palace, 1815.

MONDAY, 21.—Napoleon leaves his "Berlin decree" against British commerce with Europe, 1806. Victoria, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born, 1840. Moon's last Quarter, Th. 17m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia, virgin and martyr, about 225; Robert Clive, founder of the British empire in India, died, 1774.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Clement I., Bishop of Rome and martyr. Death of Richard Baxter, the puritan preacher, 1691.

THURSDAY, 24.—The transit of Venus over the Sun's disc observed by Jeremiah Horrox, 1639.

FRIDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, about 235. Beer duty imposed, 1880. Michaelmas Term ends.

SATURDAY, 26.—The Great Storm of 1703, begins: Eddystone lighthouse blown down and Winchester, in two hours, levelled; Bishop of Bath and Wells and others in his palace killed; immense destruction of property and shipping in London.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
5 9 6 31	6 31 7 21	7 28 8 29	8 19 9 31	9 31 10 32	10 26 11 25	11 20 11 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Amount of Moisture.	Amount of Cloud.	Ozone.	Maximum in the Sun's Rays.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Miles run.	Rain in inches.
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	0–10	°	°		Miles.	Inches.
9	30·145	42·3	72·0	7·5	3·0	58·5	46·7	SSE. ENE. NE.	147	·000
10	30·054	38·4	81·9	·80	5	57·5	38·4	ENE.	157	·000
11	29·947	37·4	·89	·90	5	52·5	38·4	NNW. NE.	43	·000
12	29·736	37·9	94·1	·87	10	51·1	43·0	ENE. SE. ESE.	100	·000
13	29·7	40·4	·94	·93	7	53·0	41·8	SE.	102	·000
14	29·759	40·4	90·4	·81	7	49·0	31·8	SSW. SW.	183	·000
15	29·788	42·7	91·9	·97	3	52·9	47·7	ESE. NE. S.	...	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·173	30·097	29·945	29·809	29·764	29·773	29·775		
Dry Thermometer	43·0	41·0	39·0	43·0	41·0	40·0	42·0		
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0	37·0	37·0	39·0	37·0	37·0	37·0		
Direction of Wind	NNE.	CALM.	SW.	ENE.	ESE.	SSW.	ENE.		

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mdme. Kemmerich; Mr. Macdonel, Mr. Cuzelli, and Mr. Stan Bowen. Conductor, Signor Arditi. LAUDA LE LUCIFERIENNE, and the Ballet of LA PERI.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the Season for the performance of the Legitimate Drama, during which will be produced MACBETH. Macbeth—Mr. Fenwick entirely successful; pretty piece recalled.—On Monday, Nov. 21, and during the week, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock—Mr. Phelps, a finished performance; Bassanio—Mr. Ryder, a gentlemanly and considered and essential likeness; Shakespearean Tragedy of MACBETH. Principal characters by Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Creswick, H. Marston, R. Roxby, G. Vincent, Ryder, Fenwick, Phelps, H. Sinclair, Bartleman, G. F. Neville, E. Neville, Wards, G. Spencer, Archer and Cathcart; Mrs. Warner, Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Atkinson, and Miss Heath. Macbeth's celebrated dagger scene, unanimously encored. Full chorus and orchestra; with new and characteristic scenery by Mr. William Beverley. Preceded by, each Evening, a new and original Farce, entitled A LADY THAT'S UNDER LIVERY. Principal characters by Messrs. G. Belmore, G. F. Neville, Hopkins, G. Spencer, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Miss Atkinson. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Quarter to Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Seats secured without any fee. Special secure watch has attended the revival of Shakspeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth," for the purpose to announce to the audience that the performance will terminate on Wednesday, Dec. 21, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the production of the Christmas Pantomime. Mr. Falconer begs to state that he has made these arrangements with the personal view of that distinguished actor, Mr. William Beverley will be entirely devoted to the theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mdlle. Beatrice can only appear in the character of Lucy Ashton, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, this night of the present week, as, on Monday, Nov. 28, will be produced a NEW PLAY, in which she will sustain the principal character. Preceded by, and during every Evening, Monday, Nov. 21, and during the Week, THE STRANGER, at a Quarter before Seven. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Chippendale, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Reinhardt. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Sole Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE WIFE'S SECRET. Mr. Addison Pitt, Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Neville, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. H. Terry. To conclude with MY WIFE'S DINNER. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, the highly celebrated Artistes Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are re-engaged.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE SARCOPHAGUS, by Mr. Charles Mathews. To conclude with MY AWFUL DAD. Matinée, Mon. Commence Before. After which, New and original Comedy-Drama, in Two Acts, by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled THE SARCOPHAGUS. Mr. Charles Mathews. To conclude with MONSIEUR LAFFITTE'S SECRET—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Frank Matthews.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 21, and during the Week, THE GRAND COMIC Pantomime of Mischievous Commerce and Lovelock. With A QUIET FAMILY.—Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jenny Willmore, &c. Acting Manager, Mr. E. Green.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—"Sound and Acoustic Illusions," by Professor Pepper.—The inimitable Violinist—Signorina Ghezi. Daily at 4.30 and 8.0.—The American Rope Tricks and Non-plussing Sonnet, by J. L. King, Esq. Stokes on Memory. The Ghost Illusions as made at H. Payne and Henry Dircks joint inventions). Open 12 to 5, and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.

THURTON'S ODD FOLKS; with New Characters, including Mr. Thurton, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Stephens, Brother Peter, and Joskyhow Bros. J. Tuesday, Monday, Nov. 21, Wednesday, 23, Thursday, 24, Friday, 25, Saturday, 26, Monday, 28, Tuesday, 29, Wednesday, 30, Thursday, Dec. 1, Friday, 2, Saturday, 3. Monday, 5.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DAILY.

Hundreds of thousands of Flowers in great beauty.

Monday to Friday—One Shilling.

Saturday—Half-a-Crown.

Extraordinary Attraction, Nicholls's Collection, an extra charge.—The Chimpanzee—Monkeyana—Marmosets—Mule—Shelkopers—Horse and Harness—Wraps and Non—Performances by the Orchestral Band (newly added) and by Mr. Corbaud on the Festival Organ.—Great Fountains in full play.—Illuminations by Brock.

Open for Admission from Ten till Dusk. Delightful autumn stroll. Nowhere such combined attractions.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Eighth Concert, THIS EVENING, Saturday, Nov. 19, at Seven. FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 25, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Tickets, 5s. and 10s. 6d. From the large subscription thus obtained, £1000 is under consideration to be distributed in Two Guineas each Three Guineas. The List for the Season must shortly be closed.—Office, 6, Exeter Hall, open from Nine till Five.

WESTBOURNE HALL.—MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 21, and every Evening, the popular Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. SAM and the Pianoforte, will give his celebrated ENTERTAINMENT at the SERIOUS OF SCOTLAND. MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 21, and every Evening, at Eight, in Westbourne Hall, Bayswater, Middlesex.

THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY.—GREAT SUCCESS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS REEVES Open at Queen's Concert-rooms, Leicester-square, every Evening, the crowded Haven Evening Concert, Saturday at Eight. Saturday at Three. ROYAL SOLDIER'S LEGACY, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainments, entitled PARIS AND HER BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight and at Saturday Morning at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Egyptian Hall open between the hours of Ten and Five.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Sixteenth Great Annual EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Pigs, Dairy Cows, Calves, Farm Produce, Implements, &c., will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 29, and 30, 1864. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, 1864.—Sixty-sixth Annual Show of Cattle, Pigs, Implements, Seeds, and Roots, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on MONDAY, DEC. 5, after Two p.m., Private View. Admission Five Shillings. TUESDAY, Dec. 6, Admission Two Shillings and Sixpence. Dec. 7, 8, and 9, Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues One Shilling and Sixpence. By order of the Council, JOHN THORLEY, Principal Secretary.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The Great Annual Exhibition of Sporting and other Dogs will be held in PARADISE-STREET, LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 1, and 2. The Week of the Cattle and Poultry Show. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

THESE Pagans give us a great deal of trouble. We are not referring to the half-conquered New Zealanders, to the thriftchastised Japanese, nor to certain other parties who, engaged in the most laudable efforts to civilize fratricidal men, are sadly clamorous in their appeals to Heaven. We allude to Pagans who have long ceased to live, except in books which will never die; and we specify the ringleaders by the names of Homer, Æschylus, and Pindar, and also by those of Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal. These are a great many more; but the persons we have pointed out may be taken as representatives of a most troublesome band. Like Mr. Charles Surface, in what was thought a fine play when educated people were playgoers, but which the sensationists vote a bore, our friends above named "give a great many worthy persons cause for much anxiety." Bishops preach about them, members of Parliament harangue about them, and non-intelligent correspondents of journals twaddle over them to an alarming extent. What a load of shame they ought to carry about with them in Elysium for having written so much better than any one else, for thousands of years, has been able to write!

Of course, the conventional and right thing to say about classical education is, that there is a medium in all things. That a gentleman's education cannot be considered complete unless he is acquainted with Latin and Greek; and that it is humiliating to see who is executing Latin exercises and who is reading a high-class novel to them, or walking with them along the Strand, to be unable to explain an epitaph, a quotation, or the inscription over Exeter Hall door. That, on the other hand, too much time may be given to the study of the dead languages, which people can do creditably in a few years, who cannot write a decent English note; and that, if the above dilemmas are painful, so is the position of a man who cannot ask a French waiter for the mustard or abuse a German custom-house officer for his brutality. That Latin verses should be the last thing in the world that in education express regard should be paid to the intended career of a young man; and that, while the youth of fortune or the lad who is to enter the learned professions may reasonably be taught a great deal of Latin and Greek, he who is designed to seek his fortune abroad, or in the military or naval service, or in mercantile life, ought to be familiar with French, German, and Italian. Now, this is very decorous ten-table talk; and persons who emit it with a certain gravity and self-satisfaction may be set down as men of sound and profound doctrine, will be regarded as very wise men of the world, and will go up, in matrons' estimation, as advisers and executors.

And really the matter might be left in the keeping of commonplace common-sense, which we believe does regulate the education of most youths whose parents are not idiots, but for the incessant controversies which noisy folk are always getting up about the classics. These demonstrations, usually made by persons who can get a good hearing in the world, every now and then force upon the unoffending journalist the necessity of making a fight for the old Pagan altars and hearths, and of showing that their desecration would be an act of suicidal barbarism. Recent speeches and addresses have brought up the defenders of the old shrines to do such strenuous battle—*vigilant tu ante Lares*—that it is not our business to enter the lists on the present occasion. We rather propose to express our satisfaction that a new and most potent army of allies has come to the aid of the classics, and that the action of this contingent will effectually demolish the anti-classics, at least for many a day to come. We allude, joyfully and gratefully, to the ladies. While the men of the new school are deriding Homer and Virgil, and teaching that a boy had better be able to talk *argot* than to tell who were the Argonauts, the ladies have suddenly rallied round the grand old statues, and have proclaimed that they shall not be thrown down. In more prosaic words, we find that the study of Latin, and in many cases of Greek, has become a part of female education. We are going back to the days of Lady Jane Grey and Queen Elizabeth; and it is quite delightful to hear the dainty little maidens who are the pride of our English households "talk as familiarly of second aorists as boys of thirteen do of puppy dogs." The governess who sits beside you at dinner, and who in all, save vulgar households, is discreetly the most honoured of the guests, is now proud to tell you that her pupil can scan with very creditable skill. Homer has turned one of Mr. Tennyson's best passages into Latin, and Adelaide writes her journal well, not in Greek, but in Greek letters. And if you do not take very great care how you ventilate your guesses about Mr. Gladstone's views of Homer and Christianity, Miss Brown will very soon convince that you have not read the book as you ought to have done.

What do the anti-classics say to this? Is not their Vandal flank turned? Will it not be impossible henceforth for gentlemen to be ignorant of Greek and Latin; nay, will not the present generation of them, to say nothing of the rising one, be obliged to furbish up their learning, and avoid being put to perpetual shame by their countrywomen? Fancy sitting next to a young lady who has received your matrimonial designs, and, in talking of the last statue that has been sent to Great Russell-street, receiving the penultimate in Praxidamas instead of the ante-penultimate, and then hearing her introduce the word with the right sound, and your rival on the other side of her listening with a slight smile! Would you not be instantly filled with an unlimital sentiment towards the father who had so frightfully neglected your education? Would you not devote your pedagogue, with his new commercial system, to the places "beneath the deep Tartarean prisons"? Suppose that you are asked by the ladies of the season whether Earl Russell used *curriculum* rightly or wrongly in his address speech, and your reason is demanded, as Lady Isidora is going to write about it in a letter to somebody else whom you know! It would be easy to multiply images of dismay, remorse, and despair, to any man who goes into society can do it for himself, and shudder. There is no appeal and no escape. The ladies have gone over to the classic side, and those who care about ladies' society will have to follow, and to qualify themselves that they may be able to follow. It is strange that when coarse hands are trying to shake the statues, they should be held up by dainty hands of five and a half, but so it is; and the men of the day had better not listen to nonsense like some that we have heard lately, but take to preserve instead of French novels.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove in the Home Park grounds. Princess Helena drove by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales went out shooting.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, and Capt. Teesdale, went out shooting. Earl and Lady Bloomfield arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Princess of Wales and Princess Helena drove out. Princess Louisa also took a drive. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Lord Methuen, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, joined the shooting party at Frogmore. Rev. Edward Dashwood Mr. Arthur Helps arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General Bouverie, Major-General the Hon. Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Major Teesdale, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Holtzmann, Mr. Sahl, and Mr. Reeder of the Household.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur drove service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, and attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Major Teesdale, visited Queen Marie Amelie, at Claremont. The Queen left the castle at a quarter before South-Western Railway in a special train, at twenty-seven minutes past ten, and travelled, via Staines and Virginia Water, to Weybridge, where the Royal party proceeded in two carriages and four to Claremont. The Queen returned to Windsor by special train, arriving at thirty-three minutes past one. The Prince Consort, Prince Earl and Countess Cowley, Viscount Palmerston, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett arrived at the castle. Colonel Bunbury dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the Russian Ambassador, Earl and Countess Cowley, Viscount Palmerston, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Dr. Holtzmann, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the Riding-school. Princess Louisa, attended by Mdlle. Morelle, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales left for London, returning to the castle in the evening. Earl and Countess Cowley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, walked and drove in the castle grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the British Orphan Asylum at Slough. The Queen arrived at the asylum at three o'clock, and was received by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and other directors of the institution. Her Majesty inspected every department of the establishment, and particularly noticed the needlework of the girls and the writing and maps of the boys, and graciously ordered specimens to be forwarded to Windsor Castle. The Queen expressed her approbation of the arrangements for the educational training and domestic comfort of the pupils. Princess Helena rode in the Riding-school. Princess Louisa drove out. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Earl Cowley and attended by Major Teesdale, passed the day shooting.

The Queen has received the gratifying intelligence of the convalescence of the Princess Louis of Hesse. Dr. Priestley, who has been in attendance upon the Princess at Darmstadt, has had the honour of an audience of her Majesty, to report the satisfactory progress of her Royal Highness and the infant Princess.

The Queen pays almost daily visits to the mausoleum of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park, has been postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the noble Earl.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Teesdale, passed the day in London. Their Royal Highnesses left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway by a quarter past ten o'clock. The Prince and Princess travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train, arriving at the Paddington terminus at eleven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Mr. F. Saunders, the secretary; Mr. Tyler, the superintendent; and Captain Bolleroy. The Prince and Princess drove immediately to Marlborough House. In the afternoon the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, in the office of the Royal Commission, Buckingham-gate, at which were present the Attorney-General, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Lord Wensleydale. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, returned to Windsor Castle at five o'clock. Her Royal Highness travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train. The Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, left the Paddington station by the quarter-past six ordinary train, upon his return to Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured with his presence the performance of "Faust" on Saturday evening last, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Thursday to pay a visit to the Earl and Countess of Strafford at their seat at Horsham Hall, Norfolk.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have arrived at Worsley Hall, in Worcestershire.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have returned to town from a tour of visits.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Scotland.

The Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Mary Butler have returned to Kilkenny Castle, from visiting at Abergavenny.

Marquis Conyngham arrived in Hamilton-place on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Grimston Park.

Earl Russell and Lady Georgiana Russell returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, on Monday, from Edinburgh.

Earl and Countess Grey left London on Monday for Paris, en route for Rome.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left Heaton Hall for Egerton Lodge, near Manchester.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have arrived at Bretby Park from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have left the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Hopetoun have left Long's Hotel for Paris, en route for Italy.

Countess Somers will leave town for the Continent to-day (Saturday).

The Earl of Airlie arrived at Lord Stanley of Alderley's residence, in Dover-street, on Saturday last, from a tour in America.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Earl and Clarendon will next week attain to their residence, at Cambridge House.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., arrived at his residence in Eaton-square from Howick, on Saturday last.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Miss Edith Kerr, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Lennox Kerr, with Mr. W. F. Wyndham, of Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire, was celebrated on Thursday week at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dalkeith Palace.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Inverewe, with Miss Oswald, eldest daughter of Mr. Oswald, of Auchencruive, will take place to-day (Saturday) at George's, Hanover-square.

A marriage is arranged between Sir John Skrieght, Bart., and Miss Olivia Pitt Patten, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Pitt Patten, of Upper Canada.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocations of the Prelates and Clergy of Canterbury and of York were on Saturday last prorogued to Jan. 14.

The church of Egg Buckland, Devon, has been restored, at an expense of £1500.

The Church of St. Mary, Aberdare, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Llandaff. The building, of which Mr. Blomfield is the architect, has been erected by subscription, and one of the Welsh congregation of that important coal-locality is incensing town. It is in the French Gothic style, and is built of the dark blue stone of the neighbourhood, with flath stone dressings.

The parish church at Oundle, Northamptonshire, will be restored on Wednesday next. The Bishop of Peterborough will preach in the morning, and the Archdeacon of Ely in the afternoon. Oundle Church is one of the largest parish churches in Northamptonshire. An elaborate restoration of the work of restoration (which has been carried out under Mr. G. Gilbert Scott) has been in progress. The cost of restoration will be about £4000, of which two-thirds the Grocers' Company gave £500, the Duke of Buccleuch, £200, Mr. Watts Russell, £100, and Mr. Sheild, £100. The sum of £1200 has been built a deficiency of from £1200 to £1500.

The following festivals have recently been presented to clergymen:—Tythe Rev. Conrad S. Green—a handsome recessed writing-desk, with a silver plate, by a letter-clock, and other articles, on his leaving the vicarage of Kirkburton. The Rev. Thomas Lowe, Vicar of Willington, Sussex—a silver centrepiece, with figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and cherubs. The Rev. B. Lilley, Chaplain of Tadipeel—a piece of plate, by the inhabitants; also, four handsome silver candlesticks, from the parishioners of Tadipeel, previous to his resigning the lectureship of that town. The Rev. R. F. Hurst, Vicar of Scarborough—a silver tea and silver salver, by the parishioners of St. Luke's, Cleboe, of which parish he was senior curate. He has also been presented with a purse, contained by members of the choir of that church. The Rev. A. H. Bridges—a silver inkstand, by the parishioners, on his resigning the curacy of Pembroke Dock, and leaving for a silver salver by Mrs. Bridges.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Thursday week, when the following gentlemen, the Petitioners of thirty guineas or upwards to the funds of the charity, were elected governors for life—viz., the Archbishop of York, the Rev. J. Strathedee, the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, Cambridge; Revs. G. H. Clark, G. B. Boyncastle, R. Mostick, C. A. Ogilvie, J. Bell, Christ Church, Ireland; Messrs. H. Lloyd, Q.C., R. Brocklebank, W. Revell, Q.C., M.P.; J. A. Bridges, M.P.; D. H. K. Cooper, C. Thompson, Alderman Lord Lord Mayor, Sir J. Duncombe, Bart., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; T. C. Atkinson, H. Cazenove, R. B. Hankey, Alderman Dowell, R. Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., Sir C. Scudamore, Rev. Mathews, H. Scott-Turner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., has also been elected one of the governors in succession of the wife of the late Rev. H. J. Hutchesson and Miss Elizabeth Hutchesson, and has contributed the sum of £200, given to the charity; and also Messrs. C. Tucker and R. Vernon-Harcourt, as executors of the will of the late Admiral Vernon-Harcourt, who died in January last, a legacy of £800, duty-free, had been received during the year. The court then unanimously elected the Archbishop of Canterbury president of the Charity, vice-president, and Alderman Copeland, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Pemberton, members of Parliament to serve on the committee, reported that during the last year there had been distributed £2000 among 476 poor clergymen in various parts of England and Wales, and sixtyfive of donations to their children; £10,215 in pensions and donations to 939 widows and single daughters; £2315 in educational grants to children, exclusive fees, and entitle to 270 children of clergymen. He also announced that the pensions of widows and daughters had been augmented and increased from £15 to £20 each, and of 249 other widows and daughters from £10 to £15 each—being an additional charge on the income of the corporation of £1380—and that the funds would permit of £9 per annum being permanently added to many other pensions next year.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Chelmsford, to be Surrogate for Rochester; Rev. E. S. Goolay, Incumbent of St. James's, Oldham, to be Surrogate for Manchester. *Scotland*: Rev. D. Hartley, Incumbent of Wigton, to be Lieutenant, Chaplain, Clerk; Rev. A. E. Parnell to Gortnill, Bennett, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Bow, Devon, to be Rural Dean of Cadbury Deanery. Rev. R. Wright to South Tawton, Devon. Fenwick, Rev. R. Robinson to Chipping; Rev. H. G. L. Vetch to Kilmersdon, Somerset. Incumbencies: Rev. G. W. Fosbery to Sostton, Notts; Rev. G. Moultrie to Barrow Gurney, near Bristol; Rev. J. C. Scudamore to Christ Church, Falkirk, N.B.; Rev. E. T. W. Thomas to Nailsworth. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. S. C. Haines to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. T. B. Dawney to Sandberry, Bucks; Rev. W. G. Dowding to Cupo, Gardenor. *Curacies*: Rev. W. Bailey to St. Stephen's, Tunbridge; Rev. P. G. Benson to Mansfield Woodhouse; Rev. Mr. Wakeford to Walverley; Rev. Mr. Wakeford to Rev. Robinson to Holy Trinity, Cowes; Rev. S. Scott to Christ Church, Hedon Haven; Rev. T. Wilson to Cumberow; Rev. R. Wright to Worksop.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The ceremony of installing Lord Lyttelton as Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place yesterday week in Marischal College buildings. His Lordship, having taken the oath of office, was invested, with the insignia of the Town Council and University authorities, to the Music-hall, where he delivered his inaugural address. His Lordship said he had been requested to answer a few questions—first, is there any law, or general rule, by which the decline of Greece is governed? Second, secondly, what is the aspect of the present time, and does it teach us hope or to despond? After speaking for an hour and a quarter on the first question, his Lordship said, the Music-hall was filled by students and others, and the reception given to Earl Russell on entering and leaving the hall was of the most enthusiastic character. It was very enthusiastic. After the inaugural address, an address of welcome from the students, Faculty, and Town Council was presented. The proceedings were brought to a close by the Lord Rector, and for Lady Georgiana Russell, who was present, the meeting dispersed.

Sir David Brewster, the Principal of Edinburgh University, on Monday delivered his inaugural address to the students of the University. The learned Principal chose for his theme the necessity of the better endowment of the University, and the duty of the nation to endow universities, "not as to national recognition and support, not only as taught in three Universities, but as advanced by the discoveries and inventions of their professors and students.

The Queen's Scholars at Westminster School will perform the "Phormio" of Terence in the dormitory on Tuesday, the 13th; Thursday, the 15th; and Saturday, the 17th of December. The performances that the Prince of Wales may honour the performance with his presence.

Mr. F. Bonamy Price, Drummond Professor of Political Economy, and late Principal of the Beaumaris Grammar School.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.

The following is the list, so far as returns have reached us, of gentlemen chosen to fill the office of Mayor for the ensuing year:—

Abingdon, Dr. Bowles.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Gair (2d time).
Barnstaple, Mr. R. Bencraft.
Bedford, Mr. Russell (2nd time).
Berwick, Mr. Hall.
Beverley, Mr. Cussons.
Birmingham, Mr. Wiggin.
Blackburn, Mr. Stones.
Bolton, Mr. Ainsworth.
Boston, Mr. Dunn (2nd time).
Bradford, Mr. Ald. Ellis.
Bristol, Mr. Naish.
Bumsey, Mr. Johnson.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Nunn.
Cambridge, Mr. Foster (2nd time).
Canterbury, Mr. Martin.
Cardiff, Mr. Lee.
Carlisle, Mr. Nanson.
Chesterfield, Mr. Wyke.
Chitherne, Mr. Garrett (2nd time).
Cirencester, Mr. Ald. Gillett.
Coventry, Mr. Mosley.
Derby, Mr. Ald. Gisborne.
Dewsbury, Mr. Tweedale.
Doncaster, Mr. Sharman (2nd time).
Durham, Mr. Robson (2nd time).
East Retford, Mr. Sheffield.
Gateshead, Mr. Johnson.
Hereford, Mr. Ald. Cam.
Godmanchester, Mr. Beard.
Grantham, Mr. Ald. Cox.
Grimsby, Mr. Wintringham.
Halifax, Mr. Ald. Edwards (2nd time).
Hanley, Mr. Pinbrook.
Hartlepool, Mr. Cross.
Hertford, Mr. Gupper.
Hull, Mr. Atkinson.
Huntingdon, Mr. Margetts (2nd time).
Ipswich, Mr. Ald. Bond.
Kidderminster, Dr. Roden (2nd time).
Lancaster, Mr. Ald. Bowerbank.
Leeds, Mr. Laycock.
Leicester, Mr. Simpson.
Lichfield, Mr. White.
Lincoln, Mr. Ald. Wood.
Liverpool, Mr. Lawrence.
London (Lord Mayor), Mr. Hale.
Macclesfield, Mr. Brocklehurst.
Manchester, Mr. Brunskill.
Marlborough, Mr. Ald. Gibbons.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Ald. Gibson.
South Shields, Mr. James (2nd time).
Stamford, Mr. Ald. Bennett.
Stafford, Mr. Mousley.
Stalybridge, Mr. Ald. Houldsworth.
Stamford, Mr. Groves.
Stockport, Mr. Ald. Radford.
Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. Byers.
Sunderland, Mr. Ald. Cox.
Sunderland, Mr. Gourley.
Tynemouth, Mr. Ald. Hedley.
Wallingford, Mr. Payne (4th time).
Walsall, Mr. Ald. Hardaker.
Wakefield, Mr. Lee.
Wigan, Mr. Ald. Bowker (2nd time).
Wigan, Mr. Knowles.
Wisbech, Mr. Ald. Bird.
Windsor, Mr. Harris.
Wolverhampton, Mr. Ald. Craven.
Wolverhampton, Mr. Ford.
Worcester, Mr. Ald. Hopkins.
Wrexham, Mr. Clare.
York (Lord Mayor), Mr. Cobey (declined to accept).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Dond Ion Benjamin Isaac as Consul-General in Lond on for the Republic of Guatemala.

Mr. W. H. C. Nation, of Kensington, has presented to the Royal Institution of Great Britain a gift of £100.

Professor Partridge began his course of studies on anatomy at the rooms of the Royal Academy on Monday last.

A recent interesting exhibition, called the General Exhibition of Water Colours, will be opened in the Dudley Gallery in February next.

There has been erected in the Cemetery of Kensal Green a memorial to the late Mr. Ainsworth, an obelisk of Aberdeen granite, the gift of the distinguished man who has been educated at that celebrated school.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society on Wednesday evening, Mr. Wm Hawes, the president of the council, delivered the usual address, in which he reviewed the progress of the society's operations. At the close of his address a brief discussion ensued.

The Grocers' Company are about to rebuild their hall in Princes-street, which, with the exception of the garret with heavy half their guides for enlarging Princes-street, for this alien, which end the Princes and Mr. Ald. Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, and others, the Secretary.

The largest merchant sailing-vessel built in the Thames was successfully launched on Saturday last by Messrs. Scott and Sons' shipbuilding Company, and was christened the Centaur. This ship, 1500 tons register, has been built for Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, and is at once take her place in the line of East Indiamen belonging to that firm.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, at which the plans of the new bridge across the Avon Embankment to fill up the structure with material taken from the bed of the river.

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the following papers were read:—1. The Geography of the Interior of Corea (Kingdom). 2. On the present state of our knowledge with regard to the source of the Nile, by Captain J. H. Speke. 3. Journey from Mozambique to Ibo, Portuguese, by the late Richard Thornton. 4. Letters from M. Du Chaillu and the Baron von Heuglin.

The Zoological Society's collection of quadrumana has just been increased by the addition of a fine young female orang-outang, received in the Gardens on the last day of October. The chimpanzee has been placed in the new monkey-house in the same compartment as the orang, which it appears likely to become a great friend.

The new bridge which is to connect the consideration of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Tuesday. Messrs. Napier and Hope's plan of carrying the bridge over the Embankment in the form of a suspension of His Majesty Smith, has finally affirmed by a majority of twenty-six to nine. The site the whole subject of middle-class education will be considered, and the which question will be brought before a Parliamentary Committee.

Earl Granville presided at the meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in London in the Oxford middle-class examinations. In an appropriate speech the noble Earl pointed out the advantages of these examinations, and their progress in public favour as shown in the number of candidates. He stated that a fourth centre would be found in a few days, and that the whole subject of middle-class education would be considered.

Messrs. Foley, Macdowell, Marshall, Weekes, Bell, Theed, Thornycroft, Lawlor, and Baron Marochetti are the artists intrusted with the execution of the sculpture for the Prince Consort memorial in Hyde Park. The four principal, or lower groups, for the four outer corners of the base of the structure, and representing the four quarters of the globe, are:—Europe, by Mr. Macdowell; Asia, by Mr. Foley; Africa, by Mr. Theed; and America, by Mr. Bell. The four upper, or secondary, groups are:—Agriculture, by Mr. Marshall; Engineering, by Mr. Weekes; Commerce, by Mr. Thornycroft; and Mechanics, by Mr. Lawlor. The statue of the Prince is to be executed by Baron Marochetti, and the reliefs by Mr. Philip and Mr. Armytage.

The first ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society for the session of 1864-5 was held on Tuesday, when a paper was read "On the Commercial Progress of the Colonies from 1858 to 1864," by E. G. Blakiston.

A conference on the organisation and management of night schools has been convened by the committee of the Metropolitan Adult Education Association, to be held at the house of the Society of Arts on Tuesday next. The subject will be introduced to the conference by the Rev. Henry Waite, the originator of youths' institutes. Sir Thomas Phillipps will take the chair, and the discussion will be open to all, so it is the wish of the committee to thoroughly sift the whole subject, in order to arrive at the most practical results.

On Monday evening a public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Temperance League was held in the Guildhall. The noble hall was densely crowded, and numerous deputations came from the occasion of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor were preserved, and the hall was brilliantly illuminated in consequence. Refreshments were also served in cakes ceiling. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and the Lord Mayor of His Majesty's Theatre was loudly cheered as he entered the hall. A number of gentlemen who attended to take part in the proceedings. His Lordship was supported on the right by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Benjamin Scott (the City Chamberlain), Mr. Henry Cowper, Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Alderman Cowan, Mr. Hermann Hall, Rev. R. Maguire, Mr. George Cruikshank, and others.

Earl Spencer has proposed a plan for the conversion of Wimbledon-common, or at least about the centre of it, into an ornamental park. The cost of the conversion he proposes to defray by the sale of detached or scattered portions of the land. The scheme is said to be one that may be easily and take upon himself and his successors, on condition that the right of pasturage was secured to them. He would, in virtue of his present position as lord of the manor, assume the name and functions of protector of the park, with an office of Government to assist him in the work. The plan has also received the sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, which was submitted to be realised by the noble gentleman, and secured to the general enjoyment; but a committee was appointed to examine it, and an Act of Parliament will be required for its realisation.

Last week the births of 1994 children—1003 boys and 991 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1917.—The returns for last week exhibited a great increase in the number of births that had been in the two previous weeks 1409 and 1454, rose last week to 1586. The average number of deaths for the forty-fifth week of ten previous years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1279. Bronchitis and pneumonia have chiefly contributed to the increase in the number of deaths in former weeks. The former disease was fatal in 204 cases (the corrected average being only 122), the latter in 160 cases, against an average of 88. Phthisis was less fatal in the week than either of these diseases, and did not exhibit a similar increase. The deaths from this cause (1 week) were returned in 14 cases, scarlatina in 31, diphtheria in 15, typhoid in 18.

Lord Lyon King-at-Arms will perform the ceremony of proclaiming the Sheriffs took place in the Court of Exchequer last Saturday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present in his robes of office, and there also several of the Ministers and Judges. The oath of office was administered to the Sheriffs for each county, out of which one is "picked" on January. Usually, the duty for the first is taken by the gentleman next elected to the first rank, and so on to the second; so that the second in rank is generally the one to undertake the duties of Sheriff. Gentlemen who expect to be called upon to serve the office three years before the service. Unless exemptions were obtained by many gentlemen who were so elected, and whose names were likely to be placed on the list. In some cases, the returns were held over for a year, and in others were set aside.

The chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley sat on Tuesday to settle the list of candidates for admission to the Office of the Lords Beak. It was said that the call upon those who were placed on the list would be at least £50 per share. The chief clerk said that he understood that the call was to fix the 8th day on which the amount of the call should be determined.

At the Lord Mayor's Court, on Tuesday, a special jury awarded £10,000 as compensation to the trustees of Dr. Williams's Library. The premises are near Whitbread-street, Finsbury, and were purchased by the Great Northern Company for their line from Farringdon-street to Finsbury.

The affairs of the London and Southern Bank were under discussion at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The directors of the bank had obtained a summons against Mr. Frederick Pinnock, a stock and share dealer, to show cause why he should not be restrained from further proceedings in the matter of certain shares he had taken to a discount in the market. It is alleged that the defendant, who is a shareholder in the bank, had sold a number of shares to them that if they did not take his shares from him at par, he would publish statements which would be unpleasant to them. They refused, and he had since taken proceedings in Chancery against them. The threat was the offence now charged. After a good deal of evidence had been taken, the directors of the bank looked into pretty closely, the summons was dismissed.

The Coroner for the City of London held his perquisitions on the gunpowder explosion at Erith, on the 1st of October, area brought to a close on Tuesday. The jury found that the explosion originated in the fire in the shed of the Hall and Co., but how it was caused they had no evidence to show. They appended a number of suggestions for better regulations for the trade, especially for the shipping and discharging of gunpowder.

Kidd, the Dutchman, who is accused of murder in the Plaistow marshes, underwent another examination before the magistrates at Stratford on Saturday. The evidence adduced on this occasion tended to clear the accused against him closer than it was before. Some lodgers in Kidd's house state that they saw him come home about four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. Kidd says he was with the deceased in the neighbourhood of the dock; that his clothes were stained with mud, and that in the course of the evening he broke open the boxes of the missing man and said they were empty. The prisoner was remanded.

Muller was hanged at Newgate, on Monday, in the presence of an immense crowd. He was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Dr. Cotgrel, a German clergyman and, in reply to that gentleman's earnest exhortations, confessed with almost his last breath that he had murdered Mr. Briggs. Muller stood on the drop, with the noose around his neck and the cap over his head, Dr. Cotgrel that Muller had confessed to him his guilt and that God. I ask you again, and for the last time—Are you innocent of the crime?" Muller answered, "I am innocent." Dr. Cotgrel then said, "Muller, I ask you, "You are innocent?" Muller answered, "Yes, I am innocent. God knows that I am innocent." Dr. Cotgrel repeated, "God knows that you have done, but knows He that you have done this particular deed?" Muller answered, "*Yes, I did it!*" Dr. Cotgrel then prayed with him, and withdrew himself from the time he confessed to the time the drop fell.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held in the King's-arms-yard, last Saturday night, by shooting that he was the murderer of Mr. Briggs. He was tasked up in a funk and disorderly for a few hours, and then liberated on bail. He was fined 5s.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed a letter of cordial good wishes to the secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, congratulating him on the success of something himself a member.

Prince Conan has granted to an English company the concession for the construction of a railway across the principal streets in Servia. They are to be completed in three years.

The Bradford Female Educational Institute celebrated its seventh anniversary by a soiree and ball on Wednesday week. Lord Frederick Cavendish (who presided), Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and others addressed the meeting on the importance of female education.

Two laboring men, when digging in a gravel-pit, at Stockerston, Leicestershire, in June last, found a jar, containing sixty-two gold coins, which they sold to a dealer for £60. The coins are said from the *Leicestershire Journal* that, on Tuesday week, Mr. Goodyer, the Chief Constable of the county, having received information from the Queen's Remembrancer of her Majesty's Treasury, paid the fortunate finders £55 18s. 3d., being the value of the treasure.

Commencing with December next, the direct mail-packets for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension will leave Brenmont Dock, Plymouth, on the 10th of each month, instead of the 16th as heretofore from London on the previous evening. When, however, the 9th of the month falls on Sunday, the packet will not sail until the following day; and until the evening of the 10th, and the packet will not sail until the morning of the 11th. Cargo is to be sent from the London Docks to Plymouth, calling at Natal, and any letters, &c., for Mauritius, specially directed via the Cape of Good Hope, will be sent by the direct route. Parcels will be forwardable to the same postage as when forwarded via Southampton and Suez.

THE NEW DOVER AND CALAIS STEAM-BOAT

PRINCE IMPERIAL

OUR Engraving represents the new paddle-wheel steam-boat Prince Imperial, which was launched a few weeks since from the yard of her builders, Messrs. James Ash and Son, Cubitt's Town, Millwall. This vessel, which is considered the most powerful, in proportion to her tonnage, of all the steamers yet constructed on the Thames, is of 500 tons burden, and her dimensions are 180 ft. length between perpendiculars, 24 ft. breadth of beam, and 12½ ft. depth of hold. Her engines are by Messrs. Penn and Son. She has lately made a trial-trip from Calais to Dover, previously to being placed on the regular mail-packet service of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The passage across the Channel was made in 1 hr. 30 min., and the return trip, by the same route, in one hour 4 minutes, the quickest time on record.

JOHN LEECH.

WHILE preparing for the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a portrait of the great artist whose early death has carried grief into the households, the directors of the Journal have desired that the engraving should be accompanied by a memoir of its subject, and they do me the honour of believing that an acceptable sketch of the life of my late friend could be supplied by myself. If I attempt the work, it is only because many years of close intimacy with John Leech have probably made me acquainted with some incidents in his history and some characteristics of his nature which may be less familiar to others. I disclaim any idea of composing a formal memoir. His death has been too recent to permit me to essay any critical record of his works, and still less can a sorrowful friend, within a few days of his friend's obsequies, undertake to analyze his character in any memorial that could be a worthy addition to the graceful and generous tributes which have been universally offered by the British press to the memory of him whom we have lost. Hereafter, I trust, some such memorial may be written, and the last service which friends can offer be paid to

The gladdener of a thousand hearths,
The idol of his own.

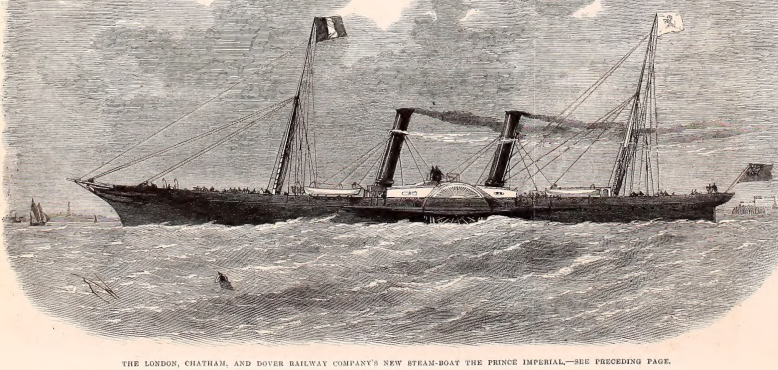
Of the earlier portion of the life of John Leech, I have little to say which is not to be found in the more carefully compiled books of reference in every library. London claims him, rightfully; but he was born in the county of Surrey, on the 29th of August, 1817. He was educated at the Charter-house, where his friend William Makepeace Thackeray, near whose remains his own are laid, was his older schoolfellow. He always retained a strong interest in his school, and frequently attended its festivities; and, although there is no doubt that school-life thirty-five years ago was rougher than now, especially for the younger boys, I have no recollection of hearing John Leech complain of any great hardships undergone during this part of his life. Let me note here that among the advantages which he gained at the noble old school was a facility which very well-informed persons are in the habit of stating not to be invariably acquired in the great places of education—the power of writing excellent English. The point may not have attracted general notice, but the very happily phrased inscriptions attached to so many of his cuts—inscriptions which fully explain all that the artist desired to say, and which would be spoiled by the addition or disturbance of a word—are among what the world would consider trifles, but which no true artist will regard as such. And he wrote admirable letters, full of point and humour.



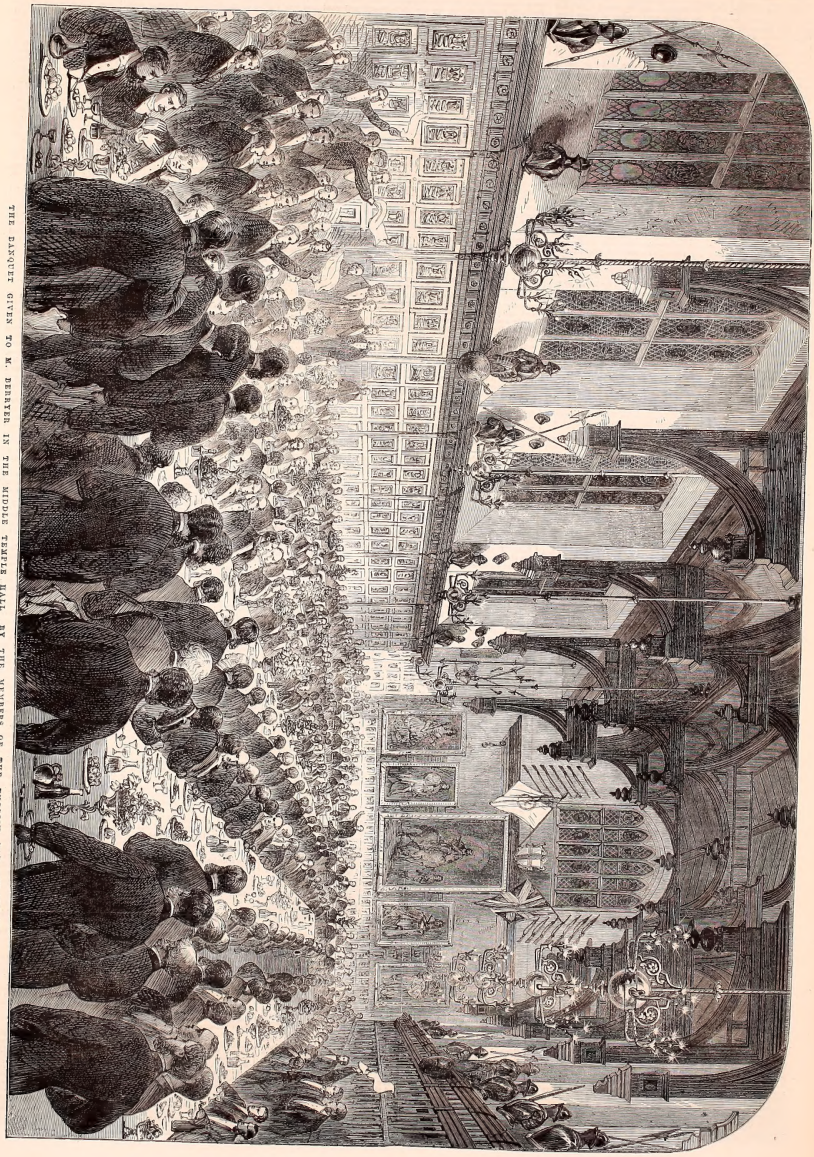
THE LATE JOHN LEECH.

The medical profession was chosen for him, and he mastered it to a certain extent, and certainly took much interest in it, for to the end of his life he enjoyed a discussion that bore upon any topic connected with the *ars medendi*; and those who are better qualified than I am to bear testimony on the subject have told me that, in his modest, half-hesitating way, he showed that his medical acquirements had been no mere feats of memory. But I take it that no man ever studied a grave subject under more ludicrous conditions. The gentleman to whom his instruction was confided, a Mr. Whittle, had special tastes which were by no means in accordance even with professional decorum. This eccentric person piqued himself on his excellence as a gymnast, and was also deeply addicted to pigeon-fancying. No patients had a chance of attention when the preparation for a pedestrian feat was going on; and from the roof of his house, where he tended those fatal birds, no invocation, even if it were an interesting case of *for apose*, could bring the muscular priest of Lucina. Under such a master the young doctor was somewhat irregularly introduced to his art, and it is not strange that his tutor's professional career came to an untimely end. When lady-patients, taking a walk, are suddenly surrounded by a hurrying and shouting crowd, in the middle of which, as they escape, they behold their medical adviser, in quaint attire, rushing to pick up stones in his mouth, an early termination of the relations between the healer and his patients is not impossible. The singular person in question afforded his pupil in after days a capital subject for his pencil, and he supplied Albert Smith with materials for a character in one of his early novels, in which, aided by Leech's illustrations, the author has given a diverting presentment of the sporting surgeon. During this novitiate, Leech's liking for horses probably received its first development. A friend of his own age, who was closely occupied in business during the day, was the happy owner of two horses, which it was his delight to drive, tandem fashion, during a large part of the night, and Leech was his constant companion in these curious excursions. How many clever bits of driving life, of visions of savage and sleepy toll-keepers, of strange lights in dark country roads, and of discomfited wayfarers suddenly charged by reckless charioteers, may we not owe to these nocturnal expeditions by John Leech and his friend Charles Adams?

Of the three celebrated doctors who, according to the old-fashioned proverb (wiser than most of its family), can cure almost all ordinary ailments—Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman—John Leech was clearly destined to administer



THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-BOAT THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE BANQUET GIVEN TO M. BERRYER IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH BAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the prescriptions of one only, the last. His talent with the pencil became remarkable, I believe, even before foot-racing and pugilism dying and closed his master's establishment. He very soon learned that this talent was marketable, and he turned it to good account. It can be only the middle-aged readers of these lines who will remember that the great sporting newspaper of their youth, still a great sporting newspaper, and a necessary of life to thousands—the General Advertiser—on Christmas Day is so humorously pathetically deplored by one of Leech's own swells in the early numbers of *Punch*, used to be adorned with sketches of matchless generality. *Bell's Life*, which has had the honour of reading two at least of our greatest men in their early days, was constantly enriched by the young hand of Leech. I think that the proprietors afterwards published the whole of the sketches in one grand volume (including work by other artists), which was a storehouse of fun, and the literature of which was sufficiently humorous for the purpose. Leech made many other contributions about this time to the comic pictorial publications of the day, but he first shook him into general notice is, perhaps, now almost forgotten. When Sir Rowland Hill suffered upon us the penny post, and which we have received since the Bill of Rights, an envelope in aid of the new postal system was published by the authorities, and it had rather more sentimentalism about it than was desirable. It was a combination of sympathy, or may be found in the stamp-album, now so afflicting to all whose money or time is limited. Those who never saw it may well be told that about two thirds of the envelope were covered with a picture, designed by Mr. Mulready, representing Britannia in the act of dispatching winged messengers with letters to all parts of the world, and even the sides of the paper were groups of personages eagerly welcoming the despatches, with appropriate signs of their direction. The exceeding nobleness-like character of the device, and certain lines and effects in the figures, struck the young satirist, and he executed a caricature envelope, in which the original was so completely and yet so humorously parodied, that, as a practical affair, than it was, it could hardly have conveyed.

He got us a postal envelope, sold enormously, though, of course, but a small percentage returned came to a comparatively small number, and it was not only largely bought, but largely used for letters by the irreverent. This piece asked what he had done [illegible]. And when that question begins to be asked, the sail ceases to flap in the wind, and the spray begins to fall from the bows.

In August, 1841, John Leech began work which he never quitted but with life. Three weeks before the first number of *Punch* appeared, and in the same publication, with engravings on wood of his drawings specially secured for the new periodical. In the fourth number, the large page cut in two, and the subject in full. The engraving was called "Foreign Affairs," and is recollection of the Continental tour of those caricatures, of male and female foreigners as they appeared in London. The figure of a man more or less than a dirty-pink-faced, sneering folk, and several were from Lestar-square. With this picture Leech's reputation was established, and it is a peculiarity of his which his best works appeared, I think, the more vigorous, up to the issue of the very last one. Before the first year had begun in the 1217th number (an Irishwoman remonstrating with her husband, who was also singing—"I enjoyed myself in a street fight), which appeared when the cunning right hand had forgotten its cunning.

Henceforth, the life of Leech was one of well-earned prosperity and happiness. The success of first gradually and then rapidly, increased; no wealthy successes could spoil, endeared him to numerous friends, some of whom he attached him by the closest ties. He was to mourn large circle of friends, among whom were men highly placed in the world, and with whom his ever maintained a position of social equality. I shall be easily pardoned for remembering given and that his party was succeeding, by those who recollect, as they read, how the handsome face lighted up, and how, when the immediate fun or whatever had aroused us had subsided, the old genial "allow," followed, and we began to be tickled into a laugh again at an interchange of glances with a friend. I am sure that I shall be pardoned for these lines, if I say that I linger too long over these recollections-others I can only regret that I am writing *extempore* reminiscences, and with no effort to reduce this memorial into a biography. In the midst of spirit, I will add that Leech's manner towards women was ever the gentlest and most refined. He was the truest of gentlemen in this exquisite series of feminine beauties, which for many years have received a justice never extended before? The English woman has her due. And why not? And why speak of the English children whom he drew so lovingly? I name them only to say that character is in a word, I might be difficult which, did I try to add that all the children loved *him*.

In the above sketch I have used some of my own feelings, I have sought to sketch John Leech as I knew him. I will note, for the sake of keeping to the point I intended to be, a personal memorial, that my first acquaintance with him was made from a note written to me by the late artist, whose marvellous love of combining the lightest touches of artificial life, and of showing them with a mere genius, was one of the few things that could make me forget, from the time to a place of public amusement, gave, on the evening I speak of, a large party at his house on the following day. The party was given, that were variously decked that of Cinderella, whose name I will remember, as Chorus to Modes. The black trousers and tasteful leather boots of the present life were before [illegible] but above was the costume of the time of the Tudors. There were some splendid and also that Ivy was the object of the party; but the garb that was worn by Ivy herself was the most remarkable. Almost on the full figure of Queen Elizabeth, with the ruff, the stomacher, and the petticoat of the time

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

SOME one professing to be sage has said that the world is governed by phrases. Certainly public men have reason to complain that unhappy sayings cling to them disadvantageously with greater tenacity than blunders in action. A sufferer peculiarly in this respect is Mr. Disraeli. It was not the financial ineptitude of his Budget that was the real cause of his being driven out of office in 1852, but the ridicule which he incurred by the assertion of his organized plagiarism in his funeral oration on the death of Wellington had previously practically overturned him. Of late he has not been so adventurous in speech as when he dared to talk, with the air of a savan, about the crossing of the breed of sheep. Very recently members farmers have let that effusion been led to doubt of his fitness to head the country party; and several gentlemen, who, as the possessors of large landed estates are theoretically supposed to be qualified to give practical opinions on agricultural matters, have been critically lively on this discovery, which was to give a new political advancement to rank amongst breeders of stock. Notably, Mr. H. G. Sturt has been making merry at the late escapade of his member-ship, and encouraging caricaturists at his expense amongst bucolicists at Shaftesbury, which, in times gone by, would have given it that they had been framed in bore-colour. But this Mr. Sturt is, for a single session, one of the powers can be taken as indicating his capabilities, rather a master of cynical merriment. A solitary speech of his is on record, and it is recorded in the memories of those who care to remember Parliamentary specialties, which was delivered from behind the Speaker's chair when Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues occupied the seats of honour thereon. In that most amusing and cruelly truthful effusion, Mr. Sturt sketched the legislative life of the country gentleman in a vein which was quite Peter-Pindaric, which brought roars of laughter from every quarter of the house except the spot where the sitters for the droll portraits which he was drawing cowered under a shower of ridicule and irony, the more terrible as coming not only from an unexpected, but from a parliamentary man, as a house-quarter. Certain electioneering events in Dorsetshire (for which county Mr. Sturt sits a member) soon after showed that he could not afford to be independent in the house than he; but it was exhibiting independence with a vengeance to run a tilt there through the leaders of his own party. Probably Mr. Sturt was affright'd "even at the sound himself had made," for since then he has religiously kept silent. It is, therefore, the only more that we have been able to detect him indulging in the same erratic vein in more recent years. The Conservative party of the Scottish members, were immediately preceded in a procession which marched about the Lord's day by a Highland Antediluvian Band, for an explanatory account of which we offer a prayer to our musical critic. Of course the Conservative members voted in what to have been a feast, in the more vulgar sense of that term; but the not faithful chronicler of the occasion declares that he was a most unfortunate calculator that the cost of the caterer in regard to the amount of food a given number of persons generally consume. But what of that?—there was the bill to be paid, and to come, however the half-hungry and half-thirsty orators may have felt, in an unusual degree, a deficiency in that source from which is generally derived the fire of their after dinner. Lord Campbell has been what in nautical phrase is called a banyan-day with him, Lord Clarence Paget first rose separately to speak, which he was prevented by organisation, and spoke brave words about the pier, and literally roused (the word is his, not ours) the Government generally at last.

Of course a subscription for

TRINITY CHURCH, IRVINE, AYRSHIRE.

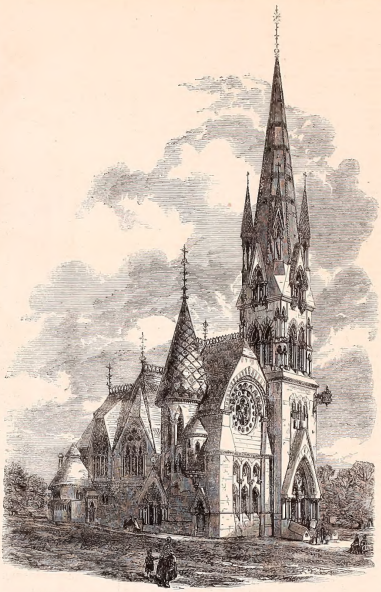
OUR Engraving represents the new church built for the United Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. W. B. Robertson, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. This edifice stands on a raised bank some thirty feet above the level of Bridgegate-street, its west side facing the river, and its east side of the town, with transepts north and south. The tower (which is not yet built) will be at the north-east corner. The general plan of the church, which is in the Venetian-Gothic style, is fan-shaped. The difficulty of roofing such a building is overcome by placing four pillars connected with beams, over which the walls of the church are brought. By this means, though the church is upwards of 70 ft. broad, the span of the roof is reduced to 30 ft. Through this construction the exterior of the room assumes a cruciform shape; and three of the members of the cross are treated as apses—viz., east, north, and south. The fourth, a main front, consists of a large gable about 90 ft. high, to be flanked on one side by the tower, and on the other by the sessions house. The centre front consists below of an arcade, having a large central arch with two smaller arches on each side. Above these are two two-light windows, with tracery in the heads; and above this again is the large wheel window, which is 28 ft. in diameter. The stonework of the gable above this is radiated, the radiations being formed of chequered stonework of dark green, white, and red stone. The tower will consist of a massive porch at the foot, and will then rise quite plain to the top story of the tower. This will be elaborated with pinnacles at the angles and a two-light window on each face. From this the spire will rise to a height of about 190 ft. The sessions house is a circular building, of the height of the main wall of the church, and is finished with a conical roof, to be terminated by an elaborate finial. The lower part of the sessions house forms the arcade with arches. Above this are two-light windows. The lower arches and two-light windows are connected by pilasters surmounted by a pointed arch. In the eastern facit and the apse behind the pulpit is a large three-light window of double columns, with tracery in the heads. All the capitals and arches are enriched, some with conventional and some with naturalistic foliage. The vestry is an octagon, at the north-east side of the church, and is surmounted by an octangular roof, which rises in two divisions to a considerable height. The architect is Mr. F. T. Pilkington, George-street, Edinburgh.



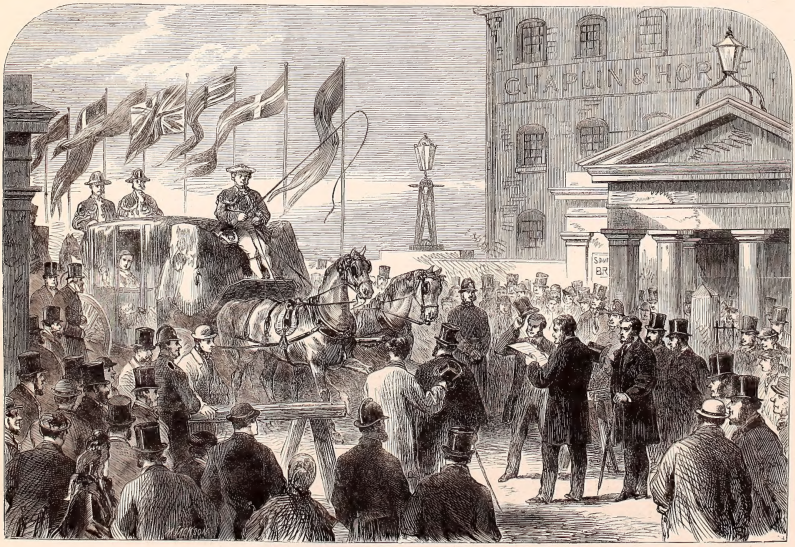
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THE new church in Leven-street, Edinburgh, built after the designs



MISS BARCLAY'S FREE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.



OPENING OF SOUTHWARK BRIDGE TOLL FREE.—SEE PAGE 513.

of Mr. Pilkington, for the congregation of the Rev. J. H. Wilson, removed from the Fountainbridge Free Church, is the subject of one of our illustrations. It may be remembered that a few years ago the sum of £10,000 was bequeathed by the late Miss Barclay, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of erecting a church for the accommodation of one of the Free Church congregations of the city, the choice of such congregation being vested in the trustees of the fund. The congregation of the Fountainbridge Free Church, having increased very rapidly in numbers, was the one selected. By the terms of Miss Barclay's will the congregation were bound to build a church according to the plans approved by the trustees, and to provide all necessary funds beyond the amount of the legacy. A site was purchased at the north-west corner of Brunstsfield Links, and towards this part of the work the congregation contributed between £2000 and £3000. About three years ago the trustees requested a number of architects to furnish designs for the proposed church; and that of Mr. Pilkington was preferred. The site, being of an irregular shape, and not very spacious, presented some difficulties. The architect had it out by first providing a central space for the congregation, and then attaching the tower, entrances, and offices as the ground admitted; and so well has he adapted himself to circumstances that the only portions of the site uncovered are a few oddly-shaped angles, measuring altogether but a few square yards. The body of the church is oval in shape, with an angular projection at one of its sides. Opposite this prosection the platform is placed, and the pews, which are ranged in three stages, one above and behind the other, form concentric lines on the platform. The interior being so large—82 ft. long by 70 ft. wide—Mr. Pilkington has resorted to the same arrangement which he adopted in the church at Irvine. By this plan, four massive stone pillars are introduced for the support of the roof, which is cruciform. One of the pillars stands on each side of the platform, and the others rise from among the pews. Beneath the second stage of pews a wide passage runs, from which access is obtained to the central division of the lower range of pews, and beneath the upper stage is a large schoolroom. By an arrangement of sliding screens, the passage and school-room may be opened to the church, and thus afford accommodation for nearly a thousand additional hearers. All the divisions of the church may be entered by one door, but each has a separate exit, making nine in all. By the introduction of a series of passages and side-doors, any member of the congregation may reach his seat without walking above half a dozen steps after he enters the body of the church. The interior is lined throughout with wood, painted light green. The roof, 70 ft. high, is open, and the beams, converging in the centre, are supported by an iron rod. Immediately above the platform the ceiling is richly painted and gilded, but the other portions are merely stained and varnished. The light, which is well distributed, is softened by the green cathedral glass with which the windows are filled. The external appearance of the church is sufficiently represented by our Engraving. The tower and spire at once arrest attention by their great elevation and massiveness, and the elegance of their outline and details. The tower is situated at the north-west angle of the main building, and consists of a basement and two stories. In its front is the principal entrance to the church, a gableted porch, 34 ft. in height and 18 ft. in breadth, supported on a pair of shafts at each side, and containing two doorways surmounted by a pointed arch, and separated by a group of shafts bearing carved capitals. The spire rises to a height of 263 ft. from the pavement—the same height as that of Chichester Cathedral. It forms a striking object in the vista of the Lothian-road, looking from Princes-street; it rises with peculiar dignity and grace above the foliage of the Meadows. On the east side of the tower, facing the north, is a massive gable, divided into two stages, the lower stage supported by an arcade of three lofty pointed arches, each of which contains a trefoil-pointed arched window, surmounted by a quatrefoil light. The second stage contains a circular window, 22 ft. in diameter, filled with geometric tracery and surmounted by an arched canopy resting on piers at the angles of the gable. The arch of the canopy is decorated by a fringe formed of red and white stones alternately. This gable is an imposing feature in the design, being 70 ft. in height. A circular tower which flanks the gable is surmounted by a lofty slated spire. This spire is ornamented by spiral bands of green slate, and is designed to form in the east elevation a connecting link between the body of the building and the great tower. On the whole, this structure must be deemed an ornament to the city of Edinburgh.



THE NEW RIFLE VOLUNTEER BARRACKS, HULL.

STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

We have engraved a representation of Mr. Noble's statue of Prince Albert, in Peel Park, Salford, which was publicly unveiled on Monday week. It is a companion to that of her Majesty, which was inaugurated by the lamented Prince himself, as a memorial of their visit to Manchester and Salford some twelve or thirteen years ago, when they were received in Peel Park by an immense popular assemblage, including 20,000 Sunday-school children, marshalled by their teachers, on the ground. This statue is of white Sicilian marble, with a grey granite pedestal, and has cost £1100. The Prince is represented in his robes as Chancellor of Cambridge. The subscriptions received amounted to £1932, so that a considerable balance still remains in hand, and will be devoted to the Museum. The granite pedestals for the statues of the Queen and Prince are from the works of M'Donald, Field, and Co., of Aberdeen. This park now possesses four statues—viz., Sir Robert Peel, in bronze; Mr. Joseph Brotherton, late M.P. for the borough, in bronze; the Queen, in marble (erected in 1852); and that of the Prince Consort, just inaugurated.



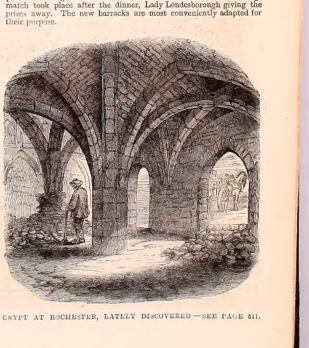
STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, BY M. NOBLE, IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

OPENING OF SOUTHWARK BRIDGE TOLL FREE.

The sketch we have engraved represents the scene which took place at the end of Southwark Bridge on Tuesday week, about noon, when the Lord Mayor, in full state and dignity, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and attended by the mace and sword bearers, drove over the bridge, to celebrate its opening, for a period of six months at least, free of toll for the public use. The members of the Bridge-house Estate Committee attended in their carriages. Among others present were Mr. T. Webber, the chairman; Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Gibbons, and several members of the Court of Common Council. They were received by the chairman and directors of the Bridge Company, including Mr. F. H. Beandram, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. Pott, and others. Upon the arrival of the Lord Mayor and the various civic officials on the City side of the bridge, the directors of the company advanced to meet them, and the chairman briefly thanked his Lordship for his kindness in opening the bridge. He Lordship replied that it gave him great pleasure in assisting at the ceremony, as he felt sure that the bridge would, when opened free of toll, greatly facilitate the passage of traffic to and from the City, and so prove of essential benefit to the public. The temporary barrier was then removed, and the Lord Mayor and members of the Bridge-house Committee drove over the bridge to the Southwark side, and turned round. The barrier having in the meantime on that side also been removed, one of the company's officials read the following notice:—"Southwark Bridge is from this day open to the public free of toll for a period of six months, or until further orders. Opened by the chairman and directors of the Southwark Bridge Company, in the presence of the Right Hon. William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, and the chairman and members of the Honourable the Bridge-house Committee of the corporation of London." This notice was again read after the removal of the barrier on the City side. The terms upon which this experiment of a free passage has been arranged are briefly known to our readers—the Bridge Company having agreed to let the Corporation have the public use of the bridge free of toll for a space of six months for the sum of £1834, or for twelve months for £2750, the Bridge Company undertaking all necessary repairs of roads, &c., during either the six months or the year.

NEW RIFLE VOLUNTEER BARRACKS AT HULL.

The 1st East York Rifle Volunteers have lately built themselves a commodious barrack-house at the back of Elm-tree-avenue, in the town of Hull. Our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. S. Greenwood Hudson, represents this building, which was formally opened on the 17th ult., when the corps left their old barracks and parade-ground in Alfred-street, and marched to their new quarters with full military parade, followed by their luggage upon drays, each of which, drawn by three horses, was driven by a man dressed in a scarlet frock. Having reached the parade-ground attached to their new barracks, they formed in line and saluted their regimental colours with a feu de joie, three hearty cheers, and the music of "God Save the Queen." This performance was followed by a dinner—at which the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough presided—in the barrack-room. The company included the Mayor and Sheriff of Hull, the two borough members, and several officers of the Army and Navy, with other gentlemen, among the ladies in the gallery were Lady Londesborough and her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, the acting commander of the corps, in the course of his speech at the dinner-table, stated that the building in which they were now assembled, the foundation-stone of which was laid in February last, had cost them £2200. The funds which were gathered at the bazaar amounted to £1500; and there was a deficiency existing of £900, which he trusted their townsmen would help them to defray. Through the liberality of the late Miss Broadley, they had made advantageous terms for their parade-ground, the area of which was 8842 yards. The amount still required to purchase it was £1950. They had agreed to pay an annual rent of £80 for that land; but the North-Eastern Railway Company had given them a large portion of land at the nominal annual rent of £5. The noble chairman, before the close of the proceedings, offered a donation of £200 towards the building-fund. The distribution of prizes and badges to the successful marksmen in the late shooting-match took place after the dinner, Lady Londesborough giving the prizes away. The new barracks are most conveniently adapted for their purpose.



CRYPT AT ROCHESTER, LATELY DISCOVERED—SEE PAGE 511.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, London, W., Nov. 1864.
Lectures Arrangements to be hereafter known, Course of Lectures.

PROFESSORIAL LECTURES, 1864.
Prof. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.—Lectures on "The Constituents of Coal;" continued to a Juvenile Audience, Dec. 27, 29, 31, 1864; Jan. 3, 5, 7, 1865; at Three o'Clock.
Prof. TYNDALL.—EVENING MEETINGS will begin on Jan. 27, 1865, when Prof. TYNDALL will probably be expected to open Prof. Tyndall, Cardinal Wiseman, Professor Owen, Mr. Faraday, Sir Roderick Murchison, Bunsen, Gilliss, and Wartmann, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Gladstone.

BEFORE EASTER, 1865.
Prof. TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On Chemistry," on Tuesdays, Feb. 28, March 7, 14, 21, 28, April 4, 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16.
Prof. ODLING, M.B., F.R.S.—Six Lectures "On Animal Chemistry," on Thursdays and Thursdays, Feb. 23 to June 1, at Three o'Clock.
Prof. BAIN.—Three Lectures "On the Physical Accompaniments of Mind," on Saturdays, April 29 to May 13, at Four o'Clock.
Mr. ALEXANDER HENRY.—Three Lectures "On Telegraphic Science: its Practical Achievements in the Arts and Sciences, the extent of coast surveying for the prevention of shipwrecks, on Saturdays, May 20 to June 3, at Four o'Clock.
R. JUDGE SIMON.—Three Lectures (in French) "On the Physical and Moral Condition of the Working Classes in France," on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturday, June 6, 9, 11, at Four o'Clock.
The Admission to all these Courses of Lectures is One Guinea. To a Single Lecture of Lectures, One Guinea or Half-a-Guinea, according to the length of the Course.
The remaining number of lecturing numbers are requested to apply at the Royal Institution.
New members can be proposed at any monthly meeting. When proposed, they are admitted to all the Meetings, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading-room; and they have the privilege of purchasing the Lectures at a reduced rate. Payment of Three Guineas is afterwards, Five Guineas a Year; a composition of Fifty Guineas.
Prospectuses may be had in the Hall.
November, 1864. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W., November, 1864.
Professor FRANKLAND, F.R.S., will DELIVER, during the Christmas Holidays a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES "On the Constituents of a Coal," adapted to a Juvenile Audience. They will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at Three o'Clock, and will be continued on THURSDAY, Dec. 29; TUESDAY, Dec. 31; TUESDAY, Jan. 3; Thursday, Jan. 5; Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865.
Non-subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each, and children under Fifteen years of age to the Juvenile Lectures on the payment of Half-a-Guinea each. Subscribers to all the Courses of Lectures delivered in the session pay Two Guineas.
H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

Freehold.—Nortleidge Estate, Muswell-hill, adjoining the Alexandra Park, with 35 acres of very beautiful, well-timbered, and picturesque land, for immediate sale.

FRANCIS FULLER has received instructions TO SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at One o'clock, a well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing upon a plot of ground containing about 21 acres of beautifully-timbered and pasture land to the rear. The house, which was built by the owner for occupation, has been constructed with much regard to comfort and convenience, and contains entrance hall, dining-room, drawing-room, library, five bedrooms, and dressing-room, and the land in the rear forms a valuable park of considerable beauty. The property is leased, by arrangement with the late owner, for a term, of which six years are unexpired, at a nominal rent of £50 per annum, to Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Muswell-hill, Middlesex, and, of Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, Hosier, who will be happy to show the premises; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill; at the Crescent-gate Lodge, Muswell-hill; at the Railway Hotel, Crouch-end; the Bald-faced Stag, Finchley-common; the Railway Tavern, Hornsey; the Railway Hotel, Harringay; the Railway Hotel, Stroud-green; Mr. Hollamby's Library, Muswell-hill; and of the auctioneer, 4, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

The Lease.—Freehold Residence, and about 14 acres of beautifully-timbered pasture land, at Muswell-hill, adjoining the Alexandra Park.

FRANCIS FULLER has received instructions TO SELL by AUCTION, at GARRAWAY'S COFFEE-HOUSE, Change-alley, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at One precisely, a remarkably FAMILY RESIDENCE, comprising eight bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, entrance-hall, dining-room, drawing-room, morning-room, library, conservatory, pinery, and plant-house, excellent kitchen-gardens, conservatory, greenhouse, vinehouse and melon pit, flower-gardens, and shrubberies, and a most highly ornamental pasture land. The timber is remarkably fine, and the land in the rear forms a valuable park of considerable beauty. The property is leased, by arrangement with the late owner, for a term, of which six years are unexpired, at a nominal rent of £50 per annum, to Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Muswell-hill, Middlesex, and, of Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, Hosier, who will be happy to show the premises; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill; at the Crescent-gate Lodge, Muswell-hill; at the Railway Hotel, Crouch-end; the Bald-faced Stag, Finchley-common; the Railway Tavern, Hornsey; the Railway Hotel, Harringay; the Railway Hotel, Stroud-green; Mr. Hollamby's Library, Muswell-hill; and of the auctioneer, 4, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A. Fellow and late Tutor of New College, Oxford.
The Council hereby give notice that Malvern College will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.
The Council have secured the Lecturing Mayor for a scholarship founded by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The scholarship will be worth £50 per annum for three years, and will be tenable at the College.
Information regarding the resolution and management of the College may be obtained of the Secretary, pro tem.
Applications for admission may be made to the Secretary, HENRY ALLDRIDGE, Esq., Orwell Lodge, Malvern, from whom, and any further information may be obtained.
Malvern, Nov. 9, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS for EVENINGS, STATUES, TABLEAUX, and CHARADES.—MADAME SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, &c., sent post-free for STEPHENS'S CATALOGUE, 406, Strand, London, W.C.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.—BAGATELLE BOARDS, of the best make, from 30s.; complete, Illustrated Catalogues post-free.
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Illustrated Catalogue post-free.
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ELEGANT PRESENTS.
ASSER and SHERWIN'S Illustrated Stock of Games suitable for Presentation, from 2s. to £20.
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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—The Perfect Printing Press, £1 5s. to £4 4s. Letter-press, Copper-plate, Surface, and Lithographic Printing. Specimens, with Instructions, 2 stamps.—D. G. BRIDE, Surgeon-Dentist to her Majesty's Post Office, 9, High Holborn, London, W.C.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE, price £5 5s., SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late, Coleman-street).
Catalogues sent on Receipt of a Postage-stamp.

MAGIC LANTERNS and Dissolving View Apparatus, Illustrated Catalogue post-free.
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"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, "reveals first, 1m. 10s.—This TOURIST'S FAVOURITE THEATRE-GLASS, magnifies objects distinctly at 10 miles, and will show off Jupiter's moons &c. The unequalled power of this "Reconnoiterer" is very great, and it is the best glass ever sold at the price.—"Lord Gifford." "Remarkably good."—Lord Darnley. "It gives me much pleasure to say that your glass is very good."—Lord Gifford. "Quite as powerful as that for which I paid £5."—Lord Darnley. "Your glass is very good, and I consider it much better than an article I recently bought for same money."—Lord Gifford. "Decidedly the best telescope, although I have tried many, a glass combining so much power, for its size, with so much clearness of definition."—Lord Darnley. "It has really very much astonished me."—Lord Gifford. "We have carefully tried it, and find it fully equal to Dollond's, which we have had in use for 15 years."—Lord Gifford. "What astounding results! will now start without delay for the indispensable companion to a pleasure-trip!"—Notes and Queries. The "Reconnoiterer" is manufactured by SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late, 30, Coleman-street). The above glasses are only to be had direct from SMITH, BECK, and BECK, Manufacturers, 31, Cornhill, E.C.

THE GLORIES of the HEAVENS seen by a NEW TELESCOPE for £3, which will also distinguish the finest objects at sea, and is equal to a glass costing £5 5s. Opera Glasses are invited to apply for a discount, and to see the powerful and other telescopes, at 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late, 30, Coleman-street).—SOLOMONS, 39, Aldermanbury-street, Piccadilly. Packet Telescopes, price One Guinea, Post-free. Opera Glasses, Two Guineas.

POCKET BAROMETER, COMPASS, and THERMOMETER, all in one, the size of a watch, for telling the Weather, Temperature, and Direction, with Instructions, Illustrations of the Heavens, &c. Guaranteed for ten months. Price £3 3s., sent free. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late, 30, Coleman-street).

THE £5 SET OF MAGIC, MICROSCOPIC and PHASES Apparatus comprises a 3½-in. improved Achromatic Microscope, with Condenser, Lamp, and Accessories, for showing upon a screen animalcules; fun slides, containing forty subjects; dissolving apparatus, with two lanterns, for showing, on the screen, one photograph; and one chromotrope, with view and revolving star, showing the Phases of the Planets, the Moon, and Eclipses, &c. Manufactured by SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late, 30, Coleman-street).

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and DETECTIVE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits the ear and magnifies sound, conducting the voice to the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—J. and S. DAVIDSON, 34, Moorgate-street, Finsbury.

25, Hanover-square.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, to introduce, without pain or operation, an Improved Method by which he has enabled to wear his pieces. A Set of Teeth, 5 guineas. Tooth from 7s.
Consultation free.

TEETH AND DENTAL SURGERY.—Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, Surgeon-Dentists to the Queen, Prince of Wales, Royal Family, and Household, 33, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London, W., and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
prescribed by the most eminent medical men throughout the world as the only pure Cod Liver Oil that can be taken by the most delicate stomach.
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, GOUT, SCROFULA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL OF THE SKIN, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND URINARY DISEASES.
It is incomparably superior to Cod Liver Oil as a Curative and Tonic.
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YOUNG'S ARNICATED CORN PLASTER, is useful for YOUNG'S ARNICATED BUNION PLASTER, first ever invented. Sold by post 14 stamps. Observe the trade mark, H. Y.—H. Hathersage-place, Bury.

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NEW WINTER SILKS.
Tartans and Checks, from £1 7s. 6d. Dress of 14 yards.
Real Irish Poplins, every dies and colouring, £2 9s. 6d. Dress of 14 yards.
Royal Italian Cords, Cross-de Londres, Checks, Stripes, and Soft-finished Gros Grains, from £1 19s. 6d. Dress of 14 yards. Many of the above goods are purchased for special sale.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A PURCHASE OF
RICH FOREIGN SILKS,
specially for Dinner and Evening wear,
from 2½ to 4½ guineas.
Moiré Antiques, in every colour, from £2 2s. to purchase the Full Dress.
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WINTER POPLINS (all Wool), very wide width, 1s. 6½d. the Full Dress.
Tartan Silk Poplins, nearly every clan, 2 guineas.
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Just received, Two decided Novelties for
RICH WINTER DRESSES.
The "Paris Silk Poplin" (reversible), 2½ guineas.
The "Cross Silk Poplin" (reversible), 47s. 6d. Full Dress.
Can be had in Black, and every description of fashionable colours.
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WINTER DRESSES.
The Mexican Cloth, all Colours.
Checked, Striped, and Plain, 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF COLOURINGS IN
REAL ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
in every quality, at old prices.
A choice selection of Checks at 2000 pieces.
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GROS GRAINES,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Full Dress.
Washing Grenadines from 2s. 9d. to 1 5s. Full Dress.
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ARRIVAL of WINTER FASHIONS.
PETER ROBINSON'S Stock of Winter Mantles is now replete with every novelty of the season, and the prices will be found moderate.—Velvet Mantles and Jackets, richly trimmed, at prices from 3 guineas upwards.
The beautiful Velvet Jackets, Braided, Bound, Musk Cloth, Snowflake, Astracan, and various others equally admired, both in the Paletot and Zouave shapes, from 1 guinea upwards.
An immense choice of Fur Mantles, made from woollen fabrics, manufactured last year, as from 31 to 36 in.
SILK PALETOTS.
Jackets, 27 inches at back . . . 7 guineas.
Paletots, 31 " . . . 8 "
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In great demand, the
SHREWSBURY SILK PALETOT, full large size, from 4 guineas.
Peter Robinson's special make of SERGE MANTLES is this season well sustained. The very largest assortment ever shown at Oxford-street.
Also always on hand will be found
Queen Dowager Cloths . . . 1s. 9d.
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Prize Medal.—"Illustrated Manual of Fashion," post-free on application.
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PETER ROBINSON'S Stock of Shawls is a portion of nearly two hundred FRENCH CACHEMIRE PAPER LONG SHAWLS, very large size, Broché and Woven Centres, Palm Borders, in a few of which have been used all high prices. These Shawls are now marked at 3 guineas each. Patterns of the above, and a large assortment of both qualities sent anywhere on approval may be selected free of any expense.
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and GENERAL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
PETER ROBINSON'S,
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The Linen and Furnishing Warehouse
Removed to
(late Hodge, Lewis, and Co.'s premises)
Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262, and 264, Regent-street.

FRENCH MERINOES, at 2s. per yard, double width, in all the new shades, for Dinner and Evening Dresses, also for Morning Dresses, 1s. 6d. per yard, double width. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

REAL ABERDEEN WINSEYS, best and widest, at 1s. 6½d. per yard; and all the new Mixtures in Winter Dress Goods, at 1s. 6½d. per yard.
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WINTER DRESSES at KINGS, 243, Regent-street.
Striped Poplins, 1s. 6½d. the Full Dress.
Corded, 1s. 6½d.
Corded, 2½ do.
Plain, 2½ do.
Plain, 1s. 6½d.
Plain Cloth, 1s. 6½d.
Fur Cloth, 1s. 3½d.
Mourning Dresses.
Crapes, 10s.
Bareges, 10s.
Black Cords, 1s. 6d.
Black Brocade, 2½ do.
Black Poplins, 1s. 6d.
Black Cashmeres, 1s. 6d.
Many Antiques, £2 10s.
Patterns sent to all parts of the world.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS FREE OF NEW SILKS AND OTHER MATERIALS.
GRANT and GASK offer especial attention to an immense purchase of the richest French Silks of the very latest fashion, which will be sold at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the dress. Especially under present rates; also to a very large assortment of rich French Plain, Figured, and Striped Silks, at 2½ guineas the dress of 14 yards, all marked in plain figures.
Rich Fashionable ANTIQUES, Plain and Figured, in all the new colours, at 3½ guineas the dress.
Several new makes in BLACK SILKS, in plain and figured Drap de Lyons, Gros Grains, Gros Royals, Poult de Soies, and Glacés, at very moderate prices.
Patterns free to any part of the world.
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GRANT and GASK are happy to announce that in the Woollen Department, containing every description of New Designs are now ready, in Serge, Lenvers, and other Fashionable Materials, at 1s. 6d. per yard, the very widths.
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GRANT and GASK beg to draw attention to their Stock of Velvet Mantles, comprising several New Makes of Black Silk specially adapted for mourning. The new materials have been manufactured expressly and exclusively for the season. Also, an unusually large and well-assorted stock of every description of Velvet Mantles, in Paletot and Zouave shapes, ready for immediate wear.
An large selection of Make-up Mourning Dress always in stock. Mourning Orders are executed promptly and richly arranged.
Patterns by post free.
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JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to announce that they are now showing their new WINTER STOCK, which will be found to be of the most attractive and varied description.
Black, Bugle, and Wrappers in great variety.
Walking and Driving Jackets, Bonnets, and Cloaks of the most fashionable shapes, in new materials for the present season.
Lenvoy Woollen Cloths, Serges, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Silks, and Fashionable Patterns, Patterns forwarded free.
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NOVEMBER FASHIONS.
OTTAWA VELOUR, in BLACK, for Ladies' Dresses. This is the New and Fashionable Material for this Season. Large consignments from France have been made of this very serviceable, inexpensive, and distinguished material for Peter Robinson, who will be happy to show it, on request.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.
PETER ROBINSON'S.
Removed from 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FASHIONS IN DRESS.
The Newest Materials are the Ottawana Velour,
the Mexican Cloth,
the Silk Wove Diagonal Serge, the All-Wool Diagonal Serge,
the Alexandra Plaid, the Royal Victoria Cord,
the Cross-de-Londres, the Royal Victoria Diagonal Cape Cloth,
the Paglion Lustres, the Bella Cashmere,
All of which will be found in the New and Recherché Shades, Patterns free.
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The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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SKIRTS MADE UP.—In Elegant Variety. The Black Velour, with velvet bands, Velvet Cord Edge, embroidered or crimmed Silk Rep Skirts, Wrought, and other material manufactured expressly for the Year. Also White and Scarlet Net Skirts for Evening Costume.
The New Address,
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BONNETS and CLOAKS for MOURNING.
The latest Paris Novelties, in very extensive variety, are now being exhibited at the New Show-rooms of PETER ROBINSON'S.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.
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Families requiring Mourning are respectfully informed that Orders to any extent can be supplied with the greatest expedition and economy at the Regent-street Warehouse.
Dresses are forwarded to any part of London or the country free of expense for inspection, and, if approved, if necessary, by a supplyl fitting Dressmaker.
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ROBERT HEATH and CO., Wholesale House.

THE MOST LADY-LIKE HEAD-DRESSES of the Season are now Velvet Coronets and Rosettes, in Black, White, and Colours, from 10s. 6d. to 21 1s. Feathers, 1s. 9d.; Rosettes and elegant ornaments, with single rosettes, 5s. 9d.; Bonnet, 7s. 9d.; Cap, 5s. 9d. All post-free.
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SILKS, 23s. 6d.—Patterns Free.—BAKER and CRISP'S Rich Corded Silks, in extraordinary value for Dress, Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks, from 23s. 6d. to 2 guineas the Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Rich, bright, wide, and durable Gros Grains, Glacés, Bonnet, and Trimming Silks, from 1s. 6d. to 2 guineas the Full Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

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SCOTT ADIE, Scotch Woollen Manufacturer to the Queen, begs to call the attention of the ladies to the Tartans for the season of his new Linsey Woolseys and Tartan Cashmere Spun Silk Poplins, which are recommended for their durability and cheapness.
115, Regent-street.

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CHURCH DECORATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.
FLORAL DEVICES and TEXTS, Illustrated Pamphlet, Post-free.

G. POLAND and SON, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 90, Oxford-street. The oldest-established Furriers in London. Fur Capes, Muffs, Boas, Cloaks lined and trimmed with fur; Fur Wrappers, Coats, Rugs, &c.

HUBBELL'S GEMMA, or JEWEL JUPON, combined CRINOLINE and PETTICOAT, the most elegant, comfortable, and economical. Extremely durable, and, in fact, indestructible. Every lady should purchase one without wish for, it to be found in this charming Crinoline. By the peculiar make, a short lady appears tall, a tall lady graceful, a stout lady slender, and a slender lady elegant. Sold by all good Drapers.
In particular, when purchasing, observe that "Hubbell" is marked on the band.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of the very best quality, with patterns and new reduced price. Flannel Shirts and Dressing-gowns.
CAPTAIN SMITH, 10, Piccadilly-circus, London, S.W.

DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE and a delicate Skin by using the celebrated UNITED SERVICE TOOTH PASTE, 4d. and 6d. per box. Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. Sold everywhere.

AURICOMUS FLUID produces a rich Golden Flaxen Hair, restores grey hair to its original colour, is greatly admired for its beautiful and lasting shade. Prepared by OWBEN and LANCASTER, 24, Piccadilly, Manchester. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S REGISTERED GOLDEN OIL is the only article that really possesses restorative virtues for the hair, and is universally allowed to be unrivalled. Beware of an imitation. Pamphlets free. Sold by all perfumers, and at 24, Great Russell-street, London. 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attractive, and to health and longevity. Sold by all chemists, at 2s. 9d.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and scurf, and gives the Gums a healthy action, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Perfumers and Chemists.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID is the only preparation that will curl straight hair permanently in a hot. 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or per post for 54 and 144 stamps.

COLD CREAM of ROSES.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S delicate Cream possesses exactly the greatest care, fresh daily. In box, 3s. Also in unopened bottles for exportation.
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PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS—Magnolia, White Rose, Pinaphanel, Geranium, Patchouly, New-mown Hay, and 1000 others—3s. 6d. each.—2, New Bond-street, London.

THE CHURCH SMELLING-SALTS, something quite new. Sold by PIESSE and LUBIN, London.

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS.—ELAM'S ARROWROOT, Biscuits, Cocoa, and Chocolate, for delicacy, preparation, &c. Pamphlets, Directions for sick-nursing, sent post-free.—ELAM, Oxford-street.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS
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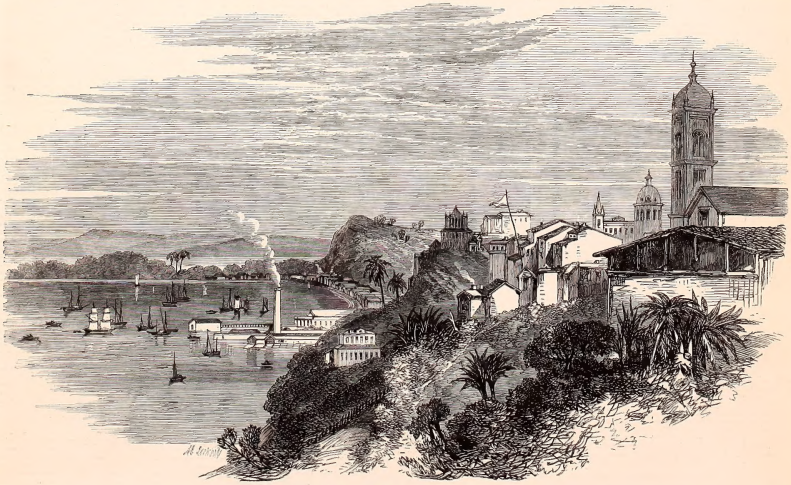


WACHUSETTS. THE BRAZILIAN WAR-SHIP. FLORIDA.

THE FLORIDA (CONFEDERATE) AND THE WACHUSETTS (FEDERAL) IN BAHIA HARBOUR.

OUR readers will not have forgotten the extraordinary action perpetrated by the Commander of a United States war-steamer, the Wachusetts, in the neutral harbour of Bahia, on the 7th ult., when an attack was suddenly made upon the steamer Florida, belonging to the navy of the Confederate States, and, after a few minutes' struggle with the few men who were on board, the Florida was audaciously carried away from beneath the protection of the Brazilian forts and ships of war. We are indebted to the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, English chaplain at Bahia, for the means of publishing an Illustration of this strange affair. One of our Engravings represents the position of the two American ships, with the Brazilian corvette lying between them, at the usual anchorage for men-of-war, previously to the hostile movement of the Wachusetts. This position is between Fort Gambos and Fort do Mar, and is unquestionably within the accustomed harbour.

Our second Engraving connected with this subject is a view of a part of the city of Bahia, as seen from the public gardens. The domed edifice shown on the right is the church of the Benedictine convent; the opera-house appears near the middle of the View; the arsenal, distinguished by a tall chimney, and the custom-house, with projecting pier, are seen below. Fort Gambos and the adjacent waters, in which the ships of war lay anchored, would be farther to the left hand.



VIEW OF BAHIA FROM THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IF any one following on the track of Dr. Thompson, in his exploration of the "sensational" in literature, were to ask for the tap root of this gigantic growth, he might find it in that natural curiosity which attendeth the perpetration and perpetrators of all great crimes. Have not two big books, "Les Crimes Célèbres" and "Les Causes Célèbres," upon this absorbing topic, reached England from France, two amongst hundreds? Do not the "Newgate Calendar" and the "Annual" seven volumes of "State Trials" find their purchasers? and have we not had "Curiosities," and "Romances," and certain Chronicles of crime whereon, as from a reserve, the captains of fiction have drawn great materials into the field; and, lastly, have we not all during the last week been watching the last act of a murder-tragedy of such powerful interest? Again, were we not all more or less involved, nay, as much "overjoyed," as the newspapers had it, as good Dr. Watts himself, even when he sang "How blest" are the person, crying out, "Thank God he has reached Sydney." Yes, the cruel actor in this dire tragedy, who, by wickedness, force of character, accompany, stupidity, cunning, or what you will, had raised himself to the bad eminence he occupied, had moreover attained a certain mastery over the weaker minds by which he was surrounded, and had impressed them with an idea of his innocence. So in this "sensational novel," which we all read in the newspapers, the interest was wrought up to can point, and the culmination—the secret being well kept—only took place at the very last second of time. When, then, the final bell pealed forth the fact of the murderer's escape Time to Eternity, he muttered the words, "Ya, Ich habe es gethan"—"Yes, I did it," and that took a load from all our breasts. The law of the country was well, vigorously, and yet gently administered, and in the whole trial there is nothing of which England need feel ashamed. Nor, certainly, need anyone feel ashamed at the circumstance of such a great crime awakening "But for the grace of God, there goes Wm. Henry Palmer," as said that prayerful, sobering by a criminal.

In reference to this railway murder, the story of which has travelled over all America, Mr. Saba, in his letter from the Times, tells of the fascination of the railway, and the worst off as to travelling, though not carriages are isolated boxes, and there be little or no communication between them. In America you go to the opposite extreme, and as everybody knows, one can walk down the centre of a carriage containing a hundred or so of persons without the slightest inconvenience. Normality takes advantage even of this open-case travelling, and a gang of 200 ruffians, of the Erie Railroad, lately robbed and insulted every man, woman, and child in the train, and then quietly effected their escape. We may learn from this that convenience and safety in travelling are not to be attained by any plan, but that they are, as a rule, a body of experience always supposed them to do, in the middle of two systems. Saloon carriages are useful, carriages reserved for the unprotected females are indispensable also, and a communication so thorough outlook for the guard we must have; and this might be done with a little more manner placed in front of the train. Mr. Saba tells us why he turned, any signal from a carriage would catch his eye.

So we see there is no more security in life and limb than in the breath for Christmas. Talk about Pepper's ghost, there will not be the ghost of a "nice of ginger" left. The Temperance League, a mild name for the betrothed friends, have not ventured to put forward as the apparitions ever heard of by appearing, with the Lord Mayor at their head, for the Cup Final. If these be not the two parties to the next good eating, it should be in the City. Have not City feasts been famous, and were not marrow puddings and custard pies celebrated by the City's Laureate, Ben Jonson himself? *Did* not the Lord Mayor and his consort in Cheapside what time Henry V. entered in triumph after his French wars? And are not the halls of the companies renowned always for its particular "tap"—one for old port, the other for madeira, and so on? And with all these memories buzzing about the brain, because the mouth of the Lord is not the ever Lord Mayor's, and not addressed to the torch

states the issue—the only issue with him—union or dismion. That is it. We must conquer or be conquered. We can negotiate only with the bayonet. We can have peace only by putting forth all our strength, crushing the Southern armies, and overthrowing the Southern Government." It was in July, 1864, that the writer and Colonel Jaques had audience of Mr. Davis, and peace seems still as distant as it was then.

Every Day Papers. By Andrew Halliday. (2 vols. Tinsley.) Some of these papers have already received the stamp of approbation in a very satisfactory manner, and one of them, called "My Account with her Majesty," has been remarkably honoured. Of it Mr. Halliday says, it "has been published, by permission of Mr. Charles Dickens, as a penny tract, and also in the *British Workman*;" by old port wine the writer was worthy of all praise, but its subject is a dangerous one to meddle with. Not only is our fable to fall into mysticism and its attendant extravagances, but one is tempted to enter upon an unauthorised exposition of the Almighty's intentions, and to arrive at conclusions from these observations that the writer is very mystical or very dogmatical; but there seems to be in the book an inclination to peer further into divine mysteries than appears sufficient in doing by the glimpses which have been vouchsafed to us by revelation. The guardianship of angels, the sympathy to us of the departed, the nature of heaven, the adolescence of children after death, and kindred matters are topics which, in our humble opinion, it were better to treasure up in the heart with holy and silent hopefulness, than to make the subjects of discussion and speculation, however comfortable and engaging a theory it may be possible to establish.

The Master of Marton. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) It is not often that one fails in with a story so nicely written, so true to nature in its descriptions of scenery and character, so free from errors in its reflection of those deep feelings the current of which is still in proportion to the depth at the bottom. Mr. Hurst appears to have left upon the memory of all who are acquainted with Mr. Trollope's sweet characters, Lily Dale, Dorothea.

Crosse Island. By J. Ross Browne. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A profusely illustrated book of travel and adventure, anecdote and autobiography. The "narrative dates as far back as the early part of the year 1849," and the last date in the book is, so far as we remember, January, 1864, so that the reviewer may expect to find the experiences of at least twelve years' rough life recorded. There is a great deal of entertainment in the narrative of the life of Fernandez, California, and Washoe; but the title seems to be a misnomer, except that the author remarks (p. 160) "that Robinson Crusoe was not wrecked on the island of Juan Fernandez. In all probability he never saw that island.

Lucretia; or, Thoughtful to Excess. By William Allingham. (1 vol. Macmillan and Co.) A poem in twelve chapters of rhyming tens is a singular mode whereby to present a numerously real fashionable social and political, upon "every-day Irish affairs;" nevertheless, the author has managed to display considerable poetical exercition in the performance of a difficult task. There is also a lack of graphic and elegant description; there is good store of generous sentiment; and there is humour, not unmarred by the use of one of the most common Irish phraseology.

Essentials of Spelling. By E. Jones, B.A. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) Although it is no longer "a way we have in the army" to spell "struggle" with three "gs," correct spelling has by no means attained universal adoption. Spelling is the handmaid of spelling; the practice of eye in reading, of ear in hearing, of hand in writing, and of voice in speaking, is the proper nourishment of memory, and the fact Mr. Jones is fully alive; his little book is wrought with due regard thereto, and when we state that the manual has received the commendation of Professor Max Müller, it will be acknowledged that it has no need of commendation from us.

MUSIC.

The operatic proceedings at our town great theatres are barren of interest. At Covent Garden Mr. Harrison's "Revelry" continues to draw good houses; and the same thing may be said of Gounod's "Faust," at Her Majesty's Theatre, where little more activity in the production of novelty would be desirable at both houses.

M. Aguilar's third matinée of pianoforte music took place at his house on Thursday week, and was numerously and fashionably attended, as usual. The programme, besides masterpieces of Beethoven, Field, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, included several of Mr. Aguilar's compositions, particularly his Sonata in G, "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Birds at Sunset," and "La Danse des Lutins," all of which excited much interest. He was assisted by Miss Aguilar, his daughter, a young pianist of the highest promise.

St. Martin's Hall, in Long-acre, so well known to the musical world during its occupancy by Mr. Hullah, has now been closed to the public ever since the disastrous fire about four years ago, is about to be reopened as a concert-room, under which it was originally built—the teaching of elementary singing classes—under the direction of Mr. Constantine. This gentleman was associated with Mr. Hullah for many years, and, in connection with Mr. Hullah's retirement from public teaching, succeeded him in the directorship of the classes, both elementary and advanced, then carried on at the Music Hall in Store-street. Mr. Constantine personally pre-eminently best known in his "Penny Readings."

The London Choral Union, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., gave a complimentary benefit concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to Mr. W. R. Adams, the able accompanist to the Union. The concert was in all respects an admirable entertainment, and attracted a large and highly musical audience. The selection, among other excellent works, included the whole of Benedict's cantata, "Undine," composed for and first produced at the Norwich Musical Festival, and here performed by Miss Banks, Mr. Gryffyd, Mr. Palmer Leslie, and Mr. L. Thomas; Schubert's celebrated song, "The Wanderer," sung by Mr. Thomas; Goumbel's favourite quartet, "Les Kermesse," from "Faust;" Sterndale Bennett's fine trio from "The May Queen," sung by Miss Eliza Hughes, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas; and a new composition of much interest, the 121st Psalm, by H. Matthison-Hawsen, organist of the cathedral of Roskilde, in Denmark, performed for the first time in this country by Mr. Adams performed Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," showing himself to be a pianist of very high order; Mr. Gryffyd's song, "The Dream," and a masterly part-song, "The Brooklet," both from his pen, among the most attractive features of the concert. The forenerwas sung by Mr. Montem Smith with great taste and feeling, and the latter by the members of the society with much delicacy and effect, and both were warmly applauded. Altogether, the concert was as successful as it was excellent.

The Dusseldorf journals, in their notices of the concerts of the Instrumental-Verein of that city, speak in high terms of two works by our countryman Mr. W. G. Cusins—his overture to "King Lear" and his scherzo entitled "Queen Mab." In regard to the former, we quote from the *Dusseldorf Zeitung* the following passage, which contains in few words a sound view of an important critical question:—"The concert of the Instrumental-Verein last evening introduced to us two new and interesting compositions by a young English musician, Mr. Cusins, private organist to the Queen of England. The greater and more important of these is an overture to 'King Lear,' which evinces a decided talent for orchestral writing. Mr. Cusins understands the instruments and avails himself of their properties in an able and effective manner. The melodies are often happy, but do not exhibit absolute originality. Perhaps, wishing it, or being even conscious of it, the composer leans towards previously known forms. He does not copy them, but writes in their spirit; and, under the aspect of his *unities*, the features of some good old friend shine forth. Mr. Cusins, however, is young, and, keeping in more lateful than forced originality, and it is better a thousand times to follow tradition than to strain after originality by unnatural means. True originality soon works itself to the front; and, to quote a great example, ought we to reproach the illustrious Beethoven for having in his pianoforte-sonatas written passages in the style of father Haydn? Mr. Cusins possesses decided talent, and the numerous musical friends he has gained for himself by the genial excellent performance of our Instrumental-Verein, will concern heartily in the care of the foreign visitor." The success of this overture has been equally great in London, and in this country, to bring it forward at one of the earliest Sunday Popular Concerts.

Mr. Balfe has left London for Paris, where he is to spend the winter.

Mdlle. Lucca, whose abrupt departure from London last season excited so much surprise, has made her *debut* at the Royal Italian Opera, has entered into a re-engagement with Mr. Lye for next season.

Mr. Meredict, who is a native of Stutgard, has received from the King of Wirtemberg the decoration of the Grand Order of the Crown, an honour rarely bestowed and highly prized.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedietta, entitled "The Wilful Ward," was produced at the Haymarket on Monday. It is from the pen of J. P. Wooler, and is evidently intended to show the talents of the new actress, Miss Palmer, in an original character. The young lady has to get rid of a lover, and to liberate her guardian, who appears in love in vain. Her guardian insists and her lover persists. She then makes the removal of her entire's acquaintance a condition of her compliance. He refuses of course, and the capricious beauty triumphs. Mr. Turner and Mr. Belford, as the father and the fop, greatly aided the heroine in her efforts to please, and the new drama was received much laughter.

An original musical drama has been produced at the St. James's. It is entitled "The Gipsy Countess; or, the Child of Prima Donna." The Baronet is represented by Mr. Frank Matthews, and the Prima Donna by Mrs Roden, who has been especially engaged for the occasion. The plot illustrates the old theme of the gipsy countess, is from the pen of Mr. Lennox Horne, the author of "Two Heads Are Better Than One," which really produced the Christmas fun in the story of Normandy, where Sir Cliff Green lives in a retired manner, as the friend of a widow lady and her child, Leap Gaure (Mr. Johnstone), is a smuggler. Having determined on a marriage with Gaure, Garou provides him with a servant in the person of Suzette, the daughter of the old innkeeper, who is a great rogue and a thief. She imbibes the employment, and seeks to disgust her master by perpetually stopping. She is, however, a most accomplished and agreeable she, of course, prefers. Accordingly, she replies to all Sir Fitful's questions in music, treating him to snatches of song from the great masters, including Mr. Oscar Barrett, Weber, Balfe, and Verdi, with which he is so far from being pleased that he dismisses her in a fury. Mr. Horne's plot is full of incidents, and there is much variety of action, and prevents the assassination. The smuggler has contrived a mechanical trap-door in the floor of his victims; the top of the bed descends and crushes them while they sleep. To avert a nervous suspicion, Garou places a phial of laudanum by the bedside. The trick is found out by the accomplished Suzette, and the assassination is descending. Miss Roden, though yet in her novitiate, showed much talent. She has a good voice and a pleasing style. Mr. Horne's new composition by Virginia Gabriel is introduced into the action, and obtained an encore; while a finale supplied by Mr. Ernest Gaston, in which Miss Roden is assisted by a chorus, proved effective.

Mr. Boucicault, we find, has produced a new Irish drama, entitled "Arrah-na-Pogue; or, the Wicklow Wedding," which has been performed in Dublin, at the Theatre Royal, "with much go" in a great style, the scenery painted by Mr. Lloyd, and the dances arranged by Mr. Oscar Barrett. The parts are sustained by Mr. Emery, Mr. John Brougham, and Mrs. Buckingham White, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault themselves. The piece is decidedly Irish in story, as we have seen it stated, appears to be full of interest; but we must await its performance in London before committing ourselves to an opinion on its merits.

A church of the Russian-Greek rite has been consecrated at Nervy, in Switzerland.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Kent as Consul at St John's, Newfoundland, for the King of Denmark; and of Mr. Henry Houghton, Consul-General for the Free City of Frankfort.

The Hon. Mr. Scarlett, lately Minister at the Court of Denmark, has been appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Mexico.

The *Malta Observer* announces the death, on the 29th ult., of Mr. Edward Ellis, Deputy Commissary-General of Malta, at the age of eighty-five.

The Government emigrant-ship Hannah More, 1129 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, sailed from Birkenhead on the 13th inst., with 1000 passengers, chiefly emigrants, under the care of Mr. J. C. Sangar, M.D., surgeon superintendent.

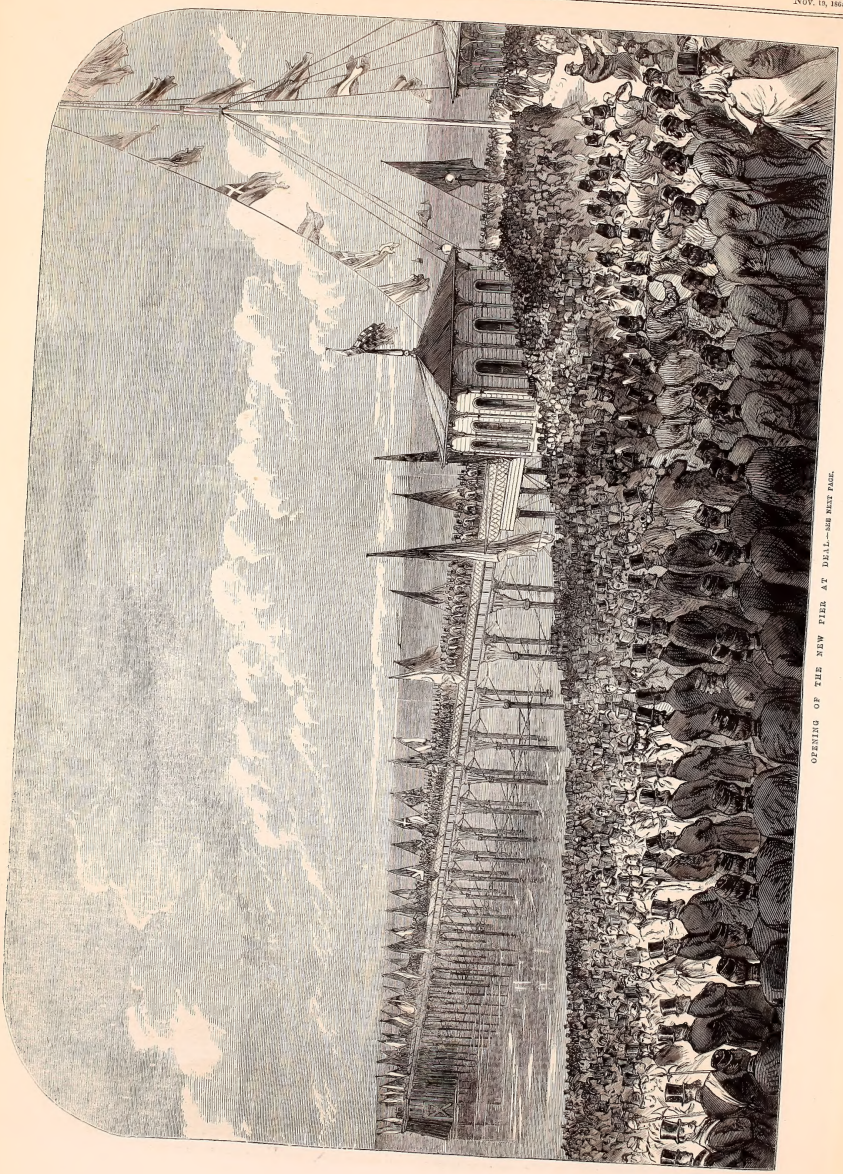
An Egyptian Government Loan is announced for £3,704,200 5 per cents, issued at 80, and redeemable in fifteen years by October 1st. It is authorised by the Sultan, and is redeemable in fifteen years by drawings of £100 bonds, commencing in January, 1866.

General Garibaldi has accepted the yacht Princess Olga, presented to him by certain friends in England and Scotland. The Princess Olga sailed from Cowes on the 12th inst., and arrived at Spezzia, the Peninsula Steam boats from Gibraltar, on the 8th inst., she sailed the next morning for Cagrera.

The National Life-boat Institution has forwarded a new lifeboat, the gift of a lady, to Aldeburgh, Suffolk. The sum contributed, amounting to £289, has been defrayed by a lady resident in Berkshire. All the life-boats, twenty-seven in number, on the coast of Suffolk, belong to the Life-boat Institution.

On the night of the 8th inst, a terrible storm burst on the Prussian coast in the Baltic, and also raged far out at sea. Accounts from all the ports along the coast state that no appalling destruction was caused by the overflow of the sea into the streets and houses, and by the washing away of the land. Numerous vessels were stranded, and others received much injury, but the loss of life was not great.

The great festival which is celebrated at Bristol on the natal day of Colston, the old and well-known philanthropist of Bristol, was celebrated on Monday. The principal societies which drew together are the Merchant Venturers' Society, and the Bristolian Society, and they were rendered additionally interesting by the presence of Mr. Berkeley, one of the representatives of the city, who came in his coach and four to the place of Mr. Langton, who will retire at the next election in consequence of ill health. Among the company were the Archdeacon of Bristol, Mr. Hare, Mr. Hartnoll, Mr. Hare, Mr. Hartnoll, and Mr. Hare, Mr. Hartnoll, and Mr. Hare, Mr. Hartnoll, and



OPENING OF THE NEW PIER AT DEAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



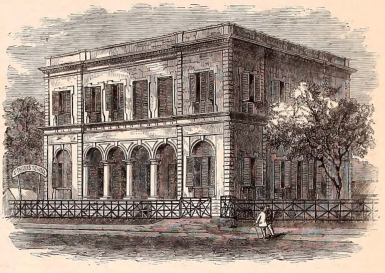
MEMORIAL CHURCH AT FUTTEYGURH, INDIA.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT FUTTEYGURH, INDIA.

FUTTEYGURH is a station in the North-Western Provinces of India, distant about eighty miles from Cawnpore, and, like Cawnpore in the time of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, it fell into the hands of the rebels, when nearly every European in the station was slaughtered. The bodies of many of our unfortunate countrymen were thrown into a well, over which a monument has been erected by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The church, represented by our Engraving, is built within a stone's cast of the well, and forms one of the most conspicuous objects at the station. This church was consecrated on Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. It received the name of All Souls' Church, by which it was designed to keep in memory the circumstance of its erection and the memory of those victims of the massacre of 1857 whose bodies lie so near the church. It holds about 300 people, and has the advantage of being contiguous to the soldiers' barracks. The present Chaplain is the Rev. E. Templeman, late of Pembroke College, Oxford.

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL, HOWRAH, CALCUTTA.

THE town of Howrah, situated on the west bank of the river Hooghly, opposite Calcutta, is the terminus of the great East Indian Railway, which is now open from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of about 1000 miles. At Howrah, too, are situated the principal docks, in which the numerous ships in the port are received and repaired. There are several other large industrial establishments, such as iron foundries, flour-mills, rope-factories, distilleries, cotton-screws, coal-depôts, and salt-warehouses, in addition to the extensive workshops for the erection and repair of railway locomotive engines and carriages. To superintend and carry on these various establishments a considerable number of European artisans and engineers are employed, and the Anglo-Indian population of Howrah has been variously estimated at from 800 to 1000. It is the custom in India for the higher classes of the civil and military officers of Government, as well as for the more wealthy members of the mercantile community, to send their children to England for education as soon as they are of a proper age; but, as this system is a highly expensive one, it is evident that the middle and lower classes of English and East Indian parents must have their children educated in India, if at all. When the able and zealous prelate, Dr. Cotton (formerly Head Master of Marlborough School), who now rules over the diocese of Calcutta, was first appointed to that see, in 1858, one of his earliest cares was to organise a scheme of education for the children of those English and East Indian parents who were not able to afford the expense of sending them to the hills or to Europe for their education. St. Thomas's School, Howrah, which was opened by the Bishop of Calcutta on the 11th of August last, is one of the earliest fruits of Bishop Cotton's Anglo-Indian educational scheme. The building as it stands, including the sum of 8000 rupees (£800), the cost of the site, has cost altogether 33,000 rupees (£3300). Half this sum was raised by public subscription, and principally from the profits of a fancy bazaar which was held on the Howrah Green, on New-Year's Day, 1863; the other half was contributed by Government. The building is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, and is pleasantly situated opposite the Howrah Green, on the Grand Trunk road. It consists of two large school-rooms—one above and one below, for girls and boys respectively, each 60ft. long by 25ft. broad, with smaller rooms at the back for the residence of the teachers, and a verandah in front. The school, which has hitherto, since its establishment in 1861 by the Chaplain (the Rev. W. Spencer), been held in rooms hired for the purpose, has generally an average of about fifty children under instruction. The school is supported partly by public subscription, partly by school fees, and partly by a Government grant in aid. The schoolmaster was himself educated in Bishop's College, Calcutta, and the schoolmistress has lately been sent out from England. The entire school is under the superintendence of the Chaplain of Howrah.



ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL, HOWRAH, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PIER AT DEAL.

WE present a View of the opening of the New Pier at Deal on Tuesday week. There was a great concourse of spectators around the flagstaff at the pier-head to witness this ceremony, which was performed by Mrs. Hogessan, wife of the borough member, who had himself, in April, 1863, inaugurated the commencement of the work. The lady took her seat in a chair which was placed on a truck and drawn along the tramway to the end of the pier. She then declared the pier opened, and congratulated the Deal and Walmer Pier Company, as well as the town of Deal, upon the completion of this useful structure.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF BREAN DOWN BREAKWATER, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—SEE NEXT PAGE

There was afterwards a banquet at the New Assembly Room. Mr. John Attwell, chairman of the company, presided; and among the guests were Mr. Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, besides the county and borough members. Lord Clarence Paget highly commended the erection of the pier to give a readier access to the shore from the Downs—rendered, and hinted that if the charges were not too exorbitant the Government might be disposed to use the Deal pier for the embarkation of troops. It is expected that this accommodation will induce many persons to land on Deal from passing steamers up the Channel. The pier was designed by Mr. Eugenius Birch, engineer of the pier at Blackpool. It has been constructed, under his superintendence, in a most satisfactory manner, by Messrs. R. Lander, contractors, of Glasgow. The pier is constructed of wrought and cast iron, and is supported upon cast-iron columns, which are screwed into the ground to the depth of 11ft., long and 22ft. wide, and runs into 10 ft. water at low-water spring tides. It has also a promenade along its entire length, and in the centre is a tramway for conveying goods and luggage, while ample means are provided for landing and embarking at any part.

BREAM DOWN HARBOUR, IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

The foundation-stone of the proposed breakwater of Bream Down Harbour, Weston-super-Mare, was laid, as we mentioned last week, on Saturday, the 12th inst., by Lady Hannah Wilmot, wife of Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, the chairman of the Bream Down Harbour Company. We have engraved a View of the scene at the moment when the stone was lowered from the little steam-boat the Wye, on board which a company of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled. The immersion of this stone took place at a distance of some hundred yards from the shore, in about 70ft. of water. It was received with loud cheering by a multitude of people on land, as well as by those afloat in the numerous boats which hovered around. Flags were hoisted, a salute of cannon was fired, and a band of music on board the Wye struck up a triumphant strain. Lady Eardley Wilmot then read an appropriate address, and the stone was left on the bottom by the opening of valves in its base. The steam-boat cruised for an hour along the coast between the western end of Bream Down and the old Steep Holm pier, after which its passengers were landed at Weston-super-Mare. An elegant déjeuner was served in the Townhall, where toasts were drunk and speeches were delivered congratulating the promoters of this enterprise upon its favourable commencement than morning. The result of a hydrographical survey of not of a commercial port and packet station in this part of the Bristol Channel has long been acknowledged. The site of Bream Down Harbour seems to be well adapted for the purpose. It is sheltered by a vast natural promontory stretching a mile and a half into the sea, and has never less than three fathoms of water at low spring tides. The Government have announced their intention to erect a powerful battery of artillery on Bream Down, which, combined with fortifications on the Steep and Flat Holms, which are about three miles distant; and these, with a battery at Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, will effectually protect the entrance to the Severn.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 26.—The European July mails were delivered in Melbourne from Suez on the 19th instant, and reached Sydney Harbour having arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 8th inst.

We are not blessed of a general election day, notwithstanding the universality of the suffrage, the event causes the least possible excitement. The newspapers are fuller than usual of advertisements, and meanwhile business is suspended and the candidates left to be severally advantageously filled. Beyond this there is nothing to mark the political crisis. The nominations for the first batch of electors took place on the 22nd inst., and already six members to the new Parliament have been returned, the Chief Secretary (Mr. M'Culloch) being one of the successful candidates. The existing Ministry have every reactor and ability to recommend them; but their policy, especially upon the question, is so vague as to render it difficult to gauge where there is every probability of their meeting the House with a majority of supporters, but the Ballot Act the time of which is now at hand will soon determine. The bulk of the members of the defunct Parliament are candidates for fresh Legislative honours—a circumstance that leads to the supposition that politics, directly or indirectly, are not the paying game, especially when it is borne in mind that not a few of the aspirants to membership in the Assembly the Stephens-ward are shilling to bless themselves with.

The final answer of Mr. Carthwell to our oft-repeated remonstrances against the continuance of the infliction of the curse of convictism upon us has but stimulated the anti-transportation movement. Meetings, at which heavy-worded resolutions have been passed, have been held all over the country; and in Ballarat, the most important of our gold-fields township, a wonderful petition to the Queen on the subject has been numerously signed. In Melbourne a number of influential and wealthy gentlemen have formed themselves into a society, the object of which is to pay the passage to England of such expired convicts as choose to avail themselves of this chance of returning. The society has undertaken to raise £4000 a year for that object; and I am in a position to state that, already, some villains of the worst description have been assisted homewards with the funds of the association, and that its staff of officers and workers are actively engaged in full swing. The existence and operations of such a society may be the cause of unwise; but it will, nevertheless, be well to state the fact.

The misunderstanding between Victoria and New South Wales on the question of border customs has aroused a serious aspect, so much so that, were we independent nations instead of being, as we are, offshoots of Britain, we should at once resume hostilities and commence all the excitement of an international warfare. Blows have not actually been struck, but countless very little items of black mail money has been accomplished. The matter is in a nutshell; but, simple and easily settled as it may be, the responsibility is that I have not to be referred to the Privy Council for decision. New South Wales claims the power of interrupting Victorian commerce on the river Murray, although the vessels employed may be Victorian, and although every one Victorian port to another, with goods on board for which duties have been paid to the Victorian Government. This claim will not, of course, be conceded by this colony, which has a staff of officers on the scene to protect its interests. Since the appearance of a few really effective Victorian policemen on its borders, New South Wales has, it is said, somewhat modified its tone; so that, after all, the affair may end in a friendly and triumphant fizzle.

A house has at length been found for the young salmon in a tributary of the Yarra, about forty miles from Melbourne, and is now prepared for the conveyance of the young fishes from town to their new abode; and, although the road is one of the roughest imaginable, under the care of the superintendent of the Government Gardens, strangers were safely lodged in the stream, where, it is to be hoped, after escaping the dangers of the way, they will be left to grow to maturity. So far the experiment has been an eminent success.

The Legislature arrived the other day with the assortment of birds, hares, &c., for the Acclimatisation Society. The importation includes seven nightingales—a present from Miss Burdett Coutts.

The numerous trouble-hunt movements taken deep root in and about Melbourne, there having been established within the last few months a considerable number of these useful institutions.

Miss Grace Egerton (Mrs. Case) and her husband have been very successful with their entertainments termed "A Drawing-room to Let." Every night the Polytechnic Institution, where the entertainment is given, is filled to overflowing. Lady Don continues to attract large houses at the Haymarket; and the Royal is always tolerably well filled.

Never, perhaps, were the mining prospects of the colony in a healthier state than they are at present. Confidence on the part of capitalists seems to have revived—large amounts being now readily invested in this description of enterprise.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Sept. 26.—Government have been defeated on their policy on the pastoral lessee question by a majority of six. When the valuation of the runs is completed, which will not be before January next, the reconsideration of the matter will be attempted in another shape.

The cereal exports from this colony from the beginning of the year till the present time are double in value what they were during the corresponding period of last year, the total value for this year being £1,261,274.

The returns from the copper-mines continue very satisfactory.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Sept. 26.—The commercial and other news from this colony is unimportant. The Queen Victoria left for Europe, takes with her 149,841 sovereigns and 2348 ounces of gold.

Tenders have been accepted for the completion of Denison Viaduct.

The construction of a railway from Macquarie River to Bulli, in order to open up a new coal district, has been discussed and urged upon the Government.

QUEENSLAND.

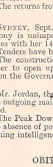
Mr. Jordan, the Immigration Commissioner, proceeds to England by the outgoing mail, to resume his duties as agent-general for Queensland.

The Peak Down mining news is reported as encouraging; but, in the absence of positive results, little reliance can be placed upon the mining intelligence from the remote regions of Queensland.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

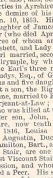
The Right Hon. Sir North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of Stair, Viscount of Stair and Dalrymple, Lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baronet of Cousland, in the Baronetage of Nova Scotia, and Baronet of Kingsmuir, and a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Dalrymple, died on the 11th inst., at his family residence, Lochinch Castle, Wigtonshire, aged 75.



Dalrymple, Bart., fourth Baronet of Cousland, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland." He was born in 1776, and succeeded his father as a Baronet of Nova Scotia. Mr. North Dalrymple, of Forfar, and was popular as taking an active part in connection with the Scottish Reform movement, which successfully contested, in 1832, by his elder brother, Sir John Dalrymple, subsequently created Earl of Stair. He was himself M.P. for Wigtonshire, and was remarkable for his amiability, for his faithfulness to party, and his attachment to the Scottish Church, and for his many services rendered to Scotland, and was the largest landowner in Midlothian, if not in Wigtonshire, besides his large possessions in Ayrshire, Berwickshire, and other properties in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. He succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his elder brother, John Hamilton, fifth Earl of Stair, on the 29th Jan., 10, 1835. His Lordship married, first, in 1817, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Penny, Esq., of Arthur, by whom he had issue, one son and her (who died April 22, 1828), had a son, his successor, and four daughters, three of whom survive him—namely, Lady Anne Hay-Newton, Lady Agnes Nisbett, and Lady Margaret Penny Macomochie-Welwood of Garwoch. The Hon. Francis Henry Dalrymple, the second son of the late Viscount Stair, Dalrymple, by whom he had another son, the Hon. George Grey Dalrymple. The Earl's three married sisters, Lady Dalrymple, Lady Ann Hay, and Lady Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and left six sons and five daughters; Jane, who was wife of William Dalrymple, and left a son, the Right Hon. William Horsman, M.P., and a daughter, Mary Jane, married to Edward Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite Hall, and Captain and Sergeant-at-Law; and Martha, who was wife of Lieutenant Thomas Simpson, who was killed at the capture of Acre in 1811, and left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, and a son, Vincent Dalrymple, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Wigtonshire, now Earl of Stair, who succeeds to the title of the United Kingdom, gives the Earls of Stair a seat in the House of Lords.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ.

Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, in the county of Norfolk, the head and representative of the ancient and time-honoured family of Gurney, who died, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Keswick Hall, near Norwich, in his seventy-first year, was a gentleman of great ability and a princely disposition, being a munificent patron of the fine arts, a liberal supporter of many charitable institutions in Norfolk, but had for some time suffered from a severe illness, which at last proved fatal.



He was the elder son of the only son by his first wife, (who died in childbirth), of Richard Gurney, Esq., of Bishopsgate, Sheriff of London in 1784, and Alderman of the City, and Lord Mayor in 1792. He was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury in 1812, and for Newtown, Hants, in 1818, and sat in three successive Parliaments. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1825. He was a member of the Society of the Friends, or Quakers, and his opinion was especially valued in matters relating to the law of real property, his estates of inheritance, Mr. Gurney is said to have possessed a fortune exceeding £300,000. He was also a contributor to the great brewing firm of Barclay and Perkins). Mr. Gurney through his connection with Norwich, formed a friendship with Mr. Fox, who was for any reasonable purpose of charity were seldom, if ever, unattended to. The late Mr. Gurney was a man of great benevolence, and his charities were incalculable. His death will cause a void, in his own district particularly, which will be very difficult to fill up, and which deeply affects his family. He also a patron of letters and the fine arts; and he himself was known as an author of no mean ability. His principal work was a book of "Meditations," published a poem, under the title of "Cupid and Psyche," which was based on the celebrated fable of Apuleius, which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. Mr. Gurney married, in 1809, Margaret, daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Youngsbury, Herts, by whom he had issue. Mr. Gurney's eldest son, Russell Gurney, Esq., M.P., Recorder of Brighton, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and is married to a daughter of James Allardice, Esq., of Allardice, and heiress of line to the Earls of Kintyre and Argyll. Mr. Gurney's second son, Hudson Gurney, married his cousin Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of Upton, Essex, to whom belonged Mrs. Fry, so justly celebrated for her active benevolence and her valuable exertions in the cause of prison reform.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the Duchy of Cornwall, Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Governor of Dartmoor Prison, died on the 17th inst., at Restormel Castle, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, aged 76. He was the second son of the late Thomas Erskine, Esq., of Linlathen, Forfarshire, by Frances Anne, daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Hampton Court Palace, and was born on March 12, 1788, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1811. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and was advanced to the rank of King's Counsel in 1827; and four years afterwards he was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy, and return of the Privy Council. In 1839 he was made a Serjeant-at-Law and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His health compelled him to resign his judgeship in 1846. He was also a Commissioner of the Duchy of Cornwall. The right hon. gentleman married, Dec. 10, 1818, Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Henry Trail, Esq., by whom he had issue the late Hon. Amelia Anne Trail Erskine, Henry Trail Erskine, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Erskine, Rector of Steppingley, Beds. The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine died on the 9th inst., at Borrowdale.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR MONTAGU STOPFORD, K.C.B.

The Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., as Admiral, R.N., who died at Edinburgh, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, was the fourth son of George, third Earl of Courtown, by his wife, Lady Mary Scott, eldest daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, and was uncle of James George Henry, fifth and present Earl of Courtown. He was born on Nov. 11, 1788, and entered the Royal Navy in 1810, on board the flag-ship of his uncle, the late Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, then the naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Admiral's younger son was present at the capture of Java. After being employed in various ships, he joined the Alceste, Captain Murray Maxwell, which conveyed Lord Amherst on his embassy to China, and he was wrecked in that ship in the Strait of Gaspar on his passage home, in 1817. The late command he held was on the Jamaica station, in the East Indies and American and West India stations, from 1842 until she was paid off in 1846. For nearly four years he was Admiral-Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard. At the end of 1853, he was appointed Admiral-Superintendent at Malta, and took part in the war against Russia in the Black Sea. In 1854 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and in 1855 was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. He became Rear-Admiral in 1858, a Vice-Admiral in 1858, and an Admiral, Nov. 26, 1863. Admiral Stopford (who first, Aug. 29, 1827, Caroline, second daughter of General Sir Henry Whitmore, K.C.H., and by her (who died in 1834) had two sons, the elder of whom, Lieut. George Montagu Stopford, R.E., Knight of the Medjidie, died in 1868, and three daughters—Mary, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, R.A., C.B., Caroline, wife of Captain Nixon, Rifle Brigade; and Annette, wife of her cousin, Captain Stopford. The Admiral married, secondly, Sept. 30, 1835, Lucy, youngest daughter of John Kay, Esq., of the North Charlton, Northumberland, and leaves issue also by her second wife two daughters.

** A Notice and Portrait will be given next week of the eminent political economist Mr. M'Culloch, just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. John Thomas Howe Le Mesurier, M.A., late Archdeacon of Malta, was proved in the London Court on the 24th ult., and the personal effects sworn under £12,000, the executors and trustees nominated being his cousin, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, M.A., perpetual Curate of Brenchley, in Kent, and together with the testator's sister, Miss Marion Octavia Le Mesurier, and the Rev. David Morton, Rural Dean and Incumbent of Hornchurch, Essex, Chaplain to Lord Petre. The testator was formerly Chaplain to the Forces, and previously of Beaumont College, Old, and Saint Mary's College, Oscott, and died at Malta on the 28th of last month at Benbridge on the 19th of September last. After making several bequests, the testator left the residue of his property to his said sister Marion, whom he also appointed residuary legatee. The state which he inherited from his father and grandfather, and from his uncle and godfather, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, frequenting Dockyard Chapel, Malta, also the silver epergne presented to him by the Captain Society in the East Indies, and of his ordinary wear, and the library by his said sister during her life, and then given over to his said cousin John Le Mesurier, to whom he also bequeathed his gold chain which he wore as King's College, London. To his brother-in-law, John Leefhum, of Beenes Farm, Isle of Wight, he left £1000, and a legacy of £2000 in trust thereof for his life and the principal to his children. To the following seven institutions he bequeathed £1000 each, to be paid together with the interest, the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Foreign Parts, for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, for Building and Enlarging Churches, for the Additional Curates Aid Society, the Clergy Orphan Society, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, at the end of the first year after the death of the testator.

The will of General Sir James Hervey Reynolds, K.C.B., K.C.H., late of 62, Eaton-square, formerly of Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, was proved in London, on the 7th inst., by the executors, Sir John Kirkland, of Devonshire-square, and James Campbell, Esq., of Hampton Court. The gallant and distinguished military officer was formerly Her Majesty's Lieut.-Governor of Jersey. He died at Hampton Court Palace, on the 9th of August last, at the advanced age of 90 years. He was married in 1804. His wife, Lady Reynolds, having a provision under marriage settlement, he left the whole of his property, real and personal, having little less than that of about £80 per annum to a sister and a friend to Ashworth Dorset.

The will of Mr. Thomas Ashworth, late of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, was proved in London by the acting executor, William H. Sitwell, Esq., the brother, power being reserved to the testator's widow, Frances Elizabeth Ashworth, and to Mr. Sitwell, son of the said William H. Sitwell, also an executor, to prove hereafter. The personal estate of the deceased was sworn under £120,000, and the real at £7000 per annum, which was attested by John Cowell and Hugh Hope, both of Barmoor, Farmers-street, Wardour-street, Soho, and by Mr. Sitwell. By the will the whole of his property, having expressly bequeathed to his wife the furniture of Barmoor Castle, and all and singular, together with the landed estates at Barmoor and at Yeavering, both in the county of Northumberland.

The following particulars of a number of bequests which have fallen to the local charities of Arbroath and Dundee:—By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston and Mr. Wylie, To the Dale Cottage Industrial School Mr. Johnston has left £1000; to the Arbroath Infirmary, £1000; to the Female Benevolent School, Park-street, £200; to the Abbey Charity School, £100; to the Arbroath Subscription Library, £50. Besides these bequests to local institutions himself, these made by his deceased wife now come into force. The largest of them is a bequest of £2100 to a fund, to be called the Lucy Fund, for the benefit of decayed widows or old unmarried females in the town of Arbroath. To this legacy Mr. Johnston has added a bequest of a similar sum of £2100, making in all £4000 as the Forbes Fund. Mrs. Johnston has also left:—To the Arbroath Infirmary, £200; Female Benevolent School, £200; Abbey Charity, £100; Dale Cottage School, £200; Dundee Infirmary, £100; Bodowan Lodging-House, £100; Dundee Orphan Institution, £100; Dundee Asylum, £100. The legacies to Arbroath amount to £6000, and to Dundee £1000. The whole are payable on Whit Sunday next.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE PHOSPHORESCENT LIGHT OF THE CUCUTOS.—A correspondent draws our attention to the habits of the family of Elaterides, mentioned in the interesting report of America—has been examined by Mr. Pasteur, of the Normal School, and by Professor Pace of the Abbé Moigno, at the request of the Cosmos. The Messieurs ladies use those insects for ornamental purposes, fixing them in their hair, and putting them under veils, as one of our ladies a day. The light processing from the two small bodies on the thorax's head is only the result of rubbing of the two parts against each other. M. Pasteur has reported to a meeting of the Academy at Paris that he found that the secretion of this light to be subject to conditions, which the appearance of rays; his observations in this respect agreeing with those of M. Gernez, who had previously found that the phosphorescent property of plants of the spectroscope without discovering either obscure or brilliant rays. The same was true of the light emitted by the cucutos, between the eyes and the wings. It is probable, as observed by M. Milne Edwards, that the substance susceptible of becoming phosphorescent is not the blood. M. Blanchard, at the same meeting, insisted on the great interest of researches which might lead to an elucidation of the mysterious structure of the organs of insects which secrete the phosphorescent matter. In a note in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Science* for 1863, M. Blanchard described the phosphorescent insects of this genus, which had been brought alive to Paris in some old wood, crossed and sunk in the sea, and which had retained their discovery.

THE INFLUENCE OF OZONE ON VEGETATION has been studied by Mr. Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, and the results reported in the American *Journal of Science*. Two sets of experiments were made. In the first, the water with which the seeds came in contact was made to contain ozone, while in the second, the water was not. For the first, phosphate of iodine, silicate of potash, and nitrate of soda were added to the ozonised water, and for the other to water in a proportion such as to be equivalent to the ozonised water. In each of the experiments, at the end of a given term of comparison, two equal seeds were taken and placed in a perforated cover of the water, and were also placed under bell-glasses resting on glass plates. Wheat and barley grains placed under bell-glasses resting on glass plates. Wheat and barley grains were placed on the surface of moistened sand, and covered with glass, the ozone-generating mixture. Other plants not exposed to the ozone were used. The results of the experiments are as follows:—The effect of the ozonised water, and those exposed to the ozone, was remarkable, especially with the wheat plants. In the latter, the roots were found to be more widely spread out, and to reach to the bottom of the vessel. In these exposed to it the roots, moreover, were found to be more than twice as long as those of plants placed under bell-glasses, but not exposed to ozone. The stronger wheat plants after a length of six inches, and developed six rootlets, averaging only three centimetres each in length; while those not exposed to ozone had only many roots exceeding two inches and a half. As a whole, the roots produced by the plants exposed to ozone were found to be not crowded out of the vessel produced in its absence from an equal number of healthy seeds. One curious result of the above experiments is, that the wheat plants which were merely set in the water themselves in a vertical position; the greater part of them fell over on one side. The weight of the grains of the maize affected these plants a better support. The presence of ozone also prevented the usual formation of mould on seeds placed in contact with air and water under a bell-glass.

TWO-HEADED SERPENTS.—In the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History* (U.S.) is an account of two specimens of monstrosity in surprises given by Professor Wyman at a meeting of the society. One of these were a young black snake (Coluber constrictor), which had two complete heads united to a single trunk. The two heads were of the same size, and were connected by a neck of the same length. The same region the transverse bands usually found in the young of this species were divided longitudinally into two equal parts, which were placed one on each side of the body

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUBA, and Others.—It is highly probable that the Indian composer of problem No. 1016 was quite aware that his position consisted of an easier solution than the one stipulated, but, as the author of the work in which it appeared had not mentioned it, he left the conditions—which, to make it a stated number of moves, rendered it more or less—as it must be admitted that theapproximations give far greater scope for the invention of beautiful and difficult problems than the rigid law, which makes every solution that of a double solution.

CHARLES BUTLER.—You are mistaken; look at the position again.

T. G. (Ware).—Your problem is received; but before giving your publication the aid solicited, we should like to have some more satisfactory evidence of the capabilities of your chess staff than the gain of prize positions published. Other than we have examined the composition is admirable, as a glance, by 1. B to K 6th (ch), 2. Q to Q Rsq, &c.

J. B. (Hastings).—Your solution of problem No. 1015 is correct in every respect. On receiving it we hastily, and under the impression that White must in three moves without the slightest strategy, secured mate. For instance, he may take the Black Queen with his Bishop, giving check, and Black must play his Queen to her fourth square, to be met with Queen first, and mate in three moves; or he may take the Bishop, as you suppose, with his Queen, and Black must play his Queen to her fourth square, to be met with Another Move, Pawn to Queen's fourth, and so arrive at the first move in the solution of a problem, is not permissible; the position you have been good enough to contribute has been published in the Chess Player's Chronicle.

FANFAN.—No chessplayer should be without the admirable "Handbuch des Schachspiels," by Bledow and Wilhelm, 1843. Of the works of Allgaier, Jaenisch, and Walker, the "Handbuch" by Bledow and Wilhelm is, we believe, the most complete. Each is a comprehensive treatise on chess openings when published; and moreover, looking at its enormous bulk, the cheapest. "Von aus Staunton" is through many editions.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The "Chessplayer's Handbook" contains, you will find, the information you require. Staunton's "Chess-Player's Companion" is a collection of games, and not a treatise on the game.

A VETERAN.—The notice in our last Number will explain the matter. You are quite right.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS CORRECTLY RECEIVED.—By Captain Jones, Dundreary, F. P. Q. R. S., Tancred, Ludbury, C. C. F., Parker, P. D. D., Old Subscriber, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, H. W., Gabriel, Thos. Spurrell, Bath Chess Club, Alpha, E. R. I. Warden, An Invalid, I. G. Grant, P. S. H., A. R. S., of Gottenberg; Rev. J. Wayte, Rugby; Rev. J. Owen, Bath; Rev. J. Mitchell, Ilfracombe; T. T. Pennington, Bath; Boston Brown, Coca, Regina, S. Y. G., I. Bowman, Hinston C., Athenæum Club, Cheltenham,

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THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

IN itself, the election of a President of the Federal States of America could have aroused very little, if any, of that anxiety which agitates those who watch a competitive struggle. The issue was so certain that, even amongst the people for whom the event possessed a real and actual interest, the sweet pangs of suspense must have been wanting. Practically, Mr. Lincoln had no antagonist. An invitation to a four years' occupation of the White House at Washington now by no means implied a pleasant tenure of an office, which, in a self-governed country, used to be accompanied with few of the cares and not too many of the responsibilities of state. The candidature for the presidency was, therefore, peculiarly circumscribed on this occasion, and scarcely any individual emerged from comparative obscurity to present what has often proved the best claim to support—namely, an ignorance on the part of the nation over which he was to rule (to say nothing of the world in general) of anything about him. When the contest came to be confined to Mr. Lincoln and General M'Clellan, the principles on which it was to be conducted were supposed to be defined. The one was the acknowledged representative of the Republican and the War party; the other was announced to stand as typifying the Democrats, and something more, for, while he was proclaimed as the embodiment of a policy which desired the preservation of the Union, it also comprehended the restoration of peace between the contending States. However those who laid down this policy proposed to carry it out, at least General M'Clellan at a very early period of his candidature, which, by-the-by, seemed on a great measure to have been involuntary on his part, disclaimed all notion of being responsible for the opinions which had been inscribed for him on what the Americans call his ticket; declined to pledge himself at least to a peace-at-any-price policy, and so effectually neutralised any opposition to Mr. Lincoln, which was thereafter carried on but feebly in his name, and the race became as nearly as possible a walk over. On the face of it, then, it would appear that the principles which Mr. Lincoln professes and which in an especial manner he may be supposed to represent, have obtained a great triumph, and the policy of the Federal States may be assumed to be settled for the next four years. It may also be asserted that the re-election of the existing President is a more decided testimony in favour of the cause of which he is the emblem than the first choice of a man who was at that time, so to speak, a political abstraction. The force of these assumptions may nevertheless be subjected to some modifications.

Although American history is so shortlived that events scarcely survive in memory for four years, it is possible that it may be recollected, even in such a go-ahead country, that the election of the President, four years ago, was the result of a severe struggle for political ascendancy between two parties in the State, both of which put forth their strength to secure a victory. The entire people of the United States were engaged in this contest; every State in the Union took part in it; and, as they contended for a principle, and one which enlisted all the sympathies and all the energies of opponent parties, it mattered very little, at the moment, who or what the man was who represented the opinions of the section which was seeking to oust another from power. Perhaps the very fact of his obscurity was considered to be an element in the triumph of the Republican party if it succeeded; for their immediate purposes a Chinese joss would have sufficed. They did triumph, and ere long King Log was created by circumstances into one of the most powerful and responsible rulers in the world. Without entering into the question of his capabilities for his great function, we must accept the fact that Mr. Lincoln has in a manner become a necessity to the Federal party, and his re-election has become almost a matter of course. In a sense, which is not the usual flattering sense, he is without a rival. Not only is he practically freed from the impediment of personal opponents, but the suffrage by which he is re-elected has been changed from that to which he appealed in his first



EXHIBITION OF THE LINCOLN SCHOOL OF ART.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

candidature. The whole of the Southern States have nothing to say in this election, and with them, of course, has vanished the great bulk of the personnel of the party which fought so hard against Mr. Lincoln in his representative character in 1860. Numerically, the Democrats have lost at least two thirds of their strength in the presidential election for the Northern States. The records of previous elections show how vast was the influence of the party in power in the choice of President. For years, what was theoretically a popular election had resolved itself into a system of succession. How much more complete must be that organised action of the ascendant power in the State in such a matter now, when the Government is a practical despotism, and when—to take one special, though new instance of its peculiar command of these resources which have always been unscrupulously used in political movements—the election could be turned by the votes of the soldiers in the army, of which the aspirant to re-election is not only technically but in a very efficacious sense the Commander-in-Chief! Indeed, it seems almost a waste of argument and a supererogation to bring together the circumstances which would prove that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln was a certainty. Divination with regard to the effect of his continuance in power is by no means so easy.

There are those who do not hesitate to lay down the results of this event in no measured language. With them it signifies the deliberate abdication by the American people of their rights of self-government; an unconscious and voluntary adoption of a military despotism, towards the subversion of a popular Government, which may still exist in form, but which in substance is gone; and that the second presidency of Mr. Lincoln may be taken as the period from which to date the complete abrogation of the American Constitution and the commencement of that transition state, so well known to students of history, through which republics pass on their way from democracy to tyranny. Again, it is pronounced that this re-election means, in the North, new conscriptions, abridged liberty, and less press freedom, and that the impressment and, throughout the South, a renewed outburst of all the horrors of war, followed by social anarchy. It is probable that soberthinking men, even amongst those who least affect Mr. Lincoln and his policy, will be inclined to treat such high talk as manifest exaggeration.

It may, perhaps, be permitted to some impartial observers of the great contest which is going on in America to derive some gleams of hope in reference to the settlement of the question in issue, even out of this apparently unhopeful circumstance of the renewal of a presidential term as pledged to a prosecution of the war. At least one point has been gained—the supremacy of a distinct and intelligible policy has been asserted. The Northern States understand that they will be asked to continue to carry on the war on the same scale and with the same undiminishing energy for four years more. Surely, this is a proposition which may well bring every man to reflection and to a careful consideration at once of the causes and the effects of the struggle in which the antagonistic States are engaged. Not when prepared to give in our adhesion to that doctrine of the abnegation of popular Government by the American people to which we have alluded above, we are prone to hold to a belief that, ere long, public opinion in the North will assert itself in reprobation of a policy involving consequences so tremendous, sacrifices so awful; and all for what is fast becoming a dream of national unity, a unity founded, not upon sympathies of race, habits, and institutions, but on mere geographical considerations. There is already a peace party, which is neither contemptible for number nor influence; and with such a programme as is openly offered to the Federal States by the twice-chosen symbol of civil war, it is incredible but that the feelings and principles of that party will make way into the minds of a people, in the main sober, sensible, and not so over-burdened with abstract enthusiasm as to be prepared to immolate all that it holds dear for an idea.

During the period of this civil war it is computed that the Federal States have contracted a debt amounting to three thousand millions of dollars; that within the same period hundreds of thousand men, in the prime of health and in the pride of early manhood, have died, and two hundred thousand more have been maimed and crippled, in the service of the North. Every family in those States has its wounded son; many have several; and hundreds of thousands more whose sons have fallen never to rise again. This is the retrospect: is it to be the prospect? No doubt the American people have shown great resolution, great aptitude to look their trials and troubles in the face; but the question is whether they have not done enough to prove those qualities, and whether the time has not arrived when they may yield to gentler influences, and think of submitting their political differences to other arbitrement than that of the sword. Again, we take on ourselves to repudiate the notion that the people of the North have now delivered themselves up as mere puppets into the coarse hands of Mr. Lincoln for another term of presidential power. It may be that at present he symbolises a sort of vague opinion of the majority of them; but to say that, if that opinion should change and their wishes take a different direction, he will be able to control and mould such a people to purposes of mere personal ambition, is to presuppose in this creature of unhappy circumstances the commanding qualities and character of a Cromwell—a resemblance which even caricaturists have not yet imagined. It is possible that, after all, the prolongation of Mr. Lincoln's tenure of office will be productive of ultimate benefit to the people over whom he has been selected to rule for *eight years*: and that, by means which he never intended and the *consequence* of events which he never contemplated, he *may become* the involuntary saviour of his country.

THE LINCOLN SCHOOL OF ART.

THE Engraving on our first page is a view of the interior of the large room in Silver-street, Lincoln, occupied by the first public exhibition of paintings and drawings which are the work of the students of the Lincoln School of Art. This institution, which owes its existence, we believe, mainly or entirely, to the efforts of the Rev. J. S. Gilmore, one of the Minor Canons of Lincoln Cathedral, was established in February, 1863, when a room in the Corn Exchange was granted for its accommodation, and Mr. E. R. Taylor, from the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, was appointed the master. Lincoln is now a city which is so rapidly increasing, both in population and commercial importance, that it was felt that there was a good opening for the establishment of such an institution. But, as its promoters were quite unable to tell to what extent it was likely to obtain pecuniary support, they commenced operations on a very small scale, with great caution. It was soon found, however, that the number of students who presented themselves for admission was not only a fluctuating mechanics, was much greater than the room could admit; and a second room was therefore engaged, but this also was soon overfilled. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to obtain more ample space; and, after many attempts and failures in various quarters, an arrangement was concluded, by which the committee of the National School in Silver-street granted permission to the committee of the School of Art to build an additional room to the present school. This work has lately been executed, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Drury, by Mr. Huddleston, builder. The new room is sixty-two feet from the 10th of October last. It is 24 feet wide, 70 ft. long by 27 ft. wide, and 24 ft. high; and may be used on public occasions for a lecture-room. As shown in the engraving, the ordinary work, is subdivided by removable partitions into an elementary room, a model-room, a modelling and painting-room, and a store-room; besides which there are attached to the building a ladies' cloakroom, ladies' and gentlemen's lavatories, and other offices. The sum required for the above additional buildings, and for furniture and apparatus, is £600, of which £380 has been raised by voluntary contributions, £200 having been granted as a donation in aid by the Board of Science and Art, and there is still a deficiency of £70.

The school was inspected, in February last, by Mr. R. Hart, R.A., the Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, who expressed high approval of its progress. An abstract of the results of the first annual examination and the award of prizes and certificates to the ninety-four students of the first grade passed a satisfactory examination in drawing, and that twenty-six gained prizes and certificates in the second grade. The pupils of the national schools in connection with the School of Art. The number of students of the second or higher grade who passed their examination in free-hand drawing, model drawing, geometry, perspective, and mechanical drawing was twenty-three, of whom twelve gained prizes; and the number who passed in the first grade passed successfully in two distinct subjects, while one hundred and seven passed in all the five subjects of examinations. Among the students of the first or highest grade, to the number of twenty-two medals were distributed for proficiency in the following departments:—Four, outline from copy; three, outline from life; five, shading from copy; one, outline of human figure; two, outline of foliage; two, painting from cast; one, painting from figure; two, modelling; one, machinery. The drawings of twelve students were honourably mentioned. The school has also obtained one national medallion for an original design, an honour conferred before by any local school in first year, but only four of these medals are allotted for competitors in the stage of elementary drawing, and the sixty-eight others are for the higher grades. The test is therefore extremely severe; and there are twenty-seven schools whose students have never yet won this distinction. The medallion—by J. P. Bellew—in the Lincoln school has been purchased by the Department at South Kensington for its collection of specimens. It is a fine example of the art, and we find no such good work as the result of one year's instruction. The distribution of prizes and certificates took place at a large meeting held in the Lincoln Corn Exchange on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Moore, M.P.; the Dean of Lincoln, and the Rev. J. S. Gilmore, Hon. Canon, were the principal speakers—the Mayor of Lincoln presiding over the meeting.

In conclusion, this School of Art may now be fairly considered to have taken its place as one of the permanent institutions of the city of Lincoln; and we cannot but think that, in a place where there exist so many large establishments, in which a great amount of skilled labour is employed (one establishment alone employing more than 1000 men), it will be found to be of essential service to the working classes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces officially that the ordinary Budget of 1865 has been laid before the Conseil d'Etat. Receipts and expenditure are reductions to the extent of a million sterling, and of a surplus of a million of francs.

The Emperor has granted 1000f. to the fund for the erection of a monument on the ruins of the Château Bayard, in honour of the famous chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche."

A silver medal has been awarded by the Emperor to M. Singla, for the composition of a cantata which was performed at St. Cloud.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the distribution of the portion of ground at Sebastopol, conceded by the Russian Government for a cemetery to the French dead. The lots are given to the surviving soldiers who fell during the siege of the fortress are to be collected.

The French papers report further submissions of tribes in Algeria. General Yusuf is reported to have been highly fortunate as regards such submissions in the district intrusted to his charge.

SPAIN.

The Queen has taken a sensible and creditable step. She has bestowed upon the sufferers by the Valencia inundation the sum assigned to her privy purse for this year. The commissioners of Madrid states that her Majesty has contributed a million of reals (£10,000) from the privy purse. A royal decree has been issued by Government for the opening of a national subscription in aid of the sufferers. The respective Ministries are also ordered to submit to the Cortes such measures relative to the inundations as they may deem necessary to repair, as far as possible, the damage done by the said inundations.

The Cortes sessions are proceeding amid perfect tranquillity. The Government has a considerable majority in Madrid.

The Duke of Rivas, President of the Council of State, has resigned, and is succeeded by the Marquis Viluma.

Senor Mon has accepted the post of Ambassador to the French Court.

ITALY

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence by 317 votes against 70. The Senatorial Commission appointed to report on the bill for the transfer of the capital are favourable to the measure.

During the course of the debate an amendment was moved in favour of Naples as the capital. It was opposed, even by several Neapolitan members, and was finally withdrawn. In speaking against it, General La Marmora said he could affirm that the late King of Naples was now himself perfectly satisfied that he possessed no influence in the Neapolitan provinces. The general added that two days since, while were lying at Civita Vecchia, and were the property of Francis II. had been lately offered to him for sale.

Some members urged on the Minister the importance of increasing the defences of the country, but General La Marmora appeared, unlike most military men, to be disinclined to increase the expenditure for further armaments, and argued that Italy was now quite in a position to defend herself against any attack.

The whole financial scheme of the new Minister of Finance, Signor Sella, has been passed by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill for a reduction in the emolument of public functionaries.

The municipalities of Brescia, Capua, Leghorn, Ancona, and some others, have offered to pay in advance the land-tax for 1865, as suggested by Signor Sella. A debate has arisen in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of a proportionate reduction in the emoluments of public functionaries.

General Della Rovere, the Minister of War in the late Cabinet, and also in the preceding one of Baron Ricasoli, died recently in Turin.

A Roman correspondent states that with the ensuing year a change will be made in the Papal currency by the adoption of the franc of the same value as that of France and Italy, with the denomination of the "lira papale."

BELGIUM.

Yesterday week the Chamber of Representatives discussed the Budget of Finances, and it was adopted by 41 votes to 34.

On Saturday the Lower House successively adopted the Budget of the Public Debt, and afterwards proceeded to a general discussion on the ways and means, during which a debate, in which several members took part, arose respecting the gaming-tables at Spa, the suppression of which was generally demanded. The debate led to a promise by the Government that an inquiry should be made respecting the engagements entered into by the communal administration as to its share in the gains arising from the tables.

The second division of the Belgian Mexican Imperial Guard, amounting to 400 men, has been taken its departure from Ostend, and, like the former, will embark at St. Nazaire, in France, for their destination at Vera Cruz.

AUSTRIA.

The family compact by which the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico renounces, on behalf of himself and his descendants, all claim (except under a most remote contingency) to the throne of Austria has been laid before the Reichsrath.

In the Lower House, on Thursday week, Herr von Plener, the Finance Minister, brought forward the Budget for 1865. The total revenue is estimated at 518,000,000 fl., and the total expenditure at 548,000,000 fl. Eighteen millions of the deficit will be covered by the indemnity to be paid by the duchies for the Austrian portion of the Danish war expenses; the remainder will be provided for by a loan.

In the debate on the address in the Upper House, on Saturday, Count Rechberg said—"Austria requires the Prussian alliance as much as Prussia that of Austria. Unfortunately, these views were formerly unreciprocated, and the consequence was the war of the year of 1859, which nearly resulted in the loss of her position as a great Power, and which was the work of Count Cavour and the Prussian middle States look to Austria for help, and every Government in Austria must maintain an alliance with them." Count Rechberg then pointed out the necessity of the great German Powers acting in concert with the Federal Diet. The address was voted by the House.

Despatches from Verona announce that troops have been sent thence to the Tyrol.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess Royal of England completed her twenty-fourth year on Monday. Her Royal Highness married, on Jan. 23, 1858, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia.

Lord Napier, our new Minister at Berlin, had an audience of the King on Monday, and presented his credentials. Lord Napier afterwards visited the Foreign Minister.

Herr von Bismarck has addressed a circular note to all Prussian Consuls instructing them to report all vessels belonging to Prussia, which have passed into the possession of the great German Powers, as Prussian vessels. Such vessels are to pay the usual dues to Prussian shipping.

The semi-official journal of Berlin has an article intended to allay the apprehension of a disagreement between Prussia and Austria on the Schleswig-Holstein settlement. It is stated that Prussia is negotiating with Austria, in order to obtain her consent to the measures necessary to bring about a speedy withdrawal of the federal troops from Holstein.

The Polish trials are still dragging their slow length along at Berlin. The State Prosecutor has demanded that sentence of death and confiscation of property be passed upon the eight principal persons (one a member of the Chamber of Deputies) who are accused of high treason and lesse majesté. Sentence has also been demanded against one of the prisoners at the bar.

RUSSIA.

The Government has resolved on the abolition of convents throughout Poland. All those—and they form a large majority—that were implicated in the late insurrection are to be suppressed immediately, while the few remaining are to be placed under Government supervision, which, there is little doubt, will lead to their ultimate extinguishment.

GREECE.

The King has addressed a message to the National Assembly thanking that body for having finished the preparation of the Constitution, but suggesting a revision of one of its articles. This message gave rise to a debate in the Chamber, the Opposition proposing a vote of censure on the Ministry for having published the document before it came to the House. The House, however, declined, by a considerable majority, to pass the vote of censure.

AMERICA.

Mr. Lincoln has been re-elected President by a large majority. According to the *Times* correspondent, who telegraphed on the 16th inst., "Mr. Lincoln has at the lowest estimate a numerical majority of 400,000 votes"; and another correspondent telegraphs that "Lincoln has 212 votes to 254 electoral votes." Mr. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, has been elected Vice-President. There were no serious disturbances during the election in any of the States.

On the night of the 8th inst. President Lincoln was serenaded by a company of Pennsylvanians, and on the night of the 9th he was serenaded by the Columbian Republican Clubs. Mr. Lincoln declared that the peaceable consummation of the recent elections in the midst of a great civil war must be taken by a Republican Government to maintain its existence in a great emergency, and at the same time preserve the liberties of the people. He said that the election was over, he appealed to all parties to unite in a common effort to save the country, and concluded by expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for directing the mind of the country to what he considered a right conclusion, he added that it afforded an satisfaction to think any other man might have been selected by the result.

It is reported that M'Clellan has tendered a resignation of his major-generalship in consequence of his defeat by Lincoln's people, if, and will probably offer him a command.

The Navy has made a splendid advance, in which he pledged the Government to a vigorous prosecution of the war and declared that there was no intention on their part to abandon the war measures against slavery.

Whilst the North continues to breathe threatenings and slaughter, the South appears to be busy at work. On the 7th inst. Congress of the Southern President at the reopening of the Confederate Congress, on the 8th inst., has been published. President Davis's message is of a pacific tone. He favourably reviewed the military, financial, and material situation. He complained of the non-recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of the great Powers of Europe, but declared that the South desired no intervention, and was able to maintain its own rights, and that peace was possible without independence. He recommended that the slaves in the service of the Government should be raised to the number of 200,000, should be employed as engineers, labourers, and pioneers, receiving a preliminary training which would render them a valuable auxiliary in case of emergency, and should purchase their freedom at the end of the war. He disapproved any general levy and arming of the slaves; but declared that the alternative presented of subjugation or the employment of slaves as soldiers, no doubt exists what would then be his decision.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress enlisting all white men between eighteen and forty-five, and revoking all exemptions.

The war news is unimportant, and some of it more than usually obscure; that from Georgia, especially, is "confusion worse confounded." First there was a rumour that the Confederates under Sherman had been and evacuated Atlanta, and started off through Georgia towards Charleston. "This statement," adds the telegram, "requires confirmation." The statement is reiterated, however, by a despatch of the 11th inst., through Mr. Reuter's agency, but discredited by the *Times'* correspondent in a telegram of the same date. The latest item is dated the 12th, as follows:—"No particulars are yet known of Sherman's movements, but they are reported to be progressing favourably. The

lowering of Atlanta has not yet been confirmed." So of General Hood. There were contradictory reports that he had succeeded in crossing the Tennessee with his troops, and that he had been foiled in the attempt. According to one account, he has destroyed the Federal gun-boats and transports at Johnsonville, capturing the officers and crews, and taking a large quantity of stores and artillery.

General Price was said to have been again defeated by the Federals at Newtonia, and to be retreating with his recruits and supplies towards Arkansas; and the Confederate invasion of Missouri was apparently regarded as terminated, for the Federal Generals Rosecrans and Pleasonton had returned to St. Louis.

There had been no serious operations in the neighbourhood of Richmond, though there had been some skirmishing, caused by a Confederate reconnaissance of General Grant's left. Generally the forces are said to be now as numerous as Grant's, and an offensive movement on the part of Lee was expected.

In the Shenandoah Valley General Ewell has superseded Early in the command of the Confederates; and Sheridan, with his Federal troops, has retired to Winchester. Rumours of an invasion of Maryland by Early, also of a co-operation movement by Longstreet and Breckenridge in South-western Virginia for an invasion of the Northern States. At last dates Sheridan was near Winchester, and the Confederates at Newmarket, receiving reinforcements.

In consequence of the destruction of the Confederate yam Florida, the Federal gun-boat had been enabled to reoccupy the town of Plymouth, in North Carolina.

The news of the seizure of the Florida at Bahia had been received, and had produced much discussion; but the *New York Herald*, a journal in the confidence of the Administration, declared that "America owed Brazil nothing and no apology in accordance with the usage of nations, for the seizure of the Florida."

The reprisal Shenandoah was continues her depredations.

Numerous citizens in Chicago have been arrested, charged with a plot to burn the city and release the Confederate prisoners. The Democrats have caused a protest declaring that the arrests were made on an excuse for military interference at the polls.

General Butler had taken the chief command of the troops in the State of New York; and it was asserted that he had warned gold brokers that they must not speculate in gold to the detriment of the Government. Boston has been proclaimed under Martial Law.

The price of gold had varied from 260 to 245, standing at the latter quotation.

New York advises state that Mr. Charles Windsor, for fourteen years one of the principal cashiers of the Merchants' Bank in that city, has absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts of about £50,000. The Mercantile Bank, after deducting this loss, has still a reserve of about £200,000.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* publishes a draught of the constitution you propose for the federation of British North America. It is a long document, containing sixty-nine clauses. The Federal Government and Parliament are to be formed, as far as circumstances may permit, on the model of the British Government. The general Parliament is to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons. The constitution is to be named by the Queen of the Crown, under the great seal of the general Government. The representation in the House of Commons will have for its basis the population, determined by the official census taken every ten years. The numbers at present to be, for Upper Canada, 82; Lower Canada, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15; Newfoundland, 8; Prince Edward Island, 5. The duration of the Parliamentary Session is to be five years, unless previously dissolved by the Governor-General. There is never to be a greater lapse than one year between the end of one Federal session and another. The general Government is to assume all the debts and obligations of the different provinces. The general Government is to cause to be completed without delay the Intercolonial Railway between Rivière du Loup and Truro, in Nova Scotia, making it pass through New Brunswick. The Government is also to be charged towards opening communication with the Great West and the sea so soon as the status of the finances will permit.

A Quebec paper says:—"Prominent men from the Northern States are here urging the Canadian Government to encourage co-operation with the American authorities to preserve the peace of the frontier. Military measures on the part of the Canadian Government have been taken."

The examination of the witnesses in the St. Alban's raid was proceeding slowly in Montreal.

We learn from the *Panama Star* that the Vancouver Island Legislature has commenced its usual session. The Governor, Mr. Kennedy, in his opening address, informed the members that a despatch from the Governor of British Columbia was now on its road before them, that he had been called upon by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to report upon a suggestion made by the Assembly of Vancouver Island that the two English colonies west of the Rocky Mountains should be united under one governor. Governor Kennedy accordingly forwarded an early expression of the views on the subject of the Vancouver Island Legislature.

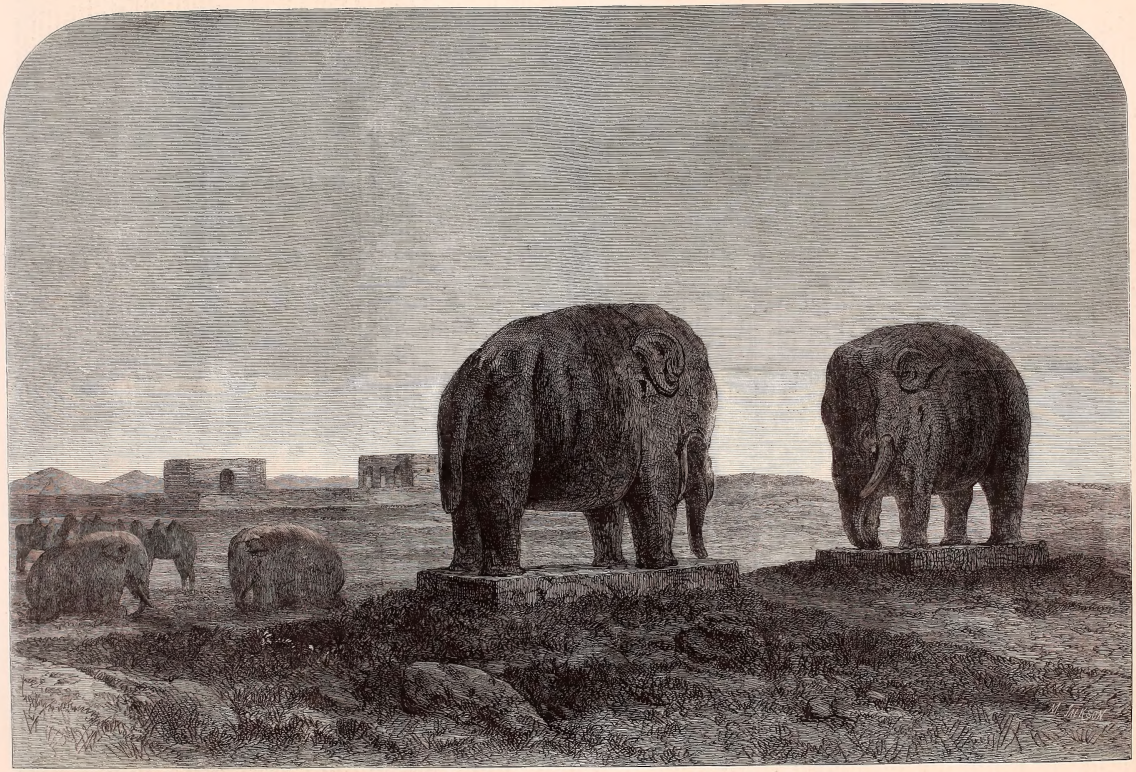
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office :—

The mail-steamer Cambrian arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening with the last mail. She left the Cape on the 21st. St. Helena on the 29th ult., and Ascension on the 2nd inst.

The Governor was in the Free State, engaged in settling the boundary line between the territory and Basutoland.

The utmost quiet prevailed in Kaffirland. Kreli was settling down upon the lands allotted to him. The disposition from the natives to accept upon the lands allotted to him. The disposition from the natives to accept upon the lands allotted to him. The disposition from the natives to accept

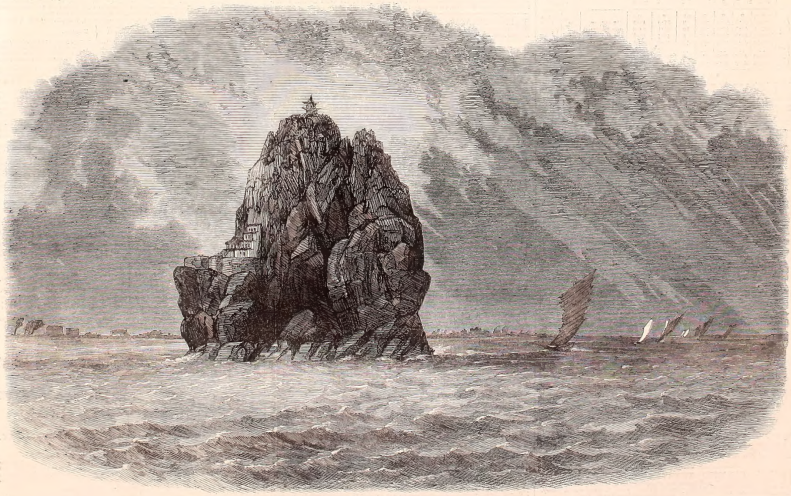


TOMBS OF THE EMPERORS OF THE MING DYNASTY, AT NANKIN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

VIEWS IN CHINA.



THE CLIFF AND TEMPLE AT HUKAU.



THE LITTLE ORPHAN ROCK, ON THE RIVER YANG-TZE-KIANG.—SEE PAGE 537.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of Eustace Greg, Esq., of a daughter.

At Prince's-square, Hyde Park, W., Dowager Lady Nepean, wife of Dr. Kinloane, of a son.

At Tachington Hall, the Countess of Aylesford, of a son.

At Sheerlife, Leicester, the wife of Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., M.P., of a daughter.

At Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Oakeley, of a son.

On Aug. 4, at her residence, Macquarie-street, *Sydney*, the wife of Alfred Sandiman, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th ult., at 9, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of Rivers Thompson, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Gloucester, by the Rev. W. Bellow, M.A., Lieut. Colonel, Esq., Coe Wren, Neath, Glamorganshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of T. N. R. Morson, Esq., Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

On the 13th inst., at Ambleside Church, by the Rev. R. M. Grier and the Rev. J. E. Blake, brothers of the bride and bridegroom, John Henry Blake, Esq., J.P., of Ameshill, Hollymount, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, and Westfield, Ambleside, Westmorland, to Sarah Dorothea, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Grier, M.A., Rector of Ambleside, Worcestershire.

On the 18th inst., at the British Embassy, Frankfort, by the Rev. Mr. Flood, Chaplain, Colonel Harper, late of the Indian Army, to Charlotte, only daughter of Francis Lucas, Esq., of Wiesbaden.

On the 24th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. Berkeley Rev. Cunynghame Hill, fourth son of Clementson, of Argyle Hill, Esq., of Fernhill, Berks, to Mary Augusta Georgiana, younger daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Mostyn Mostyn, Canon of Chester.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., Ernest Richard Seymour, Esq., eldest surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Cheltenham-street, Berkeley-square.

On Sept. 7, while on a visit at Cochabamba, Bolivia, John Stobart, the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Stobart, of Whitehead, of Brockhill, near Keiley, deeply lamented, aged 30.

At Bromley Hall, Poplar, Julia Burham, wife of Sir A. D. Croft, Bart.

At Dublin Castle, Dublin, Caroline, relict of the Rev. J. B. Clarke, and daughter of the late Sir R. Shaw, Bart., in her 40th year.

At Hellham Vicarage, Anne Bolton, widow of the Rev. J. Cotterill, Rector of Hellham, Norfolk, aged 71.

At Torquay, Devon, relict of Sir R. Houston, K.C.B., of Clerkington, N.B.

At Torquay, Lady Mary St. Lawrence, daughter of the Earl of Howth.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3.

SUNDAY, Nov. 27.—Advent Sunday. Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.

MONDAY, 28.—The Scotch Covenanters defeated on the Pentland Hills, 1666. *The Times* first printed by steam power, 1814. Death of Washington Irving, 1859.

TUESDAY, 29.—Death of Brian Walton, editor of the Polyglot Bible, 1661; of Sir Thomas Bell, 1849. New Moon, 11h. 17m. 7s. afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Anniversary of the Royal Society of London (first held in 1660).

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—The "Grand Remonstrance" of the House of Commons presented to Charles I., 1641. Princess of Wales born, 1844.

FRIDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. defeats the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians at Austerlitz, 1805. Coup d'état of Prince Louis Napoleon, 1851. Battle of Inkerman, for ten years, 1851; assumes the title of Emperor Napoleon III., 1852.

SATURDAY, 3.—Samuel Crompton, inventor of the "mule" which spins exceedingly fine cotton, born, 1753. Death of Belzoni, the explorer of Egypt, 1823.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 21	5 30	0 57	6 12	1 32	6 53	2 11	7 35	2 52	8 17	3 36	9 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N. | Long. 0° 14′ 17″ W. ; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.	
	Sun Time.	Mean Time at Greenwich.	Barometer Reduced to 32°.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	in.	in.	in.	0–10	°	°		Miles.
11	12 29 56·0	12 30 40·1	29·8	98	1·0	3·0	47·0	40·0	WNW. W.	315
12	12 29 55·4	12 30 39·5	48·5	47·6	1·7	9·0	51·1	44·0	SSE.S.SW.	363
13	12 29 54·6	12 30 38·7	48·5	47·6	1·7	9·0	47·4	43·4	SW. W. WNW.	363
14	12 29 53·6	12 30 37·7	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	47·0	42·2	SW. W.	359
15	12 29 52·5	12 30 36·6	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·8	42·0	SW.	359
16	12 29 51·3	12 30 35·4	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
17	12 29 50·0	12 30 34·1	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
18	12 29 48·6	12 30 32·7	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
19	12 29 47·1	12 30 31·2	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
20	12 29 45·5	12 30 29·6	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
21	12 29 43·8	12 30 27·9	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
22	12 29 42·0	12 30 26·1	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
23	12 29 40·1	12 30 24·2	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
24	12 29 38·1	12 30 22·2	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
25	12 29 36·0	12 30 20·1	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
26	12 29 33·8	12 30 17·9	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
27	12 29 31·5	12 30 15·6	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
28	12 29 29·1	12 30 13·2	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
29	12 29 26·6	12 30 10·7	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
30	12 29 24·0	12 30 8·1	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
Nov.	12 29 21·3	12 30 5·4	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359
Means	12 29 42·8	12 30 26·9	48·5	47·2	1·7	9·0	46·2	41·0	SW.	359

* Anemometer undergoing repair.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer, 29·84 inches; corrected for capillarity, 29·814 | 29·734 | 29·830 | 29·570 | 29·673 | 29·841 | 29·841
Temperature of Evaporation, 46·2° | 44·8° | 46·3° | 45·8° | 46·0° | 39·7° | 41·0°
Direction of Wind, WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | NW. | NW.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Open every Evening.—MADEMOISELLE PICCOLOMINI'S First Night this Evening, Saturday, and Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. T. EDMUND FALCONER and W. H. CHAMPION.—This Evening, Saturday, the new and original Drama, entitled THE LIFE OF A WOMAN; or, the Days of MACBETH. The Prologue will be entirely suppressed, the public press excepted. Matinée.—Next Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Lee's celebrated mimetic, eccentric and diabolical entertainment, entitled "Macbeth," the Managers beg to announce to the public that it cannot be performed on any other days than Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of the engagements of the duration of the Royal National Pantomime. On Wednesday, Dec. 8, the original Play version of which the personal services of that distinguished artist Mr. William Beverly have been secured, will be presented to their notice, entitled THE MONTHLY NURSE, an Old Play, which will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Principal characters by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Graham, Mr. Ray, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Phelps, Miss Fortescue, Miss Bartleman, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Arthur Matthison, Mlle. Aubert, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Atkinson, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Hayes, and Miss Lee.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, 1864. AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Private View, Monday, Dec. 5, after Two p.m.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Admission, Monday, Five Shillings.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Admission, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, One Shilling.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Doors open from Nine a.m. to Nine p.m., December 6, 7, 8, and 9.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Excursion Trains, via Great Eastern Railway.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Cheap Return Tickets, see Railway Handbills.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The Fifth Great Annual Exhibition of Sporting and other Dogs will be held in PARK-STREET (near Bingley Hall), BIRMINGHAM, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 29th. Open to the World. Liberal Prizes. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Sixteenth Great Annual EXHIBITION of CATTLE, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Roots, Implements, Seeds, Bees, and Implements, will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 6, 7, and 8. For Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the Companies.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, or an allowance of £6 per week while laid up by injury caused by accident of any kind, whether walking, riding, driving, boating, shooting, fishing, or at home, may be secured by an annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply at the Offices, 64, Regent-street, and 10, Cornhill.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.
HEATON, BUTLER, and BAYNE'S New Catalogue, containing 18 pages of Illustrations, with Prices, Estimates, the highest character, also Designs for Memorial Tablets, Monumental Brasses, new patterning, &c. &c., post-free.—Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, New King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, posted free, for SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, and YACHTSMEN, three inches in diameter, with draw tubes, invaluable at the race, the review, the regatta, or the moor; will show distinctly at three miles, small unknown ten miles off, Jupiter's moons, the double star in Lyra, and other interesting objects. Most extraordinary distance ever attained in a glass of this size. Pronounced "Marvellous."—Captain Chamberlain. "Most useful."—Lord Gifford. "Remarkably good."—Lord Gough. "Extraordinary performance."—Admiral Fanshawe. "A wonderful glass."—Captain Hall. "Quite equal to the highest standard, and a most powerful one."—Major Shadwell Wesbury Hall, Nantwich. "I never before met an instrument which so completely united the recommendations of portability, strength, and power. Its field may be a glass measuring the moon's power, for its size, with so much clearness."—F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley, Esq. "Has given me great satisfaction."—Rev. Thomas Hincks, Belfast. "Has given me more than four times the power."—Rudd, Wharf-road, City-road. "I am still more pleased with it, such an indispensable companion to a pleasure-trip."—Nine and Quarter. The "Ryde" Glass shows Ryde at 10,000 yards, and Spithead at Six Miles. The above glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh. No agents.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE.—The Chocolat-Menier may be obtained in twelve-penny packets, in tablets, and in boxes, of all grocers in the world. It is universally delightful, and its consumption has reached the extent of seven millions of pounds annually. Its success has been complete, because it is the only chocolate which is at once excellent in taste and most agreeable, even to the most exposed stomachs, those that no cocoa will be able to keep and digest. This combination of the two chief desiderata in an article of consumption—namely, good quality and a moderate price—has obtained for the Chocolat-Menier the unanimous position of Menier's house.

The following are the principles on which supplies of Cocoa and sugars established as the type whence it is produced other cocoa it there are selected has been kind of the principal:

1. The preparation of the Chocolat has in this establishment reached such a gigantic scale as that the cocoa-beans are roasted by steam, and ground by machinery, in the most perfect manner.

2. Having been established for many years it has had time to pay off the capital expenditure which is usually the first interest of a business, and having added to the fund given a great reduction upon the prices of houses not in a similar position can be made.

Premiums are the best reason these advantages are not enjoyed by the Chocolat-Menier Cocoa; if it lays at a cheaper rate good qualities of this article; and if, in fine, the factory operations are carried on with the most perfect machinery, the consumer should profit by it, and not be charged at a higher rate by other houses.

To this logical conclusion must be added that Menier's house has always followed the system of selling a good article at a fair price, and of excluding, in order to preserve this greatest possible number of consumers.

Finally, the Chocolat-Menier has not hesitated, by a diminution of its prices, to allow the consumer to profit by the reduction which has taken place in sugar and cocoa.

Wholesale, Menier, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Retail, all respectable houses.

CANCER HOSPITAL, LONDON.—Secretary's Office, 167, PICCADILLY.
FORM OF LEGACY.
To those benevolent persons who desire kindly to become Benefactors by Will the following Form of Legacy is submitted:
I give and bequeath to the Cancer Hospital, London, situate at 167, Piccadilly, and also in Old Brompton, Middlesex, the Sum of £——, free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my personal estate not charged on land, to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, affording a Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children of Parents who have ceased to exercise Parental Care of Love, by Voluntary Contributions.
This excellent Institution is not only national, but universal. Children from all parts of the World, orphans or not, are eligible.
Subscriptions thank-fully received earnestly solicited, and gratefully received at Messrs. Barclay's, Bevan's, and Co.'s, 54, Lombard-street, E.C. By order, H. LEAKEY, Secretary.
Office, 36, Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

ELOQUENCE, adorned or "unadorned," is always welcome; but particularly so at this period of the year, when we have nothing to talk about seriously but the still less dreary ventilations in the Court of Divorce. A speech from Mr. Cobden must always command attention, and he has just delivered a long and an able one to five or six thousand people at Rochdale. It had been expected for some time; and that it had been carefully prepared we have no doubt. Nothing still less dreary pays his hearers the compliment of thinking over what he proposes to say to them, and because Mr. Cobden is fully aware that any address of his will receive the full benefit of examination by acute and unfriendly critics. It is clear that he was speaking with as much to his colleagues in the representation at Rochdale as to his fellows in Parliament and to his antagonists of the press. It is not for Rochdale mechanics that so practical a man as Mr. Cobden would ordinarily think it necessary to write the incomplete preliminary sketch or information of the young gentlemen at Oxford and Cambridge, or to launch epigrammatic and well-aimed taunts at a noble pensioner.

Yet, after a careful perusal of his speech, we are ungrateful enough to avow ourselves obliged to say, *Cui bono?* We are very glad to have the pleasure of reading anything that Mr. Cobden may choose to say; but we declare that we can find nothing in the address that seems to explain why he thought it necessary to speak at all. He has told us nothing that we did not know; he has told us nothing new in his views of any subject. The single exception, perhaps, may be found in his observations on the American crisis. Recent events in the New World have made it needful for the more enthusiastic admirers of Republican institutions to desist from their mere fervent utterances of homage, and to attempt defence of the apparent failure of those institutions, and also to deprecate hostile criticism of men who are said to have come to grief because they proposed to themselves such a great and glorious Ideal, so far transcending the grovelling ideas of the Old-World people. The defence is, we allow, bold and ingenious. We, who are basely content with a free press, freedom of speech, quiet and order, and a half-feudal, half-Republican Constitution, utterly offensive to fastidious theorists, but still tolerably easy to work well, are desired to hold our plebeian tongues, and not presume to pass sentence upon the disastrous fate of men who aimed at something more splendid than we ever had the grace and nobility to dream of. We are put-down as excellent Friar Tuck, in "Ivanhoe," puts down our Saxon ancestor who has begun a narrative much too frankly. "So, please your Reverence," said Gurth, "a drunken priest"—"But it does not please my Reverence," said the friar, "that there should be such an animal as a drunken priest, or, if there is, that a layman should presume to call him so." We are schooled, and must henceforth speak of the great American disaster in the spirit inculcated by the religious personage whom we have named. We will conclude the holy man rapt in a plain-thropic ecstacy, and we trust that our teachlidness will be appreciated by the American organs and orators.

Beyond this valuable lesson in manners, we own that we have not learned much from Mr. Cobden's speech at Rochdale. There was no need to teach us that the practised and adroit speaker could make any summed of public history exceedingly agreeable, or that he could flavour it with little pinches of seasoning, the taste whereof abides when the substantial matter has been digested. We appreciate Mr. Cobden's very well delivered hit at the Earl of Ellenborough, who denounced England for her love of money at the time when she is so "foolishly generous" as to pay her denouncer £7700 a year for nothing. Horace Walpole, with careful elaboration of sarcasm, could not have set down a sharper thing for his correspondents. The sketch of the Schleswig-Holstein agitation, the fear of the mercantile classes that the commercial ties that bind the sentimentalists should get us into a war, the "middle-class mob" that crowded the House of Commons and its avenues, eager to know whether Lord Palmerston meant to fight or not,—Mr. Cobden gave all this in his usual tone of agreeable narrative; but nobody knew all that better, and has almost had time to forget that Denmark has been invaded and dismembered. An account of the Crimean War would have been almost as profitable: and Mr. Cobden, indeed, may have considered it his duty to do one, for he enacted a sort of Earl Russell for having been active in promoting that vindication of the honour of England, and not of what Mr. Cobden calls the honour of the barnack-room. The sneer is not without meaning; but it falls pointless here, though it would be effective in the Germany of Heine. Mr. Cobden is speaking to a popular clique, but part and parcel of the living heart of the nation; and when the British Army, which is what is in Rochdale phraseology the barrack-room, feels its honour wounded, we may assure the apostles of peace that the people of England will share the feeling. Is there any reason for this to be made a question of public affairs? Surely a great politician needed not come forth to tell us that a great number of people felt a generous sympathy for the nation which had given a bride to the heir of England's throne, and which was being trodden down by German hordes in the pay of despots. Nor did we need to be told that the mass of the people, and their rulers, have sense enough to hold their passions in check, and not to yield to impulses which, however noble they may be, cannot always be indulged except at great cost. Had we gone into a war, we should have done an unwise but not an unjust thing; but we had wisdom enough to keep out of it. But we are scarcely in a mood to be complimented on a wisdom that was, to a certain extent, forced upon us. Had we been quite sure of certain friends, and of safe and certain communication, by sea or by means impossible that the Tower guns might have proclaimed a victory on the Elder. But all that is gone by.

On the one subject on which Mr. Cobden is always entitled to be heard—the subject of figures—he has but feebly echoed what Mr. Gladstone has been saying, in and out of office, for years. The cost of our armaments is fearful, and it is by no means spent to the best advantage. Our taxation is oppressive. But the House of Commons not only sanctions but urges the outlay. Mr. Cobden has told us this in many ways, and Mr. Cobden brings a superfluous testimony to the fact. Well, the Government now announces that it is resolved to make a very large reduction, and we are assured that such reduction shall be large enough to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lighten the load. We rejoice to hear of this determination, and we are content to believe that a Government of honourable men really means to make the attempt it promises. We know not what more practical plan Mr. Cobden could propose. Assuredly, those whom he was immediately addressing are but remotely affected by the grievance complained of, which is borne by the middle classes; and these are reasonable enough to await its removal in a safe and constitutional manner. Mr. Cobden could hardly avoid a reference to an extension of the franchise; but he had not the hardihood to say that our national expenses are likely to be diminished by a deposit of power in the hands of the uneducated, whose sympathies, generous and honourable, would at brief notice involve us in a war at the bidding of Kossuth, Garibaldi, or any other representative of the oppressed. Therefore, beyond a very paraphrased narrative of what everybody knows, a few well-aimed hits and more or less merited sarcasms, and a recommendation of that which the Government has undertaken to do, we can find nothing in the Rochdale speech to enlighten us to the reasons that have caused a distinguished orator to break silence at such a time. We are compelled to repeat, *Cui bono?*

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening next—Sir R. Murchison, president, in the chair—the following papers will be read:—"Journey across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, by the Yellow Head Pass," Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle; "John Macdonall Stuart's last Journey of Exploration to Northern Australia, with an Account of the Country about to be Occupied on the Banks of the Adelaide River," John Macdonall Stuart.

A refreshment-room has been opened in connection with the reading-room of the British Museum.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, to the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Thursday week her Majesty drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lord Methuen, went to London, returning to the castle in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, spent the day hunting with the harriers. The meet was at the farm of Mr. Aldridge, at Chippenham, in Bucks, His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Hon. A. N. Hood, arrived at the meet at twelve o'clock. The Prince partook of luncheon at the house of Mr. Aldridge, and afterwards enjoyed several good runs in the vicinity of Chippenham, Slough, and Salthill. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen accompanied by Princess of Wales and the Duchess d'Aumale and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, drove out in a carriage and four. Princess Louise, attended by Miss Moeville, drove in the castle grounds. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke d'Aumale and attended by Major Teesdale, Lord Methuen, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, passed the day shooting. The Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche de Orleans arrived at the castle.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Helena and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, drove out. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale and Lord Methuen, went shooting. The Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche de Orleans, left the castle. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Lady Mary Hood, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Holman, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of her Majesty's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Prince of Wales and Princess Helena, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, were present at the consecration of All Saints' Church, Windsor, the first stone of which was laid, last year, by the Crown Princess of Prussia. The consecration was performed by the Bishop of Oxford. Princess Louise drove out. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, went hunting. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen and presented the Hon. P. C. Scarlett, upon his appointment as Envoy to the Court of Portugal. The Queen was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess of Prussia. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Eton. The French Ambassador Extraordinary and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey also arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, the French Ambassador, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of her Majesty's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, drove out in a carriage and four. Her Majesty visited the Norfolk and Windsor hounds and inspected the animals about to be exhibited at the cattle shows. Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove in the grounds in a pony carriage. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, and attended by Major Teesdale, Lord Methuen, and Colonel Kingscote, passed the day shooting. The French Ambassador and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey left the castle. The Hon. Sir F. Bruce had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess and Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, attended the Royal Tomb House for the purpose of inspecting various designs for the intramural decorations. Mr. G. Scott, the architect, was present during the Royal visit. Messrs. Clayton and Bell had the honour of submitting to her Majesty their cartoons for the decoration of the west end of the chapel. The Queen was also pleased to inspect the cartoons submitted by Baron Triqueti for the decoration of the walls beneath the north and south windows with pictures in marble illustrative of the life and work of Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louise, attended by Miss Moeville, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor left the castle.

The Earl of Caithness and Captain Sir W. Hoste have succeeded Lord Methuen and Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, took leave of the Queen on Thursday week, and left Windsor for Marlborough House, en route for Sandringham. The suite in attendance upon Their Royal Highnesses consisted of the Countess of Macclesfield, Major Teesdale, and Dr. Holeman. The Prince and Princess left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at ten minutes past twelve. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in the state saloon attached to a special train, arriving at the Paddington terminus at ten minutes to one o'clock. The Prince and Princess were received at the station by Mr. F. Saunders, the secretary, and some of the directors of the Great Western Company. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded immediately to Marlborough House. Shortly before seven o'clock the Prince and Princess received Mr. Stratton (General Tom Thumb) and his wife, Mrs. Stratton, with their infant daughter, and Mrs. Stratton's sister, Miss Minnie Warren, at Marlborough House. The interview lasted about half an hour. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, and attended by their suite, left Marlborough House at noon, en route for Sandringham House, where their Royal Highnesses will reside for about a month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Saturday last from visiting the Earl and Countess of Strafford at Henham Hall, and Lord Hatherton at Hevercroft Hall, Staffordshire.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Chartres have taken up their residence at their villa at Ham, Surrey, for winter.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador has left town for Windsor Castle, on a short visit to the Queen.

The Duke of Somerset returned to town yesterday week from Portsmouth.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has arrived in town from visiting Lord and Lady Zetpolin in Scotland, and Lord and Lady Scarborough in Yorkshire.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party, on Monday, at Gloucester House, to meet General Todleben, the distinguished Russian engineer. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Russian Ambassador, and a select party were present.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Paris had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence at Twickenham. Among the company were the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite de Orleans, Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Spanish Minister and Mme. Comyn.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador entertained Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Baron and Baroness Blome, General Todleben, and a distinguished circle at dinner, on Sunday evening, at the Russian Embassy, in Chesham-place.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained a select circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Embassy in Albert-gate.



MARSHAL BAZAINE, THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MEXICO.

THE Portrait of the most recently appointed of the French Marshals is engraved from a drawing by our artist, M. Beaucé, who is now at the Marshal's head-quarters in Mexico, where the Marshal and his état-major (to which M. Beaucé has been attached in his capacity of Government painter) are awaiting their orders to return to France, in more peace of the pacification of that hitherto turbulent country and its definitive consignment to the rule of the Emperor Maximilian. It was for his conduct of the war in Mexico that the youngest French Marshal received his baton. But if ever there was a soldier par excellence, such a one is François Achille Bazaine.

Born at Versailles, in 1811, he pursued his studies with remarkable intelligence till the age of twenty, when he felt an irresistible vocation for the military career, and engaged himself as a volunteer in a regiment of the Line. He had no reason to regret this engagement, for in two years (1833) he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, and in this capacity was sent to Africa, where he passed a couple of years in constant activity, and distinguished himself in a high degree by his talent and bravery. In 1835 he was present at the famous combat of La Macta, and was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour for having, notwithstanding his severe wounds, ably sustained the retreat of his column. As soon as he recovered, he took service in Spain, where he fought ardently and with success in the cause of Queen Isabella, and was covered with distinctions of all kinds on his return to France, in 1838. It would be too long in this place to recapitulate all the details of the Marshal's brilliant career; it may be stated, however, that he rose rapidly in rank, and in 1840 returned to Algeria, where he assisted in the capture of Millianah. At this date the corps of the celebrated Chasseurs de Vincennes was organised; and as the most difficult tasks were thenceforth to be confided to the picked men forming the first battalion of this since famous branch of the French army, Bazaine was appointed to the command of a company, and carried off the officers' prize as the best shot in a rifle contest. The next twelve years were passed in constant fighting and gradual promotion in Africa, where he rose to the rank of Colonel in 1851. Three years later he embarked, as Brigadier-General, for the Crimean expedition, and co-operated in all the principal undertakings during the long and glorious siege of Sebastopol. He was frequently mentioned with distinction in the Commander-in-Chief's reports; and on the 8th of September, 1855, after having been seriously wounded in the assault of Sebastopol, was appointed General of Division and Governor of Sebastopol, a post he occupied till the return of the French troops to their native country. Several honourable military positions were subsequently confided to him. In 1859, he crossed the Alps as commander of the third division of the first corps d'armée. At Marignan he covered himself with glory, having resisted for an entire day the constant attacks of an enemy in great force. Here he was



"LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME," BY THE LATE C. R. LESLIE, R.A., IN THE SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

again wounded, and had the honour of being mentioned in the order of the day by the Emperor Napoleon; but, in spite of his sufferings, he was found in the thickest of the melée at the decisive Battle of Solferino, where he again attracted the approbation of his Sovereign.

Recent events in Mexico, which have resulted in this brave soldier receiving the highest mark of military honour, are too fresh in the memory to require recapitulation. As we have seen, throughout a service of upwards of thirty years Marshal Bazaine has never remained inactive, and his career counts almost as many campaigns as years of duty. Every promotion and every decoration conferred upon him was the recompense of some brilliant feat of arms. France herself has enjoyed little of his presence; but it was in distant countries and on foreign battle-fields that he attracted the attention of those who dispense the rewards of military service.

SCENE FROM "LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME."

THE humorous pencil of the late Mr. Leslie was never more happily employed than in illustrating that congenial spirit, Molière. The objections cannot be urged against a "Gentilhuminated set of works certainly do not apply in the case. Leslie's illustrations of his favourite authors—such as Shakspeare, Moliére, Cervantes, Sterne, Le Sage, Addison, and Scott—not merely satisfy the strictest requirements of those authors' conceptions, but often have the virtue of new creations in another language. In the group we have engraved, though very slight in execution, and representing a scene of less subtle humour, and broader, more boisterous fun, than Leslie generally selected, the painter's appreciation of character, gesture, and facial expression are sufficiently apparent. Can our readers imagine a better representation of the rich and vocalen-fle—the silly "cit," whose head being turned by the fine gentleman who does him the honour of becoming of him large sums of money, is delighted (although old enough to have a marriageable daughter) to acquire the manners and accomplishments, the luxurious habits and foppries, and even the vices, of "people of quality." For we have suppressed that M. Jourdain, the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, engages, besides masters for fencing, dancing, music, philosophy, and a fencing-master, who demonstrates—at least, to his pupil's satisfaction—that by following his precepts regarding certain small manœuvres of the wrist a man without any courage is sure to kill his man and not be killed himself. To enjoy fully the scene before us, we must further suppose that Nicole, the cook-maid, has just entered, and, after a long involuntary fit of laughing at the strange aspect of her master in a new fashionable costume, requiring a variety of many colours, has been joined by her mistress, the sensible and unpretending Mdme. Jourdain. The two women rail in no set terms at the folly and conceit of Jourdain; but the enormity and absurdity of his ambition and studies are creditable and useful. He endeavours to silence his wife by explaining the formation of the vowel sounds and announcing the astonishing fact (both derived from the valuable lesson of the master de philosophie) that as the conversation then being held is not in verse, it must be nothing else but prose. "Is it not fine," he replies M. Jourdain; "but you thrust in tierce before you thrust in carte: and you do not wait for me to parry." Poor M. Jourdain! he is slow to appreciate what is a fine compliment to his progress in the untaught but nimble and determined person generally gets at least the first hit, and the prose less naturally adroit, though aided by a knowledge of the rules of the art.

MUSIC.

Our two opera-houses still afford little matter for remark. At Her Majesty's Theatre, Gounod's "Faust" has continued to be the *pièce de résistance*, varied at intervals by "La Traviata" and "La Dame de Lauwerroor," the latter performed in *Italien*. It has been understood that Mr. Harrison had engaged this lady for a limited time; but this seems not to be the case, nor, indeed, has he himself said so in his announcements. Mdme. Lagrua, who has performed with both these operas, without being a great star, has much merit, and has obtained a favourable reception. We regret that we are about to lose both Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Bodda. The former is engaged at Barcelona, and the engagement of the latter is nearly terminated.

At the Royal English Opera we are about to have an important novelty, "Le Diable à Quatre," Rose, or, "The Devil among the Tailors," which is to be performed for the first time this evening. The composer—a well-known talents and established position give reason to form high expectations of a work from his pen.

The Sacred Harmonic Society began the season last evening with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The New Philharmonic Society gave their seventh soirée musicale at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, the 19th inst., when an excellent selection of vocal and instrumental music was performed under the direction of Herr Wilhelm Ganz. The principal instrumental pieces were Beloyne's quartet in A minor, op. 44, played by Messrs. Watson, Willy, Hill, and Aylward; Dussek's grand duet in E flat for piano and harp, by Miss Fanny Baker and Mr. T. H. Wright; and Miss Alice Mary's duet in A, for piano, violin, and violoncello—the last beautiful work, performed by the composer, with Mr. Witt and Mr. Aylward. The vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mr. Bond, both of the English Opera, Covent Garden; and Mozart's "Ave Verum," and Mendelssohn's "O hills, O vales of pleasure," were sung by Mdme. Dolby. The violin fantasia by Ernst, performed by Herr Joachim, was encored, and the principal pieces were warmly applauded.

The Round, Catch, and Canon Club, a society established above a quarter of a century ago for the cultivation of this part-music, held their second meeting of this season, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last. The performers numbered about forty. Mr. Frances and Mr. Baxter; tenors, Mr. Edward Land, Mr. Handel Gear, and Mr. W. H. Cummings; basses, Mr. Winn, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Among the most remarkable performances on this occasion were, "When Sapphia tuned the quivering lyre" (Danby), sung by Mr. Baxter, Mr. Land, and Mr. Gear; "Hail, smiling morn" (Spofforth), glee, "Fill, my boy," the tenor solo sung by Mr. Cummings. This is a flourishing society. The list of members presents the names of many distinguished musicians and amateurs; and at its meetings the finest part-music of the old and modern masters are sung with a refinement, ease, and effect not to be excelled.

Mr. Kennedy, the favourite Scottish vocalist, having returned from a successful tour in Scotland, gave one of his entertainments, at Westbourne Hall, Westbourne-grove, on Monday evening last, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Land agreeably varied the entertainment by the performance of a new pianoforte piece, "Recollections of Burns," introducing several of the most beautiful Scottish melodies with which the poet's words are associated.

The Windsor Glee and Madrigal Union, composed of the members of the choir of St. George's Chapel, gave their first concert of the season last week in the Townhall, under the direction of Dr. Elvey. Professor Bennett's beautiful cantata, "The May Queen," was admirably performed, the solo-singers being Miss Susanna Cole, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Briggs. It was followed by a miscellaneous selection, which included Mendelssohn's "Autumn Song;" Dr. Wesley's "O sing unto my roundelay;" finely sung by the Misses Cole; and the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust," sung by Miss Cole with effect.

Adelina Patti has achieved a fresh triumph by her appearance at the Théâtre Italien in the character of Adina in the "Elisir d'Amore." She looks and acts the little village coquette more charmingly, and warbles Donizetti's pretty music most exquisitely. The Parisians are in raptures.

Gounod's "Mireille" is about to be reproduced at the Théâtre Lyrique, reduced by the composer to three acts, and otherwise altered considerably. We hope, however, that these reductions and changes will be adopted, especially the curtailment, of which it stood greatly in need.

The Sunday Popular Concerts at Paris (in imitation of our Monday Popular Concerts) have begun for this season, at the Cirque Napoléon, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup. The first concert included Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," Mozart's symphony in G minor, and movements from Mendelssohn's music to the "Lobgesang;" Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in B flat, played by Herr Ritter; and Lachner's suite in D, for the orchestra. A most musical programme, and one well calculated to improve the taste of the Parisian amateurs.

A curious lawsuit is now pending at Hamburg between the manager of the Opera and Herr Sontheim, the first tenor. Herr Sontheim had been called upon to sing in one of Wagner's operas, but had refused, on the ground that he could not be legally compelled to destroy his voice. Several eminent singers have given strong evidence in support of this plea, and the result is expected with much interest. The case is the more curious, as the only music that is injurious to the voice, Almost every modern opera may be objected to on the same ground. Perhaps four bars of the "Barbiere" or "Cenerentola" are the only music that, for the purpose of singing the part of Valentine, in "The Huguenots," during the first run of that opera. Look at the music of "Guillaume Tell," the "Prophète," and other operas, which, if sung as the composers intended, would be equally destructive: so that the question now raised at Hamburg is not a trifling one.

Berlioz's opera, "Beatrice et Benedict," has a run, at present, at the Grand-Duc Theatre at Weimar, Mdme. de Milde, as Beatrice, and Herr Pohl, as Benedict, are performing the parts in which they sang.

Master Willie Pape, the young pianist from Alabama, having made a successful tour in the West of England, is about to proceed to Ireland.

THE FRENCH.

A rumour, by Mr. John Oxenford, has been produced at Dr'ry Lane, under the title of "A Young Lad From the Country." The curtain in question is Mr. Damon Dobbs (Mr. G. Belmore), a Yorkshire horse-dealer, who has just succeeded to a considerable property, and is ill-treated by her brother, besides offending a gentleman with whose he has to transact some important business. Further misfortunes follow, which he gets into a terrible predicament, but final blunder sets all the rest right and brings the perplexed action to a satisfactory termination. The drama is full of broad and pungent fun, and the actors, who worked hard to secure its success, and thoroughly accomplished their purpose.

A change has come over the spirit of the management at the Lyceum, and it is announced that "The King's Butterfly" will shortly be removed in favour of "Roy Bliss," in which Mr. Fechter will reappear on Monday week.

A new piece has been produced at the New Royalty. It is in one compartment, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and called "Cool Shop," which is partly founded on one of the tales of the Brothers Grimm, and is, we think, likely to become popular. There is a sabbath which follows which he performs in the Queen Mimic, and the final blunder sets all the rest right and brings the perplexed action to a satisfactory termination. The drama is full of broad and pungent fun, and the actors, who worked hard to secure its success, and thoroughly accomplished their purpose.

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The Californian papers give an excellent report of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean's reception in San Francisco, to which place they went direct from Melbourne. Mr. Kean made his first appearance in California, on Oct. 8, in "Henry VIII." and "The Jealous Wife." On the 10th they appeared in "Louis XI." and "Their appearance has accepted by the critics as the revival of taste in relation to the drama. We quote from one of the papers some remarks, the moral of which, at this time, we think it well to lay before the public of this country. The writer complains that the taste of the theatre-goers of San Francisco has become grossly corrupted by the performance of a company of some excellent dramatic talent, but no artiste with sufficient national reputation to ensure full houses or to arrest the downward tendency of the public taste. The performances which had become debauched by adventurers in the 'profession,' who, instead of using their talents to amuse, instruct, and improve, by a series of pieces, termed 'spectacular,' in which exposed limbs and indecent rant usurped the exertions of mind; and disastrous results have ensued in the demoralization of dramatic enterprise." Theatrical managers grateful is "depraved public taste by ministering to its desires; and, without pretension who were really accomplished at their profession, substituted pretenders who had no scruples on the score of propriety; and adapted their pieces to the perversion of such depraved tastes as Maerppa and Jack Sheppard with a brazen-faced assurance that caused the 'judicious to grieve.' We regret that this journal is published in a distant home; and we shall be glad if these remarks of our colonial critic should lend theatrical adventure and speculation to reflection on the mischief they are perpetrating by such improper exhibitions.

The National Standard, in Shoreditch, was on Saturday again opened for the performance of dramatic pieces, the proprietor of this colossal theatre is established. "The Lady of Lyons" was performed, Miss Edith Heraud supporting the part of Pauline with her usual delicacy and force, and Mr. Glenny showing great promise as Claude Melnotte. Mrs. Hodson, as Mdme. Deschappelles, was unexceptionable, and the piece was mounted in the costliest. It is to be hoped that the public encouragement, so signally manifested on the occasion, will continue, for it would be matter for serious regret if this magnificent edifice should be lost to the higher drama. At the East End it ranks the same as Old Drury at the West, and equally requires the aid of a great star to secure success. On Monday evening "Ingomar" was acted, the savage hero being performed by Mr. Glenny, and the part of Parthenia by Miss Heraud. The house was again crowded.

The legitimate, also, is in the ascendant at the City of London, where Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bell have been performing in "Macbeth" and "Hamlet." These artistes were known a few years ago as the popular performers of the Marylebone Theatre. Strangers conductor of that establishment has other views, and provides for his patrons the horrors of "Mother Brownrigg," as newly dished up by Mr. Marchant. The heroine, Mary Clifford, was played by Miss Marion Farris, and in the last scene the audience were gifted to witness the "ascent to the realms of bliss." We cannot these mixtures "convey to sorrow than in anger."

The *Milan Gazette* states that Canova's colossal bronze statue of Napoleon I. was last week placed on its pedestal erected for it in the Brera Palace at the cost of the municipality.

Letters from Hobart Town mention the rumour of the discovery of a gold-field in Tasmania—said to be on the banks of the River Huon. If so, Huon may make a little money with his boat during the rush.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Society of Antiquaries held the first meeting of the season on the 17th inst., Earl Stanhope, the president, in the chair; when Mr. Tite, M.P., read a paper of considerable interest, descriptive of some recently-discovered remains of the Wall of Roman London. Mr. Tite stated that his discovery, in 1853, of the beautiful tesselated pavement, 19 ft. lower than the foundations of Gresham House, in Broadstreet, led him to believe that similar remains existed in the same neighborhood; strengthened by the fact that in Finsbury-square a portion of the ancient wall still existed above ground, which, beyond Roman, was unknown to be of Roman foundations. (Here were found, in 1852, the supposed volcite of a capital and some inverted cornices, besides a supposed Roman aerophagus, nearly entire, now in the British Museum.) In 1841, the Blackwall Railway, further north than this point, cut through Roman remains of the great wall, beyond which, however, things remained in the same state until the autumn of this year. In August last, during the large works for the London line of some watchmen in Cooper-row, Mr. Clifton, the architect, discovered some curious remains of such Mr. Tite found to be an extensive fragment of a Norman wall, with arches-slits and other defensive appliances. The fragments was 100 ft. long and in height, from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the parapet, 44 ft.; the foundations and much of the wall were under-built with Roman, built of square stones in regular courses, with bonding courses of Roman brick of intense hardness, and excellent cement; the latter being so hard that a wedge could not be procured for exhibition. Mr. Tite, however, obtained one broken in half, as hard as any real earthenware, and, as stated in Roman brick-work, the whole was called a tile, about a foot square and one inch and a half thick. The mortar between the bricks was nearly as thick as the bricks themselves, and was mixed with pounded brick. The exact line of these remains was shown in a plan of London in the reign of Hiadrith, when the wall and gates of London existed.

Mr. Tite then referred to a few other localities where undoubted Roman remains of the wall were traceable—*viz.*, Camomile-street (found by Dr. Woodward, in 1707); the street still called London-wall (portions removed 1717-18, when Bethlem Hospital was taken down); and near Moorgate. Mr. Tite then gave a interesting resume of this portion of the history of Roman London, pointing out that

there could have been no walls at the time when Suetonius abandoned it, in A.D. 61, when Boadicea was in the zenith of her power, as the Regnum Belcus, but Mr. Tite inclines to the second century of our era. He attributes the finishing of the wall, and the gates, to the great Archbishop Langton and William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, having first received Queen Mary's permission to repair the ancient town walls. At these times the associated Barons assumed their arms, and, with their followers, went to Westminster, and received their Charter. They were, however, soon advised by messengers to return immediately to London. On this they returned to Water, and encamped at Aldgate, where they remained till the 15th of May, 1216, the sunday before Ascension Day. Finding the gates open, says Roger de Wendover, the Chronicler, and not any tyrannic, they broke down the bolts were at his service service; for the rich citizens were favourable to the Barons and the poor cast were with the Barons, and the King, who was then in a ruinous state, they were repaired, principally with the materials of the Jews' houses in the Old Jewry, which were taken down in order to the defences. Mr. Tite pursued his history of the wall of London through the reigns of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Edward I., Richard Craper, Ralph Josselyne, in 1477, completely restored all the walls, gates, and towers, in the same manner as they left by the Goldsmiths' and other companies; and by Sir John Crosby, of the Grocer's Company. The gradual increase of the necessities of the city, and the Great Fire of London, in 1666, completed the destruction of these once important defences, so far as the knave left by the Goldsmiths' Company would waive.

Mr. Tite stated that the total area inclosed by the walls which still constitute "the city of London" is only about 300 acres.

Evidence of the increased value of land in the City was given a few days since upon a compensation claim upon the Metropolitan Railway. The property in question was that held under Queen Anne-street square, leased, in 1856, for twenty-one years, at £70 a year. The house was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and was let on lease for one hundred years longer. In 1708 the square was a fashionable locality, and numbered four or five peers as residents. The principal question was the amount of the claimant's interest. The railway, in part with the property, which has increased, and is still increasing, in value. The jury gave £2,000 for the house, and £2400 to £2500, with 15 per cent for the compulsory sale, and the jury awarded the compensation of £2,850.

The dust and bones of the learned John Selden have, during the recent repair and restoration of the Temple Church, been "carted away and shot into a dustheap." This desecration, which scarcely equals the dust of Alexander stopping a bunghole, has been dealt in a lengthy letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by "A Templar and Redivivus," to the *Times*. Opposite the bell-turret, in the burialground, the correspondent found a decayed blue flag or slate lidgestone, inscribed with the following words, which, as no one stone "laid over the earthly remains of one who has ever been considered not only their greatest, but their most learned lawyer, worthy of the past, either in his own or any other age." This *find* led to inquiries and evidence, which have not since ceased to be forthcoming, that dust and bones of the profound scholar have been ignominiously treated as above; which is very remarkable, seeing that, according to the account of Aubrey, in 1659, the body of Selden was buried where it was said to have been spared to render their depository secure. Aubrey tells us—

His coffin was a stone one, with a slope or holce, sufficient to go a-end way with bricks, of which also the bottome was paved, but the side at the bottome for about a foot was plaine and smooth, and upon that stood his coffin covered with black bayes) both, and upon that wall of marble was pannelly (above a foot) and in the middle a piece of great thickness, with this inscription —" Hic jacet corpus Johannis Selden, qui obiit 30 die Novembris, 1654." Over this was a great stone laid, as flat as the pavement, even with their ground, and upon that was thrown the earth, &c.

As it is impossible to suppose that dust, "Old Mortality Redivivus" suggests that the spot of the interment should be marked by a granite slab, inlaid with brass, inscribed with the simple epitaph which Selden himself wrote; and that the dust removed should be removed from its present dismal abode behind the seats of the Benchers of that Middle Temple to the Temple Church, a British antiquity, and that it may be read without inconvenience this simple memorial."

Wimbledon Manor House, the property, as Lord of the Manor, generously proposes to convert into a public park, is a site of great interest in early British history. On the high ground, at the southwest side of the common, on account circular intrenchment, called by the country people the Rounds, and, in Camden's time, Bensbury, from Cuthlaf's-burg, or Cuthlaf's town. Cuthlaf, Prince of Kent, slain in the battle fought at Wibandune (or Wimbledon), between that Sovereign and Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons. It comprises about seven acres, and on one side appears to have been defended by outworks; the surrounding ditch, from eight to ten and fifteen deep, is still in many places perfect. Lately by scrubby oak, management has been attributed to the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; it was, probably, a British stronghold, subsequently occupied by soldiers of the other nations in succession; weapons and urns, the latter Roman, have been found here. Douglas, in his "Nenia Britannica," speaks of the Rounds as a fortification, which he conceived to be seen on Wimbledon-common, to the left of the road from London to Kingston; all of these, with the exception of the last-mentioned, have swept away to mend the road. In the laying out of the Common for the projected park, it is hoped that the archæological interest of the site will be more respected.

St. Eustache, one of the finest and oldest churches in Paris, is now being repaired with great activity. The church occupies the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Agnes, built in the twelfth century and removed in 1532, when the present church was commenced, but it stood being laid with great pomp, on the 19th of August, by Jean de la Barre, Provost of the merchants of Paris. The works were not finished until one hundred years afterwards; the choir, which is very fine, dates from the reign of Louis XIII. It was in this church, on the 3rd of April, 1791, that the body of Mirabeau was deposited, carrying with him to the grave, as he said, "the last shreds of the monarchy." Cerutti pronounced his panegyric, and the same afternoon the remains of the great orator were conveyed to the Pantheon, whence they were expelled two years afterwards. The works were re-

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Salisbury Town Council are about to erect a new Grammar School, at a cost of £5000.

It is proposed to connect Birkenhead and Liverpool by a railway under the Mersey.

Mr. Jenkins has been elected for the tenth time Mayor of Cardigan.

During the week ending Nov. 10, 107 births (those of 49 boys and 58 girls), and 128 deaths (those of 61 males and 67 females), were registered within the municipal boundaries of Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Lady Wodehouse, visited the Dublin Exhibition on Thursday week, when an address was presented to him by the Royal Dublin Society.

The knighthood of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on M. Paulin Nyboyet, the French Consul at Sunderland, as a reward for the services he has rendered to the shipping trade of the two countries.

Alderman Gardner, of Liverpool, has been presented with a service of plate, which cost nearly £500, on resigning the mayoralty of that town. An attempt to increase the allowance to the Mayor, who now gets £2000, was defeated last week.

Sir Robert Peel made a speech at the meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, on Monday evening, on the drainage of the land in Ireland. He thought the great necessity for the country was for better drainage, and consequently the improvement of the soil could be effected by private capital. He therefore suggested that efforts should be made to induce the Imperial Government to advance money on loan for this purpose. He promised any such movement his strong support.

The members and friends of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute held a soiree, followed by a public meeting, yesterday week, to celebrate the extrication of the institute from debt. The building and fittings have cost £10,000, two thirds of which has been cleared off by voluntary subscriptions and donations. Lord Frederick Cavendish presided at the meeting, which was addressed by his lordship, Mr. Childers (the Mayor of Halifax), Mr. Edward J. Holdsworth), Sir F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. E. Akroyd, Archdeacon Musgrave, and Mr. J. Stansfeld, M.P.

One night last week two women took train from Ladybank to Cupar, but by some mistake they were put into a carriage which was joined to jump out, and did so. A young man tried in vain to dissuade them, and even got hold of them both by the waist to keep them, but in regard to him was lulled.—Eight men were killed in a coal-pit at Dudley on Wednesday week by the snapping of the chain as they were ascending; forty-five were nearly 200 ft.—A drill-shed for volunteers fell down at Liverpool last week whilst in the occupation of a section, when two men were killed and several hurt.

There was a great meeting at Rochdale on Wednesday evening to welcome and hear Mr. Cobden. The extensive machine-works of Messrs. Robinson were closely crowded. A resolution of confidence with Mr. Bright on the forewement he has recently sustained (the death of a son) was unanimously passed. Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting, and commented upon several of the leading questions of the day, reviewing the events of the Session and expressing the confidence he felt in the Liberal party with regard to both the Ministers and the Opposition. A warm vote of confidence in him was passed at the conclusion of his speech.

The certificates and prizes awarded for the middle-class examinations were distributed on Wednesday evening in the corn Chamber at Oxford, under the presidency of Mr. Walter, M.P. Amongst those present were the Master of University College, the Master of Balliol, some of the professors, as well as the Mayor and other members of the Corporation. Mr. Walter opened the proceedings with an encouraging address to the private students, in which he commented with pride on the results of the system, and congratulated those who had taken part in it.

The Great Western, which has on board a large number of supposed recruits for the Federal army, is still detained in the Mersey. A considerable number of the "recruits" have left the vessel, and it is alleged, on the other hand, that attempts have been made by bodies of lukewarm men to get on board, with the view of working their passage to New York. Instructions have been forwarded, on behalf of the Government in London to Superintendent Denham, of the Liverpool Police, to investigate into the circumstances of the alleged enlistments for the Federal service.

The new Presbyterian church, Rutland-square, Dublin, was opened yesterday week by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, in presence of a crowded and influential congregation, including Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Vance, M.P., and other persons of distinction. Mr. Allan Pollok, publisher, a wealthy merchant, gave £10,000 for the building, and it cost £3000 more. But the congregation are to endeavour to pay off the debt by the sale of pew accommodation. Even at the opening services the collections are given to the Hospital for Incurables and the Reformatory for Female Orphans.—Mr. J. J. Tobin, we are told, is now the most beautiful place of worship in the city except St. Patrick's Cathedral, now in process of restoration.

The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes was held on Wednesday, at Droitwich. The proceedings consisted of a morning meeting for discussion, a public meeting, and a banquet under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton—a soiree, and evening meeting. The morning meeting was held at six o'clock, and was attended numerously, members being present. The chair was occupied by Sir John Pakington, Bart., C.B., M.P., and addresses were given on the platform by Lord Lyttelton, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. W. Douglas, the Rev. Canon Melville, Rev. Dr. Cole, Rev. W. Moore, Mr. H. C. Lea, Mr. J. J. Powell, and the Mayor of Droitwich (Dr. Roden), Mr. J. S. Isaac, and others.

On Thursday week a meeting was held of the clerks employed in the service of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and their relatives, who were entertained by the directors and friends of that company at a soiree and ball, at the Belle Vue Gardens. The occasion of the entertainment was the opening of new schools which have recently been established by the directors of the company. They have been erected at a cost of about £10,000, and accommodate about 1000 scholars, are attached to a literary institute at Gorton, and, like that institute, are intended for the use of the company's servants. The chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., the chairman of the company.

The recent Yorkshire statute fair, for the hiring of farm and domestic servants, was held at Malton last Saturday, and others have, during the week, been held at Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Hornsea, Howden, Pocklington, Selby, Wetherby, and Thirsk. At most of these places the numbers attending were less than thought to be on the average, and the hirings were not put down these winter statutes have not been successful. The efforts of the clergy are continued for the removal of the nuisance from the occasions of the open market, and this commendable movement is very successful and promises to become quite general. The girls get their wages at the usual rates of hiring and they are provided with comfortable quarters without costs. Bibles are sold among them at very trifling charges. Wages, as a rule, for all classes of servants have decidedly increased, for farm men especially. Good order has so far prevailed.

The Speaker's warrant for the election of a member of Parliament for the Western Division of Suffolk, in room of Frederick William John Hervey (commonly called Lord Hervey), called to the House of Lords, has been issued.—Mr. Mills and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, the Conservative members for Sussex, have issued an address of advantages given to their constituents on Thursday week, and the addresses they made were warmly received by the large meeting. Mr. Mills, in the course of his speech, said Lyndhurst, has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Malton in the event of a dissolution, in order to give Malton the benefit of his influence in the Conservative interest.—The Hon. Grantham Yorke has retired from the representation of Reading, declining the Liberal Association of Yorkshire; it was agreed to bring forward Mr. James Martin, of the Inner Temple and Co., of Lombard-street, and Sir Crusack Roney, who is a large shareholder in the working collieries. The Conservative candidates are Mr. Lewis T. Wyndham and W. E. Bruckwell.—Mr. A. Fawke is the probable Conservative candidate for Penrhyn.—Mr. Cumming Bruce, who was the Conservative candidate for Inverness-shire, has declared himself a candidate for Launceston on Conservative principles, and in opposition to the present Conservative member, Mr. Hallewell-Rogers, who appears every promise of another of those fierce contests at the ensuing general election in which Woodstock has been so long famous.

The gale last week was one of much severity. At Liverpool, Holyhead, Falmouth, and Milford, considerable damage was done; and considerable vessels from other ports were driven into those ports for shelter, but the crew had time to get to their boats, and were picked up. During the gales of last week the boats of the National Institution assisted in many of the cases of the following wreck:—Five men from the brig Heroine, of Milford, left the Liverpool Customhouse in the steamer Cambrian, and Sarah, of Waterford, by the Tramore life-boat; several fishing-cobles and crews, called to the assistance of brigantine Ida; three men from the crew of Carmarthen, by the Tenby life-boat; and the Penarth life-boat assisted to save the crew of the brig of Newportshire, of Carmarthen. The Cambrian, Sarah, and Heroine were in the midst of the most distressing scenes. Deeply laden with coals, they were driven about in the storm in a distressed condition. The ship Chimera, of Liverpool, from Africa, with palm oil, was wrecked on the Horse Bank, off the coast of Lancashire. As soon as information was received the life-boats of the society stationed at Southport and Lytham put off, and were cruising about the bank many hours during the fearful night, but could find no trace of the wreck. On the following morning the life-boats again went out, and discovered the ship, but no trace of the crew, except one poor black man, saved by a Manchester-bound steamer. He gave, in broken English, a fearful account of the sufferings the poor fellows had endured while clinging to the rigging of the forecastmast, which unfortunately went overboard, and the whole of the men on it were drowned. A lamentable shipwreck also took place on the Mull of Cantyre; but before the Campbeltown life-boat could reach the scene the vessel foundered, and the whole of the crew were drowned. We regret to add that a large number of similar disasters occurred during the late fearful gale. In many instances the ships and crews disappeared before the life-boat crews were even informed of the casualties.—The Bridlington life-boat, on its way to its station, was exhibited on Tuesday at Manchester. The life-b-at was mounted on its transporting-carriage, and was driven through the principal streets by a fine team of horses, gaily decorated, and preceded by a band of music. The life-boat is named "The Edward Wilkinson," and is the gift of a lady at Bridlington, near Hull, to replace a very old boat at that place. The cost of the new boat and of three others had been collected by Robert Whitworth, Esq., of Manchester, amongst his fellow-citizens and friends. The first of the four boats, named after Mr. Whitworth, was launched at Cowes, and another Victor," after the infant Prince; the second, placed on the shores of Carm urthen Bay, is named "The City of Manchester;" and the third, reserved at Cardigan, is called "The Sun Branch," after a generous supporter of Mr. Whitworth's benevolent exertions.

LLANGYNDEYRN AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.—TUESDAY: Racing Stakes.—Deception, 1, Sister Mary, 2, Princess Dagmar, 3. Great Autumn Welter Cup.—Twilight, 1, Jamestone, 2, Lord Burleigh, 3, Sixty-to-Thirty, 4. Hurdle Handicap.—Richard, 1, Dilatory, 2.

Nursery Handicap.—Catalogue, 1, Viceroy 2, Lily Lye, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Jack-at-a-Pinch, 1, Jack-at-all-Trades, 2.

Welter Handicap.—Gowerman, 1, Almack 2, Weldrake, 3.

Free Handicap.—Sister Mary, 1, Princess Dagmar, 2, Vexadire, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Cadeau, 1, Lord Burleigh, 2, Disappointment, 3.

Second Nursery Handicap.—Convent, 1, Vevey, 2, Blackbird, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Lucifer, 1, Catherine Wheel, 2, Bellringer, 3.

Great Midland Counties Handicap.—Dr. Syntax, 1, Stanton, 2, Knave of Clubs, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Bessie, 1, King of Greece, 2, Bicague, 3.

Selling Handicap.—Almack, 1, Dilatory, 2, Weldrake, 3.

Warwick Steeplechase.—Bluff Boy, 1, Half Crown, 2, Othello, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Jack-at-all-Trades, 1, Jack-at-a-Pinch, 2.

THURSDAY.

Shakspeare Handicap.—Stockingless, 1, Twilight, 2, Wild Duck, 3.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Dawdle, 1, Lady Bolton, 2, Gowerman, 3.

Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Lord Burleigh, 1, Grimston, 2, Blue Gal, 3.

Welter Cup.—Gemma, 1, Lord Burleigh, 2, Gentlehumme, 3.

Sports Handicap.—Gowerman, 1, Sister Mary, 2, Lily Lye, 3.

Winding-up Handicap.—Lady Bolton, 1, Camoestie, 2, Wallace, 3.

Hunters' Flat Race.—Mr. Hewitt's Bessie, 1, Mr. Gilbert's Blue Gal, 2, Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Half Court, 1, Church Militant, 2, Wagtess, 3.

Hurdle Handicap.—Jack-at-all-Trades, 1, Jack-at-a-Pinch, 2.

A violent hurricane burst over Rio de Janeiro city and bay on the evening of the 10th ult. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by large hailstones. Several vessels were driven from their anchorage, numerous boats were wrecked, and several persons perished. Captain Abeille, of the French brig Saint Marguerite, reported on board his vessel Admiral Elliot and his wife, who were in a sinking boat.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE firmness was displayed in the Stock and National Securities, and rather an important rise has taken place in the quotations. The public have purchased largely during the week, and the Stock Exchange operations have been on a scale of average scale. The improved prospects of the commercial world have, no doubt, tended to the present favourable state of affairs.

Consols have been steadily dealt in, and the transactions with regard to both for accommodation having been incre sed, money in the general discount market has ruled easy in price.

The return of the Bank of England is very favourable. The stock at bullion is both considerably above the amount held at the corresponding date in 1863, and the reserve is likely to be a considerable one. The Bank directors have, in consequence, lowered their minimum rate for accommodation from eight to seven per cent.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of France reduced their rate of discount to six per cent.

The Stock Exchange operations have been on a very extensive scale, activity in the demand. In the foreign exchanges the fluctuations this week have been unimportant.

On Friday, the 4th inst., Consols for Money were 89¼ ¾, and for the Account 89¾ ¼. Bank of England Stock, 218 ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¼ ¾; Three per Cents, 89¼ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par; Indian Securities have been steadily dealt in, and the quotations have ruled firm. Bank of Bengal shares improved. Joint-stock Bank shares have been dull in to a moderate extent, and prices have had a downward tendency. Miscellaneous Securities have been steady. Government Securities. The Miscellaneous Market has been rather quiet. We have no special feature to notice in the Railway Share List.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Nov. 21).—A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, on but middling condition. Fine samples sold at full prices; but the demand for all kinds of grain was extremely inactive, at a decline of 1s per qr. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at the currency of last week. Barley and malt were dull, at 1s per qr. cheaper on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were a slow inquiry. Fine barley was firm in price. Oats were quiet, and unchanged in value. Beans and peas were cheaper, both in the value of malt. Oats were quite as dear as last week, with only a moderate supply on sale. Linseed was dull, at 1s per qr. cheaper. Cakes were in moderate request, at late rates.

Nov. 22.—Very few buyers were in attendance to-day, and sales, generally, progressed slowly, at a decline of 1s per qr.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 40s.; Yorkshire red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 40s.; Lincolnshire and Northumberland, red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; Kingston and Ware, 36s. to 42s.; chevalier, 42s. to 43s.; Yorkshire grey, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 36s.; malt, pale, 70s. to 74s.; ditto, brown, 68s. to 72s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 34s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; Essex and Kent oats, 22s. to 24s.; Yorkshire ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Scotch feed, 22s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Irish ditto, 20s. to 22s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 30s. to 36s. per barrel.

Foreign.—Wheat, free, 40s. to 42s.; Baltic, 38s. to 40s.; other sorts very little a doing. Colonial command extreme quotations.

Nov. 23.—Wheat, 38s. to 42s.; barley, 30s. to 36s.; Calcutta, 32s. to 36s.; brimpseed, 42s. to 45s. per qr.; rapeseed, £30 to £32 per last; linseed, £30 to £31 per last; cakes, £6 10s. to £7 per ton; oats, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 32s. to 34s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per sack.

Nov. 24.—Mondoy.—Mondoy has, £2 15s. to £3 10s.; clover, £5 to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £2 per load.

Coal.—Coopers, Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Hastings Hartley, 18s. 6d.; West Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Wylam, 19s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 19s. 6d.; Tees, 19s. 6d.

Hops.—The demand is steady, at full prices.—viz., from 110s. to 125s. per cwt.

Nov. 25.—Wheat, 11,000 qrs.; barley, 3000 qrs.; oats, 1000 qrs.; flour, 2000 sacks were, on sale here, on Monday morning. The best Scots and crosses were worth 3s. 4d. per 8lb. Sheep—The show of which was by no means extensive, sold at 4d. per 8lb. to 5d. 4d. per 8lb. The best Downs and half-bloods sold at 5s. 8d. per 8lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. The supply of pigs was fair. Prices ruled steady, at 4s. per 8lb. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. There were very few lambs engaged.

Nov. 26.—Wheat, 11,000 qrs.; barley, 3000 qrs.; oats, 1000 qrs.; flour, 2000 sacks were, on sale here, on Monday morning. The best Scots and crosses were worth 3s. 4d. per 8lb. Sheep—The show of which was by no means extensive, sold at 4d. per 8lb. to 5d. 4d. per 8lb. The best Downs and half-bloods sold at 5s. 8d. per 8lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at 4s. 8d. per 8lb. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb. The supply of pigs was fair. Prices ruled steady, at 4s. per 8lb. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. There were very few lambs engaged.

For 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large rough fat pigs, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; sucking calves, 12s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 22s. each. Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. each. Calves, 230; sheep and lambs, 1,830; pigs, 340.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

BANKRUPTS.

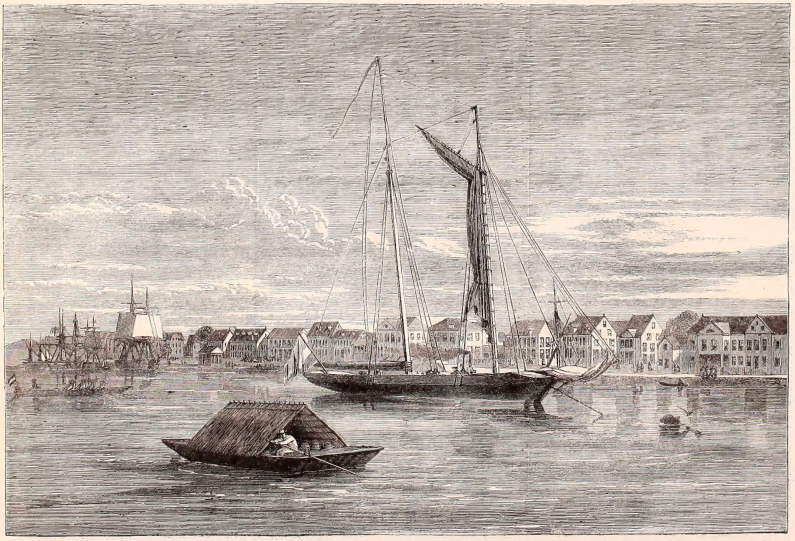
J. HARDEN, Woolhaven-street, Bermondsey, timmonger-dealer, assistant.—W. BREEDEN, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, cheesemonger.—J. BOWLES, Cambridge, grocer.—J. BROWN, New Cross, Deptford, haymaker.—H. BUTLER, Bishopsgate-street Without, wine-merchant.—J. CLARKE, Bishopsgate-street Without, wine-merchant.—J. CLARKE, Bishopsgate-street Without, wine-merchant.—J. CLARKE

VIEWS IN DUTCH GUIANA.

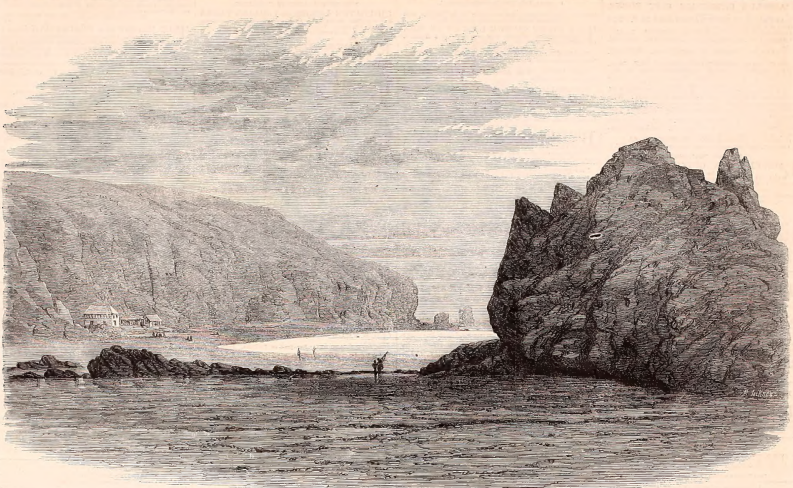


GOVERNMENT-HOUSE-SQUARE, PARAMARIBO, SURINAM.

Guiana, of which Surinam is a part, was, together with the neighbouring islands, inhabited by various Indian tribes, amongst whom the Caribbeans were distinguished for their fierceness and valour. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, after Sir Walter Raleigh and others had made a fruitless search for gold in the interior, a number of European colonists settled on the coasts of Guiana, in order to cultivate such produce as could then be fetched only by the long voyage to the East Indies. Encouraged by the fertility of the soil, in a few years French, English, and Dutch settlements were formed in this region. The natives, however, were not disposed to labour for the strangers, or to have any intercourse with them. They withdrew to the interior, leaving the settlers a wide field, but no hands to till it. In this difficulty the colonists of Guiana imported negro slavery for their help. Opposite Guiana lies the peninsula of Africa. The numerous chieftains of the negro race



THE CITY OF PARAMARIBO, SURINAM.



CAVE ROCK, PORT LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 533.

lived at continual feud and war with each other. They made great multitudes of prisoners, whom they were readily induced to sell to increase the labouring population of Guiana. This traffic in negro bondsmen proved such a profitable speculation that the slave trade, carried on by companies with large capitals under Royal charters, became a gigantic enterprise, favoured by almost every European Government, until the present century, which has witnessed its entire abolition.

Surinam was first taken possession of by the English, who formed a settlement in its present capital, Paramaribo, which city they built. In 1664, the Dutch attempted to form a settlement in the same neighbourhood, but were compelled by the English to retire. In February, 1667, however, during the inglorious war of Charles II. with Holland, the Dutch drove out the English. Paramaribo was, indeed, in October of the same year, again recaptured by the English; yet it was ceded to the Dutch, a few months later, on concluding the Treaty of Breda. In 1804, Surinam again fell into the hands of the English, but they took possession of it merely to prevent its being occupied by the French, who were then masters of Holland; and by the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna it was again transferred to the Dutch in 1816.

The soil of Surinam is extremely rich. Its forests abound with wild animals and birds of magnificent plumage. The country is traversed by broad navigable rivers. Of the 2800 geographical square miles, included in the Dutch territory, only 700 have been explored, and only thirty laid out as plantations. According to a recent census, the free population amounted to about 13,000, and the slave population to about 40,000. But in the interior of the country there are still numerous Indian tribes, who, rude and savage, obtain their whole subsistence from Nature's abundant stores—neither sowing, nor reaping, nor gathering into barns. There are, too, a host of "wood-negroes," or runaway slaves, who have often formed themselves into companies, excited their captive brethren to revolt, and become so formidable by their numbers as to have extorted treaties of friendship and commerce from the settlers and from the Government. The resources of this colony are literally unlimited, but require labour and capital to develop them. The climate, though tropical, is not exhausting for Europeans; locomotion by land and water is easy and inexpensive. We may hope that the liberty which the Dutch Parliament has bestowed upon the population of Surinam will not degenerate into license, and that they will show that their free labour is more profitable than slave labour has ever been. The thriving little city of Paramaribo, the capital of this colony, is pleasantly situated on the river Surinam, which is a scene of much bustle and traffic.

The accompanying Illustrations are from the portfolio of the "Scenery of the Netherlands' West Indies"—an interesting collection of twenty lithographic plates, recently published by Buffa and Sons, of Amsterdam.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—SEE PAGE 536.

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11.	Fourteen Stops	63s. 0d.
12.	Twenty-one Stops	84s. 0d.
13.	Eight Stops, Two Rows of Keys ...	63s. 0d.
14.	Twenty-four Stops	126s. 0d.

NEW MODELS.

No. 1. Three Stops, Percussion and Knee Swells ... 21s. 0d.
No. 2. Five Stops ... ... 31s. 6d.
No. 3. Eight Stops ... ... 42s. 0d.

N.B. A considerable reduction from the above charges will be made when taken by the year.

In the case of purchase purchasing and paying for an Instrument hired is as one year. Illustrated Lists and Testimonials free by post.

Will be given for Second-hand Harmoniums ready money.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD and COLLARD, SQUARE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

A number of these instruments, just returned from hire and slightly used, for SALE at £25 each. Also, several Antique Cottages (90-guinea instruments), from £40 to £50, at

WILLIS and SONS', 210, Regent-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Cottage to which the name is appropriate). A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most even, delicate, singing quality of tone. Trichord Treble, Rosewood, &c. Warranted to keep in tune and to be the most durable Pianoforte ever made. Price with cabinet, 35 guineas.

Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 28 guineas. A full warranty in each case.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S 50-GUINEA SINGING MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE. As manufactured during the past season for the Queen's Concerts, and highly approved by the Right. Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory Instrument, at a moderate price, for the use of schools, as the tone is remarkable for the above makers' and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the Pianoforte is frequently subject to damp, which soon affects the tuners. It is also recommended, on account of its full power, to every respect to other instruments at 80 guineas, price 50 guineas; in walnut, 52 guineas.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The Pianofortes of these eminent makers, in new and second-hand condition, for SALE, or HIRE, on the Three Years' System, at very moderate prices. Lists may be had of

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S TWENTY-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany or plain walnut, the best English workmanship, trichord treble, check action, and every modern improvement; tuned to concert pitch. Chappell strongly recommends this Pianoforte to the notice of those who desire to obtain a good instrument at a moderate price.

50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRES DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, with two rows of keys, CC to top F, 60 guineas; other varieties at 15 and 25 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues, with Testimonials, may be had of CHAPPELL and Co.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are the only ones awarded a first-class prize at the Exhibition. Descriptive lists on application to

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, principally of one set of vibrators, at greatly reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION HARMONIUM, for the ETUDES, Organ, Church, and Chamber, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, 3 rows of keys, CC to F in alt. This instrument may be always seen at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited)
LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Pianofortes become the property of the hirer—

Eighteen Pounds, in rosewood or walnut, 18 guineas per annum.
Eighty-guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, rosewood or walnut, 12 guineas per annum.
Seventy-guinea semi-grand Pianoforte, in rosewood or walnut, 10 guineas per annum.
Fifty-guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, in rosewood or walnut, 8 guineas per annum.
Forty-guinea semi-cottage, rosewood or walnut, 7 guineas per annum.
Thirty-guinea Pianoforte, in handsome rosewood case, 5 guineas per annum.
Inferior Pianofortes at proportionate rates. Carriage free within the metropolitan district.
Quarterly payments are required.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY
201, Regent-street, and
Moorgate-street, London.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited) let on Hire the following Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Harmoniums become the property of the hirer—

Twenty-five guinea Harmonium, in rosewood or walnut, 2 guineas per quarter.
Twenty-guinea Harmonium, in rosewood or walnut, 1 guineas per quarter.
Fifteen-guinea Harmonium, in rosewood or walnut, 1 guineas per quarter.
Ten-guinea Harmonium, in rosewood or walnut, 1 guineas per quarter.
Inferior Harmoniums at proportionate rates. Carriage free within the metropolitan district.
Quarterly payments are required.

HARMONIUM GALLERY,
201, Regent-street, and
Moorgate-street, London.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE. 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this cottage-shaped Pianoforte, with the full compass of seven octaves, check action, solid mahogany, with fluted front, and trichord treble. The tone is of great body and clearness. In purchasing this Pianette the fingers of the player will be found perfectly under command, and the touch will be found equal to the best makers in the Pianoforte trade.

CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

INDIAN PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER and CO.'S (Limited) manufactures for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid mahogany case, with trichord treble and other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Cramer and Co. have also on hand a number of pianofortes by other makers, which, for their excellent quality of tone and touch, they can recommend. Also a few Harmoniums by Cramer and Co. without hinges and screws, for packing in cases for exportation, size, at any house, not 7s. 30 guineas. Size—Square—Inches, 14 in. wide, 11 in. high, 5 in. deep.

Pianoforte Gallery, 201, Regent-street, and Moorgate-street.

PIANOFORTES, NEW, by Broadwood, Collard, or Erard, for SALE or HIRE, at CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY (the largest in Europe), 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and Co. undertake the renovation of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. The instruments will be taken to pieces, and every part carefully examined, and will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in touch and appearance. Estimates forwarded, and Co. give estimates of cost.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 201, and 42, Moorgate-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, selected by Mr. Richard Blagrove.
(12 in guineas.)
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S FOUR-GUINEA CONCERTINA.
The best Cheap Concertina yet produced.
201, Regent-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL. Full Compass, with all the latest improvements. Rosewood case, 4 guineas; in mahogany, 3 guineas; in rosewood, with brass bound, 5 guineas; with case, lock and key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATE MR. J. R. M'CULLOCH.

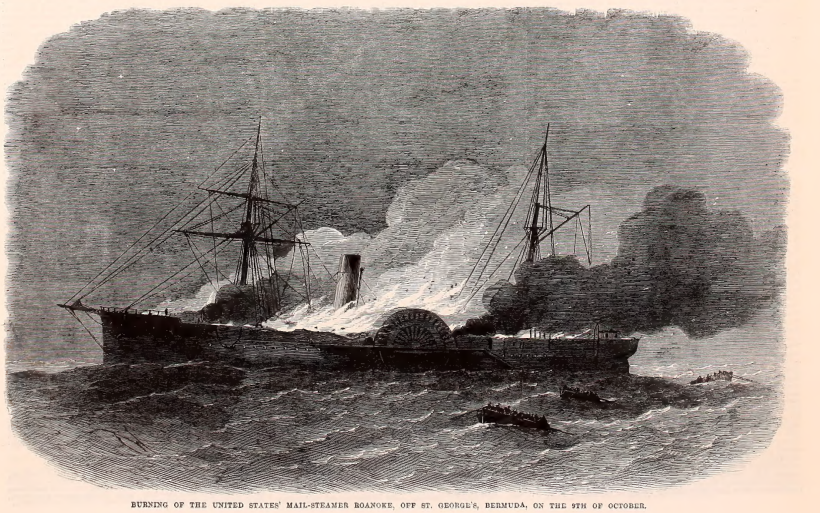
MR. M'CULLOCH, the well-known author of many books of high authority upon topics of political economy and national finance, died on the 11th inst., at the Stationery Office, of which establishment he had been Comptroller for many years. The deceased gentleman was in his seventy-sixth year. He was the son of a small landed proprietor in Wigtonshire, and was born at the Isle of Whithorn. He came to Edinburgh early in life, and was for some time occupied as a clerk in a writer's or lawyer's office. A more congenial field of labour opened for him when the *Scotsman* newspaper was started, in the year 1816, Mr. M'Culloch sent a contribution to the fourth number; and Mr. Maclaren, at once recognising the value of such a writer, enlisted him as a colleague. Mr. Maclaren, in the course of a year, resigned the editorship entirely into the hands of Mr. M'Culloch, who retained it about two years. During this period, not only by his connection with the *Scotsman*, but by his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* and his delivery of public lectures on political economy, Mr. M'Culloch became well known as a writer and a student of that science. In 1820, when Mr. Maclaren, resigning his office in the Custom House, resumed the editorship of the *Scotsman*, Mr. M'Culloch left Edinburgh for London, where he continued, with increasing success, his labours as author and lecturer. In 1828 he was chosen Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, a situation he subsequently resigned; and in 1838 received the appointment of Comptroller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, which he has since held. His "Commercial Dictionary" is, of all his works, the most generally known and appreciated. This, as well as his "Geographical Dictionary," is a monument of vast industry and research. The intervals in which he was not occupied in revising the several editions of these bulky compilations were fully occupied by other literary tasks, such as his "Principles of Political Economy," his "Treatise on Taxation," his solid and well-considered contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and *Edinburgh Review*. He also conducted carefully and conscientiously the duties of his highly responsible office as Comptroller of Stationery; introducing, we believe, reforms in the management of that department which have effected an annual saving of many thousands of pounds. Mr. M'Culloch was on terms of confidential intercourse with the late Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and other statesmen; and Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his sense of his high services in political science, conferred on him a literary pension of £200 a year. Mr. M'Culloch married early in life, and his widow survives, with sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters. One of his sons has been for many years in the Indian service, in which he holds rank as Colonel. Our Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE LATE MR. J. R. M'CULLOCH.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-PACKET ROANOKE.

THE magistrates in session at the Townhall of St. George's, Bermuda, on the 10th ult., investigated a singular charge of piracy against Lieutenant John C. Braine, Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, and a party of men in the same service, who were prosecuted by the Attorney-General of Bermuda for unlawfully seizing and destroying the United States mail-steamer Roanoke upon the high seas. The charge fell to the ground, of course, on the production of Lieutenant Braine's commission and his letter of instructions from Mr. S. R. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate Government. The prisoners were therefore immediately discharged; but as the capture of this vessel, whether an act of legitimate warfare or not, was effected by most unusual means, it is worthy of a brief narrative and illustration. It seems that the Roanoke was accustomed to ply regularly between Cuba and New York; and at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 29 she left the port of Havannah, passing the Moro Castle, at five p.m., with twenty four cabin passengers and sixteen in the steerage, the officers and crew numbering fifty, making in all ninety persons on board. The steamer proceeded on her voyage at a speed of twelve knots per hour, running within sight of the coast for two or three hours, the time passing agreeably and without anything unusual having occurred until 9.20 p.m., when about twenty-five miles off the coast of Cuba. The captain and crew were then surprised by a party of ten men among the passengers, under the command of Lieutenant Braine, who went through the ship dressed in a naval uniform, exclaiming, "In the name of the Confederate States of America, I demand the surrender of this vessel as a lawful prize," and calling upon Captain Drew, the commander of the Roanoke, to surrender as a prisoner of war. The announcement was immediately followed by the discharge of several pistols, with which the attacking party were armed. From that moment the work of capture commenced. Lieutenant Braine, taking the upper deck of the vessel, accompanied by his second officer, the purser, and a seaman, secured the the captain and officers on the deck, placing them in irons, while the first officer, first and second engineers, and the seamen proceeded with the capture of the officers and crew on the main deck, until Lieut. Braine and his second officer, leaving the upper deck in charge of the purser and a seaman, went below to the assistance of the first officer. In the space of fifty-five minutes the capture had been consummated, and the vessel was proceeding on her voyage as the Confederate



BURNING OF THE UNITED STATES' MAIL-STEAMER ROANOKE, OFF ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER.

States prize steam-ship Roanoke. There was but little violent resistance made except by the carpenter of the vessel, who, after having surrendered, seized an axe and aimed a blow at the head of the first officer; but, the axe falling short of its mark, four balls pierced the body of the man, from the effects of which he fell and died in a few minutes. In a short time after the capture Captain Dyer was released upon his parole. The crew were kept on duty, as a few hours during the night, but the passengers were treated with the utmost civility and freedom. When the vessel arrived off Bermuda, it was Lieutenant Braine's purpose to bring Captain Dyer, the part of Sea Gorgas, lay in a stock of provisions and coals, then parole and land the passengers, proceeding on her way to the west to Wilmington; but, it having been found impossible to take the vessel into the British port, the only thing he could do was to burn the Roanoke, and, with his officers and crew, go ashore as fugitives. This he accordingly did; the crew and passengers, officers, and crew to a big five miles off from the steamship, the morning of Sunday, the 9th of October inst. Our Engraving is made from a sketch taken by one of the passengers, who has sent it to us, with a letter, through Mr. G. T. Fullam, late engineer of the Alabama. The Roanoke, it seems, was bound from New York by the New York and Virginia Navigation Company, who owned her as a blockade-runner between Bermuda and the length 218ft.; breadth, 32ft.; depth, 10ft. 6in., and measuring 1071 tons.

FINE ARTS.

MR. MACLISE AND THE FINE ARTS COMMISSIONERS.

SINCE our last report, about twelve months ago, Mr. Maclise has made a sequence of progress with his picture of the "Death of Nelson," in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace. Not only has nothing been we consider the space covered, the number of the figures, the multiplicity of the details, and the elaboration of every part. The whole of the picture is nearly finished, while the wounded and those immediately surrounding him. The remaining space bears a proportion probably of less than a twentieth part of the whole of the vast design, and this is rapidly approaching its finish green, together with the general revision and retouching, may be completed by March next. Quite enough has been done to induce us to express a decided opinion that this will surpass even its renowned companion piece, the Waterloo picture—on the opposite side of the gallery. It is more luminous; for the artist had here to deal with daylight, and not an artificial effect. It is more architectonic in composition, the masts, spars, &c., having been introduced by Maclise in this result; while the number of shirtless "able-bodied" seamen introduced has afforded Mr. Maclise an opportunity for a display of his very extraordinary power of drawing "the figure" in the most difficult positions and foreshortening. From the greater complexity of the details, the work will possibly have occupied the artist somewhat longer than its two-fellow; nevertheless we have conceived so much as is already finally completed within some three or four years (including the preparation of the finished study in oil) is a result which, in the highest degree, surpassed in the history of art, and is only to be explained by the fact that Mr. Maclise has devoted himself (at, no doubt, a considerable pecuniary sacrifice) to these national works with an ungrudging, uncomplaining perseverance; never once asking for increased remuneration; labouring the year round, without intermission or holiday, day after day, early and late (working, in winter, by the aid of gas, far into the evening); and, in short, displaying that constancy and absorption which it is no wrong to the living or dead to say has been unequalled by any artist since Michael Angelo.

Such having the simple, well-known truth, a great deal of surprise has been felt in the art-world that, in fact, Mr. Maclise was not exempted from certain implied censures in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the agreements between the artists employed and the Government, and the remuneration to be allowed. It may have appeared somewhat enigmatical, but it was not. Not without a semblance of inconsistency, Mr. Maclise, while declining to be rewarded and disclaiming to be praised in any way, yet drew attention to a little pamphlet, bearing the signature of a "Looker-On Member," in which the artist's case, as against the Commissioners is represented (with, it must be admitted, some interesting passages and a bad taste) in the light of a personal grievance, and his merits are warmly eulogised. However, it would, we believe, be a mistake to suppose that the unfavourable inference from this solitary instance of self-assertion on the part of Mr. Maclise (for it was very little) will, as he says, with characteristic modesty and generosity, that the writer of "these few remarks" sides too partially with himself. The little brochure referred to, we have supplied him with various kinds of information, and, in particular, the Commissioners' Report, which, as Mr. Maclise says, "is not to be had at Westminster much to their honour." And even if Mr. Maclise feels that he has a cause of complaint with a merely has the "leading journal" taken no direct notice whatever of the immense and otherwise incomparable artistic achievement in a leading article on a fine, but, also, for certain qualities, a matchless work by another painter at Westminster, a passage, a denunciation of the other wall-paintings at Westminster was made—a condemnation which might well have been intended to apply to the pictures in the corridors and House of Lords—but, in the Royal Gallery, one of the eminently artistic frescoes by the late Mr. Dyce in the Queen's Robing-room—the best work, we think, of the portrait assertions have been made which would be unjust to the merits of the entire, comparatively speaking, failure of the experiment of water-glass method of painting adopted by him, of having first introduced the art to attach to their remuneration that the very work which his late rest to decline, that the Commissioners, as no solicitation of the artist, raised the payments for the frescoes to £1500 each. And yet, in the next paragraph, the commission actually given to Mr. Maclise, with the assention of the late Prince Consort, to paint, besides absolutely without, and the pregnant cancelled. Now, had the should pronounce that such an engagement was impossible which voluntarily acknowledged in the inadequacy of the payments would have been easy to find a precedent for a similar increase being given, and for which we have already had a conspicuous example in design (though not, like Mr. Herbert, actually made the proceeding which, in a private person, would be called, if legal, be scarcely creditable. In the concluding paragraph of the Report the Commissioners express their "strong conviction that there should be no subsequent departure from the provisions of any contract which has been deliberately agreed upon. It is for the artist before he enters upon such an engagement well to consider how far the terms upon accompanies a successful work in a national monument or building affords an adequate compensation for any pecuniary loss which he may apprehend with regard to his private practice. We believe that the framers of this country from attempting to promote the cultivation of the highest branch of fine Art, by giving important commissions, than the adoption of a loose and indefinite system of payment." Now, although there is the suspicion of a niggardly, bargain-driving spirit in this paragraph, which keeps out of view the national and educational value of monumental paintings; and although it might be urged that it is the duty of Government to see that these great artists, like other public servants, should not work for the nation at any "pecuniary loss," it is not to be denied that the remarks are not altogether unreasonable in themselves, though they are invoked by any of the Westminster painters. But most assuredly they are wholly inapplicable to Mr. Maclise's case; and that this most punctual and honourable man and gifted artist should not have been empowered from the beginning to make application is likely to be deemed a public reproach. The hardship is, we understand, to be removed, but the leaven, we believe, remains, which, like some others which have been severely criticised, seems to have been introduced by members of the Royal Academy—a gentleman who may be presumed to be President of the Commissioners, and who, we confess, we cannot but regret that, unfortunately, however, the Presidential chair seems to have been unexpectedly and grieving more than an apathetic acquiescence in that estimate of artists' rights and claims peculiar to our insular people and government.

Since writing our recent observations on the "Winter Exhibition" at the Gallery of Painters in Water Colours, we have learnt that—contrary to what we had heard, and to ourselves—the pictures composing the collection are not exclusively the property of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the proprietor; but that, at the close of the winter exhibition in Pall-mall, a number of the works have been contributed by artists of their own property, subject to a commission on sale. This fact has been authenticated by several letters which we have received from the artist-contributors themselves. In so far, therefore, this becomes a bond fide exhibition in the sense that is usually attached to the word "exhibition."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A History of the Sepoy War in India. By John William Kaye. (3 vols. Vol. 1, W. H. Allen and Co.) Mr. Kaye's new and weighty volume is in size and appearance extremely significant of the work it contains. Like Mr. Kaye's "Administration of the East India Company," it affords full measure of solid information, and is free from the vice of "padding." It is not a reasonable, straightforward, comprehensible statement of the causes which led to the Sepoy Revolt, and probably many, if not all, other thinking persons' opinion, led to that terrible and bloody struggle for Indian Mastery. The memory of deeds which made the ears of every one who heard of them to tingle, when "the Indian's doom, has not surely yet faded from the British mind. Its tragedies in all only too vivid of tidings which struck dismay to every heart, and carried sorrow into the home of almost every household. Of all who are not too young to remember the startling events of the years 1857 and 1858, there are few who can now look back upon them without relation, a friend, or an acquaintance, of those who does not still lament a an unequal loss, or who does not, at least, feel profoundly touched by many, if not all, other thrilling

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

THE struggle for the presidency increases in interest as well as in bitterness. The passions of both parties have been excited, and accusations of fraud and falsification of balloting papers, committed, attempted, and planned, have been as thick as

Iron sleet of arrowy shower.

On the side of the Republican, or Lincoln, party, nothing is heard but a daily din of "Treason! treason!" while on that of the Democratic, or M'Clellan, party, as vehement a cry is continually raised of "Tyranny!" and "Usurpation!" The partizans of Mr. Lincoln have the advantage of possession, and unwisely threaten to employ the military power at their disposal to keep the peace on the day of election, to prevent the reception of illegal and fictitious votes, and to arrest all "traitors" and other "disloyal" or "suspected" persons who shall present themselves at the polls. The opposing party, scandalised at the accusation either of "treason" or "disloyalty" directed against them by a faction that misuses the accident of its being the faction of the "ins" and not of the "outs," declares, in the plainest English, its determination to resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of the Federal Government or its military officials to coerce the people, or interfere with the free exercise of the constitutional right. They assert that the presence of soldiers at the polls, except as citizens, to cast in their votes like the rest, is an outrage upon public liberty which cannot be tolerated, unless the Americans are prepared to accept a military despotism and to allow Mr. Lincoln to perpetuate his power by the bayonet. It must be remembered, however, that the Americans of both parties in the North are used to the habit of "speaking daggers" at each other instead of using them; and that, perhaps, all this loud talking is but the bark of a dog that will not bite—mere "buncombe," intended for present effect.

The great issues of contention are—in the first place, the vote of the army; in the second, the vote of the Border States held by military occupancy, and in which so-called "disloyal" people, who will not take a test oath, are to be excluded from the polls. The second difficulty is by far the greater of the two, and threatens, if Mr. Lincoln manage it in the mode proposed by his faithful lieutenant, Mr. Andrew Johnson, in Tennessee, the gravest complications both now and hereafter.

As regards the soldiers, there appears every reason to believe that they are as three to one in favour of General M'Clellan. Although the original army of the Potomac, as it existed under his leadership during the great but indecisive series of battles which ended at Antietam no longer exists; though it has been decimated and re-decimated by fire and sword; though malaria and the camp-fever have struck down hundreds of sands and thousands of January; many of the survivors of its earliest combats limp about the streets of Northern cities, the maimed and mutilated veterans of a war in which they can no longer take a part; and though the term of service of many regiments in the field has expired, and scarcely a tenth of M'Clellan's original soldiers remain in the field, yet the whole army retains the traditions of his command, and the great majority have transported with them to the different theatres of Mr. Lincoln, will cast their votes for their former General. The same feeling, as far as is known, prevails in the other armies of the Republic. The men desire to place a soldier in the presidential chair—one, perhaps, like themselves, free from political reasons, and possibly because they share with the country at large the impression that Mr. Lincoln has been, is, and must continue to be, a failure, from constant defect of character and want of ability, and that any change made must be a change for the better.

But, as this result is past hoping for, the vote of the soldiers, however it may happen to fall, is not of vital importance to the candidate. For the men are not to vote as soldiers, but, separately, as citizens—the vote being counted to the State in which the soldier had his habitation before entering the service. The decision of the issue, now falling directly to the people, rests ultimately with the States as represented by the electors chosen on the 8th inst. Hence it is that so much importance attaches to the action of the Government in Louisiana, where the Federal authority extends no further than the range of its guns; and in Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee, where the population is divided in allegiance between the South and the North, and where, if the Federal armies were withdrawn, the Southern party would subdue the Union element, dismember or wholly disappear. As in these States no one will be allowed to vote who will not take an oath of "loyalty" and approval of the acts of Mr. Lincoln's Government, it follows that the Democratic party and the friends and supporters of General M'Clellan will be disfranchised by military pressure, and that in the electoral college these States will be counted for Mr. Lincoln. This is the great and paramount peril before the country. It would be useless to conceal the fact that Mr. Lincoln's advisers would, for the purposes of the election, consider Louisiana as much excluded from the electoral contest as Georgia or the Carolinas, and would further with the sabre and bayonet the Border States' process to the peace between hostile factions. In this case Mr. Lincoln might be defeated, but he would retire from the presidency with honour, and render it impossible for the friends of peace to say of him, that he preferred the risk of new and endless civil commotions to the peaceful relinquishment of a power which he was incompetent to wield and which the people had made up their minds to confer upon another.

At a meeting, held on Tuesday night, last, of a section of the Democratic party—which has broken loose from its old associates and connections and determines to support the vigorous prosecution of the war, and, consequently Mr. Lincoln as more likely than General M'Clellan to carry out the views of its members—it was proposed, as a future solution of a difficulty which threatens to be chronic, that a convention of the whole people of the States should be called to alter and amend the Constitution. The first amendment proposes the abolition of the Electoral Colleges, with the intention of delegating directly to the people the election of the President and Vice-President; and the second prohibits the re-election of a President or Vice-President for a second term. Were this the law and the Constitution at the present moment, there can be no doubt that a very imminent danger would be averted. But, however much admirable the plan might work in the future, it is totally inapplicable in the present. Even General Dix, its proposer, will not carry out his own principle to the extent of voting against Mr. Lincoln. On the contrary, he will not only support him, but will go, and has gone, out of his way, as Military Commander in the district of New York, to support him by extraneous and unconstitutional means. On the pretext that Southern refugees from Canada will cross over into the United States on Tuesday next to offer their votes at the polls, he has declared by military proclamation that he will take possession of all the polling-places on the Canadian frontier in order to preserve the peace. Such an interference as this is wholly gratuitous, and is a gross invasion of the rights and prerogative of Governor Seymour in New York and of the other local

Governors in Vermont and Maine, who alone are charged with the duty of maintaining order and tranquillity in the States under their jurisdiction, and have militiamen at their command more than sufficient to meet any such danger as General Dix anticipates, even if it were as real as it is imaginary. The proclamation is one of many that has caused illfeeling, and done far more to diminish the chances of Mr. Lincoln than any act of Mr. Lincoln's opponents. In fact, Mr. Lincoln suffers far more from his friends than from his foes, and has not the courage—perhaps not the wish—to extricate himself from the net of injudicious counsel which they have woven and coiled around him.

Whatever may be the aggregate result of the vote in the Electoral Colleges—and it seems all but certain that Mr. Lincoln will be elected by a large majority—it is clear as a mathematical calculation that the great States of New York and Ohio will elect a college in favour of M'Clellan; and most probable that all the other wealthy and populous States of the Union, except the New England States, will do likewise. Mr. Lincoln's strength lies in New England (except in Connecticut), in the Western, North-Western, and Pacific States; in the new State of Nevada, admitted into the Union on the 1st instant; and in the Southern and Border States of which, or of a portion of which, the Federal troops hold temporary occupation.

P.S. General Dix's proclamation was doing so much harm to Mr. Lincoln that it has been withdrawn; it is asserted by express orders from Washington.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet P. B. Mansergh Saunderson to be Lieutenant; A. J. H. A. Coste to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: Capt. H. P. Burke to be Captain, 30th: Cornet Hon. H. G. L. Colchester to be Lieutenant; Cornet R. H. Browne to be Cornet; E. M. Browne to be Ensign, 39th: Capt. and Brevet Major T. V. Bolton to be Major; Lieut. J. C. Lockwood to be Captain, 40th: Lieut. C. F. Dyneley to be Captain.

57th Regiment: Lieut. C. F. Davis to be Instructor of Musketry; A. J. Thomas to be Ensign. 63rd: Ensign J. S. George Wolmsley to be Lieutenant. 76th: J. Beresford and Ensign H. Hamilton to be Lieutenants; Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 84th: Lieut. G. T. D. Radcliffe to be Captain; Ensign A. Clark-Kennedy to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Wilson to be Lieutenant. 85th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant. 86th: Lieut. and Brevet Major H. Hall to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. H. Colchester to be Ensign. 87th: Ensign C. F. W. Underwood to be Ensign. 97th: Lieut. Ensign C. F. W. Underwood to be Ensign. 97th: Lieut. Edward Ryan to be Instructor of Musketry; Lieut. and Capt. W. G. Goldsworthy to be Captain. 100th: Major R. Meade to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. Armstrong to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Hawkins to be Captain; Ensign G. Simpson to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. W. Gardiner to be Ensign.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Wynyard Gordon, 42nd Highlanders, to be Colonel.

ADMIRALTY.

In connection with the recent successful actions in the Strait of Sicily, the following naval promotions have been made:—Commanders J. Moresby and A. J. Kingcote to be Captains; Lieut. H. E. Mulcaster, W. Hall, Hon. H. Keppel, H. Hervey, C. Harrington, and R. R. Tracy to be Commanders; Mr. J. D. Liddell, Second Master, to be Lieut.; Mr. R. L. Hall, Assistant-Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

By a recent Admiralty order a diver is appointed to every iron-clad ship.

Admiral G. Brine died on the 16th inst., at Richmond, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the Navy, is making a short tour in the south of Europe for the benefit of his health, which for some time has been in a very delicate state.

One of the good results which has attended the visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Portsmouth is the abandonment, on the part of the Government, of the Malta Dock scheme.

The Marlborough, 121, screw line-of-battle ship, Captain Charles Fellowes; and the Ariel, 3, screw-sloop, Commander W. C. Chapman, are under orders to pay out of commission on Dec. 1.

The Victoria, screw iron-clad frigate, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, was minutely inspected on Monday by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and the officers of the dockyard generally, in praise at the appearance of the crew and the excellent and cleanly condition of every part of the ship. She was paid out of commission on Monday under the supervision of Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Dacres, C.B. The continuous-service men were sent to the Duncan, in lieu of Leander, and the ship will be placed in the second division of the steam reserve.

At Woolwich, yesterday week, a banquet was given by Major-General Lefroy, C.B., R.A., and the officers of the Royal Artillery officers' mess-room, to welcome General Todtleben, of the Russian Imperial Engineers, who had left for St. Petersburg. Amongst those present were Horse Guards, Major-General Wardle, the Brigade Major Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Assistant-Adjutant-General of the district, and others who distinguished themselves during the late Russian War. Admiral Sherard Osborn was also present, as was Mr. Reuter.

A large party of non-commissioned officers and men, of Major-General Lefroy's brigade, marched to the Royal Artillery barracks at Gravesend, from the troop-ship Robert Small, Captain Dark, which sailed from Malta on the 5th inst. for Sydney. The detachment consisted of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, who have completed their period of foreign service. The 12th Hussars (19/34) is second on the list of cavalry regiments. The second battalion Coldstream Guards (1,000 strong) is now in the division of Guards, and is second on the list of the infantry regiments, having obtained 19 marks in excess of the 1,000 required. Lieutenant Hall, of the 1st Company of the 49th Foot, its figure of merit being 50·04; and the best man in the battalion is Private Hay (regimental No. 2,777). The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who obtained 22 points in the first-class firing at Hythe, ranks fifth in the list of the 1st Battalions. The best marksman is Private D. Connors, of the 90th Foot, 57 points having been awarded to him in the first class. The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles (King's Royal Rifle Corps) has improved by nearly one point in the firing of the past season, and the percentage of efficients in the battalion is now 99·6, which is the highest double that of the previous year. In the infantry, too, there has been an improvement in almost every stage of the musketry practice. The 1st Battalion itself chiefly in individual shooting, nearly one fourth of the whole Army having fired in the first class (viz., 247 per cent), and 13,764 men have been recommended for extra pay as "marksmen," being 4371 men in excess of the number which the sum of £16,671 7s. 6d. allotted to this purpose will pay.

The report on the schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood is most satisfactory. During the year there were trained at those establishments 461 officers—viz., 3 of the Royal Navy, 24 of the cavalry, and 386 of the infantry, 1,353 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 10 volunteers of all ranks; being an increase of the numbers trained in the previous year of 47 officers and 306 of other ranks. Of the officers exercised 77 per cent passed into the first class, and 79 per cent of the other ranks. The number of sergeants who have undergone a course of instruction at the schools is 772, of which number 227, or 45 per cent, qualified for the appointment of sergeant instructors of musketry, this being an increase of 14 per cent on the last year of those named who received certificates.

There has been a great falling off this year in the attendance of volunteers in the two terms set apart for this force at each school. This is accounted for by the fact that nearly all volunteer corps are now provided with qualified sergeant instructors, and that most of the adjutants have been trained and hold certificates of qualification. General Hay remarks that this should not, however, prevent the officers and non-commissioned officers of the various corps qualifying themselves to superintend the rifle practice of their own companies.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have consented to grant the use of their hall for the volunteer dinner which is to be given on Tuesday next, the 29th inst.

The prize-shooting of the fourth company of the Finsbury Rifles took place at Ranelagh, on Monday, in the midst of a thick fog. The first prize, presented by Captain Gregory Turney, was won by Private Greenwood; the second, presented by Lieutenant Reiffe, by Private Gwarson; the third, presented by Sergeant Jeffreys, by Private Cox.

On Saturday last the 1st City of London Engineers mustered at the Islington quarters, and, after a short march, came down up the parade-ground for the purpose of the distribution of prizes. The following is a list of the prizes and the fortunate recipients:—First prize (for the best shot in the regiment): A silver cup, presented by Lieutenant Walker, and a silver medal, presented by Sergeant Cheese; Sapper Hertslet and Corporal Bishop having tied, this prize was divided between them. Second prize: A silver cup, the gift of Lieutenant L'Anse; won by Sapper Terry. Third prize: won by Sapper Coulson. Fourth: The Surrey company's Prizes—1, A silver cup, presented by Lieutenant Rose; won by Sapper Kingston. 2, A silver cup, presented by Mrs. Lieutenant Rose; won by Corporal Hill. 3, A silver centre-piece, presented by Lieutenant Rose; won by Private Gibson. After the distribution of the prizes, the corps, with a large number of visitors and representatives of other companies, marched down to an excellent dinner given by the members to the officers. A handsome silver cup was presented by Corporal Lasher, on behalf of the members of the Surrey company to Sergeant-Major Griffiths, as a token of esteem for the energetic and kind manner in which he has performed his duties.

A number of the marksmen of the 2nd Manchester Rifle Volunteers met on Saturday at the range of the regiment at Salford, to compete for a challenge cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe. A sweepstakes was added, the whole to be fired into three prizes. Corporal J. Douglas and Private J. V. Maginn tied for the second and for the first prize; Corporal Douglas won the cup, Private Maginn taking the second prize. Corporal J. Hall won the third prize, and Sergeant Hamilton the fourth. The 56th (Salford) Lancashire Rifle Volunteers also concluded on Saturday last. Captain Makin and Lieutenant Sharratt tied for the first prize, the former, making the lowest number of points, winning the cup, Lieutenant Sharratt taking the second prize. There was a tie for the third and fourth prizes, between Sergeants Preston and Hall, Sergeant Preston winning the third prize. The first prize of the second-class awards was won by Private W. B. Jones. The first prize taken by Private Hall, second; Private Bowden, third; and Sergeant Preston fourth. The first of the third-class prizes was won by Private Mason, second, Private Brundrit, third, and Private Hall, fourth. The first prizes for the fourth prize between Privates Naylor, Buckley, and Arnold, and the quantity was divided accordingly.—The meeting of the Lancashire Brigade of the 1st Manchester assembled at the Fallowfield shooting-range last Saturday to compete for the company, regimental, and brigade prizes, for the highest numbers. Four money prizes were added to the competition for the cup. Corporal Green and Lance Corporal Ryan tied for the cup and the first money prize, and, on shooting off, Sergeant Green won, Lance Corporal Byrne taking the second prize; the third prize was taken by Private Hoop, his fourth by Private W. Cartman.

TRIAL OF RIFLES AT WOOLWICH.

The annual trial of various descriptions of rifles began on Tuesday, under the management of the Small-Arms Committee, the object of which trials is to obtain the best possible description of firearm, to be used in the competition at the Wimbledon ranges at the Volunteer prize-meeting. All gunmakers are invited to attend and compete on these occasions. The contest has each year grown more and more keen. The Secretary of State, with the full support of the association, obtained an easy victory over the regulation Enfield, but in each succeeding year the competitors have run it very close. The speed last year it was beaten very decidedly in some of the ranges, though, upon the whole shooting, it proved to be much the better weapon. The inventor, Mr. Whitworth has disappeared from the scene. He did not appear as one of the competitors. Those who have been engaged with the struggle between Sir W. Armstrong and himself with the great guns at Shoeburyness and Portsmouth, The Natural Philosopher, Lord Rosse, Lord Elcho, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Ducie, Captain Hildmay (the secretary of the association), Captain Boxer, Captain Ross, and others, Mr. Rigby, of Dublin, and Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh, were the only two gunmakers present. Before commencing the trials, and on testing the instruments to be used in the contest, the gun of Mr. Henry was one two-thousandth of an inch out of gauge, and he was accordingly declared to be disqualified. Mr. Rigby had, consequently, a walk over. He fired through the three concessed thirty shots at the 1000 yards range, and the mean deviation at the target was found to be—in the first series, 7·21 in the second, 7·19; and the third was reckoned at 2·80. The result was that the rifle of Mr. Rigby was adopted by the committee, and it will be used for firing through the long ranges at the next Wimbledon meeting. Mr. Henry protested against the decision, however, and says that the only cause he can make who ought to have been allowed to test his rifle, on the ground that the gun of Mr. Rigby was not of the regulation—had it been, it was incomplete; for it had not that degree of polish and finish which would be accepted as one of the prize rifles at the Wimbledon meeting. He also objected on the ground that Mr. Rigby was not at the range by the exact time fixed by the association.

The new Exchange at Bremen was opened on the 5th inst.

The Japanese Government is about to send a fresh Embassy to Europe.

The *Times* states that "subject to the approval of Parliament, arrangements to the Australian colonies will cease within a limited period."

At Lintorf, near Retingen, a mine of native quicksilver was discovered on the 19th inst.

It is rumoured that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, at the earliest opportunity, introduce a bill for equalising the succession duties, and that such duties will be made payable in the form of a probate stamp.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.—The *Constitutionnel* supplies the following particulars:—"In the capital the oscillations, which were first from north to south, and then from east to west, were preceded by that trembling movement which renders such phenomena so formidable. Some tall buildings in the quarter of Monte Citorio suffered, but no loss of life took place. At Perolia the consequences were more serious. A letter from that town, dated the 3rd, states that the first shock was felt there about seven in the forty seconds. The capuls and a part of the tower of the church of San-Agostino, the scriptorium of the library, and a portion of the convent of San Juan de Dieo, and a large number of houses, all fell to the ground. The total number of victims was at that time known to be 40, but seventeen were killed or wounded, and twenty-nine of the inhabitants had been taken to the hospitals, more or less severely injured. According to telegraphic despatches received in the capital, the earthquake was felt with more or less violence on the whole line of the coast from Rome to Ancona, and also at Rieti, Narni, Orvieto, Corsleto, and La Soledad. A communication from Telmacan mentions that great damage was done in that town. Nearly all the belfries in the place and the Townhall lie in ruins, and a large number of houses were in a tottering condition. In the province of Aquila the cathedral and the church of the church tower recently erected was thrown down, and the walls of a number of houses rendered in a dangerous state."

THREE CHILDREN LOST IN THE BUSH.—The following touching story is told by the correspondent of the *Argus*:—"Some weeks back, at the station of Mr. Dugald Smith, at Horsham, two boys, aged nine and five, and a girl, aged seven, the children of a carpenter, Duff, wandered into the bush and were lost. They had been sent out by their mother, as they had often gone out before to fetch cows from the neighbouring run, and returning before dark, the parents became alarmed, and a search commenced. The father, assisted by friends and neighbours in large numbers, scoured the country in every direction for nights and days in vain. At length, in despair, the assistance of some aborigines was called in. These people, possessing to an almost bloodhound instinct in following up the very faintest tracks. The blacks soon came upon the footprints of the wanderers, expatiated on those trackers always do, at every bent twig, or flattened tuft of grass, on the apparent settlings of the dew-drops on their native feet—they did not, however, dig one kneel down, carry him stong. Here travel all night; dark; are not disturbed. Here lie under, on, and more whimpering. 'Here little one tired again;' big one kneel down; no able to rise, fall flat on his face. The scrutiny and searchings of the blacks were afterwards curiously corroborated by the children themselves. On the eighth day after they were lost, the collective recollection of the famished band, consisting of being again seen alive, the searching party came on them. They are described as having been found lying on the ground, the youngest in the middle, clasped by the youngest in the middle, carefully wrapped in her sister's frock. The elder boy, who had been dead some days, and was rapidly recovering. They were without food, and, by their own account, drank water only once during the whole time they were out, and this was from the Friday of one week until the Saturday of the next week; in all, nine days and eight nights."



EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

In our last week's Paper we gave an Illustration of the terrible havoc caused by the cyclone or revolving hurricane of Oct. 5 among the crowded shipping in the River Hooghly, at the port of Calcutta. We have thought it worth while to publish in this Number a couple more views of that extraordinary scene, which are engraved from the photographs taken on the spot by Mr. Wagentreiber. The particulars of the disaster were so fully related in our former account that it is needless to repeat the description. It may be added that, from a report to the Meteorological Society of Calcutta, it appears that the pressure of the wind at one moment during this storm amounted to as much as thirty-two pounds on the square inch. Some notion of its comparative force may be obtained, if this estimate be correct, from the records of the most violent gales experienced of late years in our own country, as the maximum pressure then attained was forty-three pounds to the square foot.



EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

VIEWS IN BORNEO.



KUCKING FORT, SARAWAK.

We have engraved this week two more Illustrations of the scenery of Sarawak, the seat of Sir James Brooke's Government in Borneo; and these, as well as the two published in our Journal of the 5th inst., are from the sketches with which we were favoured by Mr. Frederick Boyle. The name of "Kucking," as we have explained, belongs to the town upon the river Sarawak, which is the centre of a province formerly ruled by one of the Malay Princes in virtual independence of the Sultan of Borneo. The old fort of Kucking having been captured, after a gallant resistance, by the Chinese insurgents some years ago, the building shown in our first Engraving has been erected in a stronger position. This modern fort is of wood, with a deep but narrow moat round it; and contains, besides the Resident and his household, twenty-four footmen armed with rifles. It is quite capable of defence against any native force. The old fort is now the residence of the treasurer. Our second Illustration is a view of Government House, which stands directly opposite the present fort; the river being here about 250 yards broad.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS.

The Russian journals contain details respecting the progress of the emancipation of the serfs up to the month of August last, at which date it would appear that there were only eight regulating charters still uncompleted, while 111,568 have been already brought into execution; and these refer to estates on which already reside 10,001,220 country people. The most circumstantial details have been received respecting 109,750 of these charters, relating to estates on which 9,776,017 country people reside. A third of these charters (33,544) cause the total cessation from the present of all transitory relations in regard to 4,021,878 people, the half of the freed serfs, who thus find themselves completely liberated from their former masters. As many as 2,133,943 people have come into complete possession of their plots of land, and of this number 436,702 have required no assistance from the State. In the nine western provinces all the country people, without exception, have become proprietors, which fact is to be attributed to the particular condition attending the situation of these provinces. Of the rest of Russia, the province of Kharkof holds the first rank as regards the progress of reform. The number of its country people entirely freed, and to whom territorial property has been given, represents 72 per cent of the total of its former serfs. Next follow the provinces of Ecatherinoslaf, of the Tauride, of Voronege, Kherson, Kazan, and Tchernigoff, where the number is from 51 to 62 per cent. At Orenburg the number is 49 per cent. At Saratof, Simbirsk, Poltawa, Don, Samara, Perm, and Viatka it is 34 to 44 per cent. At Penza the number is 32 per cent, at Koursk and Tambof more than 22 per cent, and at Smolensk 19 per cent. In the other provinces of Russia the number of country people who have become absolute proprietors is below 15 per cent. In the governments of St. Petersburg and Moscow it varies between 10 and 11 per cent. This is considered to be a very satisfactory result after three years' trial of the system; and the work of emancipation is looked upon as entirely achieved.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SARAWAK.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

No doubt Mr. Disraeli has always concurred with that apothegm of a great lawyer who was leader of the Western Circuit, that the further he went West the better he understood how it was the wise men came into the East. Probably that concurrence will sarcastically occur to him mild, and receive additional confirmation when he finds that he has absolutely been made the subject of a joke by Sir Lawrence Palk. That very worthy and very ponderous representative of a western county has been for once inspired into a new line of wit that fatal sheep. It is difficult to imagine how the creature Palk managed the necessary intonation, for his voice is singularly free from humour. The groaning tones lively figure which, we must now assume, occasionally slept, spiritual, confessional, for it is as much a part of his unconscious is an obstacle to fastidiousness, and it was loud and hearty of Sir Lawrence to do so much to overcome the difficulties of Woodbury the other day. They seemed high to him, and with the spirit of the fox-hunter who looked from the comparison of Mr. Disraeli's so far as could be made out, Mr. Coleridge, politically considered, was likened to the probable issue of a fast unhungry cross. There are far worse county members than Sir Lawrence Palk, who, if he is not lively, is not dead of good sense, and who has taken up in Parliament a question which is one of the days—that of improving the condition of labourers' cottages. If we remember rightly, a bill which he brought in with that object did not succeed because it did not sufficiently conserve the rights or the supposed interests of landlords; and therefore, coming from a large landed proprietor, it may be taken to have been dictated by a feeling worthy of such position. It is not to be wondered at that his constituents are willing to laugh with him if he show a desire to ask their sympathies in that way.

The annual invocation of the shade of Colston, the great benefactor of Bristol, seems to have been far less stirring than usual, so far as the speeches were concerned. It is a solemn occasion, and always makes this commemoration assume a duel—nay, a treble—character. In the abstract, Whigs, Tories, and Radicals unite to laugh the obsequies celebrate Colston; but the charity of the original benefactor, and the wisdom of the present stewardship in Bristol as to enable all political parties to meet together in one assembly and to utter their voices in the same tone. They do not, however, that so one of the objects of this gathering is to get subscriptions for charities, and therefore, we would be likely to be obtained if they were made to contact, though for political witnesses; and that is the reason why the speeches distinctly The Liberals and the Conservatives exhibited this was especially the case. Both sides seem

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MANNERS.

The Right Hon. John Thomas Manners-Sutton, second Baron Manners, of

Foston, in the county of Lincoln, died at Hastings on the 14th inst., from an illness supposed to have been caused by an injury to the head, the result of a serious fall while riding in Hyde Park, a few years ago. His Lordship was great-grandson of John, third Duke of Rutland, K.G., and was by his second wife, June, only daughter of James Butler, of Kilcash, in the county of Tipperary, and first Earl of Glengall (he was only child of the Right Hon. Thomas Manners-Sutton, a distinguished barrister, who, after serving the offices of Solicitor-General and a Baron of the Exchequer in England, was transferred to Ireland in 1807, as Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Manners. His son, the present Lord, the subject of this notice, was born in Dublin on Aug. 17, 1818, and succeeded his father on May 31, 1842. He was a Captain in the West Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Suffolk, in which county he once held a prominent position as resident owner of Fornham, near Bury St. Edmunds. He married, on Sept. 21, 1843, Lydia Sophia, eldest daughter of Captain William Bateman Dashwood, R.N., and by her, who survives him, leaves a youthful family of four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, John Thomas, now third Lord Manners, a youth in his fifteenth year. The first Lord Manners, the Chancellor referred to, was the Peer just dead, was fifth son of the third Duke of Rutland's third son, Lord George Manners-Sutton, who, in 1762, inherited the estates and assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, Robert Sutton, Baron Lexington. Lord George's fourth son was Charles, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, whose eldest son was the late Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Manners-Sutton, G.C.B., created Viscount Canterbury.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY.

The Most Noble, Sarah, Marchioness of Queensberry, who died on the 13th inst., at 1, Arewacke-street, aged seventy-six, was the eldest daughter of Major James Sholto Douglas, by his wife Sarah, daughter of James Dawes, Esq., of Rockspring, Jamaica. Her Ladyship was married, in the 11th of July, 1811, to her cousin, John Johnstone, sixth Marquis of Queensberry, who died on the 17th of December, 1856, leaving by her (with a daughter, Lady Georgina Douglas) an only son, Archibald William, P.C., his successor, as seventh Marquis of Queensberry, and father of John Sholto, the present Marquis.

COLONEL DAWKINS.

Henry Dawkins, Esq., a Colonel in the Army, and formerly of the Coldstream Guards, the head and representative of the old and well-known family of Dawkins of Over Norton, in the county of Oxford, who died on the 15th inst. at his family seat, Over Norton, aged Seventy-four Norton, Over, was the eldest son of Henry Dawkins, Esq., of Over Norton, M.P. for Aldborough, by his wife, Georgiana, daughter of General Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B. He was born on the 28th of November, 1788, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Marlow College. He entered the Army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards on the 16th of March, 1804. He was appointed Adjutant in that regiment on the 14th of April, 1808; and became Captain of a Company on the 18th of June, 1810; and Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on the 29th of July, 1814. He retired from the Army in 1846. Colonel Dawkins was present with the second brigade of Guards during the retreat of the French army from Santarem in 1811, and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in the same year. He was engaged at the passage of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812; also at the Battle of Salmanaca and siege of Badajos, in the same year; at the Battle of Vittoria, in 1813; at the passage of the Nive and Nivelle and at the crossing of the Adour River, in 1814; and also during the whole of the operations before Bayonne in that year, being badly wounded at the enemy's sortie from the latter place. He was also with his company at the Battle of Waterloo and the engagements which led to it, and remained with the army of occupation. Colonel Dawkins received the war medal, with six clasps, for the battles of Vittoria, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes d'Onor, and also the medal for Waterloo. He became a Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837. Colonel Dawkins married Georgiana, eldest of Sir Plantagenet Brydges, Esq., of Coppyne, in the county of York, and niece of Charles, first Lord Feversham, by whom he leaves surviving issue two sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by his elder son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Gregory Dawkins, Coldstream Guards, a gallant officer who served with distinction in the Legion of Honour, who was born in 1825. This family of Dawkins, originally from Leicestershire, subsequently for a time in Wales, and finally of Over Norton, Oxon, has been for centuries of importance from its high alliances and its military and Parliamentary merit. In the Long Parliament Sir Thomas Dawkins was M.P. for Hindon, Wilts, the celebrated traveller in Asia Minor, who discovered the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec, and published illustrations of both these two famous cities. He died, unmarried, in 1717; and was grand-uncle of the Col. Dawkins just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Lydia Symons, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, was proved in London under £20,000. The executors nominated are her husband, Henry Masterman and Edward Masterman, Esqrs. The testatrix leaves the property over which she had power of appointment by her husband also by the will of her late father, John Masterman, Esq.—subject to her husband's life interest therein—amongst her children and sisters and brothers, and appointing her said brothers, Henry and Edward, residuary legatees. There are bequests in the following testamentary words:—To the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, each a legacy of £500; and to the Church Missionary Society, £1,000.

The will of William Stitt Wilson, Esq., banker, of the city of Norwich, formerly of Whitehaven, Cumberland, Gloucester-place, London on the 1st inst., the executors appointed being his brother-in-law, Thomas Brown, Esq., of Ipswich, Cumberland, and William Wilson, Esq., of Workington. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. The will is dated 1868, and there are four codicils, dated 1869. The principal portion of the property was left, having died before the testator, the personalty devolves, by the terms of the will, to his two executors, in trust for one and benefit, and they are left also the freehold property. The estate of Cockfield is devised to his said brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Brown, the brother of his late wife. There is a legacy of £1000 to the East of England Banking Company. Legacies are left to several friends, and also to the Whitehaven Infirmary, £100; to the South Kensington Museum, an antique carved chimney-piece lately removed from Cockfield Hall, dated 1617; to the British Museum, the choice of nine articles of virtu from his collection; to the National Gallery, any two oil paintings the trustees may select.

The will of Richard Gibbs, Esq., late of the city of London, barrister-at-law, of Upper Tooting, who died on the 6th inst., at his house there, on the 8th of October, by his relict, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. After making several pecuniary bequests, the testator devises to the residue of his property, with power of disposition over a certain portion. The ultimate reversionary interest is given to his wife, on the death of the survivor, to his relict, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. After making several pecuniary bequests, the testator devises to the residue of his property, with power of disposition over a certain portion. The ultimate reversionary interest is given to his wife, on the death of the survivor, to his relict, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. A testator, who died on the 6th of October, by his relict, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. A making several pecuniary bequests, from which annuities of various amounts to twelve persons are to be kept up, the bequests being to individuals who had been or were in his employ; and on the decease of these annuitants the principal sum of £10,000 will revert to twenty-three similar substitutions. The legatees are numerous, and the sums are to be paid free of duty. There are specific bequests of pictures, &c., to many of his friends, members of the Old Water-Colour Society, and the National. To each of his clerks who have been four years in his employ he leaves a legacy of £100, and £50 to each of his clerks who have been less than four years. Legacies to his servants. His business, carried on under the firm of Messrs. Gibbs and Co., he states, he has entered into with his son, and in case of the assistance of his partner, has not with success, after many years of indomitable perseverance and industry, and of the conclusion of which are these words, "I thank Almighty God for inclining my heart from childhood to feel for others' woes." The will bears date July 4, 1864.

One pleasing and hopeful feature in our Canadian colony is the rapid and steady strides with which education is progressing. Taking a period of eleven years—from 1859 to 1861, for example—the educational progress appears remarkable, if not unparalleled. Within this comparatively brief time the grammar schools have increased by thirty-one and the pupils by 2500, while the common schools exhibit an increase of 910 buildings and 103,921 pupils. In 1859 the number of free schools was but 2827; in 1869 they numbered 3736. The augmentation of attendance at schools is very noticeable, and favourably compares with some of the most flourishing School States. During the eleven years specified that increase is in the following ratio:—Pennsylvania, 38 per cent; State of New York, 8 per cent; Massachusetts, 30 per cent; Upper Canada, 168 per cent. Even in the matter of school moneys Canada leaves precedence of those States—the increase for ten years being, in Pennsylvania, 4 per cent; State of New York, 145 per cent; Massachusetts, 66 per cent; and Canada West, 222 per cent.—*English America, by S. P. Day.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEREUS.—The 4th move in your problem is superfluous. White, on the 4th move, can take the Bishop with his Queen, and mate. Is it not so?

AMATEUR.—The second number of the *French Palamede* is said to have been published; but, like you, we have not seen it. The Book in its present arrangements cannot be made to ensure the regular delivery of the magazine in England.

C. DARNELL.—We shall take the Book in the position specified. He would place himself in check of the Pawn!

WYKEHAMIST.—The key-move to the beautiful end-game won by Mr. Cochrane, which we gave in the Chess Column of Correspondence of the week before last, is—1. P to K 4th, &c. We will look at the Kt to K B 3rd.

G. D. BRADSHAW.—Under such circumstances you can always castle. See the laws of chess, in "Chess Practice," which is published at this office.

PHILOG.—If a player in the course of a game of chess announces mate in a certain number of moves, and fails to do so, he loses the game.

J. P.—All questions concerning advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher of the *Illustrated London News*.

MATCHES AT PRESTON.—On the 16th inst., Messrs. T. Cawdrey, M. P., Sudlow, R.W.G., John B. Kennedy, Bellhouse, B. C. L., Vernon, H. P., Council, W. P. T., Hardman, Gray Lees, Thomas, Edward, Hall, J. C., Mellor, J. T., Hall, J. H., Hall, Thomas, Hall, Lees, Hall, Edward, Hall, J. M., Goodfellow, Thomas, Hall, Thomas, Hall, Harrison, A. Bell, Archer, Fields, T. C. B. H., Frost, of Lower Bachelor, Ives, Ames, Wilson, Richard, Cawdrey, Hall, J. C., Hall, Thomas, Hall, Thomas, S. Cawdrey, Hall, John Phillips, Morton, Max Ford and Max Pryday, Pudsholm, Quinn, Sandy, Phillips, Hall, Thomas, Hall, Thomas, Hall, Thomas, Perry, A. Perry, A. Perry, A.

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DEMOLITION OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

IRELAND AND THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

We gladly seize the occasion of the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in entertainment of Lord Wodehouse, the new Lord Lieutenant, for drawing the attention of our readers to Ireland. There is, as everyone knows, a strong tendency in most people to invest with a livelier interest things that are at a great distance from us than such as are familiar to us and close at hand; and "the sister isle" comes in for the disadvantage of this easily besetting sin. Curiosity about what is going on in Japan, in New Zealand, in Madagascar, or even in some of the small islands of the Pacific, is more common to the journalreading portion of the British public than desire to ascertain what is passing on the other side of St. George's Channel. The inhabitants of Ireland, naturally enough, are apt to draw larger inferences from the fact than it will warrant. They do not make sufficient allowance for the force of a disposition characteristic, not of Englishmen only, but of human nature, which prompts them to lend a readier attention to what appeals to their imagination than to what comes within the purview of their knowledge. If Ireland, instead of being within two or three hours' sail of us, had been located at the antipodes, and if her history were less bound up with our own, probably we should have studied all the phases of her social condition with more zeal and patience than, for the most part, have been exhibited in our pursuit of information touching her concerns. But when we have made this confession we have confessed the worst. We are not, as a people, justly chargeable with any feeling of aversion or with any hostile prejudice to this portion of her Majesty's dominions. We hear gladly of Irish prosperity. We regret sincerely when evidence of Irish distress is placed before us. We wish the sister country to enjoy every constitutional and political privilege which we prize for ourselves. We should be thankful to witness the development of all her rich resources. We are not conscious of the slightest antagonism towards her nor jealousy of her. We disclaim all unkindness of spirit in reference to her affairs. But, considering the matter in large, we can hardly clear ourselves from the charge of negligence and want of due consideration in regard to the current topics in which she is specially interested.

We suspect that in this, as in most other instances, our faults lies enfolded upon us its own appropriate punishment. Ireland no doubt, has been the greater sufferer; but England has sustained no inconsiderable loss. There lies at our feet, if we may say so, a small but compact territory, capable of becoming the most dazzling gem in the crown of British royalty. Its climate, its geographical position, its mineral wealth, its unrivalled fisheries, its broad estuaries and capacious harbours, give it all the physical requisites to national wealth and enjoyment. Effectually drained, as the set of its land for the most part enables it to be, it would constitute, for its size, one of the most magnificent pastoral regions in the world; with a highly-remunerative and unlimited market close beside it. Its fisheries are so abundant that, whenever they shall be made available, they are capable of supplying not only the inhabitants of Ireland, but of England also, with a cheap and wholesome addition to the dietary of the poorest. Its mineral products, if fairly worked, might immensely augment its income. Its staple manufacture of linen shows, at least, that there is no inherent impotence in the Irish people for the organisation of manufacturing industry. The indentation of its coasts, and the accessibility, capacity, and security of several of its ports, point it out as a fitting seat of extended commerce. What it might have been made, compared with what it actually is, may well suggest to the people of this country that neglect of Ireland has deprived both the Irish and themselves of the chief benefits of the most splendid inheritance placed by the bounty of Divine Providence within their reach.

A long period of misrule, now, we trust, passed away for ever, has entailed upon us the terrible but righteous penalty of disqualifying for the present task of repairing the mischief we have done the good that we would. Popular disrespect for public law is the wide-spread result of a century and a half of law based upon injustice. We have removed the cause—we cannot all at once obliterate the effects. Even now, when there exists on all sides a disposition to extend to Ireland the unexpected advantage of just and enlightened government, the Irish people, full of the traditional wrongs of the past, part but slowly with the evil habits which oppression had wrought into their nature, and are more intent upon exiling themselves from the soil of their forefathers than of settling with the happier prospects which the new order of things has opened for them in their own country. Wherever beyond the seas the English language is spoken, thither Irishmen have been flocking, for the last ten years, with enmity to England in their hearts. We must bear the punishment as best we may. The sins of the fathers are visited upon their children, and the present generation of England, who have wished to sow only good seed, are reaping the harvest of the bad seed sown broadcast by their predecessors. There is no help for it. Patience and redoubled effort are not only remedy. It is very disappointing, no doubt; but we may not petulantly throw up the responsibility which the misdeeds of our own kith and kin have rendered it such an ungrateful task to discharge.

Nor have we any good ground for believing that the future prosperity of Ireland lies beyond the compass of our ability. The Irish people are possessed of all the indigenous attributes of mind, and even of character, necessary to a great and thriving community. They have quick perceptions, great versatility of mental power, sensitive sympathies, warm affections. They are capable of the most plodding industry. There is scarcely any mode of employment for which they are naturally disqualified. Their want of self-reliance, and their irreverent feelings towards law are adventitious—the deposit of events, not the growth of innate tendencies—capable of yielding, and, indeed, actually yielding, to counteractive influences. Ireland, in spite of the disadvantages of which she has been the unhappy victim, is not now what she was thirty years ago, will not be thirty years hence what she is now. Soothing and salutary influences are telling upon her; slowly, it is true, and with intermittent relapses; nevertheless, it is clear to those who watch her daily history that a change for the better is gradually advancing. Three unpropitious seasons in succession following hard upon a brief interval of commencing prosperity have had a depressing effect upon the character of the people, as well as upon the condition of the country. They have disclosed the secret that exclusive attention to agriculture renders the continuous well-being and growth of a nation precarious; but they have not utterly destroyed the elasticity of the hope which preceded them. Like the great famine, they have taught with impressive unity a much-needed lesson; but the very facts which show that the lesson has been understood forbid us to despair of a brighter and more genial future.

The festivities with which the new Lord Lieutenant has been welcomed by the city of Dublin bring out into unusual prominence the more hopeful characteristics of the condition of the sister isle. The lights of the picture were, of course, whole more of on such an occasion than the shadows; although the playful banter which passed between the outgoing Lord Mayor and the Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, make us cognisant of the fact that the principal officers of the Irish Administration are sensible enough that the shadows are broad and deep. When, however, we find the Lord Lieutenant dwelling upon the importance of fostering manufacturing industry in Ireland, and the Chief Secretary pledging his best efforts to give the country the benefit of a general system of railways, and when we recollect that Ireland is already traversed by a complete system of railway communication, we cannot but augur favourably of the coming destiny of the country. Lord Wodehouse has before him a rare opportunity for constructive statesmanship, and we mistake the country greatly if he do not signalise his term of viceroyalty by solid achievements. His predecessor, the Earl of Carlisle, has done much towards preparing the soil for the reception of the living germs of social and national amelioration; and Lord Wodehouse, we are convinced, will know how to cultivate the crop of any advantages that have been bequeathed to him. Under the guidance of his statesman-like mind, and the impulse communicated by his far-reaching energy, we think it not unlikely that the fortunes of Ireland may be permanently mended, and that solid foundations may be laid upon which succeeding generations of our children will witness the uprearing of a glorious superstructure of national prosperity.

The people of this country can, if they will, lend no small assistance in the prosecution of this enterprise. They will not be required to do much. They have only to surround them an atmosphere of encouraging and stimulating public opinion. The highest and most competent statesmen work all the better when they are conscious that their efforts attract the regard and command the approval of their fellowcountrymen. The most spirit-stricken people revive when they become fully aware that their struggle with the difficulties that surround them is sympathisingly watched by those whose lot is happier than their own. When once our Irish countrymen shall be convinced that we care sincerely for them, interest ourselves in their condition, and cherish hope of their progress, they will feel the force of a new motive. They will inhale an element which will give nourishment and strength to their self-respect. They will become conscious of a novel and improved position. This is the duty we owe them. Thus we may help to blot out from their national state and prospects the traces of England's past injustice and repented-of oppression. Ireland has a right to ask some indulgence at our hands. We have contributed to make her what she is: let us rejoice to aid her in becoming what she can and should be.

DEMOLITION AND REBUILDING OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE Engraving on our front page, from a sketch taken in the evening on the Surrey bank of the Thames, shows a view of the remains of old Blackfriars Bridge and the scaffolding which has been erected at once to facilitate the demolition of the superstructure and the erection of a new bridge. This view includes the temporary wooden bridge now used for the public accommodation; beyond which is the iron bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The double work of taking away the old stone bridge, and building that which is to supply its place, is being carried on by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co., the contractors, who are bound to finish it within three years. A large number of workmen are employed, chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. F. W. Bryant, the agent for the contractors; and at this season, when the days are so short, they have to work in the evening by the light of magnificent lamps. The stone of the old bridge is, for the most part, being taken by barges to Messrs. Thomas's wharf, Rotherhithe, though a small portion of it may be used for the masonry of the foundations and abutments of the new bridge, the excavations for which have already been commenced. A novel feature in the embankment undertakings here and in the introduction of steam-cranes, which will raise any railway laid along the banks at the top of the scaffolding, and are thus enabled to lift and carry the largest blocks of stone with the greatest facility from the barges moored on either within the extent of these works. Three openings, each 70 ft. wide, are reserved for navigation, as in the case of Waterloo, Southwark, and Beaut. The old bridge, of which the remains are so quickly disappearing, was built about a hundred years ago, having been commenced in 1760 and finished in 1769.

The following are the final arrangements of the Judges for the Winter Assize:—Oxford Circuit: Judge, Mr. Justice Byles—Shaftesbury, Thursday, Dec. 1; Worcester and city, Monday, Dec. 12; Oxford, Saturday, Dec. 17; Reading, Wednesday, Dec. 21. Lancashire: Judge, Mr. Justice Blackburn—Manchester, Saturday, Dec. 3; Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 10. Mr. Justice Mellor goes to Leicester, on Monday, Dec. 5; Chester and city, Wednesday, Dec. 7. Mr. Justice Mellor, after finishing the assize at Chester, will join Mr. Justice Blackburn at Liverpool and assist in holding the assize there. Mr. Justice Keating takes Durham, Saturday, Dec. 3; York, Thursday, Dec. 8; Leeds, Tuesday, Dec. 13. Home and Western Circuit: Judge, Mr. Baron Channell—Winchester, Thursday, Dec. 1; Hereford, Thursday, Dec. 8; Stafford, Tuesday, Dec. 13; Salisbury, Saturday, Dec. 17. Midland: Monday, Dec. 21. Mr. Baron Bramwell takes a mixed circuit and will hold the Assize at Lancaster, Monday, Dec. 5; Gloucester and city, Monday, Dec. 8; Aylesbury, Saturday, Dec. 19; Cardiff and Taunton, days not fixed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The appeal of the thirteen Deputies and others charged with an illegal electoral association, whose houses were broken into by the police and who were convicted last spring, is before the Imperial Court of Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* says the Emperor has expressed to M. de Persigny his regret that, in a letter to M. Girardin, he had manifested a desire to see some modifications introduced in the press laws.

M. Guizot is in Paris superintending the publication of the seventh volume of his memoirs.

A letter from Cannes says:—"Lord Brougham, M. Victor Cousin, and M. Prosper Mérimée have arrived here to pass the winter."

A new paper, *Le Jockey*—sporting, social, and artistic—has appeared in Paris.

As a sale which took place in the Rue Drouot, last week, the celebrated bourgliges belonging to Henri II. was sold for 2000*l*.

M. Texier states that Baron Haussmann proposes to plant along the Paris boulevards, all the way from the Barrière de Clichy to the Barrière de l'Etoile, a row of bronze statues of the great men and women of French history, from its earliest date.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of persons on whom medals have been conferred for acts of benevolence. Among them is a lad of thirteen, named Diné, who saved a child from drowning in the Seine.

An explosion took place on Sunday at a percussion-cap and cartridge manufactory, at Meudon, near Paris. Six men were killed.

The election of members of the councils and consistories of the Protestant churches throughout France is to take place on the last Sundays in the course of January next.

It appears from statistics lately published that the population of France, when the census was taken in 1861, amounted to 37,382,255 souls, not including the population of Algeria, the colonies, and the foreigners residing in France.

A Foreign Office letter explains the plan on which the reduction of the duty on the export of rags from France is to be effected. At present the duty stands at 12*f*. per 100 kilogrammes. The first reduction will take effect on the 1st of January, 1866, when the duty will be reduced to 9*f*. On the 1st of January, 1868, it will be lowered to 8*f*.; and in twelve months afterwards to 4*f*.

SPAIN.

A Ministerial circular has been published ordering that the press laws are to be rigorously enforced now that the elections are over. The result of the elections is favourable to the Moderate Liberal party.

The *Epoca* says that the Minister of Finance has investigated the resources of the country, and decided that they are equal to bear the charges on the revenue up to the end of the year.

The Queen in Council has decided to banish to the Canary Islands the Infante Don Enrique, brother of the King Consort. The cause being, according to the *Pensamiento Español*, a letter he had addressed to the King and Queen, in which he offered advices on public and family matters, and showing a great want of courtesy and respect. The banishment is to continue during the Queen's pleasure, and the sentence was at once carried into effect (on the 24th ult.), much to the Infante's surprise, who wished, when too late, to retract and apologise. The affair nevertheless has caused a sensation in Madrid.

ITALY.

The report of the committee of the Senate warmly approves the Franco-Italian Convention and opposes the adoption of the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence.

The Senate has passed the Financial Bill by 108 against 27 votes.

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The official *Gazette* publishes a fresh list of municipalities who have anticipated the payment of the land tax for 1865.

The Turin journals publish the text of a bill to be submitted to the Italian Parliament for the suppression of conventual and monastic establishments, and assigning a charge to the potential income on a graduated scale, chargeable on existing land revenues. There is a clause restricting the operations of the measure ordered.

A despatch from Rome reports that Signor Pacheco, the new Spanish Ambassador, has had an audience of the Pope to present his credentials.

AUSTRIA.

The draught of the address of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, in reply to the Emperor's speech, expresses a hope that the Hungarian and Croatian Diets may be convened after the closing of the session and that even the Venetian and Galician Diets may be assembled before long. The address alludes to the Schleswig-Holstein question, and urges the Government to endeavour to aid the Duchies in establishing their rights with regard to the succession and in effecting the independence of their own affairs. It declares that a measure establishing Ministerial responsibility is greatly needed to complete the Austrian Constitution. Several other topics are touched upon in the address, which generally embodies enlightened opinions.

The Minister of Commerce has introduced a bill for the construction of a Transylvanian railway.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The King of Denmark, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Minister of the Interior, is paying a visit to Jutland.

On the receipt of the news of the treaty of peace being ratified, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia issued an address to his troops at Helsingör, in which he said, "Comrades of the allied army! Peace has been concluded and the second Danish war is terminated. A glorious page of history is written. The campaign of 1864 will remain memorable both for you and for posterity."

On Sunday evening Prince Frederick Charles summoned the officers of his staff and instructed them to hold themselves in readiness to carry out at a moment's notice the orders for the departure of the Prussian troops from the duchies. Prince Frederick and Count Wallis, of the Austrian staff, were present.

The Hanoverian troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, a very summary demand for their removal having been sent by the Prussian Cabinet to Hanover and Dresden. According to the account, this demand is supported by Austria; but whether other information it seems to be in direct opposition to the policy of Vienna, which supports the Diet in its claim to decide in the first place the question of succession.

The first detachment of Austrian troops from the duchies has passed through Berlin on its way home. General von Gablenz and Prince Frederick Carl were greeted on the platform of the station on arrival by the King and many of the Princes of the Royal family.

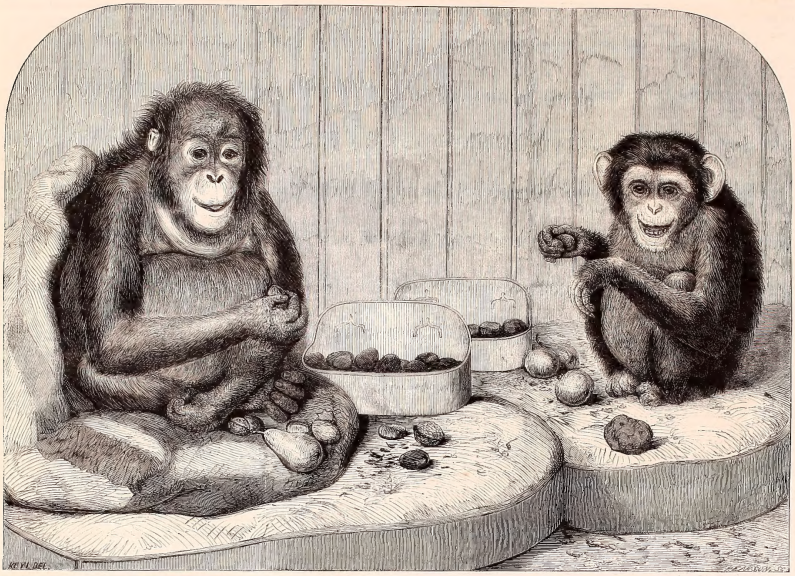
RUSSIA.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, the new British Ambassador to this Court, has arrived at the capital.

The Russian navy has lost one of its most illustrious veterans, Vice-Admiral Romanoff, who died a few days ago. The Admiral's service dates from the year 1813.

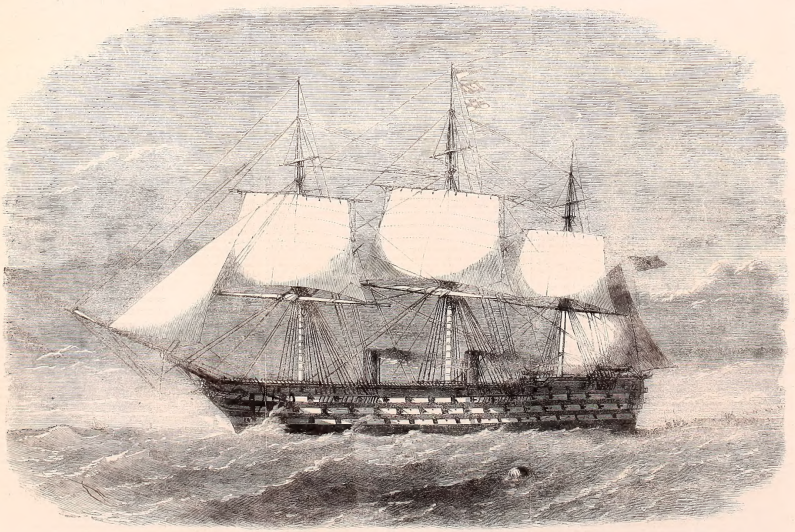
A despatch from St. Petersburg gives some further particulars of the Imperial decree with confiscates the convent houses in Poland. It is ordered that all Roman Catholic monasteries and convents having less than eight members, and also those whose participation in the late insurrection was notorious or has since been proved, are to be immediately closed. The inmates of the convents may enter other religious establishments, or will be allowed to go abroad at the public expense. The religious establishments which are not suppressed by this decree are forbidden to maintain relations with either the Provincial or Generals of their orders. The confiscated property of the monasteries and convents will be exclusively devoted to ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable purposes. In pursuance of this decree, seventy-one monasteries and four convents had been closed on account of not possessing the requisite number of inmates, and thirty-nine other religious houses on account of participation in the Polish insurrection.

The *Berliner Gazette* states that General Berg, the Commander-in-Chief in Poland, has received instructions to forward shortly a report upon the general situation of the kingdom of Poland, and to state whether there is any possibility of provisionally raising the state of siege in certain districts, and in Warsaw in particular, to enable the address to be signed requesting the complete incorporation of the kingdom of Poland with the Russian empire."

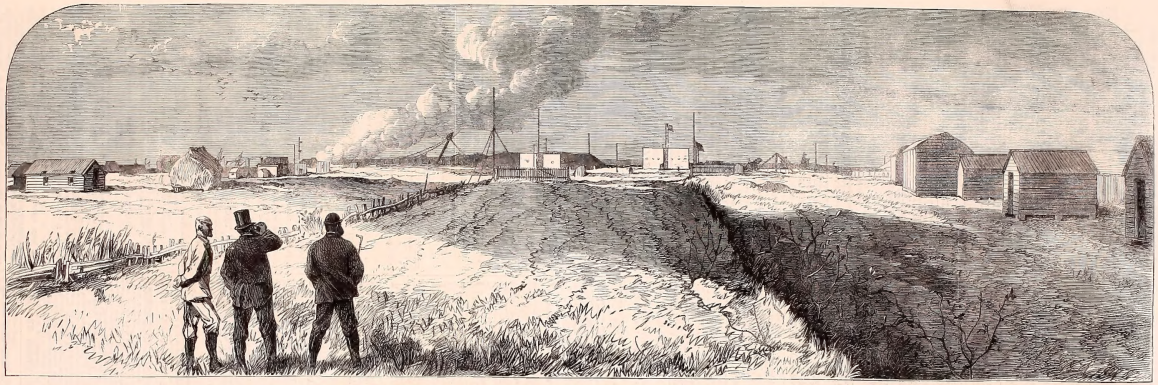


THE ORANG-OUTANG. THE CHIMPANZEE.

THE CHIMPANZEE AND THE ORANG-OUTANG AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



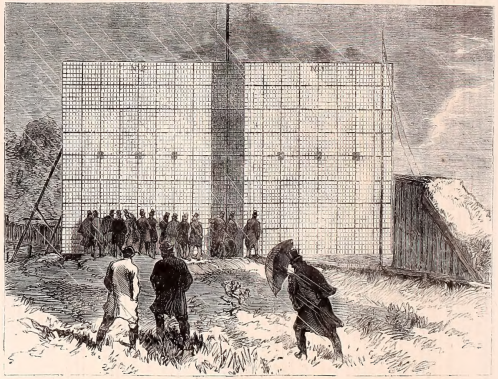
H.M.S. VICTORIA, 102 GUNS, THE NEW FLAGSHIP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION: THE SMALL-ARMS EXPERIMENTAL RANGES, WOOLWICH.—SEE PAGE 551.



THE TRAMWAY.



THE TARGETS.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Welshmill House, Frome-Selwood, the wife of D. W. Barker, Esq., of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at Springwood Park, Kelso, Lady Scott Douglas, of a son.

On the 18th ult., at 46, Argyll-road, Kensington, the wife of J. Pair, Esq., of a son.

On Oct. 31, at William-street, Yorkville, Toronto, Canada West, Mrs. Charles Fuller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. T. Swale, Major-General Caldwell, C.B., late of the Royal Bengal Artillery, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Major John Hamilton, formerly of H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, and widow of the late Alexander Reid, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Service. No cards.

On the 24th ult., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. John M. Sumner, Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E., to Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Knt.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Ilchester, Somerset, of typhus, the Rev. William Harbin, aged 58.

On the 22nd ult., at Bruges, Elsmar, widow of the late Rev. Thos. F. Wilson, of Burley Hall, Yorkshire, and daughter of the late Sir John Eden, Bart., of Windlestone, in the county of Durham, in her 84th year.

On the 30th ult., after fourteen days' most acute suffering, Leonora (late Mrs. Philbrick), wife of Mr. Henry Louis Bevis, Royal Hotel, Holyhead.

At Greenhill House, Edinburgh, Lady Dick Lauder, aged 79.

On the 26th ult., at Eccleston-square, Frederick Augustus, Dowager Countess of Abingdon, aged 48.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 10.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—Second Sunday in Advent. Death of the great French statesman, Cardinal Richelieu, 1642.

MONDAY, 5.—Death of the great musician, Mozart, 1792; and of Hewlett and Corder, 1795. The great "Lottery" Loan in Hamburg to that amount settled in fifteen hours twenty minutes to support the war against France, 1796.

TUESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, fourth century. Moon's first quarter, 7h. 58m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Execution of Algernon Sidney, the political philosopher, 1683. Death of John Flaxman, sculptor, 1826.

THURSDAY, 8.—Mary, Queen of Scots, born, 1542. The magneto-electric machine tried at the South Foreland Lighthouse, 1858.

FRIDAY, 9.—John Milton born, 1608. Death of Joseph Beamish, engineer, 1814.

SATURDAY, 10.—Death of Van Dyke, the great painter, 1641. The Royal Academy established by George III. Death of the late president, 1758.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. 5 37 | 6 16	M. A. M. 6 0 | 6 39	M. A. M. 6 23 | 7 2	M. A. M. 7 7 | 7 46	M. A. M. 7 51 | 8 30	M. A. M. 8 36 | 9 15	M. A. M. 9 21 | 10 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DEGREES OF THERMOMETER.				WIND.		RAIN.	
	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	General Direction.	Miles in 24 hours.	Miles in 24 hours at 10 A.M.	Inches in 24 hours.	Inches in 24 hours at 10 A.M.
Nov.								
17	29·734	40·7	94	S.	40·2	S. SSE.	·215	·215
18	29·283	39·9	90	W.	33·0	W. SW. SSW.	·305	·305
19	29·720	39·4	94	W.	29·7	SSW. W. SSW.	·275	·140
20	29·700	40·6	94	W.	28·2	WSW.	·313	·140
21	27	,,	,,	,,	34·8	,,	2·15	·914
22	28·719	39·0	85	W.	,,	SSW. SW.	·479	·010
23	28·997	36·3	87	,,	,,	W. WSW.	·180	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches and decimals) 29·23, 29·08, 29·11, 29·04, 29·07, 29·07, 29·07
Temperature of Air ... 42°·0° 37·0° 37·7° 39·0° 35·7° 35·8° 37·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 39·0° 36·0° 36·0° 37·0° 34·0° 34·0° 35·0°
Direction of Wind ... E. W. W. SW. SW. W. SSW.

Now ready, price One Shilling,

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FOR 1865,

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It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; London and County Officers; Law and Diplomatic Lists; Foreign and Miscellaneous Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Chronological, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting Information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, and counting-house.

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SALE OF WINE MERCHANTS' STOCK.—For Sale by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of DECEMBER next, at Twelve o'clock, at the CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Liverpool, THE ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. WINDLE and WOOD, Wine Merchants, Liverpool, who are retiring from business, consisting of about 1,000 dozen of Sherry, Port, and other WINES, now lying in the Bonded Stores of the Liverpool Docks, and will be DELIVERED FROM THE WINE TRADE.

The BOTTLED PORT STOCK comprises about
600 Dozens of Bottled Port, of various ages, in Bottle,
shipped by Roger Cocchran, Robertson, and Croft, Brothers and Co.
Bottled by Croft, Gordon, and Co., Duncan, and others.
24 Dozens of Vintage Port.
700 Dozens of Superior Clarets, of leading shippers.
100 Dozens of Hock and Moselle.
Pontet Canet and Ch. Margaux and Mouton.
60 Dozens of Still and Sparkling Hock and Moselle, together with smaller Parcels of other Wines, including Champagne, Tokay, Carbonell, and Sundry Liqueurs.

The BONDED STOCKS consists of about
21 Pipes of very Superior Old Vintage Port, of the Shippers named.
of Choice shipped Sherry, and of Hogsheads
Casegoods will be ready, and may be had on application, one week prior to the Sale.
Tasting Orders may be had at the Brewery Office, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, and the Monday and Tuesday prior to, and on Wednesday, the 7th of December, the morning of the Sale, at the Bonded Stores, Duke-street, Liverpool.

SALE OF VERY HIGH-CLASS PORT WINES, OLD BRANDY, &c.
IN BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 8th of DECEMBER next, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, at the Cotton Exchange, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool,
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Henry Sandbach,
In bottle, of extremely fine and choice and early shipped Wines of the shipments of Messrs. Cockburn, Cocks, Martinez, Sandeman, Quarles Harris, and other eminent shippers, the property of the late Mr. Sandbach, of the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
These wines having been purchased by the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel Company, who have declined to take them, and the Executors having no use for them, and wishing to dispose of them at the earliest opportunity, this sale may also be rendered necessary in consequence of the intended rebuilding of the hotel.
S. R. Gwynne, Auctioneer, to whom Mr. Radley assigned for many years as the trusted possessor of extensive cellars of fine Wines, supplies the best guarantee for the genuineness of the Wines now offered for sale.
Catalogues are ready one week prior to the sale. Samples may be had on application at the Bonded Stores of the Adelphi Hotel, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of December, and until Eleven o'Clock on Thursday, the 8th, the day of sale.
For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. CROSFIELD and CO., Brokers, Liverpool.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, affording Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children of Parents who have seen better days, and are left Destitute by Death or Misfortune.
Applications (much needed) earnestly solicited, and gratefully received by Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, or by R. F. Leeds,
Office, 26, Bloomsbury-street, W.C. Secretary.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN begs to call the attention of the Nobility to her Establishment, tastefully situated West, for the reception of FEMALE INVALIDS of the Daughters of Gentlemen. Reference permitted to the Rev. Prebendary of London. Address Mrs. H., care of Williams and Co., Bedfordbury, 174, Castelnau-road, W.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Arrangements for the Week.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, LA SONNAMBULA.—First appearance of Miss Rosina Bailey.—Tuesday, Mr. Sims's Annual Miss Sinn Gardner. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, FAUST. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Signor Arditi.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the Season for the performance of the Legitimate Drama.—Immense success of the production of MACBETH. The Free-list entirely suspended. The public press excepted. Notice.—Very shortly will be produced a new Drama, based upon the splendid Revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth."—The Managers beg to announce to the public that it cannot be performed at any other theatre. The Free-list entirely suspended. The public press excepted. Sole Lessees, Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton. Mr. Edmund Falconer's Drama, entitled, Introduction of which the personal services of that distinguished artist Mr. William Beverly will be secured. Shortly will be produced, a Drama, entitled, HOUND AND HORN. Shortly will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Principal characters by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. F. Robson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Belford, Mr. Addison, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Barrymore, G. F. Cooke, Mr. Kean, Mr. Macready, Mr. Forrest, Arthur Matthison, Marlow, &c.; Miss Helen Faucit, Miss Atkinson, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Cushman, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Charles Kean, Mrs. Macready, and Mrs. Siddons. Accompanied with new scenery and characteristic scenery by Mr. William Beverly. Preceded by, each Evening, new and characteristic scenery by Mr. William Beverly. Preceded by, each Evening, a new and original Comedy Drama, in three Acts, entitled, THE WIDOW'S TRUST, by Benedict Jones. Mr. Wilkie Collins's Drama, entitled, THE LOVE-TRUTH. Mr. Charles Reade's Drama, entitled, THE JEALOUS WIFE. Mr. Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled, THE ARTFUL DODGE. Mr. Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled, THE UNEQUAL MATCH. Mr. Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Mr. Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled, THE TWO ORPHANS

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—CERTIFICATES OF DEBENTURE for £5,000,000 of the ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that NO FURTHER ALLOTMENTS for these Debentures will be received after this day, SATURDAY, the 3rd of DECEMBER.
By order,
London, Dec. 3, 1864. W. C. WESTHROTTON, Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited) are authorised to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for £5,000,000 CERTIFICATES of DEBENTURE of the ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Company, North-Pennsylvania—Ohio, of which £1,200,000 have been already applied for.
These Certificates are issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1,000 each, payable in British sterling, at the end of three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th of May and 15th of November in each year, the payment of the interest in London being guaranteed by the Consolidated Bank (Limited), London, and payable thereat by them in British sterling.
Directors.—Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.; John F. Kennard, Esq.; Charles Morley, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Consolidated Bank, London and Manchester.
Messrs. A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfields, Cornhill, London, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Co., 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.; Butterworth, Esq., 3, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. Rowley and Son, 44, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; Messrs. Shore and Rivis, 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.
THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Subscriptions for the above Instrument of Certificates of Debenture, of which £1,200,000 have been already applied for.
The total funded debt over the whole system of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is £8,000,000, of which £3,000,000 is represented by Shares, and £5,000,000 by Debentures, the line has been constructed with the most substantial engineering skill, and the most profitable results have been for more than realised—the railway, although only partially developed, exhibiting returns of traffic not surpassed even in such busy, without exaggeration, an disagreed unsurpassed.
The Atlantic and Great West was projected it was found necessary to obtain powers for its construction from each State through which it would pass. This compelled independent organisations and separate financial arrangements, the inconvenience attending which has become so manifest, that it is determined to consolidate the whole line under one administration. Pending the completion of legislative enactment, it has been resolved to issue Certificates of Debenture, representing the Bonds of the Company, to the extent of £5,000,000 sterling, which issue is guaranteed by the Consolidated Bank, and the principal secured by a deposit with the trustees of bonds and shares are coming, at most exchange, to £5,500,000.
The bonds and shares so deposited will be kept at the Bank of England, in the names of the Trustees, and the Certificates of Debenture to be tendered by them may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Co., Cornhill.
The Certificates of Debenture are in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each; with Coupons attached for interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th of November. The whole term will be guaranteed by the Consolidated Bank, with whom securities have been deposited.
The price of issue is fixed at 97, and the instalments are payable as follow :—

£	per cent	on application.
10	"	allotment.
10	"	Jan. 17, 1865.
10	"	Feb. 17, "
10	"	March 17, "
10	"	April 17, "
10	"	May 15, " less Coupon £1 per cent due on that day.
97		

The certificates will be paid off as per as the 15th of November, 1867.
The interest on the investment, including the redemption at par, is upwards of 12 per cent per annum, exclusive of interest on the instalments.
Subscribers have the option of paying any or all of the instalments in advance, and will be allowed interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on such payments.
After allotment letters will be issued in "scrip," on payment of the first instalment; the scrip will be exchanged for certificates of debenture, with guaranteed interest coupons attached, payable on the 15th of May and the 15th of November next.

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW YORK—PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be filled up in duplicate.)
To the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).
Having paid to the Consolidated Bank (Limited) the sum of £ I hereby request you will allot me £ of Certificates of Debenture of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and I hereby agree to accept such Certificates of Debenture, or any smaller number that you may allot to me, and to pay the instalments thereon, according to the terms of the Prospectus.
I am, your obedient Servant,
Signature
Address in Full
Date

£2000 on ACCIDENTAL DEATH for £3 a year. At the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of 3rd Comhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED on Reversionary Property, Life Interests, Chancery Interests, Legacies, &c., and by way of Post-obits or otherwise, to Solicitors and Gentlemen, Heirs to Estates. Address Mr. MORRIS, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PRESIDENT HIS VISITOR.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR PARER, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of New College, Oxford.
The Council hereby give notice that Malvern College will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.
The Head Master will be in residence on the ensuing May for a scholarship founded by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The scholarship is of the annual value of £50, tenable for three years, and will be tenable at the College.
Forms for registering the application and management of the College may be obtained from the Head Master.
Application for a few remaining shares to be made to the Secretary, HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., Carvel-hall, Malvern, from whom, also, any further information may be obtained.
Malvern, Nov. 1, 1864.

ILKLEY WELLS HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, near Otley, Yorkshire.
Resident Physician, Dr. William Philip Harrison.
The absolute purity and softness of the water at Ilkley are too well known to require comment. An eyeable temperature is preserved in the spacious corridors by steam heat. Ilkley is 14 miles from Harrogate, 9 from Otley, and 4 from Bolton Bridge Station on the Leeds and Skipton line, situated, as it is, on the high moorland, which enjoys the purest air of the summer. For prospectuses apply to MR. STRACHAN, House Steward, as above.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Swallow-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from 9 till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received. Terms, 10s. 6d. per month. Private lessons, 1s. per hour. Separate Lessons each. No charge for extras. Improved system of writing taught in Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mr. Smart will attend. For prospectus, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above. B.S.—Agents to the Work of England Insurance Company.

CARTE DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d.—Forward your Carte de Visite, and send 30 stamps, to the LONDON PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED), Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., or to 85, Tottenham-court-road, Portland-street, and you will receive 12 full-size copies of original. Tinting, three coloured miniatures, 5s. Carte—Address, 85, CHARLES-STREET.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eye are easily threaded without and work without the slightest drag. Post-free for 8 stamps from any of our respectable dealers.—H. Walker, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 67, Gresham-street, London.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. The healthful and nutritious alimentary for breakfast. Useful tonical, highly nutritious. Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lb.
Menier, Chocolate Manufacturer, Grosvenor-road, cold retail by all respectable houses.

CATTLE SHOW.—Visitors requiring ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS or FORKS, Table-knives, Dish-covers, Fenders, &c., are solicited to inspect the Stock of WILLIAM S. BURTON, at his Show-rooms, 39B, Oxford-street, where every article is of the best quality, and lower than any other house. Books of prices gratis.

TAPLIN'S CURVE RESTS.—Best Ivory Balance-handles.—Tables, 10s., 20s., and 25s.; Dessert, 15s.; Chimney-pieces, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. per pair; Fenders, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.; Fire-irons, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per set; Coal-scuttles, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per pair. Orders above £2 carriage-paid.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES, and LAMPS. WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection of his Stock of these, displayed in two large show-rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and upon the objects of pure vertu, the attention of the first manufacturers of Paris, from whom he has the best productions direct.

Bronze Figures	7s. 6d. to £25
Candelabra, from	18s. 6d. to £18 18s. per pair.
Bronzes, from	18s. 6d. to £15 15s.
Lamps, manufactured, from	5s. 6d. to £7 7s.
Paris Gilts Ormolu	&c. per gallon.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street (W.); 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—FREDC. HAWLEY (successor to Thomas Hartley), every description for special commission to be sent to Her Majesty George IV., twelve inspection of his carefully-finished Stock, at 118, Regent-street, W. (corner of Glasshouse-street, and 65 & 66, Silver-street, Golden-square, W. Every Timepiece, 12s 6d. Clocks, striking hours and half-hours, 22 12s. and upwards.—Every Watch, 42s. and upwards. Gold Hunting Watches, 5 guineas and upwards. Every watch skilfully examined, timed, and carefully repaired.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE JEWELLERY. A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 25gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 25gs.; Gold Bracelets, 30s. to 15gs.; Gold Bracelets, 5s. to £20.; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 2s. to £5.; Gold Pins, 2s. 6d. to 10gs.; Gold Earrings, 5s. 6d. to 5gs. per pair; Gold Lockets, 10s. to 10gs.; Gold Seal Fobs, 5s. to 20gs.—FRED. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 118, Regent-street. Old Chains, Jewellery, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones purchased or taken in exchange. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset. Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion always supplied.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR. DEWDNEY beautifully makes and mounts in fine gold Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c. and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. An elegant collection of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. A splendid assortment of Jewellery always on hand. An Illustrated Book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 17A, Beaufort-street, London.

THE
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, WILL CONSIST OF
A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION
ENTITLED
THE CHRISTMAS TREE,
FROM A PAINTING BY MISS E. OSBORN,
AND
FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

ENGRAVINGS.

A Visit to the Old Folk on Christmas Eve. By ALFRED HUNT.
Carol-Singing in Yorkshire. By JOHN GILBERT.
The Return. By SAMUEL READ.
A Ghost Story. By GEORGE THOMAS.
King Cheer. By JAMES GODWIN.
The Light of Other Days. From a Painting by J. T. LUCAS.
A Pictorial Christmas Charade. Four Illustrations. By A. HUNT.

AND A NUMBER OF NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

TALES, SKETCHES, AND POEMS.

The Happy Christmas at Fredenvalk. By MARY HOWITT.
Flowers and Thorns, and a Christmas Tree. By MARK LEMON.
The Light of Other Days. By SHIRLEY BROOKS.
Holly, Ivy, and Mistletoe. By THOMAS MILLER.
The Roundhead's Parole. By the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife."
A Page of Nonsense for a Christmas Table. By MARK LEMON.
King Cheer. By GEORGE MACDONALD.
At Last! A Story without a Sensation. By HAIN FRISWELL.
&c., &c., &c.

A CHRISTMAS SONG,
"The Home that Waits for Me"—set to Music by M. W. BALFE.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations and the Coloured Engraving, One Shilling; Stamped, to go free through the post, Twopence extra.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

In the fatality which attended the attempt of the proprietor of an English journal to use that organ in an unworthy manner there is something which deserves especial attention. We should not have dwelt long upon the mere failure of a newspaper, or upon the curious and ludicrous circumstances of a trial at law; but the circumstances connected with the demise of the *Morning Chronicle* and with Serjeant Glover's endeavour to obtain a certain remuneration for the work performed by that paper when in a moribund state, are certainly worth notice, because they illustrate, we rejoice to say, the healthy condition of the public mind in regard to the British press.

At no very distant date the *Chronicle* was a first-rate paper. It was well edited, and well served by as choice a staff of officers as could be got together. Its leading articles were brilliant; its Parliamentary reporting was of the highest class; its critical matter was remarkably smart; and the collection, at great cost, by acute correspondents, not only of foreign news, but of information as to the feelings of the influential classes all over the civilised world, gave a special value to the journal. It passed into other hands than those which had so ably conducted it, and ere long a new character was given to it. The newspaper became the avowed organ and advocate of French Imperialism, and it was understood that its services to the Emperor's Government were not unrewarded. Brief time was necessary for this to be generally known, and then, neither the long and admirable character previously borne by the journal nor the fidelity with which the public clings to an old favourite could avail it. The fine old paper came to unpitied grief, and it died.

We have no desire to go into details further than is absolutely necessary. The fact that Mr. Serjeant Glover required payment, in some form, for the publication of articles in favour of Imperialism, has been put on record by himself, inasmuch as he brought an action against M. De Persigny for such payment. There was a miserable muddle at the trial, and an imperfect letter was supplied as part of the instructions to the plaintiff's counsel. The plaintiff deported himself in a manner which drew down the stern rebuke of the Judge; but we do not wish to enter into the personal part of the affair. It is enough that it has been placed beyond dispute that certain columns in a leading London newspaper, instead of being, like other leading articles, the expression of opinion, were composed in order to their being paid for in some way, not by the public in the faith that it was purchasing an honest argument, but by those whose interests the writing in question was designed to promote. We do not know, and do not want to know, the real nature of the arrangement, or whether money was paid and more money promised, or whether a certain "concession" was the price of the *Chronicle*'s support of the Empire. The two leading facts are that some such negotiation was believed to have been effected, and that Englishmen, therefore, flung the paper aside.

It is, we repeat, a proof of the healthy state of the British mind in regard to the press. The fate of the old *Chronicle* is honourable to the people of this country. It is a sign that the relations between writer and reader are understood aright, and that any attempt on the part of the former to violate the prescriptive confidence of the latter will be punished in the one only but terrible way open to the public. Long may it be so! While it is so the freedom of the people, the rights of individuals, and the security of Governments are in no danger. While the press is honest and faithful, it is as when a fresh and healthy breeze is constantly passing through the haunts of men; when the press is corrupt, stagnant air and the most pestilential conditions of political and social existence. We talk no cant; we assume for the press no abstract virtue; nor do we claim credit to the journalist for being actuated by higher principles than guide every honest professional man. Journalism is business, and is managed on business principles, and only fanatics can be expected that they carry on a newspaper with other views. But true business means true honesty; and we rejoice to say that very rare indeed—so rare that the circumstance is matter of indignant comment all over the kingdom—is an instance when a newspaper departs from the course of honour. To say that writers are often hasty, and sometimes unjust, is merely to say that newspapers are not conducted by the impeccable beings with whom Mr. Disraeli has just announced his intention to take part. But conscientious advocacy, an abstinence from wilful misrepresentation, and a readiness to make atonement for error, are the ordinary attributes of English journalism; and amid the fiercest strife of party, when parties exist, though tones may be angrier and invectives more unhesitating than at other times, the British press is never betrayed into scandal or falsehood. Therefore, the Englishman of any party looks to the press of all parties as the great protector of the Right.

Happily our own lines have fallen in pleasant places, and it is not often our duty to mingle in angry battle. Therefore we are the more bound to bear testimony in behalf of those whose work is more rapid, and whose temptations to injustice are greater. On the great broad questions of home and foreign policy there is not now much difference when men who are really of sense discuss them. But differences may arise, and probably will do so, before very long, for a party in this country avows its intention of agitating for a reconstruction of the machinery by which popular opinion is ascertained; and foreign affairs, in the Old World and the New, are by no means in a state which promises that we shall long be able to maintain a position of neutrality. Let the storm break where or when it will, the English press will be found doing its duty. Not the least strange circumstance connected with the trial of which we have briefly spoken is found in the belief—if it existed in the minds of Frenchmen who must know England well that the services of a subsidised press could be of avail towards the creation of a public opinion here. The mere fact that the promoters of the best object conceivable have established a paper to promote it, although there is no object in taking such means to a legitimate end, injures the cause far more than the organ can serve it. The "retained" newspaper, hired to maintain certain opinions, is a deadly enemy to its employers. But this is the affair of those who are foolish or ignorant enough not to understand English politics. Sufficient is the duty to notice to others far more than in our own interest, that the fate of the *Morning Chronicle* illustrates at once the honour of the British press and the confidence reposed in it by the British people.

COUNTRY NEWS.

It has been decided to establish a Chamber of Commerce for Derby.

The Queen has given her formal sanction to the proposed Dublin Exhibition.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, Dr. M'Nally, died at Monaghan on Monday week, after a painful and protracted illness.

The High Sheriff has fixed Thursday next for the election of a member for West Suffolk, in the room of the present Marquis of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Baldwin, of Glasnevin, has been appointed to the office of Inspector of Agricultural Schools in Ireland, lately resigned by Dr. Kinkpatrick.

Mr. Bazley addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday last, and at the close of his speech received a vote of thanks and unanimous confidence.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh entertained the parishioners of Elveden on Wednesday week at his residence, when his Highness performed a series of conjuring tricks for the amusement of his guests.

Mr. Byrne, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, took the chair at the Liverpool Institution on Thursday, when the Oxford and other local examinations for the present year were brought to a close.

Last week 165 births (those of seventy-five boys and ninety girls) and 125 deaths (those of sixty-two males and seventy-three females) were registered within the municipal boundaries of Dublin.

The Great Western, which has been detained in the Mersey for several days on account of there not having a number of recruits for the Federal army, was released yesterday week in pursuance of instructions from the Home Office. She afterwards left the Mersey on Tuesday for New York.

Lord Wenlock has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle, who resigned on account of ill-health. Lord Wenlock succeeds Earl de Grey, who has become Lord Lieutenant of Notts.

A workman's club is about to be formed in Canterbury. The building was purchased for £600, the purchase-money being advanced by the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison; Robert Lake, Esq.; and the Mayor of Canterbury (Peter Marter, Esq.).

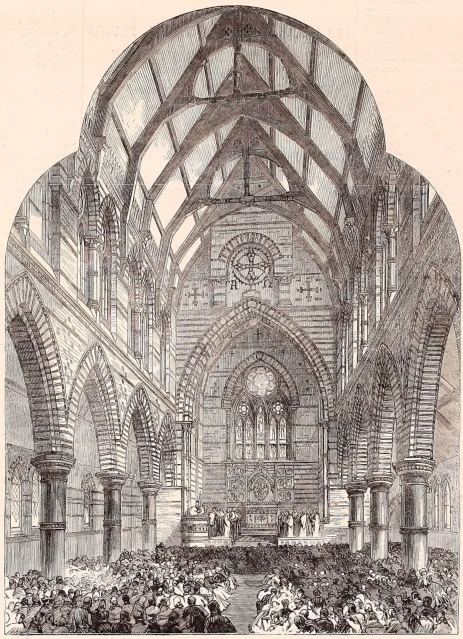
On Wednesday evening a ferry-boat, with twenty-two persons on board, was capsized in Southampton Water, owing to an unexpected, or but having been struck by the waves of a steamer which had just passed, and fourteen of the passengers were drowned.

Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the Union of Mechanics' Institutes of East Lancashire, held at Bacup. In the course of an able speech, he explained not only how education was proceeding in Lancashire, but what it had done for the manufacturing population at the crisis of the famine, and what it might be expected to do for them in their future career.

The inquiry at Leith into the wreck of the steamer Hellibart, on Pallieth during a fog on the night of the 1st ult., has ended in a verdict finding that the vessel was lost through the default of the captain (Macdonald) in attempting to run through a narrow channel at a time when, in consequence of the thick weather, the landmarks were not visible. Captain Macdonald's certificate was suspended for six months.

CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WINDSOR.

On Monday week, the twenty-fourth birthday of the Crown Princess of Prussia, the new church at Windsor, of which she laid the foundation-stone on the 21st of November, last year, was consecrated for Divine service; and though her Royal Highness could not herself be present on this occasion, her sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales, and her sister Princess Helena, attended the interesting ceremony. The town of Windsor was decorated with flags and banners, as usual on a Royal birthday. The church, an adaptation of the Gothic, has been erected as a chapel of ease to the parish church of New Windsor, and has been designed with a view to future enlargement, but at present it contains sittings for about 600 adults. It consists of a nave and south aisle, chancel, and organ chamber, with temporary vestry underneath, separated from the chancel by an elegantly-painted wooden screen. The building is of brick, with Bath stone dressings. Its site is on the Lammas, a portion of the Crown lands, on the south-west side of the town, near the Frances-road. Close to the west door of the church one of the Royal tents had been erected for the assembling and robing of the numerous clergy. The two Princesses arrived from the castle accompanied by the Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lord Methuen. They were received by the Bishop of Oxford, and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Rev. J. Simpson, Rev. T. Rooke, and Rev. S. J. Stone, the parochial clergy of Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses and suite, having entered the church, took their seats in front of the congregation and to the right of the choir. The Mayor of Windsor, with the Town Clerk and Corporation, occupied seats behind those of the Royal visitors. Colonel R. Vyse and Mr. Vansittart, the borough members, and a host of the residents of the castle and neighbourhood, were seated in front of the choir, while the body of the church was filled to overflowing with a large and respectable congregation. The ceremony was commenced by the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, receiving the Bishop at the west door. His Lordship was followed by his chaplain and nearly fifty clergymen of the diocese, who walked in procession to the altar, reposing the 24th psalm. The Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. Austin Leigh, Vicar of Bray, and the Rev. Mr. Wilder, sat within the communion-rail; the rest of the clergy took their seats in the stalls of the choir. During the service the Bishop of British Columbia arrived, and was escorted to the altar by the Vicar of Windsor. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford, who selected for his text the words, "And for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken," being a portion of the 11th verse of the 21st chapter of the Gospel of St. John. From this text the Right Rev. Prelate delivered a highly impressive discourse, in which he alluded to the increased population of Windsor, which had necessitated an extension of church accommodation,



CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WINDSOR.

and congratulated those engaged in this work upon the support afforded by the presence of the Royal Princesses. His Lordship concluded with the hope that those present would contribute towards the liquidation of the debt on the building, about £200. After the usual prayers the sentence of consecration was then read by the Chancellor and signed by the Bishop. On the conclusion of the ceremony the Princesses retired from the church and drove back to the castle. Many of the congregation remained to receive the communion. The offertory amounted to £101 9s. 6d. In the afternoon a luncheon, given by the building committee of the church was partaken of by the Bishop of Oxford, the clergy, the Mayor and Corporation, the borough members, and a large number of the residents of the town and district. About 300 persons sat down. The graces, both before and after luncheon, were said by the Bishop of Oxford. Viscount Kirkcaldie acted as chairman. In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, there was a service, at which the Bishop of Columbia preached to a large congregation.

THE OLD MILL ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.

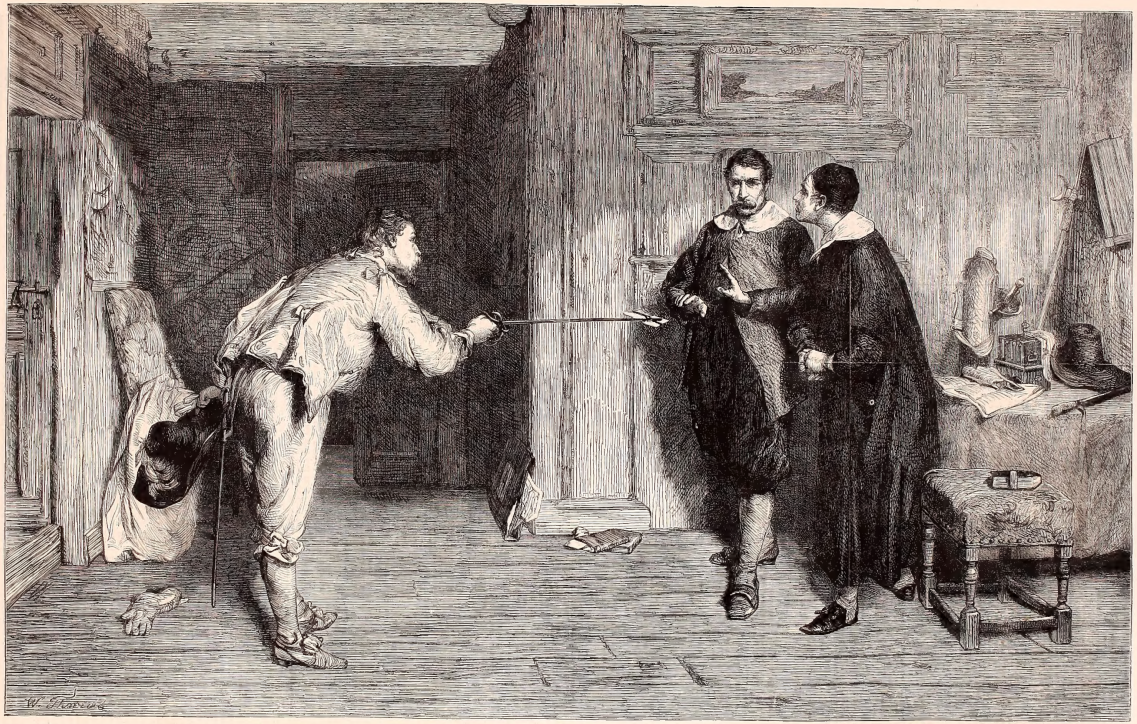
The destruction of a familiar landmark in one of the most noted places of the neighbourhood of London must not be allowed to pass without such a record of its aspect as the sketch we have this week engraved. The old windmill on Wimbledon-common has outlived several generations, and has always been recognised with some interest as one of the most picturesque and characteristic features of a rustic piece of scenery at no great distance from the metropolis. During the last four or five years the summer meetings of the National Rifle Association have drawn increasing multitudes of visitors to the ground which is overlooked by this conspicuous structure, and it has become known, probably, to hundreds of thousands who might otherwise never have resorted to the spot—like the still more famous windmill on the heights of Düppel, which figures historically among the best-remembered circumstances of the late Schleswig-Holstein War. There are, moreover, so few windmills in the country around London, that the disappearance of this specimen of the quaint mechanical contrivance, which steam will, doubtless, sooner or later supersede, not only here but everywhere else, must naturally be remarked.

"THE CHALLENGE": A PURITAN'S STRUGGLE BETWEEN HONOUR AND CONSCIENCE."

In our recent review of the Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, we said that the picture which, of all the collection, would afford most surprise, as well to artists as unprofessional visitors, was the one now engraved. It is not merely that Mr. W. G. Orchardson was, before the exhibition of this picture, comparatively little known, seeing that he was only remembered by two contributions to the Royal Academy—a large portrait group and a picture of a party of



THE OLD MILL ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON, LATELY REMOVED.



"THE CHALLENGE: A PURITAN'S STRUGGLE BETWEEN HONOUR AND CONSCIENCE," BY W. G. ORCHARDSON, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES.

laughing lassies returning from milking—both works of great promise rather than of complete achievement; but it is that this picture of "The Challenge" evinces, besides rare skill and spirit in telling a story, a maturity of style and an unhesitating dexterity of handling (reminding us of John Gilbert's) with which few would credit the artist who remember his former works, notwithstanding their very considerable and undeniable merits; and which unsuspected powers are the more surprising, as they must have been developed with very unusual rapidity.

As regards the treatment of the difficult subject selected, and the realisation of the highly dramatic situation, the reader who has not seen the picture will, through the medium of our Engraving, have an opportunity of judging to some extent of the justice of remarks already made. We will therefore, only repeat that the characters represented seem to us capitally contrasted. The Cavalier, though we can see less than the profile of his face (which, by-the-way, is admirably drawn and foreshortened), looks—with his determined, devil-may-care expression; his long love-locks; his gay, canary-coloured satin doublet and breeches and plumed hat—like your fine gentleman of the Rochester school, who, forsooth, would run through a man's cr break a woman's heart with the same equanimity. He has found or made some cause for special quarrel with this Puritan, and, as we are led to infer, has sought him out at his own unostentatious home. The glove on the floor is not, be sure, without significance; and now the Cavalier, with a most irritating affectation of extreme courtesy towards the man he would provoke to a deadly encounter, doffs his hat and gives his lowest bow as he presents the letter

containing the challenge, held forth at the point of his rapier—implying, of course, that the Puritan is only fit to be treated with at the point of the sword. The challenged man is in every way a contrast to the polished bully confronting him. His close-cropped head, plain though manly features, and sombre, formal, ascetic garb, might be less welcome, and would certainly be less ornamental, in a lady's boudoir; but we cannot refrain from repeating—what occurred to us in first noticing the picture—that very likely he would also prove, in another sense, an ugly customer. To our mind, the Puritan looks like a stanch Cromwellian veteran, and we have little doubt that he knows well how to use that rapier of his lessing against the chair-back. You see at once that anger is the uppermost feeling, and may be that his first impulse is to clutch at and accept the cartel. But then he has the grave conscientious objections against the accursed duello; he considers it a crime for which he will be held to account; he deems it an eminently characteristic of the peaches Cavalier; and Conscience to him is, at least, what Honour is to the man who has never known sin. What is a brave man to do in such a situation? Is he to commit, or be tempted to commit, a mortal sin, and give the lie to his life, or is he, while conscious of his own courage, to submit to that most dreadful stigma of "coward"? The latter alternative is so terrible to some natures of genuine heroic stamp, that it has to be a much more terrible to a soldier by profession, that to induce him to accept it the Puritan must pay well feel the necessity of adding the entreaties of a friend to the arguments suggested by that specific cause. The agonising "struggle" of conflicting feelings in the mind of the Puritan is, of course, beyond a painter's power of realisation; yet Mr. Orchardson has done much to suggest it. Notwithstanding Sir Joshua Reynolds's advice never to attempt to represent mixed emotions—anger, doubt, and a not ignoble apprehensiveness seem plainly written in that lowering and generally, we should say, powerful face.

Since these remarks were written we have learnt with much satisfaction that Mr. Orchardson's work has obtained the prize of £100 offered by Mr. Wills for the best figure picture.

MUSIC.

Mr. Hatton's new opera, "Rose; or, Love's Ransom," produced at Covent Garden on Saturday last, has merit enough to deserve success on both evenings on which it has been given. The music belongs to the music, the faults to the libretto; and, as the excellence of the music is more than sufficient to make up for the weakness of the drama, it may be hoped that the composer will not be driven to despair by the whole, favourable. The piece is founded on, and, indeed, is a mere version of, Halévy's pretty opera, "Le Val d'Andorre," which was very popular at Paris some fifteen years since. But the English adapter has made alterations on the original which are far from improvements. In the first place, the story has been so blundered as to be made confused and almost unintelligible. The scene is laid in a French or Swiss village, where, among other things, Rose, a country girl, and the hero and heroine of the tale. Rose is the betrothed of the village inn, kept by Thevenet, a young person who loves the handsome hostess; and he, moreover, is another inamorata in the person of Georgette, a rustic coquette, who is regarded as the belle of the village. Rose, however, as she is in station, is the ward of an old goatherd (Jacques), who loves her as his child and has gathered together a considerable sum for her marriage portion. There is a military conscription; and the village must furnish a recruit, and the lot falls on Stephen, who, saddened by his misfortune, sees no means of extricating himself in the mountains. His flight is immediately discovered, and the recruiting officer proclaims him a deserter, unless he shall, instantly, he shall be pursued and shot. In this extremity Rose bethinks her of a sum of 3000*l.* belonging to her mistress committed to her keeping. This money she gives to Stephen to enable him to procure his discharge, meaning to replace it by her own dowry in the hands of her guardian. The sergeant accepts the money, and Stephen's flight has returned as foolishly as he had run away, is discharged. But Thevenet, who has discovered the abstraction of the money, and shame officers of justice arrive to arrest her as a thief; but at this moment, when her position has reached its climax, Jacques arrives, announcing that the missing sum is found. The clouds disappear in an instant, Thevenet gets back her money, and there is no longer any obstacle to the happiness of the lovers, who so unite in the denouement of the piece. Now, not to speak of the very French morality of the conduct of Rose has really committed a theft, though for her lover's sake—the incidents are in various respects unaccountable. We neither know how old Jacques became rich, nor whose thousand francs, nor how he as suddenly recovered them; and yet it is on these two circumstances that the intelligibleness of the story depends. The subject, moreover, is in many respects in interest weakened by the introduction of superfluous personages. Of these the rustic Georgette, as one, and Blanche, the daughter of Jacques, as another. Neither of them has any influence on the progress of the story, and they serve only to put a piece of padding at any rate. But the music goes far to reconcile us to the dramatic faults of this opera. Mr. Hatton holds a high place among our English musicians of the time, and this work is worthy of his reputation. His experience and skill in writing for the voice are apparent in every scene. In the airs, concerted pieces, and choruses, the melody is never lost or harassed by these unvocal phrases or harsh instrumental intervals so prevalent in music of the modern German school. Mr. Hatton has diligently studied and formed his style upon the most classical models—the works of the great masters of a past age. With the music of Mozart, Beethoven he is especially conversant, and the influence of his studies are apparent, not only in the clearness, expression, and vocal character of his melody, but in the purity and elegance of his instrumentation. He is constrained, like all our English opera composers, to sacrifice to the shop by introducing the usual quantity of ballads (without any for the benefit of the singers); but this is a necessity he cannot help, and we must regard it as his misfortune rather than his fault. Some of the airs, however, are of a very beautiful but quite appropriate, such as Rose's "Gentle flower, can't thou tell," and "Oh, sound sleep" (which are not only delightful on the stage but will be equally so in the concert-hall or the drawing-room. But it is in the concerted music that Mr. Hatton's strength chiefly lies. His quartets, and choruses are remarkably melodious; but the magnificent finale to the second act, so masterly in construction, so rich in harmony, and so full of dramatic effect, is the crowning of the name of Mozart himself. The opera is excellently performed. Mdme. Lemaire-Sherrington is a most charming Rose, equally admirable for her pretty acting and her brilliant and beautiful singing. Mrs. Poole, a genuine English singer, is a very pleasing representative of Thevenet's wife. Weiss, although she cannot sing a ballad at all or a stupid a part as that of Georgette, does justice to the music. Mr. Byron, in the character of Stephen, was remarkable for vigour and effect, and the same thing may justly be said of Mr. Weiss in the character of the old goatherd. The remaining characters are well sustained, by Mr. H. Corri and Mr. Aynsley Cook. The chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, display their wonted excellence, and the scenery, decorations, costumes, and dances—everything belonging to the spectacle—are appropriate and in excellent taste. This entertainment was repeated on Monday evening—Benedict's operetta, in one act, "The Bride of Song," which is to precede the performance of Hatton's opera: too much for one night.

The Sacred Harmonic Society began their season (the thirty-first) with a magnificent performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" at Exeter Hall on Friday evening, the 25th of November. The solo performers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Montem Smith (in the room of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was prevented by illness from singing), Mr. Weiss, and Mr. C. Henry. The solos, as well as the choruses, were admirably sung, and the audience (the convenient restriction in that respect being no longer regarded) were enthusiastic in their applause.

The Hullah Choral Society had a concert on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, at the Music Hall, in Store-street. It was in two parts—the first sacred, the second secular. In the first part Handel's air, "Farewell, ye limpid springs," and Mendelssohn's air from "St. Paul," "Jerusalem, Jerusalem!" were beautifully sung by Miss Banks. The latter was encored. The fine chorus from the same oratorio, "Happy and blessed are they," was finely sung by the choir. The secular selection included airs and part-songs of Bishop, Weber, Rossini, and Hatton. A brilliant fantasia on the piano was played by Miss Fanny Howell, and encored with general applause. The clever young lady performed the functions of the orchestra during the whole evening, including the songs, in most able accompaniment. The whole concert did the society much honour.

We learn that Mdlles. Emilie and Constance Georgi—the first contralto, the second soprano—have engaged at the Liceo Italian Opera House, Barcelona, for the winter season.

THE THEATRES.

The "Dames du Cabaret" of Messrs. Adolphe D'Ennery and Dumanoir was produced on Wednesday at the New Adelphi, Mr. Webster having got from the bargain two pieces for the exclusive copyright, and re-entitled it "The Workmen of Paris, or the Victims of the Wine-shop." It is produced as neat as possible after the original, and the curtain is drawn up on each tableau, according to Parisian custom. Of these tableaux there are nine, though the drama itself consists only of five acts. The first and concluding one scene in which the workmen are revelling in a wine-shop of Paris. They are portrayed as sacrificing all their happiness for wine, particularly Dunbury, an engineer (Mr. Phillips), whose wife and daughter (Mrs. Stirling and Miss Woolgar) follow him to the fatal cabaret, and at last induce him to go home. But it is not the drunkard alone who indulge in drink; the vice has its aristocratic supporters; and in the second act we are introduced to "the Bachelor's Party at the Café Bignon," where we meet with Albert Count de Marsac (Mr. Belmore), Ion and Van Gratz (Mr. Webster), a scientist Dutch merchant, who believes in nothing but gold, and, by his own confession, has been guilty of a murder. On the character of this infidel to all goodness, and, indeed, to humanity, the eighty pages, and, after all, overleaping misfortunes on all who surround him, he is made to repent his error and finally to blow out his brains in a boat. Van Gratz has a grandchild, Josepha (Miss Henrietta Simms), who is affianced to Albert de Marsac, the latter has and a love passage with Dunbury's daughter, Blanche (Miss Woolgar), which, of course, ends happily after a journey his unfortunate victim. Meanwhile all is going wrong at the house of Dunbury, where the enormous expenses of the family to separate from him. He becomes enraged, and, meeting with them at the grand fondey of Neveu Necaille, quarrels, and hurls his son against one of the wheels in the machine, by which he is severely injured. Blanche, finding that Albert's love for her has deprived himself and his mother of the money of the latter, desperately leaves the conservatory resigns his hand, and then determines on suicide. She casts herself into the Seine, and is rescued by a man whom Van Gratz had appointed to assassinate her. After a long and touching scene, whether she is followed by Van Gratz and his daughter, as well as by Count Albert de Marsac, the former confesses to the loss of her lover, and wounds herself to death with a poisoned lancet, which Van Gratz had given to Josepha for the latter's convenience. The old, selfish infidel finds himself defeated both practically and speculatively, both in his interests and his theory, and on his knees renounces his scepticism. The scenery of the piece is very fine, and the actors and actresses, is magnificent. The characters all are ably supported, and the strong interest excited by the action was shown by the general applause with which it was greeted. The performance is an undoubted success.

Another drama ("D'er Sonnenwendhof") by Dr. Mosenthal, the author of "Deborah," has been placed on the English boards, in an almost literal translation, at the Lyceum, successfully effected by Mr. J. V. Bridgman. It is entitled "Sunny Valley Farm," and has been furnished the libretto of Mr. Macfarren's opera, "Helvellyn." It is needless, therefore, to say that the plot is simple, and the underlying servant-girl, who is cleverly represented by Mdlle. Beatrice at the Wyndham), is the only character deserving of notice. The way she was yet powerful, and related the destruction of the foundry with a strange mixture of regret and revenge. The manner in which she replied the violent approaches of a libertine was also very good. The determination to employ the hatchet with which she was armed, and which, in its calmness, was the means of her escape, was admirably and been accompanied by the usual vehemence of stage action. The events, the close of "Sunny Valley Farm" are somewhat like Styria, and Messrs. Conor and Morris have painted some illustrative scenes with the greatest effect. The play is throughout well acted; Mr. Howe with no shrinking from the thorough-paced villain of the piece, and whose theatrical is so conspicuous. Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam makes up peculiarly for the character of a servant-girl, and is very much liked. The audience were not demonstrative in their applause until the end, when Miss Bateman was called on with a vigour and unanimity which showed the impression she had made.

The legitimate drama continues successful at the Standard. The play of "Jane Eyre" has again been dealt thoroughly with the audience, who show such a keen perception of the poetry, pathos, and intelligence of Miss Edith Heraud's setting, that they have called her before the curtain repeatedly during the evening. The effectiveness of this impersonation depends greatly on her peculiar conception of the character, and on the manner in which she delivers her lines. The usual mode has been to attempt a classical and statuesque representation; but in the Greek maiden Miss Heraud detects a natural coldness, and in her relations with Mr. Rochester a half-hysterical sensitive, which tells with prodigious effect. The more the audience see of this performance the more they appreciate the only a perfect elocutionist can command. Mr. Glenny, as Ingomar, and Mr. Lyall, as Mr. Brocklehurst, are very good, and who, when he shall have become more accustomed to the London stage, will improve in what may be denominated the cultivate of the art. At present he is too much inclined to exaggerate, and sometimes his exercise in style which is so needful to the attainment of an entirely correct conception of his part. If he will study moderation and application, Mr. Glenny must, by a renewed study and sedulous practice of our plays, be one of the best leading tenors without which the highest excellence may not be realised. He powers are undoubted, and it rests with himself to exhibit them to the best advantage.

The pantomime at the Surrey is entitled "Don Giovanni," and is written by Mr. J. C. Brennan. There is a sort of refinement in punning which Mr. Brennan does not affect; but he never indulges in a joke that is not in some little regard to elegance. His dances and jarodies are frequent, and show a thorough acquaintance with the subjects of which they treat, while perpetually stimulate the audience by sudden and extreme contrasts. The company at this house includes many good burlesque performers. Mr. Alfred Harrison, Miss Marie Wilton, and Miss Fanny Josephs especially deserving of recognition. The Elvira of Mr. W. Elleton was a powerful piece of burlesque acting, and Mr. Archer, there is no new extravagance, which, at this season of the year, is likely to serve the purpose of a pantomime management.

At the Royal Gallery of Illustration, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry closed last Saturday their Opera di Camera Entertainment; but will open on Monday with a new series of illustrations, consisting of "The Rival Coachmen," "The Bard and his Bantlings," and "A descriptive song," "The Seaside; or, Mrs. Rosebud out of Town." Novelties are promised throughout.

The amateur action of the Royal Artillery Theatrical Club, at Woolwich, has been transferred to their own theatre at the barracks, the drama of "Payable on Demand" and the farce of "Urgent Private Affairs" with much success.

On Monday a dinner was given by Mr. R. N. Phillips, F.S.A., chairman of one of the Corporation committees. It was given at the Freemasons' Tavern to a distinguished company to meet the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and members for the city of London. The guests numbered about 150.

The plans and sections for new railways and extensions deposited with the Board of Trade up to eight o'clock on Wednesday night, the last hour allowed for such deposit by the standing orders of Parliament, amounted to 347, being an increase of forty-one on those of last year.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle, the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, attended by Mdlle. Sorelle and Mr. Boff, drove out. The Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. A. Buchanan, left London and visited the new barracks at Chelsea. Her Majesty left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway in eleven vehicles. The Queen travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence to the barracks. Her Majesty received the troops by Quartermaster-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Frederick Paulet, commanding the Household Cavalry, Colonel Lambert (Grenadier Guards), Colonel H. Ponsonby, and Major Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The battalion of Grenadiers was drawn up in line, with their colours, but without their band. The Queen was received with a Royal salute, and as the men were formed in line her Majesty's carriage passed slowly along the front of the line. The Queen visited the principal departments of the building and inspected the various arrangements. During the visit her Majesty entered a large dining-room in which the Scots Fusilier Guards were partaking of dinner. The Queen and Princess Helena walked around the room, and appeared highly pleased with the appearance of the men. Her Majesty also proceeded to the ground which has been selected as the site of a chapel where occasional performances will be given for the amusement of the troops. Upon the departure of the Queen the Grenadiers again marched. Her Majesty was loudly cheered by a large concourse of people. The route was subsequently taken by Alexandra-street, and honoured Lady Churchill with a visit, and thence proceeded to the Paddington terminus, returning by special train to Windsor, whither her Majesty arrived at forty-five minutes past one.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, attended by Lady Florence Seymour and Mr. Boff, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, went to London in the evening and honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with her presence, returning to the castle at night. Sir Charles Wood arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. A. Westminster officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, went to Ham and visited the Duke and Duchess de Chartres. Her Majesty travelled by special train to South-Western Railway to the Kingston station, and drove thence to Ham, returning to Windsor by the same route at six o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. In the evening, Princess Helena and Princess Louisa honoured the Princess's Theatre with the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Captain Sir W. Hoste, and Mr. Boff, went to the theatre and honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor Castle at twelve o'clock. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee visited her Majesty at Windsor.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, Lord President, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey. Earl Russell had an audience of her Majesty, and was presented Mr. Francis Mundy. Earl Granville also had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Thomas Henry, chief constable at Bow-street, was presented to her Majesty and received the honour of knighthood. Lord Alfred Paget and Captain Sir Thomas Biddulph are the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Subsequently the Council was attended by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds.

The Queen was graciously pleased to be sponsor to the infant son and heir of Lord and Lady Churchill. Viscountess Jocelyn represented her Majesty at the christening. The infant was named Albert Francis Charles, to whom the Queen sends a handsome present.

The Countess of Caledon succeeds the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mrs. Cathcart and the Hon. Florence Seymour have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Dundas and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred Victor arrived at Sandringham House on Thursday week.

The Prince and Princess have had shooting excursions upon his estates. The Princess takes frequent walks and drives in the vicinity of Sandringham.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham House on Wednesday, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

During the absence of the Royal Princess, great improvements have been made at Sandringham and in its immediate vicinity.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and Prince de Conde left town on Saturday last for their residence near Evesham.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have left their residence in Chesham-place for their seat in Hampshire, Pembroke Park.

Viscountess Palmerston gave a small party, last Saturday evening, at her residence in Piccadilly, at which the usual Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with about fifty persons of distinction, were present.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Craddock House for Strathfieldsaye, Hants, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of his Excellency M. de Bille, the representative of Denmark at the Court of St. James's, to Lucie Christine, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the bride's brother, the Rev. Frederick Pollock, assisted by their Excellencies the Danish Minister and Madame Bille, and Mr. Edmund Phipps, Minister of the Danish Church in London.

The marriage of Lord Ossulston, eldest son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Ailesmere, to Captain Frederick William Charteris, R.N., third son of the Earl of Wemyss and March, was celebrated, on Saturday last, at Stanton church, near the mansion of the bride's father, Quiddenham Hall, Norfolk. The marriage of Mr. Edward Stanley Attwollam and Miss Anson, only unmarried daughter of the late General Anson and sister of the Bishop of Bristol, is to take place on Wednesday next.

A matrimonial alliance is about to be formed between the Right Rev. Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lincoln, and the eldest daughter of Lady King, of Madingley, Cambridgeshire.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was entertained by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the regular banquet which is given to him at his installation, his Excellency made a long and eloquent speech. He referred to the progress which the country had made, to the electricity which had revived from the depression of several years, arising from the famine and successive bad harvests, and to the magnificent Exhibition which on Friday his Excellency was received with great enthusiasm at the Dublin Society's House and on the inauguration of the International Exhibition of the Industrial Society. Lord and Lady Wodehouse went on Monday to Killarney, on a visit to Lord and Lady Castlerosse. On arrival they were presented with an address of welcome by the High Sheriff.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin delivered a lecture on Monday evening in the centre transept of the exhibition building "On the Manufactures of Ireland." There was a large attendance. Mr. A. B. Rugot occupied the chair. His Lordship reviewed the past history of manufactures in Ireland, attributing their decline mainly to the want of encouragement on the part of the Government, and in some measure to the introduction of machinery. At considerable length he went into statistics, showing the status of manufactures in other countries—particularly alluding to Scotland and Belgium, and concluded by referring to the Industrial Exhibition as a proof of what could be accomplished in that country were a fostering hand held out by Government, such as who afforded elsewhere, and the results of which were so beneficial.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season of 1864 closed with a three-furlong's watch, in which Chicot the Jester was beaten. It would seem a just indeed to call Frank Buckle, if he could leave his tomb at Long Orton for a space and find that jockeys, instead of indulging in the time-honoured goose on the Sunday after the Houghton Meeting, had to muzzle and waste up to the 24th of November. Racing statistics threaten to be more elaborate than ever this winter. The very mounts of the jockeys have been calculated, and J. Grimshaw has won 141 times out of 433, so that those who always back him must have done well. The value of the stakes at the four principal Two-day meetings—viz., at the Doncaster, Goodwood, and Epsom—is £64,421; and, as the number of starters, the above is their order of precedence. The sum total of the five great two-year-old stakes of the year is 1850 l. is £115,700; and their value has increased, between those years, from £19,900 to £25,675.

Blair Athol has won £13,293; and Ely, who has worked hard for it, £5416; while Liddington and Zombies make up £3000 each on their account for Mr. Merry. There are nine more sixteen fillies for the Royal sale next year—to wit, five by Orlando; four by Newminster; two each by Beadsman, Vedette, Voltigeur, and Young Melbourne; eight by Gladiator; and one each by Rataplan and Wild Dayrell. Among them are own sisters to Chattanooga and Imaus. Ten out of Mr. Gyll's fifteen are colts. He has been very faithful to "the old horse," who has rewarded him with four colts and two fillies. The Squire of Hastings' nine of his stud at Tattersall's, on Monday, for 730 gs. Ackworth and The Duke were not in the list; and Redcap, 959 gs.; Tinsley, 700 gs.; who is put out of training and goes to Huntingdon, to Castle Donnington; Lady Eglilla, 600 gs.; and Catalogue, 1850 gs. (150 gs. below her reserve price), were all bought in. The sale of the late Captain Becher's effects did not make much, as "seven racing-jackets" only went for a crown. Nineteen stalled for Captain Stephenson, in which the four Derby horses fell and nearly twice as many Engelish.

The interest in cricket for 1865 seems likely to be very much furthered by the breaking up of the old United, or rather Dunsted, Eleven, and the formation of a United and South of England, which at present consists of Willsher, Bennett, Hearne, the two Lillywhites, Lockyer, Mortlock, Jupp, T. Humphrey, Pooley, Cæsar, Sewell (jun.), and Griffith. It thus includes the very pick of the old Players, besides Grundy and Caffyn (in Australia), and has an accession from the All England Eleven in Julius and Caesar. Several matches are already made, and we hope to hear of one being arranged ere long with the All England, in which Carpenter will no doubt be succeeded with his two Cambridge brethren in arms. Efforts have been tending to this for a long time, and the listless, uncomfortable season of '64 was supplying the best incentive of others deeply that the union of the Eleven cause the better.

"Stonehenge" has just published a second edition of his valuable work on the Greyhound, which is illustrated with five fresh portraits—Beacon, Bedalmite, David, Riot, and Chloe.

There was a forty-nine classes at the Birmingham Dog Show, whose entries have risen in six years from ninety to 707. Mr. Beaseley wins the deer-hound prize with "Alder," and, with the exception of that won by the Duke of Beaufort's second-season dog Raglan by Wynnstay Royal (nineteen couple of whose stock are now working in Sir Watkin's pack), the North Warwickshire wins every first fox-hound prize. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Torr Lodge, near Wolverhampton, has a double first with his celebrated pointers Dash and Whitehouse, of Ripley Court, Warwickshire, with small-sized pointers; and Mr. P. Kelloch, of Kirriemuir, Scotland, with English setters and end-tan setters. King Dick was again the king of the bulldogs; and Mr. J. Hinks kept up the Birmingham prestige with his bull-terriers Madman and Empress.

Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds have no had much sport this last week, owing to the summer weather. They have, however, had a good deal in the past month, of an hour to forty-five minutes, with a kill. There has been fair sport with the Belvoir, and some country has been better off to ground in the stone-quarries below Tilton Wood; and Lord Wilton was out for the first time this season with the Pytchley. Foot-coursing has been very unfavourable; but with the Heythrop things have gone remarkably well for the last fortnight. Out of four stone runs we with Bourton on second foot from Newington covers to Wroxton Heath, in the Warwickshire country. The Badminton have been hunting a fox over a good deal of flat-looking country, and had a good brace of scalps on it. The Brocklesley have had some good gallops with Leicestershire foxes, and Nimrod Long-Wellesley and himself caressed the farmers to take a very different interest in the sport to what they have done lately. The Cheshire country is very wet and deep. Sir Richard Sutton has had a racing two minutes, "with no" Hold hard! in it, from Newton Gore to Wrttley," and killed.

The King of Bavaria arrived at Munich on Tuesday.

Tuesday's *Gazette* stated that the Speaker would issue his warrant in six days thence for the election of a member for the northern division of the Lancashire coast, in the room of the late Mr. R. Gregson.

The body of commercial travellers have presented to the National Life-boat Institution the cost of a life-boat. She is to be stationed at Fleetwood, in Lancashire coast.

Shanghai possesses a rowing-club, a gymnasium, a debating society, a theatre, theatrical corps, a cricket club, and a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The cable of the Victoria extension of the Oregon and Washington territory line of telegraph, which it was intended to lay across the Straat of San Juan de Fuca, has been lost on board the Theiber, off Cape Horn, on her voyage to London.

The steamer Cycle, which left Shanghai port on the 1st of October for Hong Kong, with a cargo of 20,000 dol. on board, was captured and sunk by pirates, aided by Cantonese; and a portion of the crew and the master murdered.

The annual contest for aquatic honours between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is thus arranged :—The race is to come off on Saturday, April 1. The Cambridge crew are strong—the Light Blue will only exception (Mr. E. K. Pigott, of Corpus), the Cambridge crew will this year consist of six men.

The memorial of Sir G. C. Lewis, erected at New Radnor, was unveiled on Saturday, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Chancellor and the Bishop of St. David's delivered addresses, in which they did just homage to the genius and public services of the distinguished statesman and scholar.

The prizes and certificates awarded to the successful candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations, recently held at Bath, were on Thursday week distributed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at a public meeting held at the Guildhall in that city. The Mayor of Bath presided, and in opening the proceedings spoke warmly and eloquently in approval of the examinations.

The annual foot-ball matches at Eton College took place on Wednesday. St. Andrew's Day is a conflict between the collegers and the oppidans commenced "at the wall," at twelve o'clock, to last an hour, at which time the players were victorious by three goals. Mr. Lubbock was captain on the collegers' side; and Mr. Lewis on the oppidans' side. The annual cricket contest between the Old Etonians and the present Cambridge took place in the "Cimbrels," beginning at two o'clock, and terminated in the latter having won by the Cambridge eleven by one run. The most scientific and exciting contests that has been witnessed on the grounds of Eton. Mr. Tench, Esq., was captain of the Cambridge, and Mr. Lubbock of the Oxford side.

A meeting of the Lancashire Central Relief Committee was held on Wednesday at the Townhall, Manchester. The High Sheriff (Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth) presided. The secretary reported that he had been authorised to call a meeting that week, and that the balance in the bank was £80,000. Mr. Furnall read a report, showing that for the present the heaviest period of distress had passed, and that on the 19th ult. there was a decrease of 1048 persons in the receipt of relief in the twenty-seven unions, as compared with the previous fortnight. Mr. Furnall read a letter from Mr. Thornley, private secretary to Mr. Villiers, stating that Mr. Villiers's attention having been more than once directed to a communication made to the Central Relief Committee by the Town Clerk of Manchester relative to the loan authorised under the Public Works Act to the Manchester Corporation, he had caused a statement (which was inclosed) to be perused of the circumstances under which the loan was sanctioned by the Poor-law Board. Numerous grants were then made from the federal and Employment Fund and the general fund.

The latest news from Bermuda is to the 30th of October. At that date the yellow fever had ceased at every point, and merely a few mild, manageable cases existed at one locality—Ireland Islands. The public health was generally good.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE business was revealed in the market for all National Securities, and prices generally, although the fluctuations have been by no means important, have given way to some extent. The adverse state of some of the Continental exchanges, and the unfavourable news from the principal corn-growing districts of India and Egypt, have created rather an uneasy feeling in the Stock Exchange. The demand for Bank-stock continued to be very moderate, and the quotations had to be lower. The Bank of England has published the following return:—

Thirty days bills	£1 per cent.	Four months bills	7½ per cent.
Two months bills	6½	Six months bills	7½
Three months bills	7		

In the Bullion Exchange there have been gratuted for short periods as from 4½ to 5 per cent, if on Government Securities.

The Bank of France has advanced 25 francs per cent. to 7 to 6½, and the Bank of Turin to 7 per cent. On other parts of the Continental capital rules about as follows:—

	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	6	Turin	7	6
Vienna	6	Madrid	6	6
Berlin	6	Hamburg	6	6
Frankfort	6	Leipsic	6	6
Amsterdam	6½	St. Petersburg	6½	6

The rates of the previous week have ansented to a fraction, but only the whole of that amount has been taken for export, exclusive of several parcels of good withdrawn on Thursday, which have been taken for transmission to the interior.

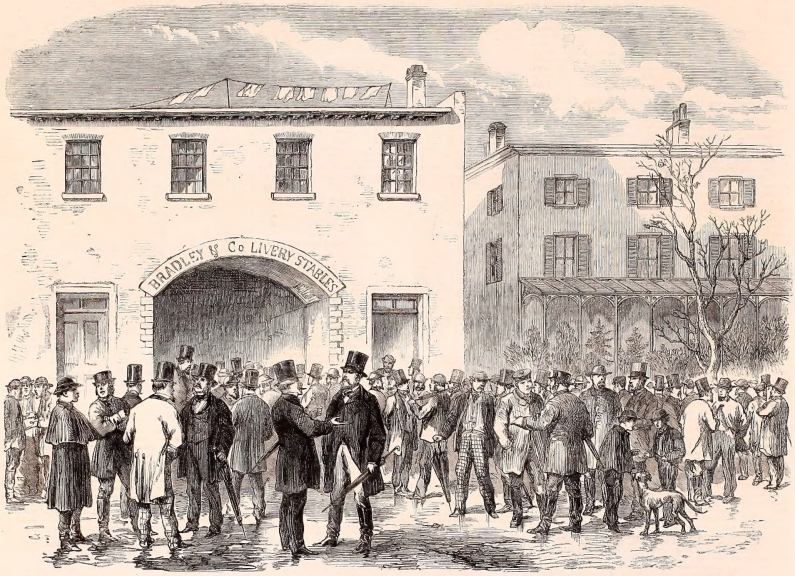
The Bullion Market has been very quiet, and prices have given way.

In Stocks Home Stocks were heavy and somewhat drooping :—Consols, for Money, left off at 90¾; Ditto, for Account, 90⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 8 3-16; Bank Stock, 239; India Stock, 239; Exchequer Bills, 1865, 3 pm.; Ditto, Small, 3 pm.; India Bonds, 1865, 3 pm.; Ditto, 1866, 3 pm.; Ditto, 1867, 3 pm.; Ditto, 1868, 3 pm. The closing rates :—Consols, for Transfer, 90 ⅜ ; Ditto, for Time, 90 ⅜ at 90 ⅝ ; Bank Stock, 239 to 238; Reduced, 90¼ to 90⅜; New Three per Cents, 90¼ to 90⅜; Long Annuities, 1885, 8 3-16 to 8 ¼; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par; India Four per Cents, 98; Ditto Five per Cents, 103 to 102; India Bonds, 3 pm. to par; Ditto, Small, 3 pm. to par; Ditto, 1866, 3 pm. to par; Ditto, 1867, 3 pm. to par; Ditto, 1868, 3 pm. to par; Ditto, Debentures, 1875, 103; Ditto, 1876, 102; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. The Thursday Gazette, for Money, marked 90¼; Consols, for Account, 90⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¼; Bank Stock, 239; India Five per Cents, 1094 196 ; and India Debentures, 103.

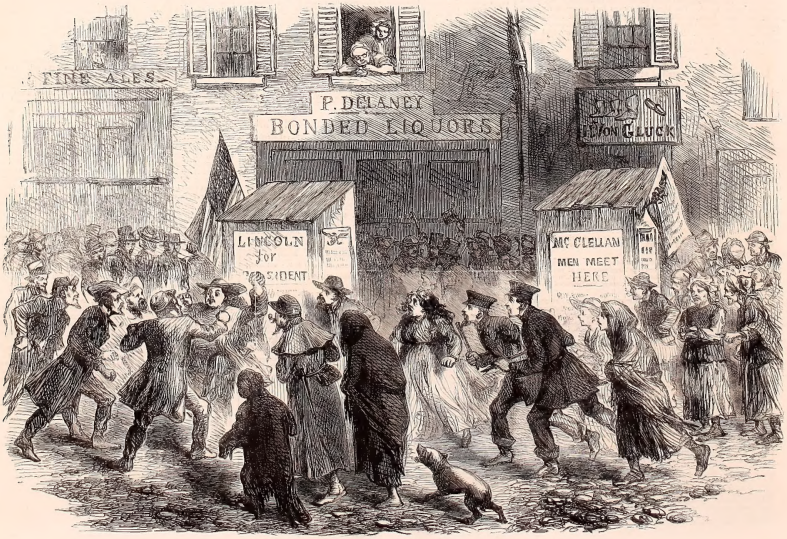
In Foreign Stocks the transactions have been limited. Turkish Five per Cents have been in request.

The market for Spanish Securities has ruled firm, and a considerable improvement has taken place in prices. Spanish Passive has been in demand, but only to a limited extent. Mexican Securities have fairly supported previous quotations; English Mexican Scrip has sold at 5 to 5 discount. Brazilian Bonds have been in fair request at 101 to 101½ ex div. Chilian Six per Cents have realised 101½ to 102. Portuguese Securities have been steady. Peruvian Bonds have been in moderate demand at 75 to 75½ ex div. Turkish Six per Cents have been in fair request at 51½ to 52. Greek Bonds have been steady at 52½ to 53. Egyptian Seven per Cents, 91 to 91½. Dutch Two and a-Half per Cents, 62½ to 63. Ditto Four per Cents, 94½ to 95. Ditto Integrals, 18 to 18½. Russian Bonds have been in moderate demand at 91½ to 92. Ditto Five per Cents, 103 to 103½. Railway Shares have been in moderate request, and prices have been somewhat irregular. Caledonian, 90½ to 91; Chester and Holyhead, 61½ to 62; Eastern Counties, 41½ to 42; Great Northern, 103½ to 104; Great Southern and Western, 96½ to 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½ to 115; London and North-Western, 116½ to 116¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 113½ to 113¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 31½ to 32; Ditto, New Shares, 11½ to 12; Ditto, New Six per Cents, 71 to 72; Ditto, Extension, 21 to 22; Ditto, Bonds, 101 to 102; Ditto, Debentures, 1873, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1874, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1875, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1876, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1877, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1878, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1879, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1880, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1881, 101; Ditto, Ditto, 1882, 101; Ditto, Ditto,

ELECTION DAY IN NEW YORK.



A POLLING-PLACE AMONG THE "UPPER TEN."

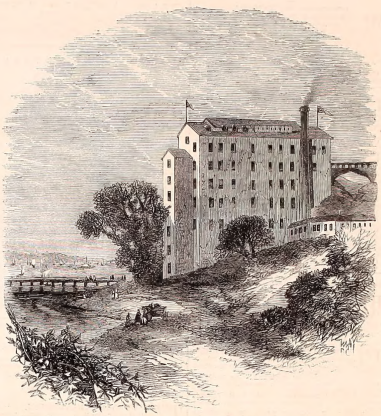


A POLLING-PLACE AMONG THE "LOWER TWENTY."—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SKETCHES FROM NEW YORK.



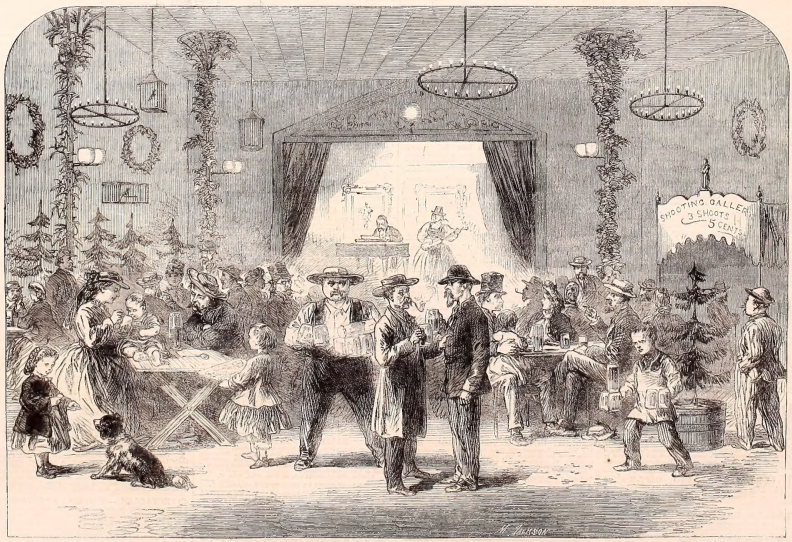
ENTERTAINMENT IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.



A LAGER BEER BREWERY AT GUTTENBURG, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

fowl. The Garten Wirthschaft, a tavern with a small pretence of rural verdure attached to its premises, is most endeared to the contemplative Teuton, who loves to take his leisure under the greenwood tree. Some of these beer gardens, especially in the eastern part of the city, are on an immense scale. There are two or three in the Bowery that can each accommodate at least a thousand sitters. A portion of these buildings opens to a small plot of ground, roofed over with glass or canvas, and sparsely studded with sickly shrubs. Generally, there is a little fountain in full play, with goldfish and small turtles swimming about in its basin. Music is always a leading attraction here. From the afternoon until a late hour of night the band performs industriously in a gallery high over head; and each musician removes the ophicleide or flute from his lips only to refresh them with a mug of lager beer. In the intervals of the music the players light their pipes or cigars, and sit gravely studying the scores before them. In some of these places there is a small stage at one end, with a piano and a stout woman in fancy costume who sings gutturally to the twanging of a monstrous guitar. The company are chiefly well-to-do mechanics and tradespeople, who bring their wives, and children with them, and even the baby is sure to be treated with a modicum of the ruddy malt. The waiters deftly wind in and out through the crowd, with three or four mugs in each hand and a couple of glasses on the top. Small girls parade up and down with little trays of sweetmeat for sale. Games of various kinds are carried on in the side alleys. There is invariably a shooting-gallery, where, at a distance of some twelve paces, the bold marksman from the Black Forest pops little shuttlecock bolts from a spring gun at a grotesque figure made of painted wood, which, on being wounded in the 'bull's-eye,' whisks round on a pivot and jerks into its place a lovely woman, also of painted wood. The walls in some of these places are adorned with cartoons of wondrous device. Sigel, the chosen war-chief of the American Germans, figures often in a terrible battle-piece, rushing, on his fiery steed, over a field thickly sown with the bodies of dying and dead Confederates.

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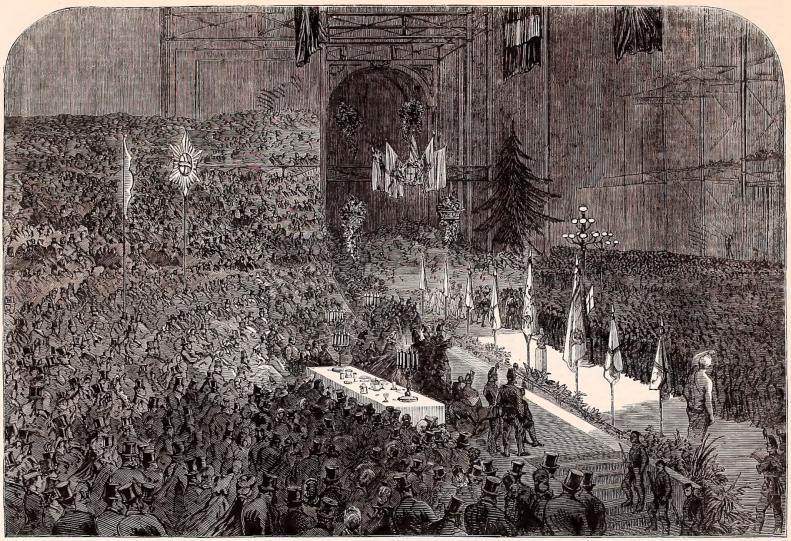
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SCENE OF THE FIRE AT DOCKHEAD, BERMONDSEY, SKETCHED ON SATURDAY MORNING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

number of other ladies. Colonel M'Murdo, the late Inspector-General of Volunteers, arrived towards the end of the proceedings. The prizes, of the value of only £200, were arranged on tables right and left of the chair, and trophies and banners hung from every part of the grand orchestra, under the direction of Lieutenant Chesson, the Quartermaster.

The regiment, to the number of some 400 or 500 men, paraded on the upper terrace of the Palace, and marched to the quadrangle formed in front of the Handel orchestra at five o'clock. They were addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wards, who congratulated them on having the Lady Mayoress, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, to present their prizes that day. They had had the honour this year of being inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and all knew the high honour of receiving his Royal Highness gave them on that occasion. There was another cause for congratulation, and that was the success of the regiment this year at Wimbledon. This was the first year they had encamped there, and their advantages had resulted from it. That the Prince of Wales had this year accepted the honour of wearing the Queen's prize; and they had three members in the first thirty and two in the second thirty—an honour never gained by any volunteer corps before. It was his pleasure to say that the brigade had enrolled 250 new members.

The Lady Mayoress then proceeded to distribute the prizes, except that of the commanding officer, which was presented by Lady Harriet Wards. Many of the well-known shots, as they came up to receive their prizes, were loudly cheered by the ranks and by friends. Pratt, the winner of the Queen's prize, presented himself to receive the gold medal as the best shot in the brigade, he was received with vociferous applause.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wards proposed a vote of thanks to the Lady Mayoress, which was responded to by the Lord Mayor; and, after a vote of thanks to Colonel M'Murdo for his presence, followed by a vote of thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Wards, the proceedings ended.

GREAT FIRE AT DOCKHEAD, BERMONDSEY.

On Friday week, between seven and eight in the evening, a great fire broke out in the waterside premises of Messrs. Brodrick, Hewlett, Hodgson and saltpetre merchants, Mill-street, Dockhead, Bermondsey. It extended to those occupied by Messrs. Peck, Hudson, and Co.'s Patent Biscuit Works; Messrs. N. Albert Herman, lighterman; Messrs. Vogan Brothers, corn merchants, Mill Wharf; Messrs. T. Groves and Sons, lighterman; Messrs. Reid and Pigott, brewers, and the Horsleydown Old Prince of Orange Tavern, and the brewery of Messrs. Courage and Donaldson. The warehouses with which the fire first communicated contained many thousand tons of saltpetre, and, as a strong wind was blowing from south-east to south-west, the piles and blocks of saltpetre caught fire one after another, sending forth immense volumes of brightly-coloured flame and scattering smoke, ashes, and sparks upon the factories and buildings in the neighbourhood. The premises of the Patent warehouse stood another, 70 ft. long and 60 ft. deep, termed the H Extension Warehouse. This building was filled with several thousand bales of jute, and in less than a quarter of an hour it also was wrapped in flames. Indeed, there is a dispute whether the fire did not originate with the jute, which is said to be of a very spontaneous combustion, like new hay or oily cotton waste. Another warehouse next to this, named the H warehouse, was filled with jute, wheat, and saltpetre. It was impossible, by all the efforts that were made, to prevent the fire from spreading to this warehouse, as well as one or two bargesl full. The names of the vessels, the Thames, from Tooley-street, was among the first to get to work, and it was supported by two steam floating engines stationed in the Pool. But even these powerful means had no effect for some hours upon the violence of the conflagration; and upon the premises becoming ignited in which the saltpetre was stored, loud and fearful explosions took place in rapid succession, which blew down heavy brick walls and lifted the tiles and roofs of the warehouses. The explosions could try all the shipping in the Thames and three parts of London which are near the river so brightly as to have a splendid effect. The water itself shone like an immense stream of liquid gold. The fire subsided some time before midnight, but was not extinguished next day. It continued to burn through Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday morning. The damage, which was confined mainly to the warehouses just mentioned and their contents, is estimated at about £100,000. Fragments of the jute and other stores having been saved in good condition.

BRISBANE BRIDGE, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

The foundation-stone of the bridge which is to connect the north and south portions of the city of Brisbane, the capital of the province of Queensland, was laid, on the 22nd of August, by Sir G. Bowen, Governor of that province. The structure has commenced, from the designs of Messrs. Robson and Lanson, engineers, is to be an iron lattice bridge, with stone abutments. The dimensions of the bridge are:—Length, 1080 ft.; width, 30 ft., with a footpath on each side 6 ft. wide, so that the total width will be 42 ft. The height of the centre will be 70 ft. above high water. The contract has been let for the bridge is to be built within twenty-four months from the date of signing the contract. The actual cost of the bridge is estimated at from £40,000 to £60,000, which will be defrayed by the Corporation of the city of Brisbane. The ceremony of laying the first stone was witnessed by some fifteen hundred persons, including the Mayor, Aldermen, bodies three or four thousand unprivileged spectators who crowded both banks of the river. Our Engraving from a sketch with which a thousand correspondent has forwarded to us represents this scene. The platform, or dais, approached by a flight of steps from the river-side, was covered with carpet by Gill & Co., and Sir G. Bowen, and the Vice-Regal party; the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Mayor and Corporation of the city, the Mayor, Aldermen, and municipal officers; the superintending engineer, Mr. T. Oldham; the contractor, Mr. J. Bourne, and others connected with the work. There was a guard of honour formed of the Volunteer Rifles, under Captain Darby. A band of music performed the National Anthem, and the line engine was stopped on the arrival of the Governor. Having taken his seat, the Town Clerk read him an address from the Corporation, to which his Excellency made a suitable reply. After these three retired to the stone, which hung from a pair of sheer-legs in front of the platform. He took a silver trowel with ivory handle and spread the mortar beneath it, and the stone was lowered in it, and the stone, which bears record of these proceedings in the inscription engraved upon a brass plate affixed to it, was finally lowered into its proper site. This concluded the ceremony, which gave occasion for much congratulation on the rapid progress of Brisbane and Queensland during the last few years. We propose shortly to publish a View of the city, engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Freeman Brothers, of Sydney, which we have just received.

At the late sitting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Moltke-Tarte read a letter he had received from M. Bracconnier, dated at Saint Louis, confirming the account of the death of Jules Gérard, the lion-killer, who was reported to attempting to cross the Rocky Mountains.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the Paymaster-General to pay to the treasurers of the Royal Free Hospital, and to Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, the sum of £1000, being part of a bequest made by the late Mdme. de Lilly to her Majesty for the benefit of the poor of London.

Details have been received of the marriage of her Imperial Highness Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, heiress to the throne, with his Royal Highness Prince Louis Philippe of Orleans, Count d'Eu, son of the late Duke de Nemours, at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on Oct. 15. The Princess was born on July 29, 1846, and the Prince on April 26, 1842. The ceremony, which took place in the Imperial chapel of Rio de Janeiro, was performed by the Archbishop of Bahia, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The Prince was led to the altar by the Imperial bride wore M. Pottofo (President of the Ministers) and the Marquis de Caxambu; and on the part of the Prince, Duke Augustus of Saxony and the Marquis of Glinds. General Count Dumas, a first subaltern of the Orleans family, represented the Duke de Nemours. The Prince wore the uniform of a Brazilian Marshal, to which dignity he had been raised on the same day. Dona Isabella was simply attired, her only ornaments consisting of a bracelet of pearls and diamonds, a gift of some Brazilian ladies, and of the emblem of the order of the Southern Cross. After the ceremony of marriage, and before the "Te Deum," was sung, the Emperor conferred on his son-in-law the cordon of Grand Cross of all the Brazilian orders. In memory of the day his Majesty gave freedom to all the slaves in the service of the Presidency Princess and also to twenty others belonging to private persons by their good conduct. In the evening the capital was illuminated and bands of music were stationed in various parts of the city.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The presidential election—notwithstanding all the efforts made by Mr. Seward and others to frighten the people about attempted raids from Canada, and silly pleas to burn down New York and other cities—has passed over with the utmost quiet and decorum. The weather on Tuesday was anything but propitious; but the people were in the best of tempers, and were not even provoked into impatience by the presence of General Butler and a large military force, but went to the work of voting as peacefully as though it were a common election for a parochial or a municipal office. The result in New York was largely in favour of General M'Clellan, as most people anticipated; but everywhere else—except in Pennsylvania and Illinois—the votes have been unanimous—the contest was exceedingly close, and the votes polled much larger than usual. The returns for the more distant States have not yet been received, nor have the estimates been accurately made even in this city; but there can be no doubt of the aggregate result to prove that Mr. Lincoln has been elected by a considerable majority of the people—some say 200,000 and others 400,000—and by an electoral vote in the colleges of more than two to one. It is impossible for any critic or observer, native or foreign, who considers how violently the passions of the people have been inflamed; what antagonisms of principle, as well as conflicts of material interest, have been excited by the war; and what tremendous issues were involved in the result of the election, to avoid the expression of cordial admiration for the manly self-control which the people exhibited on the occasion. The speeches which have been delivered by the Americans themselves to have been one of the highest moral grandeur, if not of sublimity; and, though our cousins on this side of the water are somewhat too much in the habit of using fine words and fine phrases, not in hypocrisy, but because from long lines of busy men, neglecting their business for awhile to attend to the more important business of the State, and waiting patiently in long processions to vote, they have got into the habit of relieving their balloting-paper in the appointed box—using no jostling in pressing, indulging in no altercation with each other on the exciting subject which drew them together, and in every way behaving with the decorum which is shown by a fine body of men at church. Nothing can deny that the concession is abundantly merited. Rich and poor—the millionaire and the Irish coachman who drove him to the poll—the owner of the princely mansion and the poor Irish widow and the keeper of the chandler's shop or corner grocery—the employer of labour and the labourer himself—all stood quietly together, the great man neither attempting to persuade nor to coerce the little one, but leaving him free to follow his own right judgment and the duty of acting as he thought best for the interests of the country. No breach of the peace occurred during the day, either in New York or any other part of the country; and nothing like party-processions or party-fights occurred until the close of the polls, at sunset. Shortly after that time, the anxiety to learn the result drew the people out in great numbers to the newspaper and telegraphic offices, the great hotels, and other places where the returns were expected to be received until two or three o'clock in the morning, greeting each announcement of a victory for their favourite candidate in the city wards or in remoter towns with hearty cheers, and with cries of "Three cheers more!" when the result was declared. This order is always promulgated on the day of a presidential election, but is never very generally obeyed. On Tuesday, however, it was rigidly enforced, and the spirit-dealers—perhaps with a view to keep their customers in a good humour before their eyes, lent themselves to the arrangement with unwonted alacrity, and closed even the back doors, by which their favourite customers usually enter. The polls were kept open until noon on the morrow the city resumed its usual appearance. The full tide of life and business flowed as freely and rapidly as before. The result of the voting, however, did not appear to be favourably received in Wall-street, for the premium on gold rose during the day to twenty per cent as soon as it became authoritatively known that Mr. Lincoln's re-election was beyond a doubt. The Democratic party as well has been defeated with unexpected regularity—the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the hard words and unsavoury epithets in which his opponents were wont to indulge towards him while he stood in the position of a candidate ceased, as if by common consent, as soon as the election had been decided. The Democratic candidates at the late party were demoralised by their defeat. Up to the last moment, and perhaps led away by the enthusiasm which existed for General M'Clellan in the city, they had hoped that the votes of the soldiers in their candidate could be defeated; and hence did not publicly reflect upon their proper line of policy, if that event should occur. It will take time to recover from the shock which the defeat has given to their party-organisation, will keep them for a while in the background; but at the first serious reverse to Northern arms and the first real pressure of the inevitable conscription, accompanied, as these would assuredly be, with increased taxation, the Democratic party will take heart of grace, rally their broken and scattered legions, and come before the public with something like a principle on which to stand. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, will be supported by the whole of the Republicans, and in a speech just delivered at the White House to a large crowd who came with music and banners to congratulate him on his re-election, spoke with the greatest good feeling and good taste of the generosity and obliging of all the minorities engendered by the strife, and of his earnest desire to conciliate men of all parties. General M'Clellan, it appears, resigned his commission in the Federal army on the morning of the 8th inst., and before the result could possibly be anticipated on better ground than the hope of either party. Should Mr. Lincoln refuse to accept the resignation and appoint his unsuccessful rival to such high command as would be worthy of his character, and (in spite of his defeat) his undoubted popularity, warrant the President in giving and the General in accepting, he will effect a masterstroke of policy. It remains to be seen whether he will be magnanimous enough to do so.

A general court of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on Monday—when the report of the Land Committee, which we mentioned was announced, and some discussion and explanation resulted regarding the recent purchase of the Company's territories in North America. The discussion in commenting upon the state of the company's affairs, and in reply to several individuals, explained that the fur trade was an increasing one. The value of the skins imported by the company in 1861 was £210,309; in 1862 it rose to £216,708; again, in 1863, to £222,727; and in 1864 the amount was £262,869. The board could, moreover, anticipate an advance of £30,000 or £40,000 during the current year. As regarded the disputed Oregon territory, should the American and English commissioners not succeed in agreeing, it had been decided that the King or Italy would arbitrate between the parties. The company had offered the Government to construct telegraphic lines, but not nationals. Gold had been found on the company's territories east of the Rocky Mountains. Land and plantages were also there. The board were not prepared to say how much land they intended to retain for settlers, but they were also sensible of the importance of protecting the interests of the shareholders in the fur trade.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Most persons suppose that there are only two leaders of parties in the House of Commons. Recent experience of out-of-door speechmaking would lead to a different conclusion, or at least would tortune to an idea that there is considerable independence of leadership, a circumstance which might be made apparent on close observation during a Session. It is no violent presumption to suppose that Mr. Disraeli begins to think that allegiance to him is divided amongst the Conservatives. Lord Derby has his followers, by his tuftedness, his stateliness, which may even sometimes be mistaken for indolence; his apparent disdain of the House of Commons as a drill-master of his forces; in short, everything which bespeaks confidence in himself, and the insensible influence he exercises on his rank and file, may be inclined to trace symptoms of alarm on his part in a sort of coup-d'etat which he made the other day in Buckinghamshire. It must have been a severe blow to his self-confidence before he was released his sudden appearance—using the word pretty much as Defoe did in reference to Mrs. Veal's apparition. His brother the Rector is no antity of the audience was striking; but the motive which he made manifest was somewhat new. It was nothing less than to proclaim a public reconciliation between him and the rebellious Premier. The scene must have been affecting in itself, but its significance lay deeper. If the small assurance of Buckinghamshire had been relishing out by personal courtesy, how much more was it necessary to set up an opposition to the policy of Lord Stanley, who at first had pronounced his policy and asserted his pretensions as a public man; and, as it happens, by a curious perversity and inconsequence, as a Conservative leader in the House of Commons? It was necessary for the chief *ex esse* to make a bid against the chief *in posse*; it was indispensable to declare a policy. Now, it has been pronounced by Mr. Disraeli that if he has a policy at all it is the preservation of the connection between Church and State. Upon this he has taken his stand. The opportunity which it is presumed he desired of addressing a speech to his party and to the nation was found in the meeting at the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, on the object of which we conceive it to increase the incomes of curates in the diocese.

It was a memorable declaration. There was Mr. Walter, who seems recently to have adopted a jocose style, which reminds one of the illustrative line describing Asia's efforts some vast rock to throw; there was Mr. Disraeli, who has all himself to blame if he is supposed to be quite another man to that which he is in the town of Oxford, being a man of mystery; and Mr. Hubbard, whose functions were enunciated in the former; there was Mr. Hubbard, who, himself a builder of churches, has a special right to advise his party against briskness on any such subject as church extension in any manner; there was Colonel North to give the weight of country membership to the occasion; and the sum and substance of it brought his party master in hand, and was characteristic more or less; but they did not think it worth while to be present. Mr. Lowe, in his place, made a more able, interesting, and eloquent speech perhaps he never delivered. It was, however, one which afforded more pleasure to read than to have heard, in print, on account of the quantity of the constituency while it was being spoken, one could not have forgotten who the man was who spoke. The arguments were keen and subtle, and the observations recondite, but apt; the criticisms had the true ring of self-assumption which belongs to modern criticism; and the whole carefully sprinkled and set with superlatives for the whole. But if ever a realistic view of the Church was enunciated, here it was. Not to dwell on a point which is too easy to think, it was the more one to handle, let it be summed up in a word or two, that, according to Mr. Disraeli, the Church is a political engine of great power, and one which, in that point of view, he will, for political purposes, support with all his might; but so far as the spirit of that object for which the machinery was originally contrived, he does not attach as much trace of it to be observed as in the equally characteristic remark of the late Mr. Canning, that he had become the Dean of Canning's pottle-deep, staggered against an ecclesiastical edifice, and, patting the wall affectionately, exclaimed "Never mind (using a most irreverent epithet) I will stand by you to the last."

Mr. Cobden is presumed to be another political leader; but the question is, how far? He has it in his power to lift up his voice, Mr. Bright; but that is very much to be questioned, unless, indeed, in the sense in which the Duke of Wellington was supposed to lead an infant. A large section of public opinion, then? Well, perhaps; but that is not to be tested by the circumstances that he can command large—overwhelmingly large—audiences to listen to his very reasonable and interesting speeches. As regards that, it is just possible that at the next election Mr. Cobden may be returned by his name so prominently before the people of Rochdale. Lord Ellesborough, it will be remembered, was accepted by that borough to listen to his "adorned eloquence." Nay, if Mr. Cobden had got hold of a tangible object—one which could be palpably worked before the eyes of the people—he might be the leader of them now, on the score of want of youth—he might be backed for carrying it out against any odds. But the desire to agree with the philosophies with him in that which is the result of his sincere convictions, one cannot somehow get rid of a notion that there is something shadowy and vapless, unsubstantial, and, in a word, unreal in such a line of active politics. His very illustrious smack of unconscious unreality. Would any one of the large audiences to listen to his unrivalled statistics with regard to the finances of America as these on which he dilates, or to that which when he was dealing with the question of prohibition of foreign corn? Rumour goes that Mr. Cobden has been a sufferer by the doctrine of American republican, and therefore he is not likely to have much sympathy given him as impulsion to that doctrine, as some people profess to see, in that part of his speeches which relates to the Irish Church. It may be supposed that Mr. Cobden is a hard-headed, cold, calculating utilitarian—the truth is, that he is a man of sensibility, really sympathetic, in truth, of impulse. In times gone by he was in strict training for a great work; but as he has confessedly renounced the calling of a Reformer, and has entered completely into rest, he gives himself up to his natural bent, and yields himself to the influences of an impulsive nature. Mr. Bright, it is to be supposed, would give him credit for. He is essentially a lobby-rider, and at one time he rode straight, with a tight rein and a steady purpose to be seen; a predetermination to go where he thought he ought, content to take occasional airings, and to allow of all sorts of gambolings and pranksings while on the road, provided that he could be brought whenever he pleases, with the world with his hobby-horsemanship. As he distinctly says he does not mean to be Prime Minister, the question of policy may be subject to strict criticism; and as his speeches are specially *sui generis*, no one could wish them altered down to the level of commonplace, unintelligible.

In the House of Commons, for a member to be "lord of himself" is generally looked on as a term of reproach of way. Mr. Newdegate seems to be realising that notion to himself. It would appear that his experience of the management of the Poor-law has led him to consider that he is, in some sense a grand, but in a practical sense rather a ridiculous, position in Parliament to find oneself without a party to support one. It is not always the attitude which Mr. Newdegate has deliberately created for himself; but, some other members of the Session of Parliament which do not like it. They acknowledge that it is a distinction; but, though a man of looking at the usefulness of their members, and have their own ideas of political virtue. However that may be, in the case of North Warwickshire, there are many who would urge on that ingenuous gentleman to cede their cherished fancies for one in favour of Mr. Newdegate. Idiosyncrasy in members is in a drooping condition; public sameness of characteristic is spending; and, even in a new Parliament, it is just questionable—although you may get a few new members—whether you will obtain new characters. There is little standing out in bold relief; and at the root of that fusion of party of which we hear so much, may lie the want of political individuality. This being so, it is not unreasonable to hope that, in the coming changes and chances, Mr. Newdegate may be spared to the House. On similar grounds a prayer might be preferred on behalf of Mr. Cox, of whose social qualifications the Speaker for Finsbury, which had been recently provoked, we hope yet to have a word or two to say.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IF Archdeacon Hale's "Grosses at Truth" there is a hint about originality worth remembering. A great poet told him that one day he believed that he had an original thought, but that "the next day he was disgusted at finding it in some commonplace author as Beyle." So people nowadays are aware that Macaulay did not originate the "New Zealander," which belongs partly to Volney and partly to Rider Wilder; and when here say that Paul Louis Courier was not original when he said "Rest and be thankful," an inscription at the head of Florence, and upon which Wordsworth's thirty years ago, made no remark; and that Mr. Cobden, in comparing the Blacks to the Mussiepuk, alluded to that extreme and mad laudation of the New World of which he is so fond, was only "lagging" a simile from Sir Francis Head. The great John Dennis complained of the actors of his day that they would not lie naturally, but they were always great in stealing his thunder. Happily, we are so surrounded with critics that the theft of anyone's particular property is requisitely noticed and placed, not to the credit of the usurping demi-god who wields it, but to the Jupiter to whom it originally belonged.

While Mr. Lincoln is getting up a proclamation, hinted at by General Butler after the episode of the double revolvers, which will offer to the Southerners an unconditional surrender, leaders and all, they will be at once return to their Northern brethren, the Canadians are debating under what name their country should henceforward be known. Some propose Canadia, differing only in one letter; but others, to mark their origin and the pride they have in it, propose New Britain, Britannia, and Victoria. The unanimity of feeling amongst all classes is very delightful. Even the Yankee reporter of the *New York Herald*, a gentleman who, we presume, has not been and then been expelled for rebelling "Canadian blue-noses" and throwing mud at "old Mother England," could not fail to be struck with the fine attachment shown to the mother country. It appears to have at once astonished and perplexed him. It cannot, however, fail to gratify us. Britain does not want, in spite of Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Chancellor Falkland, or Mr. Lowe from her colonies. The war in America has done her and them this service—it has united them both, the constitution type now is really the freest in the world, and that the bonds which bind them in allegiance to the mother country, though as strong as steel, are, as they wear them, as light as silken fetters.

Do not we all wish, sometimes, that Rousseau spoke the truth?—and may not perhaps we, in these times, wish the same of the late Speaker of Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery, vacant by the death of Mr. J. B. Bowes? Is the office abolished, or is it to be conferred upon Russell? The other rumour—which has much less basis for it—was, that the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," Mr. Thomas Hughes, had been appointed to fill the vacant Police Reserve of the Factory Regulations—at £1000 a year. The fitness of a barrister and novelist for this office is recommended for by the fact that Mr. Hughes is a better Major of merit and efficiency; but he has written to the *Spectator* to deny that there is any truth in the report. As a rule, literary men deserve well of their country, and when they do they would be, we should be, rewarded by his Majesty the Public. Whether they should be taken up from the pavement, as the Duke of Wellington was struck out of them in the American Executive; but that is hardly a model to be imitated. Now we find, as we have so often done, a precedent for the insurance of Mr. M'Culloch, a gentleman who, having devoted himself to statistical literature, was well fitted for his post, we believe that he rather in an exceptional one. Mr. Lowe has given Mr. Hawkins a seat and fishes as far away from the men of the pen as possible. If we pay and reward a valuable author, we practically damage the genius and fertility: if we reward a second-rate writer we disgust and annoy all the rest. Mr. Hughes pen more likely, we think, would be, indeed, a queer and unheard-of sight, says Mr. Bigelow, to see

> The upsetter rigged out in their swallowtail coats,
> To preach down an oligarchy!

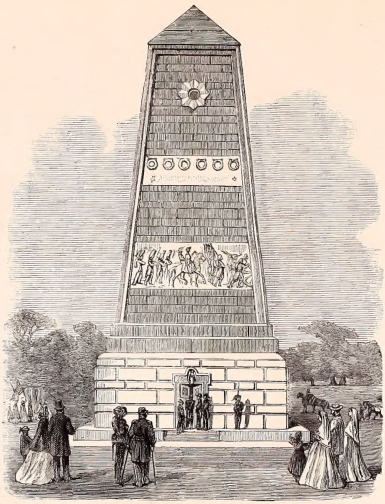
Mr. Lowe, on our part, we do not envy his post. It would be, despite aptitude authors. A pension of £60 a year when he is broken and poor work is as much as any one of us need fear.

There was a story of Sir Robert Peel that Christmas, as well as "Donato," is coming. We have the Cattle Show announced; and, as country cousins to that show—we want a new word—the Dogs. We may expound the riddle by saying that he is a one-legged Spanish dancer of whom we shall see Richard Doyle's pencil, and Planché has written all his life; how many hundred volumes he had written the story does not say, but it ends, very properly, that Planché turned away, and never had any confidence in the man afterwards.

Yes, Christmas is coming! We have entered on the yule month, and are to be amused by Christmas literature. "Are you civil?" Every one has been asked that question, which might head a tract or a modern farce, and which is the title for some Christmas number of a cheap paper. Messrs. Chambers give us "Tenants at Will;" Mr. Dickens has "Cousin Jasper's Legacy," that mature of Edwin Drood, having been such a favourite last year that she is recalled this; Mrs. Jones holds her evening party, and the fourteen Christmas stories are all launched in and upon *London Society*. The literature and art there are plenty of novelties for Christmas. Mr. Millais's "First Sermon," and "Second Sermon," exhibiting together, are to be engraved; a new society of water colours has been formed, and will exhibit in the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. Mrs. Wood has another novel ready for Christmas. Dr. Wheldon, most liberal of literary writers, commences the story "Sir Jasper's Tenant" in *Temple Bar*, which is called "a supper's Legacy," that matron of Edwin Drood abroad



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
SEE PAGE 576.



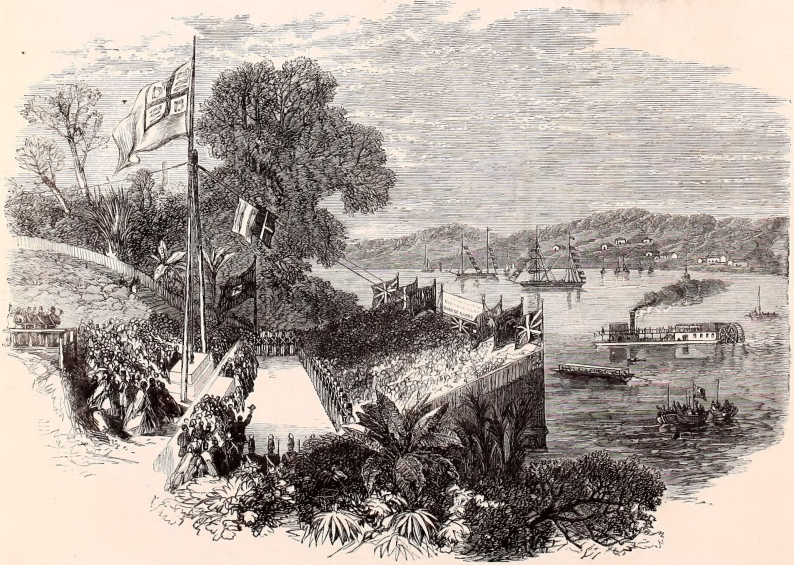
MONUMENT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAGENTA, ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY IN HONOUR OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

house; so that by night, as well as by day, this memorial of Magenta will proclaim itself afar.

Beneath the chapel, which, as already remarked, forms the basement, a large crypt has been reserved, wherein to receive the bones and mortal remains of the brave men who died in the cause of Italian liberty on the plain of Magenta; and in the interior of the chapel itself four immense bronze plates bearing their honoured names occupy a superficies of forty square yards on the walls of the *Cella*, or little chapel.

According to present arrangements, this memorial of Italian gratitude to France will be inaugurated with much solemnity on the approaching anniversary of the Battle of Magenta, June 4, 1865.

Our Engraving is made from a drawing by M. Muriani.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE BRISBANE BRIDGE, QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 566.



WRECK OF THE ABERDEEN STEAMER SEAFLEET OFF TYNEMOUTH PIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

DISASTROUS STORM AND SHIPWRECKS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE

We regret to observe that additional interest, though of a very mournful kind, has now been given to Mr. Duncan's picture of "The Lifeboat off Tynemouth Bar," a coloured engraving of which was presented to our subscribers with the number of this Journal for Oct. 1. In the storm which raged along the north-eastern shore of England on Thursday and Friday week, Tynemouth and its neighbourhood witnessed some of the most lamentable shipwrecks that have ever happened so close to a home port. It was about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon when the iron screw steam-ship *Stanley*, trading between Aberdeen and London, while steering her way into the Tyne for shelter, struck upon the rocks called the Black Middens, on the northern shore of the estuary, near the Spanish Battery at Tynemouth. It was then moderate in a north-easterly wind, with rain falling and the sea increasing fearfully. From the cries that reached the shore from the stranded ship it was ascertained that there were seven women and children aboard, and that the steamer had a deckload of cattle above, and a crew of nine men. As the sea broke through the darkness and thickening mists around, the crew and passengers were driven into the Preventive men stationed at the Spanish Battery, with a number of the boatmen and other inhabitants of Tynemouth, immediately got the apparatus for the rescue of persons from shipwreck down upon the river Coal Line. A rocket was fired and communication was made with the vessel. A whip line and hawser were connected to the ship, and the cradle was sent off to bring the crew and passengers ashore. The master and seaman appointed assistant to the life-saving party went off, and they got a woman on a cradle with a seaman to take her ashore, but the great mass had had to be drawn in again. The master and officers then got the life-boat out, and placed three women in it, and three sailors, but on getting it over the side the davits broke. Two of the seamen scrambled into the vessel again, but the second and one of the sailors were swept away and drowned, their cries and the cries of the affrighted passengers and crew terrifying the hearts of those watching by this time had gathered in the darkness and rain upon the cliffs. The examiner was then sent off, and it was found that the life-saving lines were ineffectual to do more in rescuing the crew and passengers' efforts directed from the cliffs, and the apparatus was placed in a cart and sent to the Low Lights, where a few of the men aboard a tug steamer, to ascertain if it could approach the vessel, so that the lines might be extended in the same manner to the ship. From this position, the boats could not approach sufficiently near to be of any avail to the perishing crew and passengers. The Tynemouth pilot-boat *Constance* (the same that was represented in our coloured engraving), made a gallant attempt to save the crew of the schooner, which was further in towards the river than the steam-vessel, but was driving alongside, a treacherous sea broke aboard of her, smashed nearly all the bulwarks, the bowsprit, and the mast. Four of the men, knowing that she would go to pieces and drown them all, sprang into the schooner, and were soon washed off. Two of those (Edward Robson, James Grant) were drowned; the other two, after many perilous life-belts on, swam ashore. The life-boat, in her crippled state, with all her gear lost, fortunately drove into the Low Lights, where she was picked up by the William Wake, another life-boat, and towed to the Shields. Another attempt was then made, with the exception of those who had jumped aboard the schooner, were landed in safety. Upon getting the apparatus to the Low Lights the Preventive men were unable to get the steamboat master to the cradle, and he was left going out into the sea with his vessel, and all further efforts to rescue the people on board of her they were from land. About twenty-five minutes to eleven the schooner seemed to slide off the ledge of rocks where she was stranded, and immediately turned over. The cries of her drowning crew were heard by the people ashore, and then they and their vessel disappeared from sight. More than once a horrible wail was heard from the ship, and it was then supposed that she was breaking up; but it was not until an hour after midnight that the last of the ported sandships, having been cut to separate pieces. The prow and fore part of the vessel was afterwards turned round by the force of the sea, while the stern part lay in its first position, seven in or about a line. It is supposed that some of the persons on board went down into the foaming billows at the time when the ship was first struck. Those who remained aboard met on the fore part of the ship, where they remained till five or six o'clock in the morning, when the rocket apparatus from Collercoats was used to exact effect, and the shore; and by these means passengers and about twenty sailors were rescued. Twenty-one passengers, half of these being women, and five of the seamen, with the captain's wife, lost from the Stanley; six men were drowned in the Friendship; and six of the Tynemouth Bar pilot-boat men, the Stanley was a fine ship of 502 tons burden, built at Hartlepool, only six years ago. She was commanded by Captain Howling, and had 1,000 quarters on board, and was forty days out when she left London for Aberdeen on the Wednesday evening. The rocks where she struck at Tynemouth, a few hundred yards from the wreck, were strewn on Friday and Saturday, with dead bullocks, casks, bales, and other miscellaneous articles washed out of the broken vessel. Many of the bullocks, it is stated, by Mr. Nichols, will give some notion of the scene.

The Admiralty intended to let me with much other damage to shipping on that part of the coast, has been severely felt; and from Scaburgh to the mouth of a similar disaster—the loss of the screw-steamer Dalhousie, trading between Dundee and Newcastle, which came to destruction at the mouth of the Tay on the same Thursday night, under circumstances corresponding with those of the wreck of the Stanley, at the mouth of the Tyne. Twelve passengers and twelve men, with Captain Gleany and his mate, were drowned.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT ST. LEONARDS.

The new Congregational Church at St. Leonards, of which we give a representation, is a large building in the Early Gothic style, and stands on a lofty elevated site. It is constructed of brick and has a long and fit. wide, with side aisles, which are divided from the nave by ornamental piers and timber pointed arches filled in with ornamental lodged tracery. Above is a clerestory of small circular headed openings, and the roof is of open timber, framed with arches and circular tie-beams. The principal light is a large window of five of the western end of the nave, and the sanctuary has the same height as the nave, with a vestry in a room formed by a bold Gothic arch with granite shafts and carved capitals; and above, in the recess, are the organ and singers' gallery, which projects into the church.

The exterior is adorned with a fine row of large Gothic traceried windows of different patterns, with gabled canopies over, and the walls are covered with slates laid in patterns and bands of different colours. At the principal front is a lofty tower and pitched spire. This is so placed as to form a very prominent feature from the principal road, and it is a very conspicuous object in the landscape, being visible from a considerable distance. The belfry windows are filled with open tracery. The principal entrances are under the tower. These are wide and massive doors, and afford ample means of ingress and egress. Beneath is a large and light school-room, the entire size of the church; and in the rear are minister's and deacons' vestries and the usual offices. The principal windows are filled in with stained glass, the gift of a friend.

The church is built of the local stone of the country, given by Mr. Thomas Spalding, from a quarry on his estate at Ore Place. The dressings are of Bath stone. The architect is Mr. Edward Habershon, 37, Bedford-place, Russell-square. The builder is Mr. S. Rogers, Tottenham-court-road. The cost of the church and schoolroom, including the freehold site, will exceed £8000. The minister of this church and congregation is the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

What Men have said about Women. Compiled and analytically arranged by Henry Southgate; with Illustrations by J. D. Watson. (4 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) A very elegant volume, dedicated to the most elegant of all subjects; for Burns is not far wrong when he says of Nature—

> An' then she made the lassies, O!

Mr. Southgate has collected together passages in prose as well as in verse, from small as well as large volumes, and has given a selection of her who is the object of homage in all civilized countries. He has very properly abstained from making a paltry, inappropriate book, such as he might have made had he suffered himself to be led away by the love of quotation. In this he could discover in the course of his reading which seemed tributary to woman's excellence, and he has refused, still more wisely, perhaps, from recording what cynics have written in women's disparagement. Mr. Southgate has, therefore, most not be looked for amongst the authors on whom Mr. Southgate has levied contributions. In fact, we are inclined to think that any "daughter of Eve" who does her impressions of "what men have said," and has in the habit of saying, "about woman from Mr. Southgate's compilation will not be disappointed. The educated men and very well satisfied with herself, even if she do not run the risk of becoming slightly conceited. When we declare that Mr. Southgate has quoted sayings, with respect to widowhood, matrimony, and bachelorhood, for the most part highly complimentary to women, from more than two hundred authors, we think we have said enough to prove that widows, matrons, and maidens can no longer complain that there is no mirror which will do them justice; let them look at the reflection of themselves in Mr. Southgate's book and be satisfied—let them be encouraged. At the same time we fear that they are truly but "little lower than the angels." Mr. Southgate describes himself as having wandered through the fields of literature, and having picked up here and there a few flowers, which he has in charming bouquet, which any woman of taste must admire. We should not be surprised to learn that the choice of the flowers in the compilation are studded with a few illustrations due to the pencil of Mr. J. D. Watson. The execution of the illustrations is in our opinion, the young girl facing p. 125: there is much simplicity, modest innocence, ease of attitude, and joyousness of expression, perfectly natural and free from affectation. The others in this set of illustrations we were not so favourably impressed.

A Diary in Rhyme, by W. Jerrold. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) Mr. Jerrold says, "M. About (whom I have followed from the day when he gave 'Tolla' to the world, and whose last book touches my heart more than the rest) has written a 'Nineteenth Century,' and the same thing may be said of Mr. Jerrold—he modestly lays claim to the title of Nineteenth Century. We think that this assertion will be apparent to anyone who will read chapters 1, 2, 3, and 14 of the work we have under notice. Nor does the author confine himself to the nineteenth century, for he gives us many facts for the knowledge of which, whether they have been or are likely ever to be, of any benefit to us, we are not at all prepared to tell. He writes as one who is well acquainted with Paris and Parisian men and manners, and as a thorough Bohemian order; he wields it readily pen, and he has a pleasant, readable style.

Clerical Education. By Charles William Smith. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The author of this book has made the startling discovery of the "extraordinary fact that, although Great Britain is pre-eminently the country of the Bible, there is no country where it is nowhere else so much neglected;" or of the melancholy truth that "in the Church of England this neglect is greater than in any other profession." The author complains that the Bible is not a book of study to be heard, or rather read, upon the subject. His little book, then, undoubtedly, is intended to remedy this, and he himself seems to hold correct views with respect to the use of the voice and the laws of pronunciation, and the duties of female lecturers, however, appear to us entirely useless, for, if any person of moderate education can read the Bible correctly, "or," as the author of "Lord Gord," or "*Chaucer*," of the "*Book of Edda*, or of the "*Nibelungen Lied*," he will be guilty of the heartstopping opposition to general practice; and if they hear not their friends and neighbours read correctly, they will be few enough to find fault. Nor can we imagine that the clergy, as a body, require to be warned against pronouncing the commencement of Hamlet's famous soliloquy into the following fashion:—

> Tobbe or not tobbe, &c.;

against recommending husbands to love their wives, against speaking of Solomon as the wisest man that ever lived, against speaking or talking of an asper or a subjec, or "certain lewd fellows of the baser sorte," or "certain Heavys," against announcing the text for Sunday *nex* they purpose (or purpos), &c. Mr. Smith passes some very severe, and no doubt deserved, strictures upon quack professors of elocution; but there is no quack in the clergy, and the pronunciation of his own ability as a teacher; and he forces the reader to the conclusion that he considers himself infallible. Still the clergy generally cannot do better (in Mr. Smith's opinion) than betake himself for instruction to Mr. Charles William Smith. He gives, amongst other pieces of critical information, the following copyhook sentence as "a new to many—" "Humble-pie" is an incorrect spelling of 'umble-pie,' and is derived from 'numbles,' a plain name for the entrails of beasts. To eat umble-pie' is to eat of the poorest dish."

First Help in Accidents. By Henry G. Schnitzle, M.D. Ph. D. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke.) A particularly useful little volume, well adapted for the pocket. It treats of the more common accidents to which, in the ordinary course of events, we are liable in life, and it contains short and clear instructions as to the treatment to be adopted in such emergencies, until the aid of a medical man or surgeon can be obtained. Soldiers and others who are, from the nature of their occupations, especially exposed to casualties, will, we should think, find it a very valuable guide in their hands.

Lyra Mystica. Edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. (1 vol. Longmans.) In this volume the "Lyra Mystica" of Christopher "Lyra Messianica" have received in many quarters the meed of praise, and his "Christian Year" will not be forgotten, while poets and moderns have been pressed into his service, and the result is a collection of "hymns and verses on sacred subjects" which bear witness to the reverence for the Church of the compilers, and to a more than usual quaint than good, but others breathe the beauty both of holiness and of poetry. The volume is, on the whole, a pleasant one, and will regularly taper accord with the contents; an air of beauty, solemnity and antiquity will probably thrown over all.

New Echoes, and other Poems. By Eliza Cook. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) Eliza Cook long since earned her place amongst the English poetesses of the day, and she does not rank by those utterances of her muse. She is spirited, easy, sympathetic, and her verses flow on like a rippling stream; she is not a lyre; our Saxin may not find their civil spirits banished by the music of her harp; but the lesser minds and the lowlier hearts will be moved by her sentiment and conducted to a higher.

Great Inventors. (1 vol. Ward and Lock.) A "profusely" illustrated little book about knives and printing, and many other inventive men and their inventions. The volume is, of course, a compilation, and the illustrations are, for the most part, (appearings a somewhat touchuefol), borrowed from anywhere and everywhere, including Herr Auerbach's "Familien-Kalender" for 1858, for, at p. 59, we have a portrait of Jacob Auerbach's invention, and at p. 60 a wood-cut which is a facsimile of the portrait of Christian Gellert at p. 5 of the "Familien-Kalender" for 1858. Now, as Herr Auerbach's invention "Arkwright bears of Key from a neighbour's wife," which, oddly enough, is the very illustration which

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Assist. Surg. D. Cullen, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Grenadier Guards: Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon to be Major; Lieut. R. Metcalfe to be Captain; Cornet J. L. Mann to be Lieutenant.—Ensign W. Bellingfield to be Cornet. 30th Regiment: Assist.-Surg. M. Armstrong to be Surgeon.
79th Lancers: Assist.-Surg. S. A. Lithgow to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. W. E. Morton to be Colonel; Capt. J. H. Pym to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. C. Wilkinson to be Captain; Lieut. W. Jeffreys to be Second Captain; Under-G. W. Tisdall to be Lieutenant.
Military Train: Staff Surg. G. D. Milner to be Surgeon.
Staff Corps: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Capt. C. L. Peel to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. and Lieut. the Hon. G. G. Crosse to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. F. S. Pakenham to be Lieutenant and Captain.
4th Punj. Cav.: E. Hardcastle to be Lieutenant; Lieut. G. F. Harvey to be Interpreter and Musketry. 24th Punj. Inf.: H. Reed to be Captain. 37th Bengal N. I.: W. White to be Interpreter and Musketry. 50th Lieut. Hon. C. J. F. Parsey to be Captain. 57th Lieut. Skeffington to be Lieutenant; W. P. Ashton to be Ensign. 63rd Lieut. R. M'Mahon to be Captain. 64th Lieut. C. H. Hall to be Captain. 66th Lieut.-Colonel J. Cogan, and Assist.-Surg. Major H. C. Bruce, M.D., Wounded at Lucknow, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Ensign R. L. Crosse and H. J. L. Bruce to be Lieutenants. 86th: Lieut. H. R. Hillyar to be Captain. Garden W. Bruce to be Lieutenant; Quartermaster T. Boudery to be Paymaster. 98th: Capt. S. W. Bent to be Captain.
Royal Marines: Lieut. J. Bell to be Captain.
Royal Artillery: Assistant-Surgeon J. Hall to be Surgeon; Lieut. A. G. Anderson to be Second Captain.
BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Middleton to be Colonel; Brigade-Surgeon J. A. Ogston, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Commissariat-Clerk J. G. A. Ayton and W. F. Hopkins to have the honorary rank of Major-Generals.

ADMIRALTY.

Lieut. C. F. Walker has been promoted to the rank of Commander in her Majesty's Fleet; H. B. Harry, Esq., Surgeon to be Inspector of Anatomy and Physiology; Mr. Fairgrieve to be First-class Assistant-Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

General Wynyard, C.B., Colonel of the 58th Regiment of Foot, died on Thursday week. General George Irving died on the 22nd ult., at Belmont, near Kirkcudbright, aged ninety-one.

The Armstrong and Whitworth Investigation Committee, on Tuesday, made a trial of quick firing, the 12-pounder Armstrong breech-loader field-piece at Shoeburyness. The first fifty rounds were fired in six minutes with fifty-eight seconds. The next round unfortunately was fired the second fifty in six minutes and thirty-seven seconds. This is less than eight rounds a shot, which the gun had easily done in the first instance from the limber, sixteen yards in the rear, at it in action.

The front of the bow of the Royal Frigate Bellerophon, under construction at Chatham, is intended to mount a couple of 300-pounder guns, which will fire straight ahead when going clear in smooth water. The bow is also intended to place a rifle tower on the upper deck, rising to a height of about 14 ft., and this will be protected with armour, as will also the two armour-plates. From this tower the orders will be conveyed below by means of the telegraph, while it will at the same time afford shelter for the steersman.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The London volunteers had a grand day on Saturday last. Several regiments were inspected, and in other prizes were distributed. We give an interesting and spirited sketch elsewhere of the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress at the Crystal Palace.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo inspected the Inns of Court Volunteers regularly known as the "Devil's Own," the Barbarous Part after "roving" companies and going through other preliminary drill at Shoreditch, but was formed in Richmond Park at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Inspector-General arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. The Inns then marched past in quick time to its favourite air of "Nancy Dawson," and afterwards performed the various evolutions of field day, riflemen movements being executed in twenty minutes in perfect order. At the close of the inspection, Colonel M'Murdo expressed the satisfaction he had felt at the general high performance of the day. He said, with reference to one movement—that of receiving cavalry in line—that for days of review and manœuvres it was certainly take the place of the old arrangement of forming square, at least when there was time for the men to use their rifles against the attacking horse. It was for this reason that he further advocated the employment of breech-loaders. He also pointed out effective manœuvre in which the line had been kept up when advancing in line, a movement which he regretted was not practised by the regular Army, as he was the natural regime of men for bowing up a wavering enemy.

The annual winter inspection and presentation of prizes to the London Scottish took place in the evening in Westminster Hall. The corps, after being put through several evolutions which kept them in line and frequently in motion, formed in close column of half companies, after which they were inspected by Lord Elcho and Lady Elcho, Lord Ruthven, Lord Wemyss, and shortly afterwards the Inspector-General arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. The corps then marched past in quick time to its favourite air of "Nancy Dawson," and afterwards performed the various evolutions of field day, riflemen movements being executed in twenty minutes in perfect order. At the close of the inspection, Colonel M'Murdo expressed the satisfaction he had felt at the general high performance of the day. He said, with reference to one movement—that of receiving cavalry in line—that for days of review and manœuvres it would

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

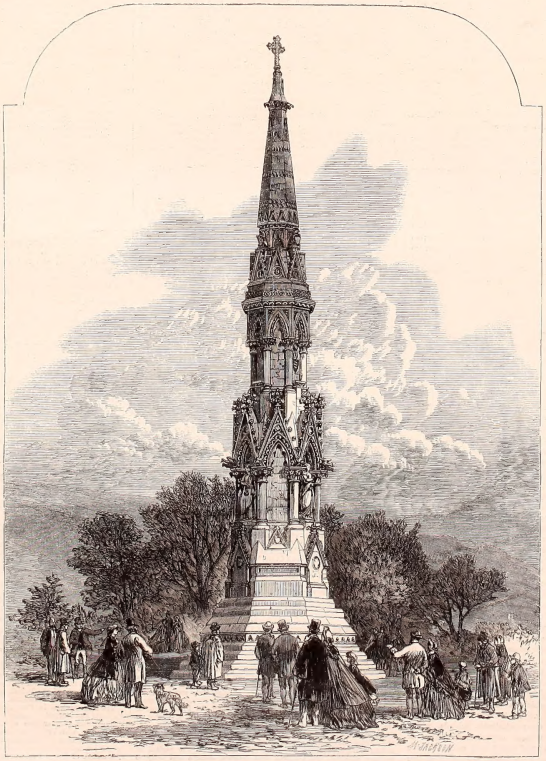
No. 1291.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

EDUCATION.

POLITICIANS of every class—Ministerial and unattached, party and independent, aggressive and defensive—have of late united in an assertion that England has been freed in a great measure from the burden of foreign policy. Henceforth that portion of the labours of our statesmen and our legislators is to be reduced to the minimum, and all the excellent talent which has been expended on the elaborate and more or less skilful conduct of that department of the State is to lie fallow. Only in those undefined extremities in which the interest and the honour of this country are distinctly involved are we as a people, through the medium of our Executive, to make or meddle in the affairs of the outer world. As a rule, the cases of exception being temporary and abnormal, our colonies are taking great pains that their affairs shall impose no special trouble upon the active agency or agitate the mind of the parent State. The doctrine of charity beginning, and by a not infrequent if not inevitable consequence ending, at home, is declared to be extended in all its strictness to the conduct of the affairs of this nation. Our own immediate and material concerns are to be our sole consideration, and not an idea is to be cherished which does not distinctly embody the principle of the direct good and advantage of the body politic. The romance of statesmanship is to cease and determine. If the acceptation of this theory is complete, its logical result is laid down to be a concentration of all the energies of the people and their rulers in the perfection of our social system, as implied in the rectangular adjustment of political rights, the rigid amendment of our laws, the development of sanitary improvement, and the extension of education in its widest sense. In short, to carry out the programme and to cause the dissolution, from mere want of fields of action, of the Society for the Promotion of Social Science.

Pending the advent of this national millennium, and apart from the abstract utterings of its prophets, it is happily the case that numbers of sensible persons are doing their best to carry out the practical parts of this scheme without caring to wait for a solemn inauguration of its theory. Especially to one point has the consideration of thoughtful and patriotic men been directed; and much discussion and no little tentative action has of late been applied to the question of national education, using the word in its most comprehensive meaning. Hitherto the term national education has been applicable to one part of the subject only; but its intent has now been greatly magnified, and the question has entered into a new phase. The real principles, and the adaptation in its integrity of the education of the people to its legitimate objects and in its several degrees of usefulness, are evidently so much in the contemplation and in the serious ponderings of those whom circumstances have placed in the position of leaders of public opinion, that it is hardly possible but that they will ere long be fully and generally understood; and, after that, their application and their diffusion is only a question of time and due preparation.

It is not so many years ago that the principle of the education of the people was recognised in this country at all, at least so far as it was a concern of the State. Indeed, even at this time, it is with many a moot point whether this is a matter in which the State ought to interfere; and what has been done and is doing under Government administration is only half accepted as a necessity which, somehow or the other, has not been met by spontaneous remedies. The groundwork of the system which is called—for want of a better name, inasmuch, at least, as it overstates two thirds of its reality—national education, is its subjection to voluntary efforts in affording instruction to a large body of the people. In its origin and object it was intended to apply, and in the main does apply, only to one class. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the details of its working; however local influences, individual theorising, and sectarian impracticability may have clogged and deadened the march of its operations; it is, on the whole, admitted that the so-designated national education has proved a great boon and a great good to the class for which it was



THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS AT NEW RADNOR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

intended, and to the requirements of which it has been adapted. Indeed, so rapid has been its extension, if it is to be tested by the steady increase of its demands upon the public money voted by Parliament for its support, that cautious administrators have taken alarm lest under such advantage should be taken of the bounty of the State, and a check be given to that voluntary principle which political economists deem to be the vital element in the educational life of this country. Hence all sorts of devices have been adopted to direct Government aid to what is considered to be its true purpose—that of stimulating a self-originating system, and to check all tendencies towards the establishment of a scheme of State education, in the Continental acceptation of the term. It is probable that out of the midst of the controversies and discussions which were born of this attempt at prevention on the part of the Government sprang the feeling that, while so much care and so much money were expended in providing for the education of what, in no spirit of depreciation, we will call the lowest classes of the community, the education of the other classes had been overlooked, and, having been left wholly without wholesome supervision, had run rather to seed.

This discovery led to the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into our great public schools. It is not too much to say that the result of that inquiry has been to show that in these splendid and wealthy establishments a system prevailed which placed them behind the age in a comprehensive educational sense. In spite of traditions and respectable prejudices, there is every probability that the spirit of reform will force its way into these institutions; and, as they possess all the means and appliances for vigorous reconstruction within themselves, and need no external help, they may well be left out of the purview of immediate and pressing necessity. However, tardy, they cannot escape from the utilising tendency of the time.

But another result has been indirectly gained from this special inquiry. The question of middle-class education has been raised in so animated and engrossing a shape that it is fast ripening for a settlement. It is now widely known and felt that there is a large portion of the population of the country the educational requirements of which could not be met by the curriculum of our public schools, even if the means of attaining it were not wanting, while the same difficulty stood in the way of the sending of middle-class children to those private schools which are modelled on our public schools, both as regards teaching and expense. As a rule, there was only the alternative of the endowed grammar schools, which are scattered throughout the country, and which, in the progress of their ancient founders, were intended as miniature Etons and Harrows, and their advantages, such as they are, chiefly confined to the children of members of the Established Church, and those wonderful academies which, according to advertisements, afford the most complete education together with all the comforts of home, on the most liberal scale, for the modest consideration of £18 or £20 per annum. Even if this be an exaggeration, it is manifest that the condition of middle-class education is unsatisfactory and inadequate to the demand; so manifest, indeed, that the subject has been actually taken up by the thinking part of the community, and has so impressed itself on the mind of the Government that a Commission is about to be issued to examine into the exact state of scholastic instruction in this particular sphere of education. Such an inquiry cannot but be beneficial; and the very fact of its having been proposed has already vivified the occupants of the sphere into which its operations will extend. Much has already occurred which is calculated to excite hopes of an approaching reform which will render middle-class education the best in the country. Numerous clergymen, statesmen, the Universities, as bodies, are rapidly combining to help in this good work. At this critical moment it is satisfactory to have had very recently placed on record the opinion of that Minister of the State in whose hands the supervision of education is technically reposed.

In the opinion of that Minister there should be inspection and, if possible, examinations of middle-class schools; and an attempt should be made to base them upon a plan which should as far as possible, be systematic; but he distinctly disavows any notion that recourse should be had to pecuniary aid until every other method had been tried in vain. This is equivalent to an opinion that recourse need never be had to the State at all. Given a plan, a system, which is to be held up only as a guide and an exemplar: and the will and the means for the proper training of their children, an object strongly desired by them, will not be wanting in our sturdy and self-reliant middle class. They may be deficient in originality of design for such a purpose; but, the way once pointed out to them, they will treat it steadily, in the full confidence of their own power of action. The case is fundamentally different from that of what we call the "lower class." The reason why help is given by the State to the schools of the labouring classes, and the status of each institution precisely laid down, is that the parents of the scholars have not the means or the knowledge of doing what is required for their children: and that deficiency is the only legitimate excuse for the assumption of the task by the State. But the members of the middle class have the means, and are only partially deficient in the knowledge and the concert and combination necessary for procuring the good education for their children which they require; and hence the waste of money which is now prevalent on admittedly ineffectual schooling. It is true that there are amongst the middle class some admirable schools, which show what may be done without organised dictation or aid from the State. This is a proof that it only needs that the true condition of the case should be placed before the middle class, its resources and the abuses of those resources brought within its perception, and the best examples and the most special warnings in relation to education exhibited to its understanding, to induce that class to take the required reform into its own hands. It only needs the impulse to be given and judicious guidance to be afforded to enable this class to do a great work and to supply for itself a great blessing. If, however, these who are, much to their credit, placing themselves at the head of the movement in this direction which has begun should attempt to propose a system modelled on that which has been applied to the instruction of children whose parents are disqualified as a class by ignorance, poverty, and traditional habits of dependence to perform their educational duty towards them, it is no rash prophecy to predict that the issue will be a failure. If statesmen, legislators, political economists, and men of learning, in combination with the Government, will give their aid to systematise, in methodical fashion, middle-class education, they will be performing a task which will be acceptable to those for whose benefit they are working, and do much towards the end which is in view. But any scheme which may be based on the principle of a compulsory course or method of instruction and supervision by, even if it originate in and take shape by the Legislature, would be wholly efficacious and inoperative, for the simple reason that it would not be endured by the persons for whose behoof it was designed.

THE MONUMENT TO SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS AT NEW RADNOR.

THE inauguration of a monument to the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, in the town of New Radnor, in which neighbourhood the country seat of Harpton Court is situated, took place on Wednesday week. The Engraving on our front page, from a photograph by Mr. Bevan, of Kington, Herefordshire, represents the structure which has been erected on a triangular grassplot at the junction of three high roads, and in the centre of the principal business quarter of the town. It had been originally intended that the site of the monument should be on a mound, called the Castle Hill, which overlooks the town; but the workmen, in digging there for a foundation, came upon the ruins of Old Radnor Castle, with which it was considered by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, the incumbent, and by Mr. John Gibbs, of Oxford, who is likewise the architect of the memorial, and engineered a simple bridge that it is proposed to Abingdon, and of that to Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon. From his design, and under his superintendence, the monument at New Radnor has been constructed by Mr. Mundell. It is raised on a base, after the fashion of the Eleanor Cross, and is built mainly of Bay Island stone, from the Isle of Wight, and has in width at the base, and is octagonal in form. It comprises three distinct stages. On the front next the base is the following inscription:—"In memory of the Right Hon. George Cornewall Lewis, Baronet, M.P. Died 1863." Under this inscription there is a medallion portrait, in marble, of the late Privy Councillor, in the costume he wore, as above, is, in front and by eight columns, stand, under richly-carved canopies, four allegorical figures, viz., Truth, Eloquence, Learning, and Justice, Truth, as in Literature. The next stage consists of red Mansfield stone, placed round an octagonal shaft, and decorated with the coats of arms of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, surmounted by a crown of four large griffins grasping the arms of the Lewis family. An ornamental pedestal, forming the last stage, and of the same stone as the carved cross with a circle entwined in its centre, terminates the structure, the general effect of which will be best conveyed by the accompanying sketch; and the foliage and other carving by Mr. W. Stevens, of Oxford, and Mr. Lynch, of Dublin. They are all very suitable.

The ceremony was simple and impressive. On a platform, sheltered from the rainy weather by a large tent, were Sir John Walsh, Bart., Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. G. Hugh, the High Sheriff of Herefordshire; the Earl of Clarendon; Mr. R. G. Price, M.P.; the Bishop of St. David's, the Rev. Sir George Lewis, Bart., Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and others. The Rev. L. Venables (chairman of the committee of subscribers) announced the completion of the work; Sir J. Walsh then spoke at some length in praise of the character and public services of the lamented Baronet; the Earl of Clarendon and the Bishop of St. David's followed in the same strain; and Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Sir Gilbert Lewis, as near connections of the deceased, added their tributes of praise, and of regret for his untimely death. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the building committee.

We have engraved, on another page of this week's Impression, a view of the Cathedral of St. Isidore, in Leon, recently restored by the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, where he was interred a few months ago.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Council was held at Compiègne on Sunday, under the presidency of the Emperor.

M. Mocquard, so long the private secretary of the Emperor, and recently created a Senator, returned to Paris on Tuesday week from his visit on Saturday last, and remained with him more than an hour.

The Court of Correctional Appeal in Paris has given judgment against the editors of the thirteen deputies accused of holding illegal meetings and confirmed the sentence pronounced upon them.

The Chamber of Notaries of the arrondissement in Paris—namely, at Montrouge, at Ménilmontant, on the Boulevard des Invalides, and the churches of St. Augustine, the Trinity, and St. Ambroise.

A grand review will be held at Rouen under the title of "Courses pour l'Etude des Fruits à Cidre." The object of this meeting is the study of the various species of apples suitable for making cider.

Marshal M'Mahon has arrived in Paris from his governorship at Algiers, on business connected with the Algerian Budget. Tranquillity is said to prevail in Algeria, with the exception of Babor.

A regiment of the French expeditionary army has arrived at Lisbon on its way home from Mexico.

ITALY.

The debate on the Franco-Italian Convention is still proceeding in the Chamber of Deputies, and on Wednesday week a question to the Minister of the Interior said the temporal power of the Pope was not necessary to the splendour and independence of the spiritual power, and that the solution of the question was to be found in the principle of a free Church in a free State. Intervention was absurd, and the Convention only had an interest against a flagrant foreign aggression to uphold the temporal power, yet, in the event of a movement breaking out in the Papal States, the Italian Army must under engagement to repress it. These remarks were received with great applause by the Chamber. On another question the Prime Minister said that the conveyance of Venice was merely a matter of vanity on the part of Austria, and that Germany could not believe the Queen of the Adriatic was necessary to her existence. The Minister denied that France coveted any portion of Italian territory. In Tuesday's sitting General Cialdini supported the transfer of the capital on military grounds, and declared that between Austria and Italy no compromise is possible. The passes of the Apennines he described as capable of being made in case of need the genuine Thermopylæ of Italy. His declarations against Austria were received with loud applause. General La Marmora endorsed the sentiments of his military colleague. The Marquis Pallavacino, an old friend of Garibaldi, opposed the Convention, and declared himself in favour of going to Rome at all risks, and making war upon Austria for Venice. Signor Revel extolled the Convention from other motives, and considered the independence of the Pontifical temporal power necessary. In Wednesday's sitting Signor Galliani said the Convention ought to be accepted, notwithstanding its origin. The transfer of the capital was necessary, but it ought to be effected gradually.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a fresh list of ninety-eight communes which have offered to pay the land tax for 1865 in advance, and also a list of eighteen municipal juntas, provincial councils, and private individuals who have made a similar offer.

The *Pungolo* of Naples announces that the papal chief Schiavone, the terror of the Capitanate, has been captured, with five of his men.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has concluded its debate on the address to the Throne. The draught of the address was adopted, and was sent to the Emperor in writing. The address is liberal and progressive in many of its expressions, and shows a decided tendency towards conciliation within the empire and peaceful relations abroad. The Chamber have adopted a paragraph in their address to the Throne calling for an official statement of the causes and the results of the state of siege existing in Galicia. This paragraph was adopted despite the strenuous resistance of the Ministers.

The attempted rising in Friuli has been so far suppressed that the Government has issued a decree abolishing martial law in the district.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The King of Denmark continues his journey to Jutland, and we learn that, on account of the prohibition of the German Commissaries in Schleswig, a number of Schleswigers have gone to Koldding to pay their respects to King Christian and to assert their Danish nationality.

In Monday's sitting of the Frankfort Diet the Austro-Prussian proposition for the evacuation of Holstein and Lauenburg by the federal troops was carried by 10 votes against 6. Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Darmstadt voted with the minority. The representatives of Austria and Prussia then intimated that the Commissioners of the two Powers in Schleswig would likewise undertake the administration of Holstein and Lauenburg. We may therefore regard the affair, which has given us so much uneasiness, as at an end.

The Prussian troops who have returned from the scene of the late war entered Berlin on Wednesday, with the King at their head, amid an immense and enthusiastic crowd.

RUSSIA.

Winter seems to have commenced in earnest in Russia. A letter from Cronstadt of the 23rd ult. states that the sea was then frozen there as far as the eye could reach. Several merchant-vessels, with full cargoes, were ice-bound.

An Imperial ukase has been issued ordering the Senate to promulgate the Code of Laws relative to the manner of the exercise of justice, the new penal code, and the laws upon the procedure in civil and criminal affairs, and the powers of justices of the peace; all these laws having received the Imperial sanction.

It is asserted that a new internal lottery loan of one hundred millions of roubles will be issued in January next, to provide for the construction of railways in Russia.

The celebrated Russian astronomer Frederic Struve, whose name is associated with all the great works of triangulation and geodesy carried out in Russia and Eastern Europe, died on the 23rd ult. at St. Petersburg, in the 76th year of his age. (Struve, Otto Wilhelm.)

The Emperor has issued a ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Transcaucasia, the only portion of the Russian empire where that institution still exists.

GREECE.

The King has taken the oath to the new Constitution; and the National Assembly, having finished at last its long-protracted labours, has been dissolved.

AMERICA.

By the Peruvian and the City of London we have New York dispatches to the 26th and 27th ult.

General Sherman is making his way through the heart of Georgia, laying waste the country as he goes, and destroying railroads. There is, however, little as yet positively known as to his movements, and there is no certainty as to the point at which he is aiming. It seems as if he were making a direction of his march for Savannah or Beaufort Gordon. He appears to have extended his army along a wide extent of country, and his left and centre have been through which he passed. There was a report that he had captured Macon, but this is not confirmed. On the contrary, at the last accounts, the Confederate General Wheeler with his cavalry was said to be disputing the advance of Sherman's column on that place. General Beauregard had also, it was said, moved that he would be able to aid in repelling the invader, and he requested the people to destroy everything before them that could be of use to the enemy, and of which Georgian representatives had also telegraphed a similar request. Meantime, the militia were mustering in all directions, and orders had been given that the local forces of North and South Carolina should go beyond the borders of their own States to assist in repelling the invasion. Blood was progressing rapidly in Tennessee. He was advancing on Pulaski, from which General Hood was retreating, making for Columbia, where an engagement was expected. Thus we have the remarkable spectacle of a Federal General making his way by fire and sword through the rich cotton State of Georgia, and of a Confederate General so lately opposed to him carrying at the same time the war northwards.

At Petersburg no active movement had taken place; but the Confederates were reported to be mining under General Lee's lines. A late Federal reconnaissance in the Shenandoah Valley Early was found in strong force at Rood's Hill.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation announcing that the blockade of the ports of Norfolk, Virginia, and Pensacola and Pascagoula, Florida, would be closed on Dec. 1, when those ports would be opened to commerce, excluding only articles contraband of war.

The exchange of prisoners was still in progress at Savannah. At last accounts about 4000 had been exchanged.

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The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor Elect of the State of New York, in a message to the Legislature at that State, has said that hereafter the State should occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. The issue presented to the people, he said, was whether they would maintain the Government in its integrity, or whether the advantages gained over the Confederates should be surrendered, thus whatever helping the rebellion, and failing to maintain the contest, and becoming the laughing-stock and derision of mankind.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan Lord Lyons has almost recovered from his recent illness.

An attempt was, we are told, made on the night of the 25th ult., to set fire simultaneously to a number of the great hotels, theatres, and public buildings of New York; but it is added that little damage was done. Four of the alleged incendiaries were apprehended, and it was supposed that Confederate emissaries were connected with the affair.

The latest quotation of gold at New York was 172½ per cent premium. The Canadian authorities, it is said, had the greatest difficulty in detecting munitions of war at various points, had prohibited the exportation of arms.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India, Sir John Lawrence, returned to Calcutta on Nov. 1 from his successful visit to the north of the Empire.

The insurrection at the British force into Bhootan was to take place about the middle of this month.

The subscriptions in Bombay towards the cyclone relief fund at Calcutta had reached the amount of £20,000.

There was another gale at Calcutta on the 21st ult., attended, fortunately, with but slight damage.

There has been a violent gale at Masulipatam, on the Madras coast, which has reduced the town to a complete wreck by an inundation. Thousands of lives are said to have been lost.

The Maharajah of Travancore has newly invested with the Indian nothing medal by the Resident at Kotanadoo.

Mr. David Sassoon, the venerable head of the Jewish community of Bombay, died at Poonah, on the 7th ult., in his seventy-second year.

JAPAN.

A brief telegram from Shanghai gives us somewhat confused report of the state of affairs in Japan. At Jeddo trade is said to be flourishing, and the Daimios have agreed to reside there; but Prince Nagato is recalcitrant, and has refused payment of the stipulated indemnity. In consequence, there had been much excitement, and his palace had been razed to the ground.

NEW ZEALAND.

There has been a Ministerial crisis in New Zealand. Mr. Fox's Ministry having tendered their resignation; the Governor, however, declined to accept it. A large number of Maori prisoners had effected their escape and were fomenting a spirit of discontent amongst their companions.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Francis Seymour, and Major-General F. H. Seymour, went to London in the evening and honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with her presence, returning to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive. Princess Helena rode in the riding-school. Prince Leopold walked out. The Portuguese Minister arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Augusta Stanley, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, visited the barracks of the Life Guards and the Coldstream Guards at Windsor. Her Majesty left the castle at half-past ten o'clock, in an open carriage, and drove to the foot barracks in Sheet-street, where the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards is stationed. The Queen was received by the field officers and men of the regiment, with colours and band drawn up in parade order, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. B. F. Fielding. Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bluckett. As the Queen entered the square the troops presented arms, and her Majesty proceeded to inspect and inquired the battalion. The Queen afterwards examined the interior arrangements of the barracks, visiting the married soldiers' quarters and the children's school. Her Majesty looked at the writing of the scholars, and received much interest in their welfare, and also expressed her satisfaction at the general excellence of the establishment. The Queen very graciously paid a visit to the regimental sergeant-major's wife, who has been confined recently, and troops again presented arms upon her Majesty's departure. The Queen next drove to the cavalry barracks, where the Life Guards and Blue Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Marshall, is quartered. The regiment was drawn up in parade order, and received her Majesty with a Royal salute. The Queen inspected part the ranks, and then proceeded to inspect the various departments of the barracks, visiting the library, the canteen, the dining-rooms, the children's school, the stables, and the riding-school, where her Majesty witnessed a ride of the non-commissioned officers and the Queen also visited the officers' mess and billiard rooms, which had been fitted up as ball and supper rooms for the military ball of the previous evening. Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with arrangements and the discipline, and especially approved of the interior arrangements of the married soldiers' quarters. It was half-past eleven; the officers and men presenting arms upon her Majesty's departure. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Princess Louisa, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle. The Earl of Chesterfield also arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury officiated. In the afternoon the Queen and Princess Helena attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. The Rev. E. Tagsfield, the Rev. M. Freier, and the Rev. Canon Anson were the officiating clergymen. The Earl of Caledon had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went to London. Her Majesty left the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at half-past ten o'clock, and travelled by special train to Paddington. Her Majesty proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and inspected the works in progress at the Prince Consort's Memorial. Her Majesty was received at the site by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, and Mr. Kelk, the builder, by whom various explanations were given to the Queen respecting the progress already made and the plans to be carried out. The memorial will be executed in Sicilian marble. The larger works will be at the lower angles of the pyramid of steps, the groups of figures representing the four quarters of the world. At each angle of the podium there will be also a marble group representing Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Engineering, with a cluster of figures of children at the back of each group. Upon the upper portion of the shrine will be figures of the arts, the sciences, and letters, idealised. The Queen graciously pleased to express her approval of the works in progress. Her Majesty next visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, and inspected the ground for the preparations made for the international show of fruit and vegetables. The Queen afterwards drove to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty proceeded a quarter before two to the Paddington terminus and returned by special train to Windsor. Princess Helena and Prince Leopold were also present. Her Majesty was received at the site by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, and Mr. Kelk, the builder, by whom various explanations were given to the Queen respecting the progress already made and the plans to be carried out. The memorial will be executed in Sicilian marble. The larger works will be at the lower angles of the pyramid of steps, the groups of figures representing the four quarters of the world. At each angle of the podium there will be also a marble group representing Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Engineering, with a cluster of children at the back of each group. Upon the upper portion of the shrine will be figures of the arts, the sciences, and letters, idealised. The Queen graciously pleased to express her approval of the works in progress. Her Majesty next visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, and inspected the ground for the preparations made for the international show of fruit and vegetables. The Queen afterwards drove to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty proceeded a quarter before two to the Paddington terminus and returned by special train to Windsor. Princess Helena and Prince Leopold were also present.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley and Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, went by the South-Western Railway to Kew and visited the Duchess of Cambridge. After partaking of luncheon, her Royal Highness proceeded to Twickenham and paid a visit to the Countess Cowper de Tankerville. Princess Louisa, attended by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice drove out. Lady Napier had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Beatrice walked out. Lady Napier left the castle. The Countess Russell arrived at the castle.

On Thursday, the usual number of the Royal family will leave Windsor Castle on or about the 17th inst., and proceed to Osborne, where her Majesty will pass the Christmas season. The Court will remain about six weeks at Osborne, after which the Queen is expected to return to Windsor Castle.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to express her desire, in a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fielding, the officer commanding the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards at Windsor, that the letter of congratulation of regimental sergeant-major's wife, Mrs. Creagh, whom her Majesty visited on Saturday last, should be named Victoria Alberta, in commemoration of the Queen's visit to the barracks. With the letter a cheque for £5 was forwarded as a present from her Majesty to Mrs. Creagh.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan have had the honour of reading a selection of English poetry before the Queen and the Royal family.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farrington and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Captain Sir W. Hoste as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General F. H. Seymour and Lieutenant-Col. Du Plat have succeeded Lord Sydney and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. On Tuesday week the Prince, accompanied by Viscount Hamilton, Colonel Teyge, and Colonel Kingscote, and attended by Major Teesdale, was present at a private meeting of the West Norfolk Hunt at the preserves of Anmer. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove to the "meet." Foxes were found, and a good run was obtained.

On Wednesday week the Prince commenced shooting on the Sandringham estate for the season.

On Thursday week the Prince had a grand battue. This was the twentieth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. The day was celebrated at Sandringham House by a ball, and at Windsor and King's Lynn the day was observed with the customary honours. The Royal dinner party included the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hamilton, Col. and Lady Emily Kingscote, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Colonel the Hon. C. Macdonald, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Byng, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Knollys, Major Teesdale, Captain Grey, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Herbert Fisher, and Mr. Holroman. After dinner a large party of the principal members of the landed gentry arrived, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Leicester and Lady Anne Coke, Lord and Lady Walsingham, Lord and Lady Templetown, Lady Audrey Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Villebois and Miss Bagge, Mr. A. Hammond, jun., Mr. L. W. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville Gurney.

Yesterday week the Duke of Cambridge left Sandringham House.

On Saturday last the Prince went with shooting parties to the Marshes. Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge left Sandringham House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Byng attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. R. H. Hawkings, B.A., incumbent of Gwynfil, officiated.

On Monday Viscount Hamilton and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Byng left Sandringham House.

The Prince makes frequent hunting and shooting excursions in the neighbourhood. The Princess takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Sandringham.

Captain Grey has succeeded Major Teesdale in attendance upon the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Monday, for Longleat, Wiltshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador has returned to Chandos House, Cavendish-square.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur have arrived at Netherby Park, Cumberland, on a visit to Sir James and Lady Graham.

Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder succeed at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, on Tuesday, from Dalbrook House, Essex.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Wednesday for Broadlands, Hants.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Llandaff intends to hold his next General Ordination in the cathedral church of Llandaff, on the 12th of March next.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed Canon of Weston St. Mary, Lincolnshire, according to designs by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott.

The new Church of All Saints, Cambridge, was consecrated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Ely.

The beautiful chapel attached to Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

The sum of £20 has been sent to the funds of St. John the Evangelist, at Blaenclydach, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

The repairs and restoration of Worcester Cathedral, on which between 30,000 and £40,000 is to be expended, are about to be commenced.

Thorverton Church, Devon, which has been enlarged and much improved, was consecrated on Tuesday week by the Bishop of Exeter.

Eton College will close on the 16th inst. for the Christmas vacation, which will last about five weeks.

The Rev. Edward Steere, M.A., who was on Monday installed as Canon of Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley officiated.

The Judicial Committee of Privy Council will not take the Colenso appeal before Christmas. Mr. Gray, the Bishop of Cape Town intends to appear under protest.

The Cambridge Musical Society have determined upon the establishment of a college at Calcutta, and have appointed the Rev. John Barton, B.A., and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mus. Bac., to carry it out.

On the 25th ult., the village of Desford, near Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, welcomed with much rejoicing the arrival of the Bishop of Peterborough on his first visit to the parish.

The roof of St. Cleer Church, Cornwall, is being restored by the Rev. G. P. Norris, the lord of the manor. Other repairs to the fabric have also been undertaken, and will be carried out by Mr. Hine, of Plymouth, the day Rector of St. Cleer, is about to restore the chancel.

The Rev. Thomas Mossman, M.A., vicar of Aymen, members of the Church of England, presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at Lambeth Palace, the petition of 1,000 clergymen and laymen, thanking their Graces for their recent pastoral letters on matters which have always been practised in some quarters of the diocese.

The following testimonials have been presented to the Rev. R. Towne, on his resigning his appointment at St. John-the-Baptist chapel-of-ease, Bethnal-green, to which he was appointed by Archdeacon Sinclair, by the united congregations of St. Paul's, Ballegeary, and St. John the Baptist; also a purse containing £100, and a gold watch, with suitable device, several books, and a photographic album, by private friends.

On the 30th ult., at a crowded meeting in Finsbury square, Kent-road, Newington, and to be called "All Saints' Church," was laid on Saturday last by the Bishop of Rochester. The cost of the new church building has been presented by the Rev. J. C. Clarke, B.D. (formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge). The cost of the church will be about £4000 has been collected.

All Saints' Church, in the populous district of Whitwood Mere, near Castleford, Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on the 2nd inst. It is built upon land sold at a mere nominal price by Mr. T. H. Hirst, and has been erected at the cost of £3,000, the Archbishop had previously gave the site for a Sunday-school, and has since added a further gift of £100 to the building fund.

On the 25th ult. the church of Compton Pauncefoot, near South Cerney, Gloucestershire, was opened for Divine service after restoration, a new north aisle and vestry-room having been added, in addition to the nave and chancel, which have undergone a thorough ecclesiastical repair was met by the proprietor of the parish, Mr. Hussey Hunt, who has also contributed largely to the cost of the restoration.

St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Hackney, was consecrated on the 30th ult. by the Bishop of Rochester. The Rev. Dr. Williams, and a large portion of the amount required was raised by public subscription. Sittings have been provided for 1,000 persons, of which 600 are free. The total cost, inclusive of tower and spire, will be about £5,000, nearly £,000 of which is still unpaid.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, publishers, have given £100 to the Association for the Better Endowment of Scotch Universities. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. Andrew Findlater, M.A., editor of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and Mr. Alexander Gerard, M.A., of Aberdeen, author of "The Ecclesiastical History of Scotland;" on Mr. David Masson, M.A., editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*; and on Mr. Thomas M'Lauchlan, D.S.A. Scot., minister of the Free Church Gaelic congregation of Edinburgh.—The Rev. Dr. Jamieson, Free Church, Cupar-Fife, Professor John Burnett Pratt, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Church at London, in the room of Professor Palmer, deceased.—Rev. Dr. Lee.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. A. W. Mason, Incumbent of Birtsham, to be Rural Dean of Chelmsford.—Rev. H. G. Venton, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Liverpool, to be Surrogate for Chester.—Rev. W. Waters, Curate of Loughton, to be Surrogate for the archdeaconry.—Rev. Hesketh Rev. C. Bunney, Vicar of Halsted, to Wickham Bishops.—Rev. T. Horton, Perpetual Curate of Aldecher to Sackbridge.—Rev. Jas. Arbuthnot, to St. Barnabas, Hoxton.—Rev. A. Mitton to St. Barnabas, Pendleton.—*Preferred Curacies*: Rev. J. Healy to Barrasford.—Rev. J. Palmer to Bishop Middleham.—Curacies: Rev. J. Grainger (late Missionary, S.P.G., in British Columbia) to St. Paul's, Bury.—Rev. Lancelot Lee, B.A., to St. Peter's, Preston.—Rev. G. H. Lee to St. Paul's, Lambeth.—Rev. W. Power to Yatesbury.—Rev. V. E. Harcourt to Chiswick.—Rev. H. Taylor to Ormesby and Ilsley, Wilts.—Rev. C. W. Tepple to Bishop Cannings.—Guardian.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Arrangements have been made for holding an assize at Bristol. The first assize will be held next spring.

Sir George Bowyer has presented the Corporation of Margate with a piece of the duke of George II.

The Earl of Harrowby has accepted the office of president of the Birmingham Cattle Show for the next year.

Last week 175 births (then of 87 sexes and 88 girls) and 122 deaths (those of 70 males and 52 females) were registered in Dublin.

An outbreak of convicts took place in Portland Island on Tuesday, but the authorities succeeded in quelling order.

Lord Augustus Hervey was on Thursday returned member for West Suffolk, without opposition, in place of his brother, Earl Jermyn.

The annual meeting of the Salford Working Men's College was held on Tuesday, when the Government prizes and certificates were distributed, and Mr. Cowper, M.P., delivered an address.

At a meeting of the council of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, held last Saturday, it was resolved to hold the show for the year 1866 in the city of Salisbury.

The Council of the British Association have resolved that the next congress shall be held on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865; of course at Birmingham, as settled by the vote at Bath.

The Rev. C. Hesketh, Rector of North Meols, has offered to present to the inhabitants of Southport thirty acres of land at the north-east boundary of the town for a public park.

John Pritchard recently died at Little Gellihn Farm, Llangattock, Monmouthshire, at the ripe age of 103 years. He was in possession of all his faculties to within half an hour of his death.

The first ordinary meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Society was held on Monday night in the Royal Institution. The Duke of Argyll presided and delivered the opening address.

A severe gale on Wednesday week, accompanied with heavy rains, passed over the more southern districts of Scotland, but no serious accident is anywhere reported.

The council of the Social Science Association are in communication with the authorities of Dublin with a view to such a commodation they can afford in the event of the association deciding to hold their next congress in that town.

In an after-dinner speech at Tamworth, on Wednesday week, Sir Robert Peel said he thought that, if the Government maintained its position in the House of Commons as it had done during the past three or four years, there would be no dissolution until the year 1866.

A reservoir, three acres in extent, situated at a short distance from Harrington, Cumberland, burst on Wednesday week, and deluged the town with the loss of two lives. The reservoir is a water, described as four or five fields. No personal injuries were sustained.

A meeting of delegates from the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival was held on Monday to receive the accounts of the recent festival. The total amount received was £13,771. The number of attendances was 14,262.

The Irish Court of Chancery Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy, which adjudicated the Limerick and Wexford Railway Company bankrupts. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that Parliament in England or Ireland could not now be made bankrupts, the law as regards Ireland was different.

The annual report of the Royal Scottish Academy has been published. It briefly narrates the history of the exhibition of 1864 and of the chief events of the year, as well as the progress of the academy and the several donations of works of art to the Academy, and the deaths of W. Dyce and Sir William Allan, late President of the Academy and Limner for her Majesty's Limner for Scotland. Mr. George Harvey was elected president.

The election of Mayors for the ensuing year took place in the different municipalities of England on Tuesday week. At Dover, John Barrington was elected Lord Mayor without opposition. In Deptford, Alderman James Mason was elected Mayor, and in Greenwich Alderman Angell was elected Mayor. At Bedford, Mr. John Lytle was re-elected. At Corfe, Mr. C. Jesty. At Lymington, in Lincoln, Mr. J. Wright. At Derby, Mr. Henry Duncan; and in Chesterfield, Mr. W. Wright.

Lord Clarence Paget delivered the prizes at Deal yesterday week. The greater part of his speech was taken up with naval matters. He said that the reductions which had been made in the dockyards, and had cost hopes of still further reductions. The Government would, however, have to propose an increased vote for dock and basin accommodation. He contended, in opposition to Mr. Colobn, that the large expenditure of late years on the defences of the country had spared from repairs of Mr. James Wyllie, the United States secretary of the navy, to prove this. Finally, he defended the Admiralty against charges which had been made against them. A vote of confidence in the noble Lord was passed.

Loud Stanley distributed prizes and certificates of merit yesterday week to the successful pupils of the Manchester Mechanics' institution. Mr. Oliver Heywood, the president of the institute, occupied the chair. Mr. Heywood, in the course of a suggestive address, reviewed the history of mechanics' institutes, their use, vicissitudes, and present position, and then spoke of their relation to the general education of the people at the present time. He protested against the practice of overworking children in schools, observing that the mind ought to be developed to a young subject, intellectually and bodily, to keep it learning, or pretending to learn, the greater part of the day. Three or four hours' study a day was long enough for any child. His Lordship also pointed out the advantage of keeping educational institutions free from party politics and from sectarian feeling. Prizes as regards the Government prizes which he had just been distributing, he believed they would be as well or better without them.

The French and Papal Governments have just concluded a telegraphic treaty. A quire message has been despatched from Paris to Rome, and vice versa, will cost only 5f., instead of 15f. 90c.

THE FUTURE OF THE JAPANESE BATTERIES AT SIMONOSAKI.

We have received from Mr. C. Wirgman, our Special Artist and Correspondent with the allied squadron lately engaged in the Straits of Simonoseki, a letter giving details of the conflict of the 5th and 6th of September, two sketches of which were engraved and published in our Journal three weeks ago. In this letter Mr. C. Wirgman represents the banding-party of sailors and marines advancing to the attack of the forts, which he was described in the former narrative of this affair. This took place about six o'clock in the evening of the second day. The Japanese had posted two or three of their heavy guns behind a low stockade commanding the lines which covered the top of the hill where the huts or barracks of their soldiery and their principal quantities of ammunition were situated. From this sheltered position they had kept up an annoying fire upon the advancing force, but the gunboats were now engaged during the afternoon in removing the guns from the other batteries close to the shore. Captain Alexander, of the Euryalus, with a few hundred men from that ship and the Conqueror, proceeded at length to the attack of the masked battery, hastily crossing a paddy-field, which was exposed to the fire of the enemy's musketry, and which luckily wounded twice to the front of the stockade. Several of our men were killed and many more injured, but Captain Alexander himself was severely wounded in the foot, after which the command was taken by Lieutenant Suther, of the Royal Marines. The Japanese, however, did not wait for their approach, but from the rear firing of our guns from behind the trees, set fire to the huts and ran away into the forest, where they could not be followed. It is said that the troops were much surprised to find that our seamen were able to fight on land.

PEYTON FALLS IN VIRGINIA.

We have engraved on another page a sketch, by an amateur artist, of Peyton Falls, in the Alleghany Mountains, Western Virginia. This romantic and picturesque cascade is in Augusta County, which is subentay to Jackson's River. It is situated in the district or township which was once known as West Augusta, a place remarkable for the courage and patriotism of its inhabitants. This is the place to which Washington referred when he said, in the darkest days of the American Revolution, "Give me but a banner, and I will plant it upon the mountains of West Augusta, and rally around me the men who will raise our liberties higher than the top of the Blue Ridge." It was around Jackson, the boys of the present unhappy civil war, as well as many others of his immortal brigade, was a native of this district. It was near Peyton Falls that Stonewall Jackson had his last battle with the enemy—that of Rich Mountain, in which fell Colonel R. S. Garnett



PEYTON FALLS, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

and Colonel John A. Washington. Peyton Falls is the highest cascade or waterfall in America, being 200 ft. in height, while that of Niagara is only 150 ft. The principal stream, however, is only about 10 yards wide at the top and a little more spread at the bottom of the fall. The water is bright and sparkling, and the stream in other parts is full of trout. Near the cascade there is a mineral spring of rare curative properties

SPORT IN THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL.

Our Illustration represents a scene which may be recognised by the traveller who has chanced to spend a few days in the pursuit of game in the Brazilian forests. The place where the sketch was made is a favourite haunt of the deer which resort to the banks of one of the small mountain streams near Petropolis. When a party of sportsmen arrive at this spot, their dogs are put into the woods to rouse the deer, which, when disturbed, generally follow the course of the nearest stream. The rifleman hides himself behind a rock, and patiently awaits the approach of the deer. It must be confessed, however, that his patience is too often not rewarded with a single shot. In general, shooting in the Brazilian woods is not a very exciting sport. There are various sorts of fine game birds; but, owing to the immense size of the forest, it is impossible to get at them, except by waiting under certain trees, upon the berries of which the birds are accustomed to feed. Moreover, in all his sylvan excursions in Brazil the sportsman is obliged to keep a very sharp look out for snakes. So that, except for the adventurous novelty of the situation, one might prefer to take one's pleasure on a Scottish moor.



IN THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL: WAITING FOR A SHOT.



THE WAR IN JAPAN: THE NAVAL BRIGADE AND MARINES STORMING THE STOCKADE AT KUMOSOSAKI, SEPTEMBER 15TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 575.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult., at Archangel, the wife of Charles Reany, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Loodhiana, Punjaub, the wife of Charles P. Elliott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Charles T. Joyce, Esq., of a daughter.

At Ilam-Cresbrest, the wife of the Hon. Gerald Nest, M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, R.N.A., by the Rev. Archibald Fitzgerald, Rector of Bideford, Alfred Lewis, Captain Hastings, Commander, R.N., formerly of Newlands, Charlotte Town, Esquire, aged 46, to Huntington-road, St. Marylebone, Margaret, London, Sarah Victoria, only daughter of the late Stephen W. De Blois, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

On the 24th inst., at Shalford, Surrey, by the Rev. Godfrey Bassett, assisted by the Rev. Henry Palmer and the Rev. R. Bassett, Vicar of Ewell, John Liddell Bassett, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, eldest son of Sir John Liddell, K.C.B., to Sidney Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late George Cowie Cowie Colonel of Brechin Brush, Surrey, and Sandgate Lodge, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Brislington Hall, near Bristol, James I. Clayfield Hallett, Esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Somerset, aged 66.

On the 6th ult., at Antigua, deeply lamented, John Cleveland, second son of Paul Joyner Sheddicke, Esq., and nephew of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleveland, aged 21. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 2nd inst., at Russell-green, Middlesex, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of North Lees, Esq., aged 53.

On the 3rd inst., at North Foreland Lodge, Isle of Thanet, Matilda, the beloved wife of Robert M. Luscie, Esq., Commander late R.I.C.S. Mercantile Service.

At Grafton-street, the Countess of Bective.

On the 5th inst., at Castle Howard, the Earl of Carlisle.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 17.

SUNDAY, Dec. 11.—Third Sunday in Advent. Death of Theodore Neuhoff, ex-King of Corsica, 1756.

MONDAY, 12.—Commemoration Day at the Charterhouse, London; death of Thomas Sutton, the founder, 1611. Battle of Marly-foundered Breed, constructor of the Thames Tunnel, 1849.

TUESDAY, 13.—Lucy, Virgin and martyr, 304. Opening of the Council of Trent, 1545. Full moon, 7h. 12m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Henry Sacheverell, the High Church clergyman, impeached by the House of Commons for his seditious sermon, 1709. The Royal Highness the Prince Consort died, 1861.

THURSDAY, 15.—Death of Timoleon, the liberator of Syracuse, 337 B.C. Abolition of Slavery in Denmark, Christian Tyrkiet, 1847. Domingo Sanolo, the literary negro, 1780.

FRIDAY, 16.—Sepulchral Feast of Wilhelm Grimm, 1859. Passports for British subjects in France abolished, 1863.

SATURDAY, 17.—Birth of Ludwig Beethoven, 1770; of Sir Humphry Davy, 1778. End of the "O.P." riots at Covent Garden Theatre, 1809.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.						
h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.						
10 10 10 48 11 26	11 2	11 40	0 18	0 56	1 34	2 12

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Six Nights previous to the commencement of the Christmas Pantomime and Ballet. Tonight (Friday) and Mad Monsieur Jacques, Mr. Smith; and Mr. Miss Reeve.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, SONNAMBULA, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, FAUST.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Open for the Season for the performance of the Christmas Pantomime and Ballet. Tonight (Friday) and Saturday, the Proud Duchess, supported by the entire company of the establishment, preceded by (for the last time) the popular Prelude, entitled HARLEQUIN HOP O' MY THUMB; or, Harlequin and the Giant of Gogmagog, written by Mr. Augustus Harris, with Scenery, Dresses, and Illustrations of which the personal property is that distinguished Artist, Mr. William Beverley, will be exclusively devoted to this theatre. Harlequin, Mr. Robert Roy; Clown, Mr. Robert Reece.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mdlle. BEATRICE will appear in her New Character in SUNNY VALE FARM on MONDAY, Dec. 12, and during the week. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (Positively Last Performances of Mdlle. BEATRICE) next evening. After the play the revival of NO SONG NO SUPPER. On Wednesday, Dec. 14, and during the week, the Comedy of THE WONDERFUL WOMAN. Mrs. Charles Kelley, Miss Sally Moore, and Mrs. Wilton. Concluding with OUR MARY ANNE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Pechter will perform Every Night, at Seven o'clock, POCAHONTAS, and during the week, Every Night, at Seven o'clock, the Musical Burlesque, entitled MY WIFE'S OUT.—Messrs. H. Wolfsohn, Frank Matthews, Miss Constance Rolfe, Miss Sally Moore, and Mrs. Wilton. Concluding with OUR MARY ANNE. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Last Week but one of the present Management. On Monday, and during the week, the Comedy, in Three Acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled THE RIVAL COUSINS. Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vincent, Miss Constance Rolfe, ATTILLA; or STEP BY STEP.—Charles Mortimer, Mr. Frank Matthews. Concluding with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Mr. Frank Matthews.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the week, WORKMEN AND THEIR MASTERS. Mr. Webster, Billington, Mr. Ryder, Mrs. Woolgar, and Miss H. Simms. And, DOING BANTING.—Mr. J. Clarke. Commencement.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY and During the Week, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, after which, THE HIDDEN HAND. Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Addison, Mr. Rogers, Miss Fanny Wells, and Miss Bonner. To conclude with THE BOUNCE.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND NATIONAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—HIPPODROME, CIRCUS and GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA, every Evening, at Seven, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Two, the GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA FROM MADRID AND LISBON, 200 Horses, Performers, Chariots, and Cars, and the most magnificent Stud Equipage in Europe &c. Private boxes not yet secured can be taken on the Free Admission day.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in the RIVAL COMPOSERS, THE BAND AND HIS BIRTHDAY, and MR. DE SEGRAZ AT HOME, EVERY EVENING, Doors open at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. and 2s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainments, entitled PARIS and HER PEOPLE, on MONDAY Evening, December 19, and every Evening during the Month of January. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

THURTON'S "ODD FOLKS;" with Portraits of the Japanese Ambassadors, Model Policemen, and other Novelties, at the ADELAIDE GALLERY, ADELAIDE-STREET, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 10; Saturday, Dec. 17; Monday, Dec. 19; and Monday, Dec. 26; Stalls, 1s.; Admission, 6d.—Mr. J. Richmond, Manager.

COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.—The celebrated COMMODORE NUTT—the smallest man living (twenty-seven inches high, and weighing only thirty pounds), and twenty-four years of age—and Minnie (four years' engagement in America, for which he received from Mr. P. T. Barnum the sum of £20,000), the most beautiful child ever exhibited, will make their appearance in the GOLDEN GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, on MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1864, assisted by the Original Company, in the Original Entertainment of their Great Tour Through America, England, and Scotland, for the last twenty years. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Doors open at Eight; commence at Nine. Twenty-four hours' notice will be required for Private Parties. Open from the character of a Queen; and Mr. Wieland, Duet of Pianoforte Performance, &c., and Miss Minnie Warren in her Songs, Dances, and Duets, appearing in three different costumes in each Levée, from her purity and imitation are unrivalled.

There will be a change of Programme at each Levée.

Mr. Wieland's Pianoforte Recitals, at the Rooms of the Steinway Pianos in the world-wide known Pianoforte Manufactory, from Thanet to Connaught-Street—attended by Mrs. Cockburn and Professor Pepper, and Mr. Henry Young's Vocal Recitals, at the Rooms of Mr. James's Hall.

Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. To be obtained at the Hall. A few Reserved Stalls, at 5s., to be had on and after Tuesday next, at Mr. Hall's, 201, Regent-street.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of FINE ART and MANUFACTURES.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Lord Lieutenant having given leave for receiving Artworks for competition, the Exhibition is now opened to public without delay.

Artworks intended for sale may be obtained from the Secretary of Arts, Johnstown, Ballybrit, Galway, and from the Exhibition Palace, Dublin.

By order, HENRY PARKINSON, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—SATURDAY CONCERTS and AFTERNOON PROMENADE.—Vocalists: Miss Messent, Miss Poyntz, and Signor Mendioni. Chorus of One Hundred Voices. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Instrumentalists: Herr Ludwig, Signor Piatti, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Lindley. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Programme: Weber's Preciosa, Overture; Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto, in E flat; Spohr's Violin Concerto, No. 8; Rossini's Overture, Semiramide; Mozart's Symphony, in E flat; Beethoven's Septet, Trio, and Concerto.—A more agreeable means of passing a winter afternoon can hardly be imagined than the Saturday Concert, every alternate one at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Attractions Daily.—Wet or dry, equally available.—GREAT FANCY FAIR and BAZAAR.—Hundreds of Stalls, Counters, and Booths in great bustle!

Monday to Friday.—Performances by Le Petit Bleaths, the Champion Skater, the Brothers Lehmann, Mr. Rarey, Professor Pepper, and Mr. Leotard. Saturday Concert and Afternoon Promenade.—Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets.

Saturday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Rarey, Professor Pepper, and Mr. Leotard. Programme: Mozart's Nozze Sinfonia—Shakspere Rose and Mistress—Wagner Nocte—Performances by Mr. Leotard, Mr. Henry Young, and Mr. Cormack, at the Festival Organ.

Fountains playing, lighted up at dusk each afternoon.

Open for Admission every day. Visit the beautiful autumn stroll. Numbers each Season exceed Two Millions.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAYS, Dec. 16 and 23, the Thirty-third Christmas Performance of MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Poyntz, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—EIGHTH CONCERT of the Fifty-third Season, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at Seven o'clock. Principal Vocalists—Miss Poyntz, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—FIRST CONCERT of the Fifth Season, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at Seven o'clock. Principal Vocalists—Miss Messent, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. John G. Bambridge. Band and Chorus, 700 Performers. Part I.—Mozart's Symphony in E flat; Haydn's Creation, Part I. Part II.—Overture to the Isles of Fingal; Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. Part III.—Spohr's Last Judgment. Part IV.—Handel's Coronation Anthem, Zadok the Priest. Part V.—Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, Hear my Prayer. Part VI.—Beethoven's Mount of Olives, Hallelujah. Tickets 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Programmes and Tickets may be had of the Secretary, at the Office, 14, Exeter Hall.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Miss Louisa Pyne and other eminent Singers in the GRAND PERFORMANCE of MESSIAH, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Tickets now ready.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.—FAREWELL SEANCES at 168 BOND STREET previous to their DEPARTURE FOR THE CONTINENT.—EVERY EVENING at 8 and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 11. Private Seances by Night, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Admission, 3s. and 5s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Private Seances, Two Guineas. Stalls, Three Guineas. Doors open 15 MINUTES EARLIER than the Seances. Stalls only a very limited number of Tickets will be sold, as the Seances are always crowded.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Grand Annual Assembly (Masonic) by Professor Pepper.—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr. H. Cox.—Mr. Pepper's Ghost Lecture.—Mr. Pepper and Harry Dickie, joint inventors.—Open 12 to 5, and 7 to 10 o'Clock. Admission 1s.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Sackville-street, Quadrant, Regent-street. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages and capacities, from the Nursery to the Counting-house, taught Writing in Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart personally devotes her attention. Terms, Four Guineas; by Mr. Smart, as above.

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DEC. 10, 1864

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The Council have the honour to announce that Midsummer Vacancies will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865.

There will be Twenty Vacancies in the Upper School, to be filled up by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The scholarship will be worth £20 per annum for three years, and will be open to competition.

Information as to the regulations, and management of the College may be obtained from the Head Master.

Application for the consultation shares of £5 each may be made to the Secretary, Mr. Edward Lodge, Malvern, from whom, also, any further information may be obtained.

Malvern, Nov. 1, 1864.

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The annual Festival is at present celebrating, and Contributions are earnestly solicited from the World, orphans or not, are eligible.

Donations and Subscriptions thankfully solicited, and gratefully received by Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; or by E. F. LEACH, Secretary.

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The extraordinary efficacy of this unrivalled remedy in Pulmonary Consumption, and other affections of the Chest, is proved by the rapidity with which the exhausted strength improves the nutritive functions, and appetite, digestion, and sleep are restored. Its health-giving and reparative properties are shown in more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. DR. MARSDEN, late Physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, says: "Of the action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, in the cases of Consumption which I have had under my care, I have no hesitation in stating that it is more efficacious than any other variety of Cod-liver Oil which I have tried, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is the purest and best Oil I have ever used." Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz has found the Pale Oil sold by Ansar, Harford, and Co. to possess the properties to a remarkable degree."

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OF THE

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TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, WILL CONSIST OF

A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION

ENTITLED

THE CHRISTMAS TREE,

FROM A PAINTING BY MISS E. OSBORN,

AND

FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

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DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

WHENEVER the story of David Roberts's life shall be written, it will be found to have great and varied interest, in addition to that which attaches to his works. The artist himself has left many journals and diaries of his eventful life and extensive travels; and these invaluable materials for the biographer are said to abound with personal anecdotes of adventures and of the many distinguished persons whom he met. Then the facts of his earlier life disclose a most striking instance of "self-help." Among the large proportion of self-made artists of all ages a prominent place will always be assigned to the man who from a poor journeyman house-painter ("decorative," if you will) became a Royal Academician and achieved a European reputation. And all this was done without adventitious aid of any kind. David Roberts never had, as he himself averred, help or instruction from any teacher or professor; he had no academic education or scholastic leaning to aid in winning fame and position; no brilliant conversational parts or other accomplishments to attract and secure patronage and popularity. Yet he would have been the last person in the world to claim to be a "heaven-born genius" in art. He was simply an energetic, persevering, well-trying man, brave, honest, faithful. All honour to these self-made men! That may be a good man and true who, wafted by Prosperity and piloted by Fortune, has but to glide with the current into port; but he must be so who struggling against wind and tide, with, as it might seem, only a grim fate at the helm and a thick cloud at the prow, yet, through his own strong arm alone, makes the haven.

David Roberts was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, four years before the close of last century, and, as we have intimated, served an apprenticeship to a decorative house-painter. But even when a child little Davey had shown a fondness for drawing by sketching houses and landscapes on the walls at school and at home. Moreover, the decorator—Beugo by name—to whom he was articled seems to have been a man of talent, as we should infer from the fact that a second apprentice, who served along with Roberts, became afterwards distinguished. We allude to Mr. D. R. Hay, the well-known writer on the science of harmonies in colours and forms, and the practice of decorative art. Roberts must have studied art during his apprenticeship, for, towards the close of it, he painted a view of Abbotsford which Scott is said to have greatly admired. Soon after this, too, he obtained an engagement to paint scenes in the Edinburgh Theatre, and subsequently, we believe, for that of Glasgow also. Contrary to what has been asserted, the famous Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh cannot fairly claim the future R.A. among the number of her pupils who have risen to eminence. All he did there was to begin a drawing of a hand; but this beginning was so ungromising that he was dissuaded from proceeding further with the usual course of academic study from "the figure."

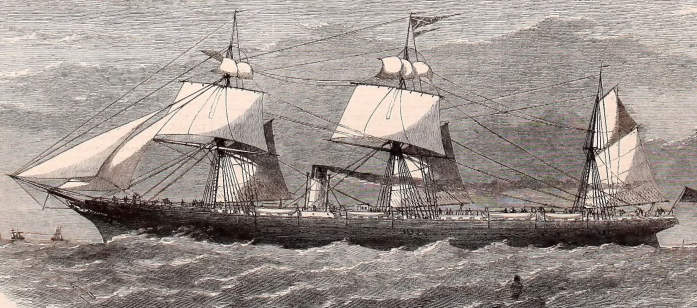
From Mr. Murray, the principal of the Edinburgh Theatre, Roberts got an introduction to Elliston, manager of Drury Lane Theatre; and, when only twenty-six, he became scene-painter at Drury Lane, and also, in the days of Macready, at Covent Garden, through which he became well known to the metropolitan public, as did also his firm friend—still spared to us—Clarkson Stanfield. Another friend of this early time was David's countryman, "Jock Wilson," the landscape-painter (of the Society of British Artists); and these, with other artist confrères, used, like Reynolds and his club, at the Turk's Head, in Greek-street, to meet nightly at a tavern just over Westminster Bridge. Later, when Roberts had won his associateship, he joined the choice spirits of the Garrick Club, and for many years, down to the last, was the acknowledged president of the smoking-room.



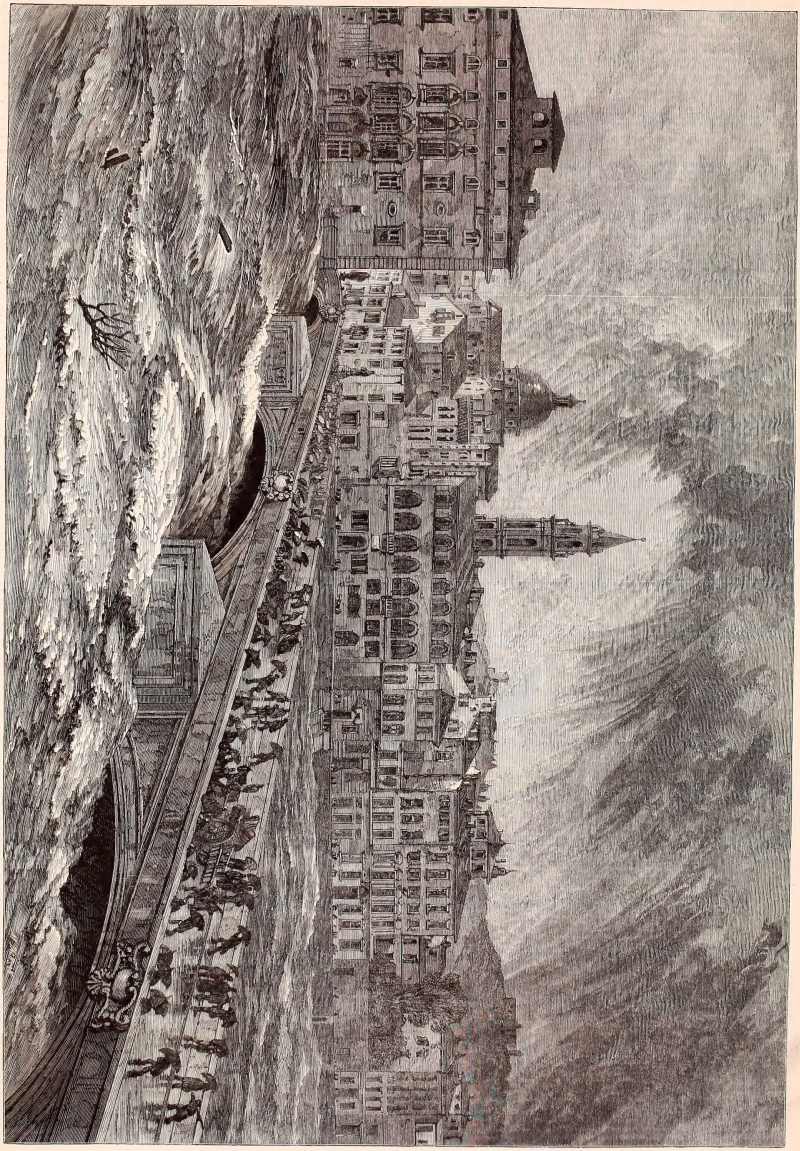
THE LATE DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

In the practice of scene-painting Roberts acquired his skill in composition and light and shade, his extraordinary rapidity and command of hand, and that thorough knowledge of perspective, which, according to Mr. Ruskin, he alone among English artists, with the exception of Samuel Prout, possessed. Scene-painting is an art which demands rare ability, and is only depreciated by those who do not understand its exigencies and who forget that it has been practised by such men as Salvator Rosa, Canaletto, Inigo Jones (who first introduced into England appropriate scenic decorations to the Royal masques), Loutherbourg, Pugin, and the illustrious pair, Roberts and Stanfield. Nor must we exclude from the rank of distinguished artists such men as Burford, Beverley, Telbin Grieve and Farrie.

Wonderful stories are told of Roberts having executed the whole scenery for "wings" and "flats" to compose some magnificent spectacle within a few hours of the time it was to be shown to the public. For the entertainment, called "At Home," of his friend Charles Mathews the elder, Roberts is said to have painted the scenery and to have invented a new and surprising effective arrangement of picture and performer. As from house-decoration to scene-painting in distemper, so from the latter to sketching in water-colours, the step is not great. It was not long before, through the medium of engravings and owing to their foreign subjects, the sketches of Roberts extended his reputation, beyond England, to the Continent. One of the most eloquent passages ever written by Thackeray was penned in praise of Roberts' sketches. When, however, the scene-painter sets himself to produce finished pictures in oil which are to be leisurely and critically examined under wholly new conditions, we may naturally expect to find some superficiality and license of various kinds; yet, whatever we may think of some later works, nothing of the kind is to be found in Roberts's earlier pictures—as, for example, those in the Sheepshanks Collection. We do not know the precise time when the artist finally laid aside the pound-brush, the whitewash-pail, and kettle of hot size. Though his name appears in the Royal Academy catalogue as early as 1826, he did not regularly contribute till several years later. Like Stanfield, Roberts was for some years a member of the Society of British Artists, and ultimately he became vice-president. His first celebrated picture was "The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," engraved by Quilley, a direct competition with the style of John Martin. During some ten years from 1827 great part of his time was occupied travelling in France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy Spain, and filling portfolios which supplied the illustrations of the "Landscape Annual," the "Pilgrims of the Rhine," by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton; the Spain (with the tints just then invented) &c.; and from which he painted innumerable architectural views, interiors and exteriors, ecclesiastical and secular. Having paid the fee for detaching himself from the Society of British Artists, he was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and in the autumn of that year started on a tour in the East, during which he took hundreds of sketches—for the most part executed in pencil, but often with the addition of a few washes of water colour. Nearly two hundred and fifty of these were lithographed by Mr. Louis Haghe, and, accompanied by eloquent descriptions by Dr. Croly, were published by Moon in four quarto volumes, as "Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia." The artist received £3000 for the copyright, and the popularity of this splendid work abroad as well as at home was remarkable. Much of this was doubtless due to the comparatively novel interest of the subjects; for twenty-five years ago the facilities of travelling anywhere, but especially in the East, were not what



THE NEW SCREW STEAMSHIP CUBA, OF THE CUNARD LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK LINE.—SEE PAGE 585.



THE LATE FLOOD OF THE ARNO AT FLORENCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. W. COOKE, R.A.—SEE PAGE 584.

they are now. The sketches taken in this tour went to the common stock of subjects for future pictures; but a special and memorable utilisation of the visit to Jerusalem appeared in 1849, as the large and highly popular picture of the "Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans." In 1841 Roberts was elected R.A. From the time when the artist received a commission for the memorial picture of the "Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of 1851," At intervals, during the last years, the painter was engaged upon a series of pictures of London for Mr. Lucas, the contractor. He had been working on one of these, representing St. Paul's from Ludgate Hill, on the morning of the day (the 25th ult.) on which he died. He left his residence, 7, Fitzroy-street, somewhat unwell, as was his wont, in order to visit a friend, Mr. Wad. R.A., at the French Gallery, Pallmall, to consider the award of the prizes offered to contributors to the Winter Exhibition at that gallery. In the afternoon of the day the gentlemen were asked to assist. While walking in Berners-street he sweetened with apology, and to those who rise to his assistance could only utter the words, "Fitzroy-street—take me home." After this he became perfectly insensible till he expired, at seven o'clock the same evening. He was buried at Mr. Chubb's cemetery, on the 2nd inst., in private manner, in accordance with his wish.

The artist left behind him, besides his journals, a kind of "Liber Veritatis" similar to that of Claude—i.e., two quarto volumes, containing some 250 pen-and-ink sketches of, probably, all the principal pictures he painted, with written descriptive, and other particulars, the whole very methodically arranged.

Mr. Roberts married early in his life, a lady of great beauty, was the model of Mary Queen of Scots in Sir William Allan's celebrated picture of the landing of that unfortunate Queen at Leith. Her career lost one daughter, who married the son of Mr. Bicknell, the noted collector, whose pictures were sold at Christie's last year.

We have only space to add that Mr. Roberts was a wee-president of the Artists' Benevolent Fund; and his kind-heartedness might be exemplified in many stories of his liberality—as the Scotch say, fortunate brethren of the bush. Nor did he ever forget or disown his early connection with the Drama. As one proof, for theatrical artists who have been excited in connection with the Royal Dramatic College at Maybury by the munificence of Clarkson Stanfield, so another has been by a second Royal Academician and contributor, David Roberts.

The Portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Mason, 3, and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed £15,652 to be paid for the purchase of the land for Finsbury Park.

The Guards of the Universities College Hospital have been erected to £375, portion of a bequest made by the late Mr. Grote, for the benefit of the poor in London.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning the strongroom of Messrs. Baum, bullion dealers, Lombard-street, was entered by thieves, who carried off coin and notes to the amount of £2,000.

At the weekly meeting of the City Court of Sewers on Tuesday Dr. Letheby reported that 265 houses had been inspected during the week, and he submitted twenty-eight plans for the improvement of them. Fifty officers had condemned 2920 lb. of meat as unfit for human food, most of which was in a diseased condition.

The fifth annual ball for the benefit of the Dramatic College took place on Wednesday at St. James's Hall. Fitzroy-street has been removed for the night to make way for the dancers. A very large and brilliant company attended, and the arrangements were well planned and well carried out by the energetic ball committee.

The new ride in St. James's Park, for the exclusive use of equestrians with the exception of the Sovereign and members of the Royal family, will not be permitted—was completed on Tuesday. The ride extends from the edge of Birdcage Walk, Queen-square, Westminster, to the Bird-cage Pimlico. It will be opened to the public on Saturday (to-day).

At a Board which took place at the Mansion House on Monday morning great courage was shown by Fire-escape Conductor Miller, who brought several members of a family out of one of the flames. Some articles of value were left behind, he rushed back and snatched him from his bed, but became so exhausted from the heat and suffocating smoke, and would have perished had not a brother conductor come to his assistance.

Yesterday week a meeting was held at the Horns, Kennington Park, to protest that the hitherto open-to-all character of the park should be interfered with. Mr. Samuel Morley occupied the chair. Several speeches were made, and resolutions to oppose the proposed change were passed. A similar meeting was held the same night in the Hatfield-street school-room, Commercial-road. Mr. Alderman Lusk in the chair. Resolutions against the new the formation of such a club were passed.

Mr. Lopes addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Bridge House Hotel yesterday week. He reviewed the proceedings of the last Session of Parliament, dwelling especially on the subject of the privy council. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed.—Mr. Locke, M.P., addressed his constituents at the Bridge House Hotel on Saturday evening. A large portion of his address was made up of allusions to local topics. He particularly urged the desirability of consolidating the City and Metropolitan parishes into one union, with the object of equalising the poor rate. He received a vote of confidence.

Last week the births of 1963 children—1016 boys and 947 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1865-74 the average number (corrected) was 1,906. The mortality of London is still high, though the deaths returned for the week that ended on Saturday—namely, 1634, are not quite so numerous as in the previous week, and are less by 118 than the number in the week that ended Nov. 19. The average number of deaths in the forty-eight weeks of the years 1865-74 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1348. The number registered is in excess of the estimated number by 286. Of the deaths registered last week in the most fatal of the zymotic diseases, and 103 cases of it are recorded in the week. Eighty-three deaths were referred to typhus, being two above the last 10 cases, differing not widely in number from those of the two previous weeks. Diarrhœa was fatal in 122 cases. Deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy were numerous recently. Six deaths of meningoencephalitis were registered. In still, rapid years, was attributed by a local jury to "a head kick from a horse."

LAW AND POLICE.—The Lord Chancellor has reversed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, by which it was decided that a sum of £10,000 left by the Viscountess Falkland to the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men for the purpose of erecting daughter-houses was not void by the Statute of Mortmain.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, last week, Blake, an attorney who had been suspended from practice, brought an action for conspiracy against Lord and others, solicitor of a body called "the Law Relating to Attorneys," for stating by implication that he had been struck off the rolls. The jury, finding for the plaintiff, awarded him £500.—This was a mistake which might have been dealt with in a different spirit. If Blake had been struck off the rolls before he brought the action he would have had the case dismissed, and had humiliate the plaintiff by the stinging observation that he must not or not a course for persons to pretend to be what they were not. The jury should be taken into consideration by the jury in estimating the damages. The next Scotsman had not rise to the dignity of a martyr, and the proper act that he should be trampled in the dust." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500.

The long-postponed trial of Mr. Romaine, Inspector of Machinery at the Royal Dockyard, Sheerness, on a charge of conspiracy with Messrs. Cox, the Faversham ship Rappahannock, came on before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. At the close of the day's proceedings it was discovered that the material witnesses, officers in the Navy, were absent in the Mediterranean, so the case was postponed sine die.

A young man named Carr, whose hand was severely bitten by a Russian blood-hound during a recent dog show at the Agricultural Hall, sued the company to which the hall belongs for damages in the Court of Common Pleas last week. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £100 and costs.

The charges against Mr. Arthur Bostin Wilkinham for obtaining jewellery under false pretence have been withdrawn.

The Home Secretary has decided that Matthews, the coalman, is entitled to the whole of the reward for the apprehension and conviction of Wallace. The sum is £200. Meanwhile, Matthews has been arrested by one of his creditors, and it is expected that claims for at least £500 will be lodged against him, so that the reward will speedily be swallowed up.

New editions, corrected to the latest period, of "Bradshaw's Handbooks to the three Presidencies of India" have recently been published. These three compact volumes form through route and descriptive guides, by road, river, and railway, to the Presidency of Bengal and the Bengal Provinces, that of Madras and the Central Provinces, and to the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay West Provinces. They are provided with maps and town plans, and are brimful of useful and curious information with one

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE pens which will this week create far more interest than those of supercilious dramatists or novelists, whose works run into six editions in as many weeks, with those of that fat cattle in the Smithfield Club Cattle Show. Baker-street is deserted, but the Agricultural Hall, vast as it is, flows over with human beings, and the fresh air is hardly to hounds before feeding-time and as ruddy as gamecocks in their countenances, though, by-the-way, not half so sanguine. What can be said new about a cattle show? Who is the interesting individual who reverts the triumphs of Mr. John Overman over sheep and oxen? Who writes so learnedly of "Shorthorns," "Black faces, speckled faces, and white faces" of the old-fashioned mountain sort, and of sheep with shaggy fleeces of the heavy quality? Upon all these our readers, as company with the present writer, must content themselves with a certain indifference—happy in knowing that the efforts of our farmers not only provide for our own table, but for that in the world, but also that our wool is getting every day better, that foreign farmers find it worth their while to send their sheep here, and that, like Swift's great public benefactor, they not only succeed in making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but three, and cultivate at least four legs of mutton upon the space which served our ancestors for one.

Of course no unusual influx of visitors to the theatres has accompanied the cattle show. Drury Lane has been crammed, and other theatres have had a good harvest, if we take into consideration the size of the houses. At Drury Lane, during each night this week, there has been an address spoken in aid of the Working Men's Shakspeare Movement, a movement of considerable importance, which will endeavour successfully to carry out that in which the national committee failed. Nothing can be more absurd than committees formed of individuals who are infinitely more obscure than those gentlemen—though we have no doubt they are quite as clever—who form the National seat out so liberally, but they evidently know how to go to work better than their more noted brethren, we will not call them rivals, in this kind of work.

As the great question of the disposal of our town sewage appears to be on the point of being solved, the Shakspeare question is also, and every present writer knows infinitely less than the gentleman who first wrote a courteous letter contradicting all his statements to-morrow, would it not be well to hold a large congress of the Social Society during the stay of our farming friends in town? Would not some useful facts, based upon experience, be elicited? As a class, the farmers resemble, in one particular only, Mr. Colsden. They do not take in the *Times*, and therefore have no instruments by which, more confusedly, one may gather from the many admirable letters which are found in that journal. The second question which is angrily discussed is that of the water-supply. Is there more water than one "great metropolis" to quote Mr. Grant's title, can well bear. Is Parliament Hill Fields, or is it not, a reservoir of water? Is the Serpentine, or Hyde Park, with all the really beautiful gardens with which Mr. Cowper has adorned it? Where will the "devouring flend" traffic stop? Is there a limit to the number of loads, or tons, which will use upon the electric telegraph, under the earth and in the sky? Will nothing check it? Is there no limit to the number of cabs which are plying on pretty well, and notably when Holborn or Oxford-street has been recently and splendidly repaved, an obscure company, which may be a bubble or may turn out a success, has set on foot a scheme for many of navvies, form effectual barricades with a few overturned wheelbarrows or a fine cart, and thus, in a few hours, close the whole of the main road up ruthlessly our excellent streets. Then it is that quiet squares and leafy crescents, which have hitherto been inhabited by quiet gents, redolent of cigars and radiant with bright ties and neat collars, utter into first-floor windows or look down upon you as you are quietly basking in the sun, with a book in your hand, that at night, when in your "beauty sleep," you are awakened by the cries of "Here you are!" "Fresh fish!" "Fine fish!" "Fine mackerel!" and a festian jacket, and drawn by six thundering horses with iron hoofs as big as dinner-plates, or about five in the morning, too early even for the milkmen, and too late for the one to conscientiously slumber without a due remembrance of Dr. Watts's hymn, invade your peaceful abode. Is there no remedy for these things loosely together, like a cherry-clapper, flops down the street with a deafly beginning, and ends with a bang. Is there no remedy for it repeated, and you think piteously of the poor invalids it disturbs? Is there nothing to be done to remedy all this? Trade, of course, must be interfered with, but is there no way in which a remedy can be carried on in a less noisy way?

The Social Science Congress, five gentlemen, some on the press and others gathered from the different classes of society, witnessed an experiment which especially provided tests of the Davenport Brothers. The head of these gentlemen, Mr. Fitzgerald, in the first portion of this meeting, from which it would appear that the spiritualists were not quite so anxious to be left to themselves as the usual company of spectators. The gentlemen retired puzzled but not satisfied. The conclusion arrived at by the audience is—failing the brothers "sorry mountebanks" the did them great injustice. "I believe you to be," he continues, "the very cleverest conjurers whose performances I have ever witnessed." The experiment is worth a further notice after two performance on inspection. In the *Morning Post*, Captain Richard Burton has thrown out some curious hints on the Shakspeare question. Whilst suspending his belief, the great African traveller, who surely is sceptical enough on most points and who has seen most systems of belief, from Mormonism to Obeah, Voodooism to Fetishism, Islam to lamaism, seeing drops of fire from the ceiling, and beholding all manner of things which, if they do not exist, have certainly puzzled most of us. Mr. Hewitt, in a recently-published letter, proclaims his infirm belief in the spiritualism over the "spiritual appearance of a ribald press, to the writers on which he calls names—"Go, shovel gentlemen, and in a very short time you will have pilloried yourselves immortally in the pages of Shakspeare's unwritten story, west and railroads to the amplest satisfaction of your very worst readers."

The annual ball for the benefit of the Royal Dramatic College took place on Wednesday night, and, judging from its success—which, by-the-by, always attends Lord Lonsdale's efforts for the Theatrical Fund—at the Crystal Palace, the Royal Dramatic College bids fair to become one of the richest institutions in the country. Its claims are worthy in proportion, and in a much shorter time than did those of Allen's College at Dulwich it will be in a position to receive its pensioners.

We can answer for our own days, and also, perhaps, for those of our sons, but we can hardly answer for those who succeed them. How will they like the Christmas pantomimes, of course, the authors, performers, and managers will do their best to please everybody, but do they not do so every year, in spite of the fact that we never have the old fun we used to have, and that our clowns are doubtlessly inferior to their predecessors of past days. We are not sure that the place of Tom Matthews, let alone that of Grimaldi; but our clowns have always been popular, and if pleasing is the test they will be very beautiful. At Covent Garden also, the new company is making great efforts to produce something always attractive. Here are the smaller theatres a whit behind their larger competitors in the favour of the public. The great "Drame" at the Adelphi proves to be a decided success, in spite of the thrill of horror which some of its scenes cause. It is, perhaps, altogether much too thoroughly "French" to be very popular with us, but even if pleasing it is not. They may reckon that almost all the great "runs" have been gained by pieces in which English humour

This month's number contains the trial of the unfortunate and hardly-treated Admiral Byng.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. No. 8. The time has come to when Mr. Dickens's exuberant imagination yielded gold for the asking; it now has to be wrought carefully, and many veins, promising at first, suddenly prove poor and unprofitable. This has been evidently the case for the last two parts of this fiction, where we have Mr. Dickens exhausting himself in the effort to extract amusement from conceptions of extraordinary poverty because but the mere painfully apparent the longer they were manipulated. The present number presents a gratifying improvement. Four chapters of narrative are followed for a little way, and each proves fertile, so far, in humour or pathos. The death of little Johnny is a beautiful example of the latter. There is much of the former in the interview of Venus and Wegg; and both combine in the pretty picture of Bella Wilfer, as she bids fair to become a favourite with all readers. On the whole, the number is excellent.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE DISCOVERY OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS in great abundance near Amiens, in the department of the Somme in France, has been reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. Boucher. A space more than a square kilometre, between the valley of the Somme and the railway, is literally covered with debris belonging to the "stone age," consisting of the heads of hatchets and javelins, knives, hatchets, &c., proof of abundant evidence of the work of human hands, and of the actual existence of an establishment for the manufacture of these weapons, which are described as remarkable for their size and finish.

A METEOR, remarkable for its persistent luminous train, between 70 deg. and 80 deg. in length, was observed by M. Boisay, at Rodez, at 5.36, on the evening of Nov. 11. The moonlight was sufficient to be eclipsed by the sudden appearance of this meteor, which traversed the heavens in a direction nearly from south to north, with numerous stars passed through 70 deg. or 80 deg. in three or four seconds. The culminating point was about 30 deg. to the west of the zenith; but the luminous train was not of longer continuance, and passed through several phases. At first it was straight, and linear, and of a dazzling white; soon it enlarged, and diminished in brilliancy; at the expiration of five minutes it remained as a reddish cloud, perfectly distinct, elongated in form, a little more than from 60 deg. to 65 deg. long, and 1 deg. or 2 deg. wide. The cloudy mass, which appeared to be formed of fine sparks drawn out in a very delicate thread, was seen to pass from a cherry to a duck red, seemed to descend very slowly, resembling the setting sun in its appearance. The same evening was seen at Rodez to traverse the train even of a red and blue colour; and also at Blaye. The foregoing details are taken from a letter addressed by M. Boisay, to the annual general meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and inserted in their *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lix., No. 20.

THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT ON VEGETATION has been recently examined by M. F. Dolfus. From his note, reported to the French Academy of Sciences, as inserted in the *Cosmos*, for Nov. 18, we give the resume of his researches. After commenting on the action of light on the green matter of plants, as exemplified in the researches of Sachs, Godlewsky, &c., he concludes by saying:—It is seen that the actions are light and heat, immediate decomposition of carbonic acid, formation of carbohydrates, with the evolution of oxygen, and the production of organic substances by the assimilation of nitrogenous compounds, the chief of which are nitrates, which are reduced in the interior of the plant. Light and heat acting together on a vegetable organism manifest, chemically, their energy by the production of oxygen and carbonic acid gas. The vegetable becomes green, and chlorophyll is produced. If life or light be wanting other reductions are produced.

FORMATION OF ICE IN THE SEA.—M. Edlund has contributed a memoir on this subject to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which we give a few notes:—1. The maximum of the density of sea water is below the freezing point. 2. The ice formed several degrees below the freezing point, and yet be in a state of equilibrium less unstable than pure water could show to colour ones. 3. Sea water cannot be cooled by evaporation except it; there must be brisk agitation and contact with ice already formed. From these two properties results the possibility of a distribution of temperatures, so that the lower strata of the sea may be much colder than the superficial ones; and hence, when ice is formed at the surface, convection and accidental agitation may produce ice at the bottom of the sea. The ice thus formed may be analogous to that which is found at the bottom of below zero—i.e., constitute a kind of liquid mass, containing solid icy needles. After detaching the surface thin layers of ice, and which, by agitation, may retain in spite of the motion of the waves, which may not sensibly change the relative position of the crystalline elements: under this condition ice may another movement, for example, near the coast, the mass may at last assume a solid form. M. Edlund confirms his views on the formation of ice, partly obtained from the inhabitants of the coasts of Sweden, Norway, and the Isles in the Baltic.

The municipal elections just over in Prussia have all resulted in the success of the Liberal candidates.

The enormous number of 201,597,240 eggs were imported into this country in the first ten months of the present year.

The railway between Stockholm and Malmoe, a town at the north of the Swedish peninsula, on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen, has just been opened. The capital of Sweden is, in consequence, now connected by railway with the whole of the Continent.

According to intelligence received at Paris, the whole of Afghanistan is in a state of insurrection. A battle had taken place between the Ameer and the Khan of Kokan, which had resulted in a loss of 600 men by the latter Prince.

A priest of Noto, in Sicily, named Giardino, has been arrested for having, on a charge of blasphemy, stabbed the crucifix on the altar of the convent he was descending from the altar, after saying mass. The prisoner has been greatly censured.

It is stated that more than a hundred vagrant children are every month rescued from the streets of New York and sent to the west, where the farmers are glad to receive them. This is done by a society styled the Children's Aid Society. The whole expense does not average more than 16dols. for each child.

A warrant of her Majesty in Council appointed the *Gazette* of yesterday week reciting the powers with a view to the more speedy and efficient administration of justice and the better maintenance of order among the crews of her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean and the Admiral's protection or resorting to the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Signor Righetti, the discoverer of the bronze colossal statue of Hercules, is not short the difficulty of fixing the statue in the position of preventing it to Fox Nonis. It will be restored and repaired at the Pope's expense, and will form the point of central attraction in the splendid museum of the Vatican.

During November seventeen ships, with 4251 passengers, sailed from Liverpool for the United States; one ship for Queensland, with 371 passengers; and three ships for Victoria, with 1127 passengers. These vessels were under the Act, the total number of ships being twenty-one and passengers 5749. The vessels left Liverpool for the ports of the United States, with 248 passengers; one for New South Wales, with 28 passengers; and for Victoria, with 81 passengers; and for other ports, with 91 passengers: making a total of thirteen ships and 548 passengers not under the Act, and a grand total of thirty-four ships and 6297 for the thirty-four, and passengers 6950.

The opening of All Saints' Church, Windsor, in our last week's Paper, was made from a drawing which the architect, Mr. Arthur W. Blomfield, had the honour of submitting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, on the occasion of her laying the first stone of this building a fourteenth century. The details, as now constructed, by comparison serving as a passage to the seats in the nave. When finished according to Mr. Blomfield's design, the church will comprise a nave and aisles, and perpetual chapel north of the chancel, with two vestries eastward; while the exterior will display a large western porch and a detached campanile. The sum of £5,000 is required to carry out the proposed additions, by which nearly 400 sittings will be gained.

The Emigration Commissioners dispatched during the last month two emigrant-ships to Adelaide, South Australia—namely, the Matilda Allsopp, which sailed from Plymouth on the 29th ult., and the Lincolnshire last week by the weather), with 280 emigrants; and the Queen Bee, which also sailed from Plymouth, on the 29th, with 313 emigrants. The New Zealand Emigration Board dispatched two ships to Auckland—namely, the Ganges, from Cork, on the 5th, with 304 statute adults, principally agricultural labourers and their families; and the Bombay, which left Gravesend on the 25th, with 400 emigrants. The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Clara, to sail from Cork on 20th of January next, with emigrants from Plymouth to Adelaide, South Australia; and the Bombay Board have chartered the Juanita to sail from Dublin about the 15th inst., with emigrants to Auckland. Free passages to Auckland and Queensland continue to be granted to married couples and domestic servants, and to Victoria and South Australia to domestic servants only.—Mr. Jordan, Agent-General for emigration for Queensland, has first returned from Brisbane. Among the new regulations adopted during his visit is an authority to advance £5 in the case of each immigrant paying his own passage. The gratuity to the Government will be the deposit of his £20 land order, which is now given without any limitation as to age, and which can be redeemed within two years on payment of £1 for interest and expenses.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N. ; Long. 0° 19′ 17″ W. ; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETERS							WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature Dry Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Solar Radiation.	Rain.	Maximum in Sun.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	General Direction.	Movement.	Pressure on Square Foot.
	Inches.	°	°				Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles.	Lbs.
Nov 30	30·123	45·8	38·3	·77	10	26·8	49·5			SSW. S.			493	907
1	29·948	44·8	39·2	·82	10	26·3	48·2			SSW. WSW.			524	900
2	29·991	39·1	32·8	·83	6	29·5	47·2			S.			283	900
3	30·249	35·4	32·5	·93	10	25·7	40·4			S. SSW.			192	900
4	30·406	40·2	36·7	·87	9	24·9	43·8			SW. S.			379	900
5	29·946	47·2	39·7	·67	7	44·0	49·8			SW. S.			1,000	900
6	29·903	47·2	40·4	·74	9	42·3	51·2			SW. W.			1,136	900

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days at 10 o'clock in the forenoon:—

	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
Barometer (as before) corrected	30·217	30·141	30·245	30·346	30·395	30·188	29·958
Temperature of Evaporation	42·5°	37·7°	37·5°	30·7°	44·8°	44·9°	47·4°
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

A story that General Hooker has been left immensely rich by the death of a Mexican wife in San Francisco is thus denied by the San Francisco *Alta*:—"1, General Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, nor at any other time; 2, General Hooker had not a fortune left him by General Hooker's wife is not dead; 4, General Hooker never had a wife; 5, General Hooker is not worth a hundred thousand dollars."

The *Missouri Democrat* states that Mrs. Francis L. Clayton, now in Missouri, is the lineal descendant of Mr. Paul Revere, who died in 1804, and fought by his side till he was killed in the battle of Stone River, in which engagement Mrs. Clayton's husband was also wounded in the hand, leg, and knee; and at her husband's death made known her act to her General, and was thanked by him.

The *New York Times* states that persons of both sexes have been guilty of clipping pieces from the window-curtains, sofa, lounge, and other covers of the Senate Chamber, in Washington. They do not stop to sell the repairing from the walls, and even to steal lenery brackets from the windows and doors. The curtains are of crimson damask, and the sofa covers are very costly, and expensive cut up, and nineteen out of twenty brackets are stolen from the Senate Chamber. The Senate Committee is indeed about to be appointed to secure relics of visits to the President's mansion, and indies and gentlemen of high standing have been detected in it. Three ladies whose names are not made known, have been caught in the act within a few days, one of whom lives in Georgetown. The attempt to secure the full names of these brave measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the offences.

A telegram from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, says that rain was said on Thursday week, at its home, John-street, Adelphi. The committee examined the effects of the deceased, and found that he died on the night of Tuesday week, last week, and particularly in reference to the loss of two pairs of boots, which he had purchased on the day of his decease, and which, belonging to the institution. It appeared that the performance of the lifeboat crew was highly creditable, and that the service is indeed a most valuable one. The lost was in the act of rescuing the crew of the schooner when the exertions of the crew of the lifeboat, Mr. Thomas Hayward, the coxswain, stood by some of the life-boat crew, four of whom thereupon jumped on board the vessel to assist in the work of rescue. Having by these means the vessel was completely deprived the remainder of the crew of their presence of mind that they had entered into the life-boat, and pushed off. At the same moment realist the ship, all her oars, with the exception of two, were broken, and the life-boat was driven to sea. Fortunately several ships were in sight with the two oars and the help of another life-boat, succeeded in reaching the harbour in safety. Of the crew of the Lowestoft, only 11 were drowned, the two widows and seven orphans. The institution voted £100 in aid of a subscription which has been set on foot for the benefit of the widows. It was said the crew of the life-boat £70 for their gallant exertions. The silver medal of the institution was voted to the coxswain, Thomas Hayward, and another to Mr. Lawrence Payne, chief officer of the Coastguard at Tynemouth, for his services in connection with the rescue of the crew of the schooner. The services during the fearful gales of the past month in rendering the life-boat and Coastguard services to sea in distress off the coast (principally of Kantze, six men saved; schooner Sarah, of Waterford, six; a derelict brigantine, Spanish, name unknown, seven; schooner Ann, of Ipswich; schooner Hermione, of Milford, five; sloop Active, of Carnarvon, three; sloop Ivy, of Workington, Cumberland, three; and the crew of a coasting vessel of twenty-two men; barque Louis XIV., of Dunkirk; fifteen; brig John, of Sunderland, seven; brig Serpent, of Sunderland, seven; schooner David and John, of Montrose, four; Danish galliot Triton, one; Norwegian brig Ivan, seven; Dutch galliot Vrow Johanna, one). The total number of fishing-boats and their crews, thirty-two—making a total of 194 lives saved. The Board of Trade, on the recommendation of the Committee, awarding amounting to £315 4s. were granted to the crews of other life-boats of the institution, their services in saving the crews of vessels in distress from vessels during the storms of the past month. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. J. J. Hall, coxswain of the life-boat, for his month new life-boat of the society, for his long services in assisting in the life-boat, and for his services to sea in the great storm of November 14. Payments amounting to upwards of £2000 were ordered to be made on various vessels and property saved, and £1000 of the funded capital of the institution was ordered to be sold to assist in meeting these heavy payments. The Committee directed the Secretary of Coastguard admitted to the Coastguard Institution a list of about fifty places where it was desirable to place a small, handy chest of life-boat in the event of the institution not being established there. The committee decided to give this important question their best consideration. It was stated that the Duke of Northumberland, Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland, had been presented to the institution by benevolent persons. The money and the following counties:—Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hampshire; Sussex, Lincolnshire; and Pool, Lancashire. New life-boats on their way to the stations mentioned were ordered to be sent from the depot at Birmingham. Leeds, and Bradford, and had excited the greatest interest in these inland towns.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE will-thread of about £500,000 in gold from the Bank of England, chiefly for shipment to the Continent, and the Bank of England has been compelled to raise the rate of discount on bills, have produced fluctuating markets for National Stocks. The speculators have been on a fair average week; but the public have not been free buyers of the investments. In last since been recovered, the salutes from the Continent show an increase of £1,000,000 sterling. The Bank of England has received £1,000,000 sterling from the Birmingham, Leeds, and Bradford, and had excited the greatest interest in these inland towns.

The following are the rates of discount at the Bank of England and other principal markets:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.
Paris	5	5	Turin	7	7
Hamburg	5	5	Vienna	6	6
Amsterdam	5	5	Berlin	5	5
Frankfort	5½	5½	Madrid	6	6
Petersburg	6	6	Copenhagen	6	6

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills. The applications within the limit amounted to £1,200,000. The Bank of England has sent bullion to Calcutta, and a further £200,000 in bills. The Bank of England has received £1,000,000 sterling from the Birmingham, Leeds, and Bradford, and had excited the greatest interest in these inland towns.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate for money to 5 per cent. On other parts of the Continent the rates remain unaltered. At the following places in the appended table:—

Two months' bills	4½	per cent.	Four months' bills
Sixty days' bills	4½		Six months' bills
Three months' bills	4½		

The Bank of Prussia

REOPENING OF

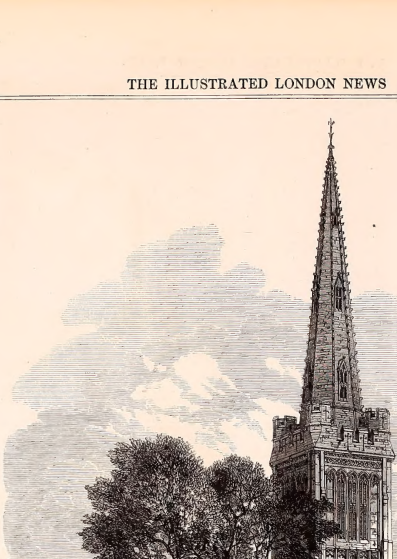
OUNDLE CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE parish church of St. Peter, at Oundle, Northamptonshire, was reopened on the 23rd ult., after undergoing some extensive restorations, executed by Mr. R. Hall, of Nottingham, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Scott. This church being in a very dilapidated state, it was, some time ago, found necessary to take steps to provide for its repair; but it was not until after two or three ineffectual attempts that the Vicar, the Rev. J. Nussey, was enabled to have the work commenced, which is now successfully performed. The interior consists of a nave, with aisles and transepts, and a chancel, with north and south chapels. The exterior has a lofty embattled tower, with decorated and pierced spire, together about 200 ft. in height. The restoration has been most complete. The unsightly galleries have been removed, also the old-fashioned high-backed pews; and in their place are open seats of carved oak. The western arch was formerly blocked up by some boarding. This has now been removed, and the effect is very striking, and adds much to the beauty of the church. The windows, which are in the Early English or Perpendicular style and exceedingly graceful, have been restored, and a very handsome stained-glass window has been put into the chancel by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. The figures in the first flight represent the Apostles St. James, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Luke, St. John, and St. Jude. In the second flight are represented the Nativity, the Baptism, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension of our Saviour; and in the last flight the Annunciation, the Presentation, Christ's Agony in the Garden, St. Peter and St. John running to the Sepulchre, and the Charge to St. Peter. The stonework has been re-pointed in the nave, transepts, and aisles, and that in the chancels and chapels has been carefully plastered. The walls and arches were formerly covered with plaster or whitewash, and this has been removed, so that the excellent colour of the walls and that of the seatings harmonise completely with each other. The chancel and chancel-chapels have been stuccoed. The nave roof has been entirely stripped and thoroughly restored, new boarded, and leaded. The chancel roof was found to be in such a bad state as to require being made entirely new, which has been done. The floor of the church has been covered with a bed of concrete six inches deep, and the old monumental stones raised to this level. The church originally contained five altars—one in each of the two chapels, one in the chancel, and two in the transepts. In the chancel there are some monuments to the Walcott and other families. Attached to the church is a very fine crypt, which was formerly used as a charnel-house. This has now been cleaned out, and is used as a receptacle for fuel. The chancel is not yet finished, as subscriptions are being raised to purchase a reredos. Mr. Walker, of Francis-street, London, is building a large organ for the church; and, as it could not be finished in time for the reopening, a small but powerful organ was put up for the occasion, and will be used till the large organ is finished. The total cost of the restorations will amount to about £5000.

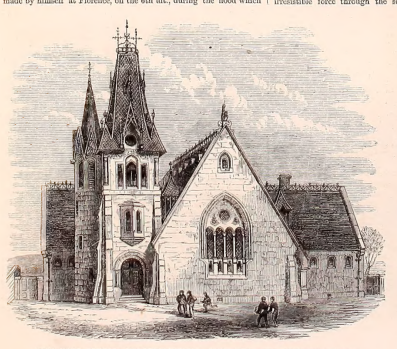
GREAT FLOOD OF THE RIVER ARNO AT FLORENCE.

WE have been favoured by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., with a sketch made by himself at Florence, on the 6th ult., during the flood which visited that city from the sudden rise of the river Arno, caused by a storm of rain among the neighbouring mountains. Some accounts of it have already been published, but the following extract from Mr. Cooke's letter, dated Florence, Nov. 9, will best explain the sketch we have engraved:—"Having safely crossed the river Po, which was greatly swollen, on my way from Venice, I arrived in Florence by the last train from Bologna before the railway was destroyed, as it was in several places, by the late fearful floods. Heavy falls of rain commenced on Friday, Nov. 4, but on Saturday afternoon a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain commenced, which was almost unparalleled in its force and continuance, and raged till three a.m. on Monday. The pent-up waters of the Mugnone and Arno, with their numerous tributary torrents from the vast amphitheatre of mountains surrounding Florence, suddenly burst into the valley, and rushed with irresistible force through the several bridges, rising in about six hours to the height of 17 ft. Great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Ponte Vecchio, covered with its numerous shops, the flood reaching to the crown of the outer arches of this bridge. The scene between this and the Ponte della Trinità presented the extraordinary appearance of a turbulent sea, not of water, but of mud, mingled with the debris of forests, vineyards, and gardens.



OUNDLE CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, LATELY RESTORED.

"On Sunday evening the Lung' Arno was covered; the torrent flowing over the parapet of the massive wall inclosing the river. Thousands of people could not reach their homes, as strong pickets of police and the military, with torches, guarded the approaches to the bridges. The streets adjoining the river on the southern side were rendered impassable by the depth of the flood. The Cascine was inundated to the depth of some feet, and when the waters subsided a vast mass of drift and mud covered the surface. Many fatal casualties occurred to the passengers by the railway from Pistoja—a massively-built bridge and huge iron girders being almost all carried away. Many persons saved themselves by climbing trees, and were rescued after a fearful night of cold, rain, and hunger. The inundation rose to within a few inches of the white line on the houses opposite the Lung' Arno, marking the level of the great flood of 1844. The sketch (taken from my window, on the Lung' Arno, looking south) represents the beautiful work of Ammanati (built in 1569), the Ponte della Trinità, with the Church of Santo Spirito and the Hill of Bellosguardo in the distance. As regards the city itself, the damage was confined to the houses and streets which are contiguous to the Arno; but in the flat portion of the surrounding country a large amount of property was destroyed or injured.



NEW FREE SCHOOL, HOLBURN-STREET, ABERDEEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE WITCH DOCTORS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Kaffir tribes of British Kaffraria, as well as those in other parts of South Africa, have a large body of native doctors residing amongst them, who exercise great influence over the people, and in whom all the Kaffirs are in the habit of placing implicit confidence for their treatment of the sick. The Kaffirs, indeed, are a doctor-loving people; their doctors and prophets form part of the machinery of their government, which is upheld by their feeling of devout and superstitious obedience. The Kaffir doctor is therefore usually patronised and supported by the chief of the tribe. The corporation or college of native practitioners of South Africa consists of men and women, some of whom confine themselves to the more practice of medicine; while others, not content with the administration of native remedies, profess to be able to "smell out" the persons who have, as they say, bewitched the sick people. Every doctor is supposed to have been called to his profession by a supernatural authority. It may be that during an illness he has acquired, or fancies he has acquired, a knowledge of the medicinal properties of some plant, the secret of which, he tells his friends, has been communicated to him by the spirits. Some of the doctors of the tribe are then consulted, and if it should be decided that he has "a call," he goes into retirement for some time; during which he holds little if any intercourse with the world, being devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from the spirits. During his retreat a dance is frequently held to propitiate the spirits on his behalf. At the end of his retreat the doctors assemble; the candidate for admission as a member of the healing art is then duly examined, and, if he be considered qualified, the herb or plant, the properties of which are said to have been revealed to him, is cut up, boiled in water, and poured over the head of the aspirant to the medical profession. This ceremony is called "Ukupeleleswa," and the doctor who performs the ceremony generally gets a fee for his trouble. A cow or bullock is then killed, in order that the doctors may partake of it in company. The Kaffir doctors believe and teach that all disease is caused by witchcraft. The conjurors can inflict awful torture and even death upon the unhappy victims of this degrading superstition. The following instance, related by a Kaffir chief, is told in the very words of an Englishman who witnessed the affair:—

"When I was living at ——'s place, one of his councillors was taken sick, and —— told his people to go and say to Mazonda, a witch doctor, that he wished him to 'smell out' the person who had bewitched the sick man. The doctor came, and the people were collected for a witch dance. We all formed a circle, standing close together. The men began by striking together bundles of assagais, singing at the same time, and throwing their bodies into all sorts of contortions; while the women did the same, clapping their hands. The doctor then made his appearance; his face, one side of his body, and arms, were painted white; the other side was painted red; a jackal's tail stood out at right angles from his forehead, fastened round his head by a band; his arms were encircled with rings of ivory; his neck, wrists, and ankles with rings and beads. He commenced by running round the sequence is, that they will sometimes even death upon the unhappy victims of this degrading superstition. The following instance, related by a Kaffir chief, is told in the very words of an Englishman who witnessed the affair:—



OLD RADNOR CHURCH, THE BURIAL PLACE OF SIR G. C. LEWIS.—SEE PAGE 574.



A KAFFIR WITCH DOCTOR.

circle with uplifted head and dilated nostrils, smelling for the person who had bewitched the sick man. A councillor named Doula, and a woman named Naguta, one of the wives of the sick man's father, were accused by the doctor of having bewitched the sick man. They were instantly seized and stripped of all their ornaments, and reins were put round their necks. The doctor said that Doula had frequently asked the sick councillor for cattle, which he had refused, and that Doula, out of revenge, had bewitched him; and that Nagnta had asked a bullock from the sick man in order to get the hide to make a kaross, which the sick man had refused; and that on this account she also had bewitched him. Doula and Nagnta were then beaten with knob-kerries about the head and face, producing fearful wounds. The victims cried out, 'Stop! we will show where the bewitching matter is with which we made the man sick!' They only said this, however, to escape being tortured. They showed pieces of dry dung and various other substances, which they declared to be the materials of their witchcraft. Messengers were then sent to the doctor to know if it were true that the prisoners had given up all the bewitching matter; to which he replied, 'No; it is not true; they have more.' A fire was then lighted and stones placed on it; the man Doula was bound down to stakes fixed in the ground, lying on his back, quite naked, with his arms extended, and hot stones were placed over his chest and belly, as well as along the inside of his arms and thighs. Nagnta, the woman, was treated in the same manner; and both, after being thus cruelly tortured, were tied to a tree by the necks and there beaten to death with knob-kerries.'

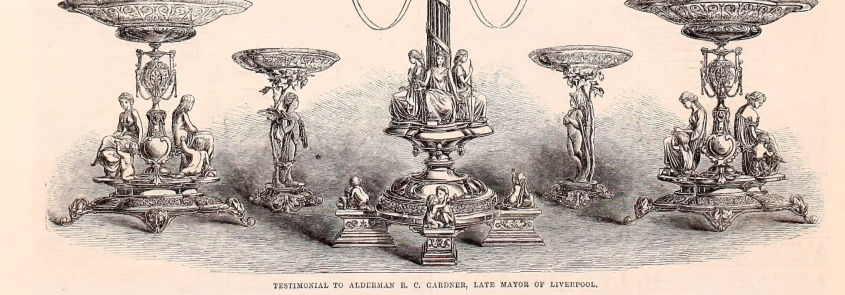
We are indebted for this communication, and for the photograph from which we have engraved our portrait of a Kaffir witch doctor, to Mr. S. D. Maudy, who supplied us with a view of the Grey Hospital and Medical College, in British Kaffraria, published in this Journal a few months ago.

A JAPANESE BARBER.

We present this week another of those characteristic Illustrations of the manners and customs of the Japanese people, with which our Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama has abundantly supplied us. The sketch we have here engraved represents a Japanese barber in the act of dressing the head of one of his patients. He is gathering up the topknot, which is to be tied with an ornamental band, the rest of the crown being scrupulously shaved. The whole operation is tedious enough, but the elderly gentleman whom we see under the barber's hands in this instance has evidently made up his mind to a long sitting, with his legs tucked beneath the low table on which are placed a pair of basins containing the soap-lather and other lavements. The Japanese cutlery is excellent, and there is no fear of a blunt razor in this respectable barber's shop.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN R. C. GARDNER OF LIVERPOOL.

It will be remembered that near the close of the mayoralty of Alderman R. C. Gardner a number of his friends, appreciating the admirable manner in which he had discharged his official duties and the respect entertained for him in private life, resolved upon presenting him with an appropriate mark of their esteem. Although no subscription-list was published, the suggestion was immediately acquiesced in, so that the amount subscribed soon reached the handsome sum of nearly £1000. Subsequently, the committee were actively engaged in making the preliminary arrangements necessary for carrying out the wishes of the subscribers. After a competition among the principal silversmiths of Liverpool, the design submitted by Messrs. Wordley and Co., of Lord-street, was accepted. The design—which is intended in some measure to illustrate the prominent characteristics of Mr. Gardner's career—consists of an elegant desert service of eleven pieces. They comprise a centrepiece, 4 ft. 9 in. in height, elaborately ornamented; also two oval fruit-stands, and four large and four small circular fruit-stands. In the centrepiece there are four corner pedestals, supporting groups of boys engaged in plucking grapes and the various operations of pressing and preparing wine. On the principal pedestal are seated personifications of Faith, Justice, Industry, and Commerce, as the four elements of the late Mayor's successful career; and on the top of the column is introduced a figure of Peace, in reference to the auspicious circumstances associated with his term of office. A small shield on the base bears Mr. Gardner's coat-of-arms, an inscription expressive of the feelings of the donors being engraved upon a ribbon by which it is surrounded. To indicate the interest at all times manifested by the late Mayor in schools and charitable institutions, both in his official and private capacity, Benevolence is represented on one of the oval fruit-stands as offering temporal aid, and in that upon the other as extending spiritual instruction to the poor. Music, Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture have been similarly introduced on the large circular centrepiece; while upon the four smaller ones appear figures emblematical of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night. The figures are executed in frosted silver, bright silver being employed for the bases. The testimonial is in every respect a most finished specimen of art, and worthy of the manufacturers.



TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN R. C. GARDNER, LATE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.



A JAPANESE BARBER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CUNARD COMPANY'S NEW IRON MAIL STEAM-SHIP CUBA.

The noble fleet of vessels belonging to Messrs. Cunard, Burns, and M'Iver, comprising some of the largest and swiftest mail-steamers afloat, are employed in the Mediterranean, the Liverpool and Havre, and the Glasgow and Liverpool trades, the daily mail service between Glasgow and Belfast, but especially the weekly mail service between this country and Halifax, Boston, and New York, with which is connected the monthly mail service between New York, Nassau, and Havannah also performed by their vessels. The Belfast mails are carried gratuitously; but for the American mails the company are paid the annual sum of £176,340 by the Post Office authorities. They have now carried these mails for nearly thirty years, and during the whole of this time have never lost a single passenger. The present fleet of this company is thirty-two ships of 50,588 tons burden in the aggregate, with engines collectively of 12,225-horse power; and they have six other ships now building for them on the Clyde, which will make their aggregate tonnage amount to 62,000 tons, with engines of 15,000-horse power. In tonnage and steam power this is more than equal to the whole navies of some Continental Powers.

The Cuba, of which we give an Engraving, has just been completed for the Liverpool and New York line of the Cunard Company, by Messrs. Todd and MacGregor, of Glasgow, at a cost of £110,000. She was launched in July last, and is a majestic-looking ship, of fine proportions, yet possessing great carrying capacity, and constructed throughout in a most substantial and elegant manner. The dimensions of her hull are as follow:—Length of keel and fore-rake, 327 ft.; breadth of beam, moulded, 42 ft.; depth, moulded, to spar-deck, 29ft. Tonnage, 2832 tons. B.M. The propelling force is that of the oscillating geared engines, by her builders, of 650-horse power, nominal, fitted with surface-condensers and all recent improvements. The steam is supplied by four boilers heated by twenty-four furnaces. The waste steam is blown off under water, thus doing away with the disagreeable noise resulting from the old system. She has nine water-tight compartments, four of which come to the upper deck; Cunningham's patent reefing topsails; and Sir Snow Harris's lightning-conductors, as applied to iron ships. The fore and main lower masts are of Vancouver Island timber, each in one piece about 32 in. in diameter. A deckhouse, 20 ft. wide, extends from stem to stern, in which 300 passengers can dine at a time. The Cuba has also mail-sorters', butchers', bakers', confectioners', and pastrycooks' rooms, similar to those on board the Scotia and Persia. She has accommodation for 300 first-class passengers, and, if employed as a troop-ship, could transport 1500 men. Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Hugh Aird, of Glasgow.

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GENERAL TODLEBEN, THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ENGINEER.

OUR Portrait, from a photograph by M. Steinberg, of St. Petersburg, is a fair likeness of that distinguished professor of the arts of military engineering and fortification who has lately visited this country as the guest of Captain Blakeley and has been received with much honour by the members of his own profession amongst us. Francis Edward Todleben, born at Mitau, in Courland, on the 8th of May, 1818, though a subject and servant of the Russian empire, is of German race. His father was a respectable merchant of the place just named. He was educated in the Imperial School of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and rose steadily in the ranks of his profession till 1848, when Captain Todleben was sent to take part in the siege of the Circassian fortresses in the Caucasus. After spending two or three years in this arduous service, he returned to the capital, and devoted himself to the theory and science of fortification, while directing the experimental operations of the sappers of the Gouzi at Peterhof. In 1854 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and was sent to the army of the Danube at the outbreak of the war with Turkey, but was soon transferred to the army of the Crimea. The circumstances under which he was intrusted with the construction of those extraordinary works for the defence of Sebastopol, which form one of the greatest achievements of military mechanics in recent times, must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Since the peace of 1856 General Todleben has had no active employment, but has been much engaged in scientific and literary studies. His recently-published "Narrative of the War in the Crimea" has given rise to some controversies, of which probably we have not yet heard the last.



GENERAL TODLEBEN, THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ENGINEER.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT QUIDDENHAM HALL.

QUIDDENHAM, in Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, was the scene of glad festivities on Wednesday week, upon the occasion of the marriage of Lady Louisa Keppel, the Earl's daughter, to the Hon. Frederick William Charteris, Commander, R.N., a son of the Earl of Wemyss and March. The ceremony took place in the Church of St. Andrew, Quiddenham, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers by some of the ladies of the neighbourhood. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, uncle of the bride. It was witnessed by the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, the Earl of Wemyss and March; Admiral Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B.; the Hon. Colonel Cust, Lord Charles Scott; Viscount Bury, M.P.; Viscountess Bury; Lord Elcho, M.P., and Lady Elcho; Hon. J. Lindsay, Lady Maria Keppel, and Lady Sophia Keppel, with a numerous company of friends. There were seven bridesmaids—Lady Augusta Keppel, Lady Georgiana Russell, Miss Bedford, Miss Garnier, Miss Theodora Keppel, Miss Isabella Stephenson, and Miss May Hill. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord Charles Scott. The wedding-party, having returned to the hall, were entertained with breakfast, and numerous gifts were presented to the newly-married pair; amongst which was a little silver box, turned by Prince Alfred, and inscribed with the initial of his Royal Highness; while Mr. Etheridge, on the part of the tenantry, handed to the bride a handsome gold bracelet, with three diamonds, set in stars. It contained the following inscription:—"Presented to the Lady Louisa Keppel as a mark of esteem by the tenantry and agent of the Earl of Albemarle on her wedding-day." About four o'clock the happy couple left the hall in a carriage and four. They were greeted with the hearty acclamations of a large number of persons assembled in the park. Our Illustration will give some idea of this scene. Flags were flying from the roof of the mansion, and at each evergreen arch; on the one at the Kenninghall entrance there was an inscription, "Long live the Queen," with smaller mottoes by the side, "Peace and Content," and "Union and Liberty." In the carriage drive from the hall to the church there were two triumphal arches of evergreens. On the arch nearest to the hall there were two mottoes—on one side, "God bless the Union," surmounted by the monogram, "A. W.," and on the other side "Long Life and Happiness," with the reversed monogram, "W. A." The other arch bore the initials of the bride and bridegroom.

Captain and Lady Louisa Charteris proceeded, by way of Thetford and Ely, to Peterborough, where they were to pass a week or two at Holme Wood, the residence of Lady Louisa Wells, sister of the bride.



MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT QUIDDENHAM PARK, NORFOLK, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS SHOW.

SAVE and except the stereotyped bullock on the omnibuses, everything seems to have changed since the good old Baker-street days. Frost and snow are out of the December book of fashions. The club "grinds up the saplings," and has no sympathy of sympathy left for orthodox ox-beef; and the grey-haired seniors and juveniles of the fat-stock world, instead of waiting for the thrilling moment, about the stroke of eight, and then dashing in pell-mell like a flock of sheep, manage to hear the fate of the gold medal, now pessily take their seat in the Islington gallery early in the day, and watch every judicial feature into attitude of the cautious and "dauntless three." We are not impugning the principle of progress. Far from it. Years ago, when we came back from Dublin, we narrated how we had watched all the phases of the great yearling-bull St. Lager from the gallery, we had seen the bullock's every step of way "who put their trust in weddes and in bereves," and never will be again. But the cock "pungs" has departed, and the cock-fight has all left Islington by six o'clock, and after that the wheels of the evening drive heavily enough.

The death of Mr. Fowler, who has so long stood in the van of the steam-plough makers, was received with deep regret. It seems that he had been taken ill on his return home from the Scotch Fair, and set off to Yorkshireen also told of the Jacksonian purchase of Blair Athol for 8,500 guineas. Sir Joseph would not quit the field without a battle, and Sam Wiley had won the bullock cup at the York show; and it was also stated by them most confidently that the Warleby herd will be sold.

The two cups were not decided till after three o'clock, and then, as the sale avenues were at liberty, the public flocked in masses to the gallery to the nearest points to look on. Sir William Capel de Brooke's fine Shorthorn, the cock "pungs" of the show, had won the special prize, as both were out of the place in the company they were now called upon to sing. The Hereford judges, it was said, held out for Mr. Phillips's ox at first, but at last they had to give way, and after all the Birmingham flourish of trumpets which heralded him, he is—not to say the gallery or myself—content with the honour alone and without especial grandeur as a whole. As for Mr. Martin's ox, which ran him so close at Birmingham, no one seemed to look at him, except those who were outside the ring. Judges are not always single-minded generally, and dislike "a crossbred," unless his pretensions are overpowering. One of them noticed that he was "a little bit Shorthorn-ways" manner, as he fairly flew at him and gave him two blows with his fist, as if by way of impressing his contempt upon it; and with these compliments of the season the Aberdeen and Darlington cock of 1862 was "pungs" again. His sister, Mr. Amcotts seemed to preach the merits of a young red and white as cautiously as before the Birmingham meeting, was crossed, and eventually the whole bench were converts to his eloquence, and the red and white rosette went to Darlington. As a judge, we do not think that it met with general inderesment. The Hereford men had to it; and they were not there to cavil at the award, even when, although his shoulders were good enough, 7ft. 11 in. was all that could be made of the Shorthorn's lovely quarters. The cow and heifer cup was a much shorter business. Even the Hereford people did not claim it very loudly. Mr. Cochman's cow, although she was a Birmingham gold medallist; and, although, as Mr. Cochman had told Lady Windsor, he openly said that she had no claim to beat the roan Trinket, the shorthorn sceptre was wrested from her hands, and well done the week before.

The Show has long had a traditional leaning to London, as have the Hereford to Bingley Hall, and the twelve entries of the Midlands were mostly from Mr. Morgan. The young steer, bred by Mr. George Turner, was, of course, not fully furnished, but the symmetry and quality of coat he was very beautiful. A fine loin starved some other points in Mr. Thompson, of Elmsthorpe's Shorthorn "the commercial beast," and, with a few exceptions, very little beyond it. It was a case of about as tall animals as them; and, even in the case of Birmingham judges (a very bad plan, as exhibitors have a right, in fairness, to the advantage of a fresh eye), the decisions were very much altered. Mr. Philippe had two commended steers, bred by Mr. Monkhouse, and now hailing from Surrey, on each side of him; but one had gone in his rough coat, and the other was not very apt his other points as he did his length, which was very fine. The females were much cleverer. Lady Alsford looked half the size of her coeval Bonilface in the heifer class; but in her loin, and skin, and in strong, and there were two new heifers from Mr. Stratton's, of Gloucester and Mr. Baldwin's Bright Eyes, who shared the H. C. with another young thing. Friday the 13th, whose horn might have been larger with advantage.

The six Shorthorn oxen and steers were more level, perhaps, as a lot than the Hereford; but still there was a considerable space much of a muchness, and probably if they had been shuffled up a third trio, those antethics would have diffused as much from the Islington bench as the second did (barring the double dose) from the Birmingham. Mr. Stratton got a C. and H. C. in the young class with a roan, roans and Mr. Arkwright wound up this *causa mirabilis*, in which each, by winning the cup with his thirty months' youngster in the very first week of the class. By way of making it more so, he got £70 of it through Mr. Gibbett, the eminent salesman and founder of the ball and its house show. The winner was a clever beast, of a beautiful Christmas coat and colour, and Mr. Arkwright is the Cicero's Archidocus sort. Mr. Pulver's winner in the next class lacked shortness of leg and a little more quality, but his absolutely great remark applies to the Geddington ox, who had a remarkably sweet countenance in taking style under him, at first sight, but would hardly bear pulling to pieces.

Two famous writers followed in his wake, one of them Earl Gainsborough's, which should have decidedly shown in front of Mr. Baird, a deep, short-legged one of Mr. Carr's, and a great Yorkshire winner; and therefore this subject of the most decisional quality was Mr. Carr's the Turf bookmaker. The judging in this class was directly opposed to the Birmingham, which certainly gave more with our views, as nothing could justify pleasing Mr. Outhwaite without even a mention. The fore legs are a trifle forward and his rump ends are not just the thing, and an inch off his legs would bring wonderful order into his loins, firm touch and contour, are very nice. Mr. Moir had an H.C. making the second, with two C's and a third prize, that he has received on his trial-trip from Aberdeenshire south.

Trinket, a granddaughter of Great Mogul, and with all the fine substance but rather common piggish head which he bestowed on Chaste a chance; and Mr. Aldworth was third among the heifers with a lengthy white. The winning cow, Lady Windsor, was of Mr. Stratton's breeding, and a very fair one, with beautiful bone, but rather sloping behind. She was not in very high company, although Empress of Hindostan was among them. This wonderful cow has only had one calf in her seven years and two months, and if ever After being constantly at store shows and winning largely. Lady Pigot took a gold medal with her as best fat cow in Poissy in 1862; last year she was up at gold-medal pitch for the Branches sale, and many people have since said that Ladyship did not keep her and try for it. Mr. Crisp bought her as a speculative bargain for £50, and here she ends her days. Her name has some magic yet, as the shorthorn men pricked up their ears when they heard of her, and we sent off two or three sons of visitors to her for "said lang syne."

Lord Lonsdale's pen of fat cattle looked well, and had rather a nice first-prize heifer, Young Handsome; and, oddly enough, in the store class, the judges reversed the county decision, and put a great big fellow over the head of a much more compact and far smaller one, which might have stood without objection among the Devon cows. "Double their length" is the trade phrase for "good breed," and yet the countrymen, who ought to set the fashion, thought otherwise, and Mr. Spencer's steer was put well at the head.

The dark chestnut Suffolks were not themselves in any means. One of Mr. Pollok's was all but Galloway about the head and ears, and the winning cow was rough and coarse. Lord Ashburton was a pair of solemn antediluvians, and we shall be surprised if the winner's head is not thrown back in the Islington gallery. Mr. Overman swung with the West. Highland class since the juicy little Badminton must be to almost to-day's proper representative. Now it is all size and humbug. Two great Breadalbane drovers, the tenth and the fifteenth in succession; but an "Argyle black," of very square Lowland mould, and a very beautiful beast, was second to Mr. Baird's. Mr. Percy's Birmingham winner was not entered, but returned, like one of Mr. M'Combie's, for the Liverpool show, of which his Lordship is the President. The great Aberdeen feeder was in the ring, and there held a very great fat show on Tuesday; and it would have saddened those who had seen him when he was "doing" Kelvin Grove, if stomach of true years' standing, was a royal beast in its box at home, with a neck and chine as long as Stanley Rees's when she was in all her better prize at Aldborough. It was so old when it started from Aldford that it was five men and six beasts to coax it to the station at Alford; but the journey had pleased it, and it could hardly have told it again. It was accompanied by a splendid example of the yellow variety, which cost 1,000 guineas prize at Birmingham; and it got first prize at both places, quite easily. Mr. Heath's leviathan was a winner from the Gerioch; but, deep as he was, his dreadful middle was fatal to him and his London fame. Mr. Scattergood's Queensberry was a picture of the Angus females at Kelso, won easily in the female class; but she has been going down for a year or two, and Mr. Gordon's, and never polished her Sixty-three promise. Of course, Mr. Ewins Bromsgrove had a good Welsh, and, of course, it wins. The Irish heifers were generally a big lot, and Mr. Bruce's and the prize Scotch cattle-men were headed by a very capital grey of Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Poundsworth, near Driffield—a Durham and Galloway cross, and the fine fusion of King Shorthorn in these classes was boundless—with Mr. Duncan's tall, High-class Ayrshire, Argus, and Galloway, and, in the case of the third prize, Mr. Cowan's winner from the Gerioch; to hear a "Buchan" defeated. Two beasts bred by Mr. Moir were in the cross-Shorthorn class, and the one that was not the Aberdeen horns in Aberdeenshire for more than thirty years, and all round Buchan and Banff are the only Polled Scots in question. There is no doubt that if Mr. Martin had put his ox into the pure-bred class he would have won the first prize and had no prejudice against him for the cup. Only one of the Aberdeen polled heifers had been taken from widewake Aberdeen that the public had seen the best of him. He was in great bloom when he left Aberdeen, and again when he won at Darlington last Christmas; but when the judges had got over his eyes and our only wonder is that with the disposition to break down on the hind legs he has not been taken him along so well. Mr. Longmore's grey shorthorn and poll has been with him for a year or both, and was the first Shorthorn that ever beat his Rose of Summer born to the Douglas blood on his sire's side. The hundred heifer in Mr. Ald's class, having was so good that they brought her out for the cup. She is a lovely roan, and has by long odds the most symmetrical fore leg we ever looked at, better even than Mr. Cochman's, and she has a beautiful head, with a fine combination of "shorthorn and mongrel;" and Mr. Alan Pollok sent one in which blended the two with great success, and got the third prize for the breed. In the extra stock Sir Thomas Lennard's "Brittany" looked like Mr. Highland and Argyle, with a dash of Brahman; a breed which had blended with Shorthorn and Galloway in the Scotch Highlands from time immemorial, and colour, and horn, but retaining its shape, especially about the shoulders, quite its own.

The male sprout of the outer porch were very ably headed by a Cheshire Shorthorn stock bull, Mr. Monkhouse. The Duke of Athole had one of his prize Breadalbane cattle, and a very wonderful blind leg, which might well be highly commended; but some of the others were not quite so commendable. Mr. Ewins had evidently the able presidency of Mr. Sharpe's roan cow, the best shorthorn at the Birmingham show, and Mr. Cochman's heifer with the Stratton, who is "coming" fast again on his old fat-show ground. The class terms of "Buffalo," or rather, the Brahmin, with the bone of a deer and as sharp as a racehorse, were unfortunate. Mr. Ewins's Hereford headed for a half shorthorn and Hereford; and Mr. Duckham was placed in the class with a beast of the same breed of reds with white facings to which he is always such a trusty adjutant.

The Hereford cow class was more striking; but still they were a very good level average, and not—to speak of the cup cow—by any means still, only one lot failed to pass the "dentist." In point of first prizes, the Shorthorn cows were very good, and Mr. Stratton's cow and her pens the whites were seven to five, and the gold medal went to the Hereford, although Mr. Cochman says "Empress of Cross" whites of Mr. John Saunders, of Blandford. For hair and nice getting up we have seldom handled for a half shorthorn and Hereford; and Mr. Duckham was head Mr. Arkwright's cow, and Mr. Ewins's pair of reds with white facings to which he is always such a trusty adjutant.

The Hereford cow class was more striking; but still they were a very good level average, and not—to speak of the cup cow—by any means still, only one lot failed to pass the "dentist." In point of first prizes, the Shorthorn cows were very good, and Mr. Stratton's cow and her pens the whites were seven to five, and the gold medal went to the Hereford, although Mr. Cochman says "Empress of Cross" whites of Mr. John Saunders, of Blandford. For hair and nice getting up we have seldom had such fancy rears than Mr. Pelham Warren's Essexes, which beat Mr. Arkwright's Leicesters at the head of the class; and these ones had added "sugar" to their bill of fare, and all bore a remarkable resemblance to Mr. Warren's Lord Lyon.

A Weston third-prize lot in the next class were very hairless, one of them positively shaved for the show. The "Chilton inspired" were by no means unlikely, and deficient behind, and not quite so good in the leg in quality. The winner in the extra stock had the skin of a Shorthorn, and the same dairy look about the head and neck, and good lifetimes. We never knew where Sir Thomas Whichcote's great spotted one was to be placed in the Birmingham judging; and there was one of the old sort, with ears, and snout, and colour as if he had run afoul of a Morland picture, and therefore not exactly a silver medallist.

Among the Leicesters, Mr. Foljambe fairly lost his lead, and was only fifth to Mr. Walmesley, who top-weighted a pen of three of the Lord Berners in another. Mr. Walmesley was backed up in the young class by his neighbour, Mr. Jordan. Of a truth, the Yorkshire men, both at The Royal and Smithfield, are taking a strong Leicester lead, and the old Sledmere blood is cropping up and blossoming gaily in the hands of the proprietor and Mr. Stephenson, whose head is gone. There were only four entries each in Cotswolds and Lincolns, the Lincolns from Mr. Needham at the head of affairs, which is a guarantee of itself; but Mr. Riley's Romney Marsh winner was not quite downhill enough at the hind side, and seem to have lost all individuality in the Beverley air. A very extra Cotswold was shown and ewe stock the Burley and Barleythorpe pastures had each a prize or more, and the family name was not to be disgraced by them. In the other extra long-wool classes, Mr. Marshall's Lincoln had it pretty much their own way with Kents. The three Southdown classes were fought out between the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Rigden, Mr. Jonas, and the Baron won the rubber, and the cup as well. In the heavyweights the Duke's team was the best; the judges seemed afraid to decide it, and looked and looked again; and in the extra Southdown class it was the Duke's pen that was sent back with the ewe, and Goodwood with the wether. It was a great show for Southdowns, but still, although the individual sheep of striking merit, the pens were not so much of the pen-in-the-pod-stamp as we have seen them. This was also the case, not with Mr. Canning's rare first-prize Hampshires, but with the two pens behind it, which each had a very moderate sheep in them. One of Mr. Waller's was so very much below the mark that we doubted his right to be second.

There was no gainsaying the Shropshires; but we were not especially struck with the Oxford Downs, as a whole. Anyone who once for fixity of type should see them before he comes to the Southwolds, Shrops, and Hampshires. The little Exmoors were very thick and good, and seem to have more of a very great Christmas stride; and Mr. Peel won with some very rich black and white faced lonk wethers, by a son of Mountain King, who has been sold into Scotland to cross the Wrights. The flowing Rylands, with their snug whiskers and their Wrightsian fleeces, were a grand, useful specimen of cold sheep croppers; and the interest of the cross classes centred in the varieties of the cross between the Leicester and the Southdown, of which there were certainly three distinct ones in fleece, colour of face, and size. The Cheviots received a second silver cup again with this sort.

The opening of the large doors into the yard kept up a very capital temperature, and was only thing that some of the leading exhibitors seem to desire are small fires for encouraging for a certain distance, so as to keep the cattle from grouping together as they do so awkwardly. The machine implement classes, as usual, in great force, and a good many required outside to see the fork Jack and the Cambridge Roller at Work. Ploughs, for raising straw on to a stack at a thirty yards the "beats" used for hogs in Scotland. It slipped on and off very easily, and the contrivance for raising the end was striking. Alderman Spiers's Cycloptean Waistbands were also a feature. The interference which had just been hit for £100 and law expenses for Lawrence's Patent Waistband being foul, which might, it is said, have been settled without a lawsuit. The following is a list of the prizes, besides the silver medals, and has a balance in its favour of £4748, and £2091 invested, the judges were:—For cattle—Devons, Hereford, Sussex, Norfolk, Welsh, and extra stock—E. Bowley, Siddington House, Cirencester; F. Fowler, Benlow, Biggleswade; James Topham, Watford, Notts. For sheep—Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Romney Marsh, Cheviots, Exmoors, Oxford Downs, and extra stock—R. J. Newton, Campsfield House, Woodstock; John Marriott, Wrington, Bristol; Charles Howes, Haut, West Denham Abbey, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. Southdowns, Hampshires, Shropshires—H. Lugar, Parkhouse, Petworth, Sussex; Ed. Edmunds, J. Bryon, Southleigh, Witney, Oxon; G. Cuveton, Home Boone, Basingstoke. For Pigs—Sir Field, Earnsfield, Southwell, Notts; H. F. Jones, Portway, Warminster; George Turner, Beeson Hall, Lichfield.

The following is a list of the prizes :—

CATTLE.

Class 1.—Devon steers, not exceeding two years and six months old.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Henry Rine Ball, of Hankridge, Exeter, Devon; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Robert Wortley, of Suffield, Aylsham, Norfolk.

Class 2.—Devon steers, not exceeding three years and three months old.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. Harry Frampton, of Blandford, Dorset; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. Robert Fortescue Aland, of Dropmore, Taplow, Bucks; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. Webber, Somerset; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. Charles Frederick Perkins, of The Lodge, Tetbury, Gloucester.

Class 3.—Devon steers or oxen, above three years and three months old.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. George Bedford, of Hatfield Court, Leominster, Hereford; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. Henry Rine Ball, of Hankridge, West Monkton, Taunton, Somerset; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. William Hall, of Lodham Hall, Norwich; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. William Hall, of Lodham Hall, Norwich.

Class 4.—Devon heifers, not exceeding two years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. William Smith, of 85, Southernhay, Exeter, Devon; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. John Hole, of Bishop's Nympton, Devon; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Sanders, Norwich, Norfolk.

Class 5.—Devon cows, above four years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Walter Farthing, of Bishop's Nympton, Devon; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. William Hall, of Lodham Hall, Norwich; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. James Whitcomb Butler, of Tarrant Gunville, Blandford.

Class 6.—Hereford steers, not exceeding two years and six months old.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. George Bedford, of Hatfield Court, Leominster, Hereford; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. George Bedford, of Hatfield Court, Leominster, Hereford.

Class 7.—Hereford steers, not exceeding three years and three months old.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. Henry Yeomans, of Howes Court, Hay, Brecon; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. Thomas Bevan, of Pencoyd, Ross, Hereford; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. John Archer, of Marlwood Grange, Bristol.

Class 8.—Hereford steers or oxen, above three years and three months old.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, Wantage, Berks; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. Thomas Bevan, of Pencoyd, Ross, Hereford; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. William Symonds, of Lumbourne, Romford, Essex.

Class 9.—Hereford heifers, not exceeding four years and six months old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Baldwin, of Luddington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Henry Bird, of Eastnor Park, Hampton Court, Herefordshire; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Richard Dyott, of Freeford, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Class 10.—Hereford cows, above four years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. William Stedman, of Moorcourt, Kidderminster, Worcestershire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Henry Bird, of Eastnor Park, Hampton Court, Herefordshire; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. William Gaskin, of Ashperton, Ledbury, Hereford.

Class 11.—Shorthorned steers, not exceeding two years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Richard Taylor, of Kirmington, Ulceby, Lincolnshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Robert Taylor, of Kirmington, Ulceby, Lincolnshire; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. William Ashwell, of Lilbolhall House, Newport, Salop; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. William Ashwell, of Lilbolhall House, Newport, Salop.

Class 12.—Shorthorned steers, not exceeding three years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Coortlands, Bear Forest, Bradford, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Henry Cornelius Morland, Sonning, Reading, Berks; 3rd prize (£10) to Mortley, of Saltford Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk.

Class 13.—Shorthorned steers or oxen, above three years and three months old.—First prize (£30) to Mr. William Atkinson Capell Brooke, Bart., of Oakwell Hall, Birstall, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£20) to Mr. Richard Stratton, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. Cann, Tunbridge, Kent.

Class 14.—Shorthorned heifers, not exceeding three years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Richard Taylor, of Kirmington, Ulceby, Lincolnshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. John Shoesmith, of Berwick, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 15.—Shorthorned cows, above three years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Thomas Burnes, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Jonas Hargreave, Stones; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. John Shoesmith, of Berwick, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 16.—Cross or mixed breed steers, not exceeding two years old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 17.—Sussex steers or oxen, above three years and three months old.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. Thomas Burnes, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, near Hurstpress. Sussex; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. John Shoesmith, of Berwick, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 18.—Sussex heifers, not exceeding four years old.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Thomas Burnes, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John Shoesmith, of Berwick, Lewes, Sussex.

Class 19.—Sussex cows, above four years old.—No entry.

Class 20.—Norfolk or Suffolk polled steers or oxen, of any age.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. Alexander Mortimer, of Chelsworth, Ipswich, Suffolk; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John Sewell, of North Pickenham, Swaffham, Norfolk.

Class 21.—Norfolk or Suffolk polled heifers, of any age.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 22.—Long-horned cattle, of any age.—1st prize (£25) to Mr. John Harper Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Derby; 2nd prize (£5) to Mr. W. Fox, of Stanton Hall, Derby.

Class 23.—Longhorned heifers or cows, of any age.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. John Faulkner, of Bilsthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. W. T. Coe, of Spondon Hall, Derby.

Class 24.—Scotch polled cattle, of any age.—1st prize (£30) to Mr. James Maxwell, of The Hill, Thorney, Cambridgeshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, Forres, Moray.

Class 25.—Scotch horned heifers or cows, of any age.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. Alexander Pollock, of Balmakewan, Edzell, Brechin, Forfarshire; 2nd prize (£5) to Mr. James Stewart, of 1 and 2, New Market, Aberdeen.

Class 26.—Welsh cattle, of any age.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. William McConnie, of Tilyfour, Aberdeen; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. William Heath, of Llanfair, Denbigh.

Class 27.—Scotch polled heifers or cows, of any age.—1st prize (£15) to the Earl of Southesk, of Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, Forfarshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Messrs. J. and W. Martin, of Aberdeen.

Class 28.—Scotch cross-bred cattle, of any age.—1st prize (£10) to Mr. Allan Pollok, of Lemsay, Ballinaluie, Galway.

Class 29.—Irish cattle, of any age.—1st prize (£10) to Mr. Robert Christopher, Swaffield, North Walsham, Norfolk; 2nd prize (£5) to Lord Dunsandle, of Dunsandle, Galway.

Class 30.—Welsh steers or oxen (runts), of any age.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Darwell Estate Bodfari, Denbigh; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Thomas Hall, Penbedw, Northampton; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Francis Neal, of Pagham, Chichester, Sussex.

Class 31.—Welsh heifers or cows, of any age.—1st prize (£10) to Mr. William Morris, of Llanfair, Denbigh; 2nd prize (£5) to Mr. Darwell Estate, Bodfari, Denbigh.

Class 32.—Cross or mixed breed steers, not exceeding three years old.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Poundsworth, Driffield, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. and W. Martin, Aberdeen; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. James Rancomet, of Weathampstead, Bury, St. Alleans, Herts.

Class 33.—Cross or mixed breed steers, not exceeding three years old.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Poundsworth, Driffield, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. and W. Martin, Aberdeen; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Robert Pedersen, near Hedgehouse, Somerset; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. Robert Moir, of Mickle, or Mikel Fold, Ellon, Aberdeen.

Class 34.—Cross or mixed breed steers or oxen, above three years old.—1st prize (£20) to Mr. and W. Martin, Aberdeen; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Robert Christopher, Swaffield, North Walsham, Norfolk; 3rd prize (£10) to Mr. Andrew Longmore, of Rochford, Essex.

Class 35.—Cross or mixed breed heifers, not exceeding four years old.—1st prize (£15) to Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, Forres, Moray; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. R. Birkbeck, of Nattwood Station, Ridgate, Surrey; 3rd prize

SHEEP.

Class 85.—Fat wether sheep of the Leicester breed, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£20) to Mr. George Walmsley, of Rudstone House, Bridlington, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Joseph Dudding, of Carburton, Driffield, Yorkshire; 3rd prize (£5) to the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., of Barrington Hall, Oakham, Rutland.

Class 86.—Fat wether sheep of the Leicester breed, one year old (under twenty-three months), each sheep not to exceed 22st lb. live weight.—1st prize (£20) to Lord Berners, of Keythorpe Hall, Leicester; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. Christopher Jonathan Bradshaw, of Bell Inn, Melton Mowbray; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Richard; and prize (£5) to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Worksop, Nottingham.

Class 87.—Fat wether sheep of the Cotswold breed, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£20) to Mr. Henry Hewer, of the Manor House, of Greenhill Farm, Bletchington, Oxfordshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. J. P. Mills, of Bibworth, Alton; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. John King Turner, of Ampney, near Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

Class 88.—Fat wether sheep of the Lincoln breed, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£20) to Mr. William Greetham, of Stainsby Wragby, Lincolnshire; 2nd prize (£15) to Mr. John Listman, of Ingleby Greenhow, Yarm, Northallerton; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. William Cranfield, of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire.

Class 89.—Fat wether sheep of the Southdown or Kentish or Romney Marsh, or any other distinct long-woolled breed not enumerated (Leicesters, Cotswolds, or Lincolns), one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£15) to Mr. Edmund Riley, of Kipling Cotes Farm, Beverley, Yorkshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Thomas Smith, of Morton, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. James Newport, of Elmsted Court, Ashford, Kent.

Class 90.—Fat wether sheep of the Southdown breed, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£20) to Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; 2nd prize (£10) to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

Class 91.—Fat wether sheep of the Southdown breed, one year old (under twenty-three months), each sheep not to exceed 20st lb. live weight.—1st prize (£15) to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex; 2nd prize (£10) to Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; 3rd prize (£5) to Sir Thomas Leonard Barrett, Bart., of Belton, Aveley, Romford, Essex.

Class 92.—Fat wether sheep, of the Southdown breed, two years old (above twenty-three and under thirty-five months).—1st prize (£20) to Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk; 2nd prize (£20) to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex; 3rd prize (£10) to John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 93.—Fat wether sheep, of the Oxfordshire breed, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£20) to Mr. William Duncomb, of Wheatley, Oxfordshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, Oxfordshire; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Arthur Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Class 94.—Fat wether sheep, of any white-faced mountain breed, of any sex.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. William Smith, of 85, Southernhay, Exeter, Devon; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John Hole, of Uffculme, Wellington, Somerset, Devon.

Class 95.—Fat wether sheep, of any black-faced or speckled-faced mountain breed, of any age.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. Jonathan Peel, of Knowlmere Manor, Clitheroe, Yorkshire; and prize (£10) to Mr. Richard Greenwood, of Thorney Holme, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Class 96.—Fat wether sheep, of Wiltshire, Dorset, or any other pure breed, not specified in any of the foregoing division.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. John Bennett Lawes, of Holm, Rothamsted, Harpenden, Herts; 2nd prize to Mr. Barwell Ewins Bennett, of Marston Trussell Hall, Theddingworth, Rugby, Northamptonshire.

Class 97.—Long and short woolled crossbred fat wether sheep, one year old (under twenty-three months).—1st prize (£15) to Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John White, of Hatherop Farm, Rickmansworth, Herts; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Clare Sewell Read, of Plumstead House, Norwich.

Class 98.—Long and short woolled crossbred fat wether sheep, one year old (under twenty-three months), each sheep not to exceed 22st lb. live weight.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk; 2nd prize (£5) to Mr. George Hine, jun., of Oakley, Bedfordshire.

PIGS.

Class 52.—Pigs of any breed, not exceeding six months old.—1st prize (£15) to Mrs. Pelham Warren, of Wortley House, Basingstoke, Hampshire; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John Lyon, of Church Farm, Stowell, Cirencester, Gloucestershire; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Samuel Goater Stears, Brandeston, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

Class 53.—Pigs of any breed, above six and not exceeding nine months old.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. John Bennett Lawes, of Holm, Rothamsted, Harpenden, Herts; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. John Kent, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Samuel Goater Stears, Brandeston, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

Class 54.—Pigs of any breed, above nine and not exceeding twelve months old.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. Geo. B. Morland, of Chilton, Stevenston, Berks; 2nd prize (£10) to Mr. Samuel Goater Stears, Brandeston, Wickham Market, Suffolk; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Christopher Cattle, of Winston Grange, Bantry, County Cork.

Class 55.—Pigs of any breed, above twelve and under eighteen months' old.—1st prize (£15) to Mr. John Gaskell, of Bamford, Rochdale, Lancashire; 2nd prize (£10) to the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, Highworth; 3rd prize (£5) to Mr. Morland, of Chilton, Stevenston, Berks.

EXTRA STOCK.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best steer or ox, also £5 prize, to Mr. Lewis Loyd, of Monks Orchard, Addington, best steer or ox, also £5 prize, to Mr.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best heifer or cow, also £5 prize, to Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Courtlands, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best Leicester ewe to the Hon. Colonel Lowther, of Barrington Hall, Oakham, Rutland.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best long-woolled sheep (not Leicester) to Mr. Thomas Smith, of Brandeston, near Lincoln.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best Southdown wether sheep to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best Southdown ewe to Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best short-woolled sheep (not Southdown) to Sir Thomas Leonard Barrett, Bart., of Belton, Romford, Essex.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best crossbred sheep, long and short woolled cross to Mr. Arthur Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Silver medal to the exhibitor for the best pig to Mr. Thos. Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Winchester, Southampton.

SILVER CUPS.

Silver cup, value £40, to the exhibitor for the best steer or ox in any of the classes, to Mr. John Walesby Kirkham, of Biscathorpe House, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Silver cup, value £40, to the exhibitor for the best heifer or cow in any of the classes, to Mr. Richard Taylor, of Houghton, Chippenham Fen, Ely.

Silver cup, value £20, to the exhibitor for the best pen of Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, or other long-woolled breed, in any of the classes, to Mr. George Walmsley, of Rudston House, Bridlington, Yorkshire.

Silver cup, value £20, to the exhibitor for the best pen of Southdowns, Hampshire, or Wiltshire Downs, to Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk.

Silver cup, value £20, to the exhibitor for the best pen of Shropshire, Oxfordshire, or other short-woolled sheep, in any of the classes, to Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market Norfolk.

GOLD MEDAL.

Gold medal to the exhibitor for the best pen of pigs in any of the classes to Mr. John Saunders, of Fifehead St. Quintion, Blandford, Dorset.

The post of Comptroller of the Stationery Office, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. R. M'Culloch, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Bathoen Gray, who has been appointed at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's disposal.

The Queen has appointed Donald Malcolm Logie, Esq., Legal Vice-Consul, Cancellier, and Registrar of the Consular Court at Smyrna, to be her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople. The Queen has approved of Signor Fortunato Lamberto as Consul at Cefalonia for the King of Italy.

The English brig Dee, Captain Mackie, recently arrived at Malta with the crew of the Hesperus, of Manchester, rescued from that vessel, which had foundered at sea. About the same time the French ship Emperor the English steamer Jewess, which had been abandoned four days before. Both captains had refused any remuneration for their services, but the British Minister at Athens has presented Captain Mackie with a valuable marine glass, with a commemorative inscription; while the Cunard steamer Jura, who had saluted a silver medal in 1857, a gold one has now been conferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.

DECEMBER.

ALTHOUGH King Frost occasionally puts an end to hunting during this month, in his absence good sport may generally be expected, especially after a fall of snow, which cleanses the land and increases the scent. Shooting, too, may be had in perfection by the expert and shrewd, for many of our leading sportsmen think no more of a trip to Norway than the Americans did in former years to Ireland or Scotland. A man devoted to the trigger may pass the months of August, September, and October in Scotland in pursuit of deer, black game, and grouse, and arrive in the Norwegian territory in time to kill many a capercailzie before Christmas; or, if disposed to make a Transatlantic trip, he may reach North America, and there have good deer stalking before the new year commences, either in the prairies, Nova Scotia, or Canada.

Stalking, as applied to game, means a stealthy approach to it under cover of a blind. All predatory birds cautiously avoid the approach of man, and wild-fowl are equally shy; consequently stalking is a more difficult to get near than deer, as they are for ever on the watch. When the stalker-sportsman is not introduced, we know not; but it was much in vogue among our great-grandfathers. Then a man, or a figure representing the noble animal, and was mounted on wheels, by means of which the sportsman approached its object, contriving to keep himself concealed from the observation of his game. It was a cunning contrivance, but the brutal, of which there were two kinds, when these birds were driven in a drove, against wild geese, wild-fowl, partridges, and hares. After a time, a sort of hand-machine, which seemed to trundle and expense; and decentalking is now carried on throughout the Highlands of Scotland by live animals much more calculated to ascend and descend the mountains than mechanical imitations. Many sportsmen have a taste for this amusement, and the line of the old hunting-song, "This day a stag must die," is generally practised on the mountains, with some Highlanders acquainted with the ground and the haunts of the deer. The eye to detect the game, the passes or tracks frequented by the deer, along which they are sure to pass when disturbed, and the wind, which is the stalker's greatest enemy, is breathless anxiety, are prepared for them, with one or two trained dogs, ready to slip in case the deer is wounded and makes off. Deer, even when mortally wounded, will frequently run a very considerable distance. While deer-stalking in the Highlands of Scotland, Sir Edmund Antrobus, landshire; in the more remote part of the latter county they have seldom seen a human being, and the shy beast does not make his appearance in a dozen years. Stag-hunting over the mountains of Killing the stag is by stalking it with a rifle-gun, and requires patience and perseverng to succeed in this exciting diversion.

Red grouse, as well as the ptarmigan, are found in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; in the Hebrides, and in the Orkneys. The red grouse inhabit wild moors, mountainous districts, and are equally abundant in the dreary regions of the Grampians, unaccustomed to the human footstep of the Peninsula," on the wild moors of the Hebrides, on the hilly ranges of the north of Ireland, the Cheviots, Yorkshire, and the heather-covered mountains of Peebles, Dumfries, and Selkirk. These birds pair early in the spring, and begin to lay as soon as grass is green. The eggs vary from eight to fourteen in number, and are of a reddish or dun colour, thickly spotted, entirely covered with large spots of amber brown. Notwithstanding the numbers that are yearly shot down on some moors, and the number of poachers that are to be found carrying on their destructive practices on others, the rapid and sliding loops of horsehair set up across their runs, they are still plentiful in many districts. The Earl of Ducie's gamekeeper, some five-and-twenty years ago, was matched for a wager to shoot sixty brace of moor game in the course of the 12th of August upon his Lordship's moors in Gloucestershire. He performed the task with greatest ease, although the weather only in the morning was much against him. On the 12th of August, 1844, Sir Edmund Antrobus shot two brace of moor game in one day. The above feats are recorded as wonderful: but in Scotland many a sportsmen would be found to kill quite as many, if not more, especially when the seasons, when the young birds lie close. Grouse can an average weigh about 24l. on the scale before being plucked, but they frequently reach 28l. and one of one killed near Richmond, in Yorkshire, which weighed 25 oz., and at another in Aberdeenshire that measured 30 inches by 29 oz. These birds are found in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, but they are not in any degree for sport than at Beaudesert in the latter county.

The ptarmigan is the smallest of the Grouse tribe in Britain, although it formerly was to be found on the mountain ridges of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and it is now only to be met with in the highest ranges of hills in the central and northern parts of Scotland, in the Hebrides, and in the Orkneys. The mountain ptarmigans are less wary than other grouse; they feed on the tender shoots of heath, the tender shoots of Alpine plants; and are so tame that they seldom are scared by the report of a gun, especially if the snow, when the young birds lie close. Grouse can an average weigh about 24l. on the scale before being plucked, but they frequently reach 28l. and one of one killed near Richmond, in Yorkshire, which weighed 25 oz., and at another in Aberdeenshire that measured 30 inches by 29 oz. These birds are found in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, but they are not in any degree for sport than at Beaudesert in the latter county.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE news of the days is rife with projected public improvements. The good people of Finsbury are to have their park after some twenty years' agitation; but the Finsbury folk were not to be "fobbed off" The Metropolitan Board of Works have just completed the purchase of 120 acres of land on the north side of the New Cattle-market, Holloway, for £45,632 ——indebted to the Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, for £45,632 ——indebted to be a very low price—out of which the park is forthwith to be formed. Another piece of land at the back of the memorial of Middle-row, Holborn—in Stow's time mostly tenanted by perriving-makers. The question to the Lord Mayor is old as the perriwig. At the south-east corner Sir James Branscomb kept a large house. Early in this year he had been footman to the Earl of Gainsborough, and was knighted when sheriff of London and Middlesex, in 1806. Opposite is the obelisk denoting the site of Holborn Bars; hard by lived Dr. Johnson, at the Golden Anchor; and in Staple Inn, the Holborn front of which, of the time of James I., and like houses around, are among the oldest remains of our London street architecture.

Twenty years or thereabout, have elapsed since the Duke of Wellington was, one day, walking up the narrow part of Park-street, opposite Gloucester House, a carter came along with a country wagon and team of horses. He called to the Duke, who, being very deaf, did not hear the man, who had very nearly, with his wain, thrown down and driven over the hero of a hundred fights. The lane, it will be recollected, is so narrow and the footpath so inconvenient that no person often prefer the roadway; and this was the Duke's choice. The subject rested. It has lately been revived. A few correspondents have complained of being too late for dinner and the opera, because a block in Park-lane, and the evil is about to be remedied; notice being given of application to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for a bill to empower the Metropolitan Board of Works to form a Pitt's Head-mews, about 100 feet in length by 40 in width. Should this work be carried out, it will nearly consign the lower portion of Park-lane, from Piccadilly to Grosvenor Gate, to rather its traffic than the last century, when it was called Hyde-park-mews, and was named from James the Second's Secretary, Lord Berkeley, who lived in Berkeley House, No. 1, fronting Piccadilly, was the residence of Lord Eldon, where we picture the evil-Chancellor sitting up late for his bottle of port to Wellington to call upon him, as he had promised, to converse with him upon the administration he had formed (1828) forming; the ex-Chancellor evidently expecting some post, though he was not aware his seat on the woolsack. All this time he never saw the Duke, who "had no communication with him" either personally, by note, letter, by message through any other person, or in any manner whatever"; and some of Lord Eldon's biographers (by-the-way, we wish had to him, too) passed his door constantly on their way to Apsley House and Stratford Place. At length the Duke called, and then came out Lord Eldon's soreness "about the Duke's not calling for a night!" But now the whole Ministry was completed. "We conversed together," adds Lord Eldon, "as it seemed to me we had formed a good deal affected." This is an amusing picture of political grievance. Valuable art-treasures, by Raphael and Sassoferrato, will start *cut de sac*. In the top house on the west side, the Dowager Marchioness of Clanricarde has a valuable collection of porcelain. Opposite, at No. 4, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville has his "Grenville Library," which he bequeathed to the British Museum; and, in the same house, Mr. A. A. Dubois has had for days past a few days' notice his fine collection of pictures, including the Lucca "Madonna and Child," by Raphael; portraits by Vandyke, Watteau, Jan Steen, Cuyp, Vandevelde, Reynolds, Wilson, Etty, and Turner. Mr. Munro, at No. 7, added to his "Obituary" last week, was an amateur painter, and his studio in Hamilton-place was filled with the productions of his noisseurs.

The National Gallery is about to be enlarged—a measure far too long delayed. Mr. Wilkins's building has been scandalised as a handsome front to St. Martin's Workhouse, which, however, is now to be taken down, and the site appropriated for the extension of the Gallery. Three stout legislative battles have certified this as the best site for our national pictures, and a Parliament can hardly refuse the powers requisite for the work.

The Lord Chancellor has issued the General Post Office to the effect from St. Martin's-le-Grand, will be taken down Bath-street, until 1843 called Bagnio-court, from the bagnio built here by Turkish merchants, first opened in 1679, and much recruited for use for sweating, being found very good for aches, &c., and approved of by our physicians. The rear of the house has a wooden roof, and was covered with Dutch tiles. Rubbing, shaving, and cupping were added to bathing; but the bath was long been merely a cold bath, though the fashion of the day would seem to have returned to the return to the Turkish bath. This old place will be swept away, but should not be forgotten in our Notes.

Mr. Fergusson has communicated to the *Times* a very interesting letter descriptive of the Church of the Ascension, a church which he examined during his recent visit to Palestine. Mr. Fergusson is satisfied that the temple is a Crusader's church, built after the sixth Crusade, A.D. 1228; the clustered columns, the arches, and the form of the vault of the roof, preclude the idea of it belonging to the first kingdom of Jerusalem. The roof is a pointed and very interesting arches, of the form prevalent in Italy in the thirteenth century :—

The most beautiful thing in the mosque is the pulpit. According to a Cufic inscription on it, it was originally made for a mosque at Askalon, and finished in A.H. 484, A.D. 1091. Saladin says was brought by him to Jerusalem, and placed in the Aksa at Jerusalem, nearly a century later in date, and neither of the inscriptions agree with this, which is, however, complete, and a beautiful specimen of wood carving I am acquainted with. It also interested me to find that the pulpit of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was made at the same time for the tomb of Mahomet of Saint mixture of Arabic and Greek, which serve to irritate much more than the Arabic alone. It was also believed to be the temple at Bonnath.

After his survey, Mr. Fergusson has come to the conclusion that on the west side of the court, and shown, or rather made to feel, the impression of Mahomet's foot. The length of this slab was 9 feet 6 in., and not see: it is a very perfectly sculptured impression of a human foot. The survey of Jerusalem, under Mr. Fergusson's care, and his party of sappers, is going on most satisfactorily; and by next summer we may hope to have as perfect a survey of Jerusalem as we have of any English city. Mr. Fergusson considers that the measurements of the localities at Jerusalem was tolerably exhaustive, and I have come to have more confidence than before in the correctness of it as I have written or said with regard to the Holy Places."

Sheridan ruined many characters, but even his honour. When proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre, he turned the theatrical chest to account by depositing it, soon after the burning of the theatre, in 1809, with Mr. John Martin Leake, Garter-king-at-arms, secretary of Fetish-street, as a security for £800. The loan was never repaid, and Mr. Martin's son, Mr. Leake, parted with the contents of the chest to Mr. J. Fatmore, whose son, Mr. Coventry Patmore, has just presented the whole to the form of a reference; and many years after identified as "The Critic." Sheridan's earliest work then growing one of the best. There are several other pieces in the handwriting of R. B. Sheridan and his son Tom; also two letters in the handwriting of Charles Lamb; two or three pantomimes; private letters, receipts, &c., besides pieces with Sheridan's MS. corrections. He must have excelled in this art, to judge from the elaborate correction, pointing, and polishing of his own dramatic pieces.

A "find" of less doubtful interest than the above is reported in the *Birmingham Gazette*, some dozen important deeds—conveyances, grants, leases, &c.—having been discovered in the office of Birmingham solicitors relating to property adjoining Shakspeare's house in Henley-street, and dating from the middle of the early hear about 1609. John Shakspeare, the father of the poet, was present at the execution of several; and the name of William Shakspeare himself is repeated a few times in none of them.



THE TOWN AND PORT OF NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF NASSAU.

THE Bahama Islands, though smaller and less productive than the rest of the British West Indian colonies, derive a certain political and commercial importance from their position, more especially since the blockade of the Southern States by the Federal navy. The port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, being at no great distance from the coast of Florida, and commanding the nearest entrance to the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico; with an easy run, moreover, to Bermuda on the one hand, or to Wilmington, South Carolina, on the other, has become a great entrepôt for the blockade-breaking trade. We are indebted to an officer of the 1st West India Regiment, stationed at this place, for a View of the town and harbour, which we have engraved. It is taken from the verandah of the mess-house of the officers of that regiment, and gives a correct general idea of the place and its buildings. The large gate in the foreground is the entrance to the grounds of Government House. The cathedral is in the centre of the View. The two long buildings seen beyond the cottages in the foreground are the barracks. The harbour is very spacious, and formed by the long strip of rocky ground called "Hog Island," on which coal depôts have recently been formed, so as to prevent the quays being occupied by the vast store of coal required for the steamers. There is also a dock, in which a "blockader" is seen undergoing repair. The vessel seen beyond the cathedral tower is the Lizzie, built on the Clyde, an Engraving of which was lately published in our Journal. She was sold the other day at Nassau to a merchant at Havannah. Another blockade-runner is just crossing the bar and coming into port with colours flying, denoting a successful run; while on the horizon we see another just off to "Dixie." These little steamers are painted a light grey, or nearly white, which renders them almost invisible at a distance, and they glide noiselessly over the water; yet it is a common thing, now that the Northerners have made the blockade of Wilmington so rigid, to see the steamers come into the port of Nassau with their masts shot away or their hulls pierced by shot. The population of Nassau is now threefold what it was before the blockade, comprising people of all nations and every class; and many large fortunes have been made, especially by those who engaged early in the traffic; but the crowded state of the town, together with the cases of yellow fever brought here by the shipping, has caused that fearful disease to prevail at Nassau more during the last summer than in previous years. Several cases have occurred among the officers of the garrison, but only two have proved fatal. As might be expected, house rent in the town is enormously high just now; and so is the price of provisions, which are chiefly imported from home, since their export from New York is prohibited, lest they should be sent into the Southern States to supply the Confederate army.

PRIZE PIGEONS AND POULTRY AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW.

IN a show of immense excellence, and with no less than 300 pigeon and 1677 poultry entries, the difficulties of choice for illustration are most baffling. Our pigeon group, however, begins with Mr. Shaw's German Lets, which won in class 124, for "any new and distinct variety." The Satinettes were second to them, and the Isabels third. Mr. J. Percival's Turbits, Mr. T. D. Green's Runts, Mr. J. T. Lawrence's Jacobins (yellow), and Mr. S. Shaw's black Trumpeters—a most marvellous pen—form the rest of the group.

The ducks we have selected are Mrs. Seamon's superb pen of Aylesburys, weighing 27 lb., and Mr. S. Shaw's Rouens, which weighed 25 lb., and, like their companions, satisfied to the full the stern poultry laws as to bill and plumage.

The cinnamon and buff Cochin-China chickens are the property of Captain Heaton, and won in a good class, as the Captain also did with his older pen. The Crève Cœur chickens belong to Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Blackpool; and, although there were only ten entries in the two classes, this "hobgoblin-looking fowl"—anent which Mrs. Ferguson Blair further adds, in her "Henwife," that "it is perfection for the table, and the eggs are very large"—will ere long have raised its split-heart comb on many a British dunghill. All the above-named specimens won first prizes.

His Excellency Sir Henry Storks arrived at Malta on the night of Nov. 29, in her Majesty's ship Pyche, from Marseilles. On Wednesday morning the Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houlton, repaired on board to take his Excellency's commands, and in the course of the morning the secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop also waited upon his Excellency to compliment him in the name of the Bishop of Malta. Sir Henry Storks landed at noon, under a salute from the town, and was received at the Custom House landing-place by a guard of honour, as well as by Major-General Ridley, the Acting Governor, and the heads of the military and civil departments. The ceremony of administering the oaths was performed by Sir Antonio Micallef, K.C.M.G., the highest judicial functionary in the island, and they were repeated by his Excellency in a remarkably firm and audible voice, the Royal commission having previously been read by the Chief Secretary. In the evening his Excellency dined with General Ridley, and afterwards went to the Opera, the house being unusually well attended by a large and fashionable audience. The next day a popular address was presented to the new Governor.



PRIZE PIGEONS AND POULTRY AT BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The sub-Ministerial element has been remarkably prevalent. Five distinguished subordinate officers of the Government—distinguished in their own persons, subordinate in their offices—have been, at one time or another, exercising their official systems by inhalation of the popular atmosphere. Not to say it profanely, there is at least of them have a considerable extent been soaking justification, and drawing up their credit with their constituents. Really, for the sake of the perplexities and the curious necessity for making "pegs" on which to represent ideas which surround these gentlemen when they are subjected to electoral assimilation, it would be well if some one would see that which excuses members of the Government from committees in private business of the House were extended to their requirement of extra-Parliamentary utterances. An enormous expenditure of facilities and labour would thus be saved, and a species of moral rack, unlikely to be found in the Statute Book, which much mars week afterwards at least. The case of a Minister for the constituencies number five or six hundred; but when a Member of the Government who has no right to any policy but that of the chief of his department, and who never can speak strictly for himself, finds himself carried before the electors of a populous borough, and, with in tens and twelves of thousands, his warmest sympathies must be one of at least temporary regret that, in a moment of enthusiasm, he ever put his name at the end of a sum of the people.

To a great extent, in this condition is Mr. Layard; and one can the abode of a dentist must be when he comes before the voters of Southwark with all the aroma of the Foreign Office about him, and less to defend Lord Russell's policy as tested by its results in the last Session of Parliament. At the same time, let it be understood that a man whose behalf one could talk in a strain *ad interos* upon the public men of the time, of his official and Parliamentary years and his administrative calibre. Such a man requires help and sympathy. Gifted with what we must call an unhappy audacity of speech, he can phrase without grave danger to our idea in the matter—a self-belief by no means unwarranted, and an unconsciousness of the world's opinion of his fine qualities, over-hampered, conciliating, and, above all, necessary nerve to meet and compel by his influence—up of the primitive passions of the most popular, and therefore the most unreasonable and unregulative, of audiences cannot be very pretty to see, to contemplate, or to describe. Nor is the prevailing sensation of his mind, however slightly he may realise it in words, that he is in the doubt behind in the rush of the confidence which inspires him to go in and win. Then, too, he has some advantages of the Government, and we never heard of any willing or grasping of teeth therefore. Since the time when Sir William Courtenay, was a chairman of a wild Radical, trapped, taken to Court, and made a Cabinet Minister; and, in a less degree, Sir William Molesworth, it has been the belief that they made the Minister, the principle which he thus represented seemed to have been recognised and adopted. So Mr. Layard is not threatened by the Government because he is not a Government man. Lord John does not discover that his pretensions as an out-and-out Liberal are endangered by showing a leaning towards such little Ministerial pickings as receiverships and Crown benefices. Nor does Mr. Layard, all this will Layard, when he is not in office, and when, in other night, came away unscathed, Denmark and the Duchies notwithstanding.

Although Mr. Layard has heard that Pontefract was a very exacting borough, or that any of its members have been made to pay for their return in the shape of moral castigation of its constituency, still one could not but sympathise with Mr. Children when he first came before its electors in the guise of a Lord of the Admiralty. Just as much seemed the official to the landsman, when they undertake to go through the ordeal of an interchange of ideas and opinions with the people, so much did it seem that they are expected to perform a feat which is comparable only to the legendary feat of the Davenports. They present themselves bound in a series of apparently inextricably-knotted ropes, out of which they are to force themselves or to glide by some magical process. Mr. Children, although from the first letter of grace has conducted himself with so much boldness as to be almost a Radical in the best sense and practical ability—that he is about the last member whom any Ministry would dare to see placed in a position of embarrassment. His mode of action as a private member of Parliament has always been so really candid and straightforward—on their conduct, and to treat them independently of any other consideration, that we cannot but think that the case of Lord Clarence Paget in the election of Deal involved a kind of loyal feeling. Perhaps, and that been the case, Mr. Children would not have been part in the practised hands of the Whig scheme for the better ecentricities and shortcomings that ever sprang from the metemsychosis which he underwent. In such a case Mr. Children matters, and have addressed to the larger and more general electors as he addressed the Pontefract men in all probability the recognise in the comprehensive Liberalism of the Ministry.

In this connection, we cannot but think that the profusion of ventured to lament the loss of Mr. Cobden and the Manchester men. After all, strictly speaking, he has no representative in the House, no accountant of the department, and might have been well spared on occasion and outfitted himself for the Continent to look after the glories of the Secretary of the Admiralty is an unconscious though brilliant disciple.

In the address which Mr. Bright has recently delivered, when dealing with the subject of educational examinations, he has strongly condemned the fitness which belongs to his office. The practice and in his speech grave and authoritative; and in the other hand, in addition to his constituents, had no need to have recourse to special pleading; there was nothing in their mutual relations to cause him to gloze and fawn; and he had no pecuniary or probable that one of the Staffordshire voters that listened to Sir Robert's robust irregularities of speech, to his curative metaphors, and his singular art of sentence-construction, knew or cared whether he or had condemned an equal number of Orangemen and Roman Catholics on the floor of the drumhead court-martial, by way of dealing out equal justice on the rioters at Belfast. No doubt, therefore, when he asked their sympathies for him in relation to the rough ordeal he had gone through, while endeavouring to make anybody in or connected with Ireland know why he of all men should have been selected the medium of an anecdote, was very heartily bestowed. Enough has been introduced to show that he had acquired some knowledge of the men and inspiration which induced him to set about to study the question of the Irish Establishment, and to consider the question in a low-backed car. It is to be hoped that, in the future, the results of his diligence may be to the duties of his office, he will not omit the very obvious qualification of catching the scrout.

MUSIC.

Handel's oratorio, though of a very slight description, has been produced at Covent Garden. It is an operetta in one act, called "The Bride of Song," and is the work of Henry Farmer and the music by Jules Benedict. It is a mere trifle, intended to serve as a *leve de rideau*, but answers agreeably enough, as containing a few strains of pleasing melody and two or three pretty ballads, duets, and trios. But we regret that Mr. Benedict, one of the greatest dramatic composers in Europe, should have so employed (unemployed, we would almost say) his talent. When such a man makes a contribution to the English musical stage, it should be a work of importance, and worthy his name and a fitting companion to the "Gipsy's Warning" and the "Lily of Killarney."

A debutante of much promise has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre in Miss Fenton Galton, a niece of Miss Poole. She "first" formed the part of Amina in "La Sonnambula" on Monday last, and has evidently a favourable reception. She is very young—only sixteen, we are told—and possesses a fine voice, which she is—a mere child!—is of course a novice as an actress, and her style is consequently more than a child as a singer; her intonation is correct, and her execution, though pure and sweet, she uses it with the taste and skill of a well-educated singer. Her shakes and trills were warmly applauded; and it is evident that, with matured powers, she will be a great favourite with the public and the performers. But she has come before the public too early, and had better continue to pursue assiduously the studies necessary to form an artiste.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society has been the first among the great provincial choral bodies to produce Mr. Henry Smart's cantata, "The Fathers of Dunkerron," the great success of which at the last Birmingham festival was duly recorded in our columns. It was performed at their subscription concert, on the 29th ult., before a crowded audience, and was received with the greatest applause. The solo singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley, and the conductor, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, conducted the performance. At the same concert her usual success. She played Mendelssohn's rondo in E flat, Borgia," and the same composer's variations on "Lucrezia Floro," among other pieces.

Mr. Aguilar's last matinée of pianoforte music, at his residence last week, was highly interesting, and attended by a musical company. The programme (which was as follows) presented a selection of great and varied excellence:—Trio, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello (Schumann); Caprice—Aguilar; "Evening" and "Eve" (Lock) (two romances); Pianoforte solo—"Le Bal" and "Le Jardin Clochette" (Mendelssohn); Pianoforte solo, E minor—Weber; Beaming" (Schumann); Pianoforte solo—Aguilar; "The Blue Bells"—Aguilar; Passe Pied and Gigue—J. S. Bach; "The Minstrel at Sunset" and "Miss Bulbul"—Aguilar.

The King of Bavaria entertains the highest opinion of the genius of Richard Wagner, whom he loads with favours. His Majesty has, it is said, resolved to found an operatic school at Munich for the instruction of singers, under the direction of Wagner's direction. His opera, "Der Fliegender Hollander" (the Flying Dutchman), will be produced at the Court Theatre.

Mdlle. Titiens has begun an engagement at Hamburg (her native place) with Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who is now on a professional tour in Germany, has lately had the honour to perform at the Court of Hanover, in presence of the King and Queen and several members of the Royal family. She was invited to Hanover by the King, and again next season to perform at one of the State concerts. Miss Zimmermann played at the Gewandhaus Verein in Hanover, at Bochum, at Cologne, and several other towns in Rhenish Prussia. She has received offers to perform at the Philharmonic and Royal Academy of Music, when she returned from her native music-lovers.

THE THEATRES.

Drury Lane was crowded on Monday to witness the tragedy of "Macbeth," being one of the nights on which Miss Faucit, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Creswick, the only actors who have ambitions wife, the guilty Thane, and the noble avenger alike of his dethroned father and his country's wrongs. That the audience were fully sensible of the excellence of the performance was evidenced by the intense attention to the progress of the scene, and every line of it from the lips of the actors who have essayed. The finished elocution of each was evidently appreciated by the audience. The Lady Macbeth was, indeed, the cause of the attention, which was equally general and profound. This fact must convince managers that the language of a play is of equal importance with the acting of the part. Miss Faucit's readings were those which are so needful for the poetic drama, and when justice shall be done to the living poet by those who have the will and the power to do it, Miss Faucit will be but an adequate supply of original dramas will vindicate the poet's character of dramatist. Miss Faucit is equal to that of any previous period. A movement was made here the same evening for the performance of "The Poet's Revenge," Shakspeare Memorial," an address in favour of Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mr. Edmund Phelps; and that on Friday, by the audience. Mrs. Vezin appeared for the first time, with power and feeling; interpreting the poetry with grace and taste, judgment, and telling on the audience with great power, the emphasis that fully impressed their meaning on the hearer. The applause was frequent and hearty, and the fair reciter received from the scene amidst acclamations. On subsequent evenings, similar subscriptions were announced to be given at Drury Lane, on Tuesday, written by Mr. James Bruton, was spoken by Mr. Sidney Smith; on Wednesday, "Shylock," by Mr. Sawyer, was spoken by Mr. Henry Marston; that on Thursday, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, was spoken by Mr. Edmund Phelps; and that on Friday, by Mr. J. Hain Friswell, was spoken by Mr. Creswick. This evening, an address written by Mr. Robert Buchanan, will be delivered by Mr. Walter Lacey.

Mr. Gardner Coyne, the Irish comedian, has obtained a starring engagement at Sadler's Wells, and appeared in "The Irish Emigrant," "The Limerick Boy," and "Used Up," with that fun and vivacity and broad humour which have always rendered him a favourite with the public. In this character Mr. Fechter originally made his reputation in London, and he still performs it with a picturesque power that will secure its further popularity.

A new drama has been produced at the Surrey, called "Mandrin." It is of the nature of a melodramatic romance, very complicated in its plot and various in its incidents, but completely successful. It is to take to the action of which Mandrin himself is the principal element. Mr. J. Fernandez, as the hero Mandrin, the robber of the mountains, the sovereign ruffian; and Miss Pauncefort, as Margarets, his deserted mistress, acted with great dramatic force.

The new drama is a work of stage-art in its way, and is artistically realised by the well-practised actors engaged in it. "The Orange Girl" has proved attractive, and will now carry the management triumphantly up to Christmas.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Edward Stanley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Stanley of Preston, who retires. 3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. and Capt. E. Bunbury to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cornet W. Hoey to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bunbury. 11th Hussars: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. F. Maurice, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. Arthur Gore, Captain and Lieutenant Hon. Arthur Lambton, and Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant G. Le Capitaine to be Captain. Cornet C. Hunter, Cpl. F. H. Guarantee to be Major, Lieut. and Capt. H. Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Arthur Lambton, Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant G. Le Capitaine to be Captain. Cornet C. Hunter, Cpl. F. H. Guarantee and W. E. Alston, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeons. 13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Arthur Gore, Captain and Lieutenant

The presentation of prizes to successful competitors of the 4th Tower Hamlets by Lady De Hegtuon took place on Thursday week in St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney, in the presence of Colonel M'Murdo, who made a telling speech. Among the prizes were a handsome silver tankard and medal, presented by Colonel Sir R. Jardine, and given by Corporal Hurst; two prizes, presented by Colonel Sir R. de Hegtuon, won by Private Baines and by Colour-Sergeant Asplinet. A prize, presented by C.S. Butler, Esq., M.P., and gained by Colour-Sergeant Asplinet. There were numerous other prizes, consisting of watches, tankards, and ten services.

The prizes competed for during the present year by the members of the 37th Middlesex were distributed to the different winners on Saturday night, by Colonel M'Murdo, in the Music Hall, Store-street. Colonel M'Murdo, who was received with vehement cheering, said one of his duties consisted with volunteers was to give an account of the efficiency of the corps, and he could say with sincerity that the 37th had maintained their character for efficiency and progress. The challenge gold badge and medal, open to the whole corps, which in 1863 was won by Private Marks, in 1862 by Colour-Sergeant Bacon, and in 1861 by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hayes, in 1860 by Private Pearce, this year was awarded to Corporal Gould. The same gentleman received also the prize in the "gold-medal squad." The silver medal of the corps, open to second-class men," was awarded to Corporal Day.

The annual competition for the company prizes presented by the officers of the Irish volunteers in the metropolis was known as the Irish Rifle Association. Results aimed at money in the aggregate,600, the prizes consisted of a number of valuable articles, and the first prize was a silver cup. The following are the names in the first class of the winners of the respective silver medals awarded to the best 20 in each company:—Company, Private W. Bowman; B Company, Private J. Donnelly; C Company, Ensign R. H. Chatcock; F Company, Private F. G. Cooper; G Company, Sergeant H. Crespin. The battalion gold medal was carried off by Lieutenant J. Godfrey. This regiment, which numbers about 700 effective, is in a most satisfactory condition. A state of affairs only owing, it is to the attention of the gallant Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, to its introduction and its military organisation.

The presentation of the prizes won in a recent competition amongst the 1st Surrey were distributed to the victors on Thursday week, in the handsome drill-shed of the head-quarters, Kingston. The new uniform of this battalion with ornamental accoutrements in gold and silver plate to the value of more than £400, the prizes for the competition were distributed to the successful competitors. The General presented the prizes was undertaken by Lady Pollock, the wife of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Colonel of the corps, who, after the presentation of the Pollock challenge cup, of the value of fifty guineas, given by General Pollock, and won by Private Butler. The 1st Surrey Rifle Association challenge cup, for the competition of Colonel Macdonald, was won by Private F. Wishart. The ladies' challenge cup, of the value of fifty guineas, by Sergeant-Major Smith. Lieutenant Buckle's challenge cup, by Private J. J. Curtis; Captain Company's challenge cup, of thirty guineas' value, Private J. Z. Macnee; Macdonald's prize of ten guineas, by Sergeant E. E. Buckle; a silver cup of the value of twenty guineas, by Sergeant E. E. Buckle; a silver cup of Macnee. Prizes were also given by Dr. Griffiths, Major Irvine, the officers of the Brixton company, Ensign Goodson, Quartermaster H. West, Sergeant Chisholme, Private Hewitt, Private Wilson, Sergeant Cooper, by the battalion, by the Surrey Rifle companies. The prizes not already mentioned are Private E. D. Brown, Private Wishart, Corporal Lieutenant Buckle, Sergeant Ingram, Private Tully, Private Wishart, Private T. Wheeler, Corporal T. G. Mill, Privates John Tully, J. B. Mann, Hewett, and Corporal Nixon.

The volunteers of Dover, Folkestone, and Hythe were inspected at Folkestone, on the 16th ult., by Colonel Leard. Fault was found with the battalion drill, but the company drill was good.

The silver challenge cup which have been presented seven-twenty-five Counties by the Prince of Wales were both competed for on Monday. At Court were thirty candidates for the Kingston cup, and thirty entries, but preliminary shooting gave reduced the former to twenty-four, and the latter to only six. The highest score was made by Private Dyer, of Emsworth, to whom the cup was awarded—one fifty-two points. The Kingston cup presented by the 1st Oxfordshire by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, which is constituted solely by members of the corps, and which Corporal Fox has carried off the prize.—The next Battley. Sergeant Doyle, Balliol College, carried Oxford Sergeant Wyatt, secretary of the third Oxfordshire Rifles, took place on Monday week. Sergeant Alcock's squad were the winners, scoring 1,000 points.

The 2nd Lancashire (St. Helen's) Engineers were inspected on the 11th, by Colonel Gordon, R.E. Though a comparatively young corps, their movements called forth the praise of the inspecting officer, who, however, censured them that they had not yet a good deal to learn. St. Helen's possesses a battalion of riflemen as well as engineers, and on Saturday's practice of the members of the 5th (Salford) Lancashire, assembled on the range of the regiment at Clifton Moss (Salford) Lancashire, assembled challenge cup. The cup must be won three years before it becomes the property of the winner. Quartermaster Sergeant Jones was the victor.

The Isle of Man has this year established a rifle association. The inhabitants of prizes was the Governor's cup, took place at Douglas on is a member of the Queen's Own Yeomanry Rifles. The first meeting for the Man cup, the holder of which was also entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize was held at Winchester on Wednesday and Thursday.

The volunteers in Victoria, Australia, have shown extraordinary zeal. Out of a total force of 7,000 men more than 2700 have gone through the regular course of class-firing. The New Zealand Rifle Association, based upon the English National Rifle Association, held its fourth annual meeting at Sydney, in September. The meeting was not so well attended as on previous years; but it passed off with great spirit.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Hannah Jane Cochrane, widow, of Sussex-square, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by the executors appointed being her sons Robert Alexander Cochrane, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 89th Regt. The testatrix has bequeathed to her son Robert one piece in the Hetton Colliery, Durham, and her dividend from the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Investment Company, Limited, and to her son Edward also to her sharing pecuniary bequeste to her sons Basil and daughter Mrs. Ruth, a legacy of £500; bequests to servants of £300; and to her children, nieces, cousins, and other relatives and friends, sisters-in-law and to her nephews, sisters-in-law, and to her nephews, Robert Duncan, M.D., £200. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the Secretary for the time being of the Tunbridge Wells Dispensary, Humane Society, and Knowledge, £100 each; the each; to the Governor Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, Charterer £50 Eye Infirmary, and Blind Charity, 19 guineas each; and Consumption Hospital, bread and coal distributed to make the value in the year of Tunbridge Wells, Rotherfield, Crowborough, Brenchley, Pembury, and Capel-with-Tudge. Legacies not exceeding £10 to be free of duty.

The will of Joseph Underwood, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens, and of Eaudyke, Lincoln, and Norwich, was proved under £200,000 personalty. The will bears date the 22nd of June, 1864, and was executed in the following: The executors and trustees appointed are his relict; his son Frederick James Underwood, Esq.; and George Stockdale, Esq., of Norwich Villas, Stella, and Tunbridge-street. To the latter he has left a legacy of £300. To his relict he leaves his carriages, horses, and all his personal effects. He also bequeaths to her an annuity of £2,000, and the residence, Hyde Park-gardens, carried on at Norwich, and in Norwich, including the capital and stock-in-trade of a vinegar manufacturer now carried on by Messrs. Wiseman and Underwood, and also the sole and exclusive agency of both real and personal estate. To his two daughters he leaves £10,000 each, with the usual testimonial portions, and also to a legacy of £2,000 to his niece, Mary Jane Simpson, of Clouds Castle, Mayo, Ireland, and £2,000 to his niece, Mary Jane Simpson, his cousins, Henry Bailey and Frederick Clarke, each £100; to his housekeeper, £50; to two other servants, legacies of £100 and £200; to his executors, £100 each; to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Cumberland Infirmary, each £200.

The will of Henry Lewis Wickham, Esq., of Chesterfield-street, May Fair, was proved in the London Court by his relict, the sole executrix, to whom he has left his personal property for her own absolute use. Wickham, Esq., has left £5,000, and has devised to his eldest son, William Henry Wickham, his real estate absolutely.

The Rev. John Digbit, of Folkestone, has bequeathed to the societies in London and Paris for the prevention of cruelty to animals £100 each, and a like legacy to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Mr. Ernest M. Giffard, British Vice-Consul at Chagres, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1683 by J. H. D., Linden, W. W., 1865, Civis Tricinia, Dr. Lee and Co., Dunstable, Glasgow, S. M. R., Charles B., Ardwick, J. W. R., Fife, D. Forbes, Van B., Dr. Wolfenden, T. T., Peckham, Vanbrugh, L. S. D., Rugby, Rev. W. Wolfe, Rev. W. Fowler, Rev. W. Rutherford, Rev. W. Wilkinson, Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. G. Heathcote, Rev. W. Allen, Rev. W. Hall, Rev. W. Hall, Rev. W. Hall

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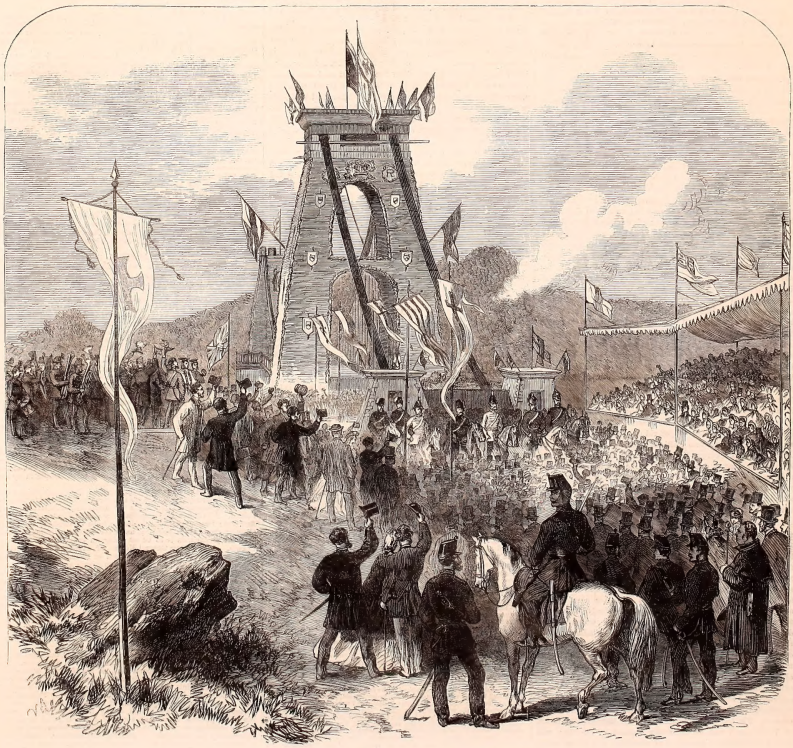
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1292.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

UTILISATION OF SEWAGE.

MATTERS intrinsically mean and repulsive sometimes affect so largely the well-being of communities as to assume an aspect of dignity. What more insignificant than the locust? Yet locusts, when organised, as they occasionally are, into an infinitely multitudinous host, and ravaging, as they sometimes will, vast breadths of country, command the affrighted attention of mankind. What topic more uninviting than sewage? Yet, as our own experience shows, it may rise into one of national importance. Hygiene, in certain stages of a people's development, becomes the most urgent of the practical sciences. It is so at this moment in the United Kingdom. The rapid aggregation of men into large masses consequent on the expansion of manufacturing industry, and, perhaps, the natural but mistaken modes in which law has intervened for the preservation of the public health, have combined to present for solution one of the most difficult and pressing problems of the age, and one which the physical and social



OPENING OF THE CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 590.

interests of the nation forbid our putting aside on mere æsthetic grounds.

Happily, the difficulty which has arisen is susceptible of highly-satisfactory treatment, illustrates in the most interesting manner the provisions made by nature for preserving the equilibrium of conflicting agencies, and offers to human ingenuity a most remunerative opportunity for the exercise of its resources. It is required to convert what, under ill management, is as destructive of animal life as a pestilence into what, under wise management, may supply vegetable life with element which will double for us its fruitfulness; to get rid of an incalculable amount of disease by the same process which will indefinitely increase the production of wholesome food; to transform an all-pervading nuisance into a benefit. The conditions requisite to work out this desirable result are found in the ordinations of Nature. By making our arrangements in conformity with her laws, we may exchange what we would fain rid ourselves of for what we urgently want, and transmute into a precious boon that which, as we use it, is an insidious poison. The only demand made upon us is to contrive the mechanical means whereby sewage shall be conveyed to its proper destination at a cost somewhat below the advantages which the land will return for it. This done, the problem will be solved.

Hitherto, it must be confessed, our ingenuity has been perversely sufficient. We looked upon sewage as so much waste which it concerned us to cast away from the immediate neighbourhood of populous towns, whatever might thereafter become of it. We turned it into our rivers, streams, and watercourses, where it could do no manner of good, but only taint them with pollution. We made them sewers, and they ceased to be waters. killed their fish, and caused them to exhale pestilential odours. The remedy, being the wrong one, has become worse than the disease. Already municipalities are seeking at the hands of the Secretary of State legal powers to prohibit the mischief. This metropolis, as is well known, is constructing gigantic works, at an immense cost, to intercept its sewage from the upper portion of the Thames and to discharge it into the river so much nearer its mouth as will prevent its being brought back again by flowing tides. No one can fairly complain. It is mainly through successive mistakes that man blunders into knowledge. We are clearly right in our conclusion that our rivers and natural watercourses must cease to be used as drains; and, no doubt, it is well to act up to our light thus far—more especially as what we are seeking to do now is in itself preparatory to what may be further done hereafter. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and when law shall make it necessary to dispose of the sewage of great towns otherwise than by draining it into the rivers we shall be compelled to entertain more earnestly the alternative of distributing it over the soil.

We have, however, advanced thus far, at the very least, than the preceding words would seem to imply. Baron Liebig, the prince of agricultural chemists, has laboured hard, and at length with success, to turn the attention of scientific men to the immense value of house drainage as a fertilising agent. Here and there experiments have been made, each varying but, on the whole, encouraging results, to determine the practicability, not as a matter of engineering, which is simple enough, but as a matter of economy, of applying the sewage of towns to the purposes of tillage. Two Committees of the House of Commons have collected evidence on the subject—one presided over by Lord Robert Montagu and the other by Mr. Brady—and, whatever may be the merits of their respective reports, the mass of information they have published has been of great value. The effect has been to infuse into a much-neglected and very primâ facie repulsive subject all the interest which a probable prospect of large pecuniary gain was sure to excite. Engineers and contractors are competing with one another for the sewage of the metropolis as keenly as for a new line of railway. The Metropolitan Board of Works have specified the number of Messrs. Napier and Hope, and will apply for an Act next Session authorising them to complete the bargain. The Council of the City Corporation impeaches the transaction as an improvident one for the ratepayers, and contends that under what appears the contents of the sewers, which a year or two ago everyone was puzzled to get rid of, may be made to bring in from a million to two millions sterling. The question of the utilisation of sewage, therefore, is not likely hereafter to languish for want of the attention. Our sole remaining observation is the one of future companies being deposited with a view to catch the sunny influence of Parliament to warm them into actual existence, and speculators surveying with keen eyes the new element of wealth.

The most economical mode of applying sewage to the soil remains a subject of earnest consideration. A gentleman of public, however, which professes to have investigated the matter may be classed into two schools—those who would flood limited portions of land with the liquid manure, and thereby convert sandy wastes and marshy districts into rich pasturage, and those who would irrigate more sparingly and convey the fertilising agent over a much more extensive area. High authorities may be found on each side. We shall not presume to pronounce our opinion on a question upon which doctors differ. It will take much longer and more varied experience than any we have yet at command, we imagine, to settle the dispute. Science has not yet discovered all the conditions necessary to carry the experiment to its highest attainable point of success. Meanwhile, we apprehend there can scarcely remain a reasonable doubt that, under either system, the works judiciously planned can fail of being remunerative, though in neither, perhaps, to the extent anticipated. The bill to be introduced by the Metropolitan Board of Works, as it will be vigorously opposed by the City, will have to pass through the ordeal of searching and severe investigation; and the data upon which its provisions are founded, and the calculations upon which the project of Messrs. Napier and Hope are based, will be tested by the keenest scientific sagacity. We can readily leave the question of more or less profit to the guardians of the people's purse, contenting ourselves for the present with the prospect held out to us that, whether the pecuniary gain be more or less, the sanitary advantage is tolerably sure, and must prove enormous. To give to the earth, which craves it, what we now divert into the streams, which are sickened by it, will be a salutary change whatever may turn out to be its money value.

The discovery—for it is practically equivalent to a discovery—has been made none too soon. Many things have contributed to raise the price of meat in this country, some of which may be expected to be permanent, notwithstanding the present glut. The wide diffusion of competence, consequent on free trade, and the great multiplication of works of industry, have opened new sources of highly remunerative employment to a large proportion of the working population, and have brought them, as buyers, into the meat market with ready cash and keen appetites. Disease had already thinned the numbers of the farmers' live stock, before the present year of drought sorely diminished the means of subsistence. We cannot, it is true, calculate upon any immediate advantage from the utilisation of sewage; but it will be some consolation to us in passing through a protracted stage of high prices to look forward with confidence to a future when temporary scarcity will be followed by lasting and increasing abundance. Nay, it is by no means improbable that the deficiency in the supply of animal food, in connection with the increased demand for it, will stimulate effort in every p rt of the country to make the new agent of fertilisation available as speedily as possible, and assist in bearing down the prejudices and overcoming the *vis inertiæ* with which all novelties have to contend in their experimental stage.

What posterity a hundred years hence will think of our past practices in regard to this matter is a curious but somewhat humiliating subject for speculation. Probably the whole process of applying filth to tilth will have become so simplified in method, or so subject to daily observation, as to be useful in result as to make it difficult for them to realise the fact that their ancestors of only a century back, to whom they will have to ascribe such wonderful mechanical inventions and such gigantic monuments of engineering skill, could have been so blind to what is to be to them so obvious as the beneficent arrangements of Nature as to befoul their rivers with the waste which might have renovated the exhausted soil. It is only, however, an additional illustration of the common propensity of man to miss what is close to his feet in his absorbing search for the distant for what is afar off. It is no great credit, after all, to one who is on the hill-top to smile at the roundabout ways taken by others who have not the advantage of his elevation for an outlook. Unquestionably, lack of knowledge has led us into many blunders. There is good reason to hope that we shall not render ourselves liable to the further and heavier reproach that, when at last light dawned upon us, we refused to walk in it. To this age, we trust, future generations will look back with unmingled admiration as the one which, at that in which their predecessors will be content to accept the lesson of the evils that may be avoided and the benefits that may be secured by a simple observance of the laws of Nature.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Mocquard, the Emperor's private secretary, died yesterday week. His Majesty addressed two telegraphic despatches, one to M. Mocquard, son, and the other to Madame Mocquard, on the death of her husband. The former was as follows:—"I was absent to leave for Paris, to bid adieu to your father, when the melancholy news reached me. My grief is equal to your own." The other was in these terms:—"I am in the deepest affliction at the death of your father-in-law. He was my friend. His loss is no public misfortune; but for me it is irreparable. I assured to his children." M. Mocquard was buried on Monday. The funeral was attended by a large number of Ministers and men of note. Marshal Vaillant, the chief of the Imperial household, pronounced a funeral oration on behalf of the Emperor. M. Troplong read in the Conseil-d'Etat the same speech, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of M. Mocquard in the name of the Senate and of the press. A monument to M. Mocquard will be found in the Montmartre column.

According to the *Patrie*, the Government intend to persist in their scheme of undertaking several great public works. That journal says a staff of engineers employed by the Minister of Public Works to report on the matter have given in their opinion that they have framed an estimate which will prove a little startling to the taxpayers, out of whose pockets the money is to be extracted for carrying out effect the terms of the recommendation. The items enumerated are for canals and rivers, harbours and embankments, roads and bridges, and hydraulic works, at a cost of about £17,200,000 sterling.

A large number of Paris tradesmen have addressed a memorial to the Emperor praying for a compensation, or for some other means of affording relief from the difficulties caused by the high rate of discount charged at the Bank of France.

The report of the Prefect of the Seine contains the following details on improvements in Paris:—

The prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, with the approaches to the Louvre, to the Hotel de Ville, and the Boulevard Sebastopol (right bank), cost 21,397,627 fr. The Boulevard Sebastopol (left bank) cost 5,700,000 fr. out of 42,187,726. In the outlay cannot by the extension of the limits of Paris, the religious edifices have cost 4,000,000 fr. The municipal schools, new buildings to 34,894,1934; and the streets, highways, and bridges, including new lines and intersections, lighting, drainage, and paving, 42,000,000 francs, to 99,328,076. On Jan. 1, 1860, at the moment of the extension of the limits of the city, the streets were disconnected in the eastern districts; one hundred and forty-four houses will be placed in the isolated districts, the number in each will be more than tripled, as the number of 2564, before the annexations, will be increased to 11,000. The drainage and water supply must in for a long share of the votes for public works. The length of water-pipes laid down in 1864 was 67,000 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile), of which 37,000 were in old Paris, and 24,000 in the new quarters. The reservoir of Montsouris, which will contain 100,000 cubic metres of spring water and 50,000 metres from the Marne, is partly tenanted. The reservoir of Belleville, which will receive 14,000 cubic metres of spring water and 25,000 from the Marne, is also near completion. One of the upper compartments is already supplied with the Seine water by the Courcelles works.

Various statues have been placed in the galleries of paintings at the Louvre, in imitation of the famous Tribune at Florence.

It has hitherto been the custom in the schools of Paris to reward the children most distinguished during the week for their good conduct and application by decorating them with a cross more or less resembling that of the Legion of Honour, and attached by a red ribbon. At the end of the week the cross was returned and awarded to some other of the pupils. The Minister of Public Instruction, considering that such imitation of the cross of the Legion of Honour was a disparagement, has notified to all schoolmasters to employ for the future a simple cross of four branches, without enamel or red ribbon.

In announcing a variety of new postal arrangements for facilitating the delivery of letters, and for the better lettering the position of the Post-office employés, the *Moniteur* states that the increase in the number of letters since the reform of the system in 1847 has been from 126 millions to 300 millions in a year. About the same augmentation has also taken place in the value of the sums of money sent through the Post-office, and in the number of newspapers, books, and parcels sent. In spite of the reduction of the rates of postage, the receipts also have continually augmented, and have risen from 60 millions of francs in 1847 to 72 millions in 1863.

The Court of Rouen has given its decision in the case of M.M. Cheron and Claudon, both prosecuted for illegally publishing electoral correspondences to provincial newspapers. The Court confirms the judgment delivered in this case by the Tribunal of First Instance.

The *Soleil Public* of Lyons announces the discovery in the registers of the Sainte-Croix Church in that city for the years 1638-9 of a marriage act signed by Molière. His signatures are to be found, however, very rare.

Berger, the shepherd statuary, has for the cathedral of Missen four statues of the great orator-prelates of the seventeenth century—Bossuet, Fenelon, Fléchier, and Massillon. They are said to be admirably executed.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes the treaty of commerce concluded between France and Switzerland. It gives also the text of an Imperial decree promulgating a convention agreed on between the Governments of France and Switzerland for the police of the forests bordering on the two countries.

An Imperial decree orders that from the 1st of January next the transfer duties imposed by the law of 1857 on foreign securities shall be levied upon half the capital represented by shares and upon the whole amount of obligations.

The Government has resolved that foreign spirits rectified in England shall be admitted into France on the same terms as spirits distilled in England.

Advices from Mexico, published in the New York papers, state that on the 10th of October the Emperor Maximilian and suite took possession of the town, which had been evacuated on the previous night. Alvarez had defeated the Imperial forces and was marching on Acapulco.

SPAIN.

After a Cabinet Council at Madrid yesterday week, Senor Llorente, Foreign Minister, presented his resignation, the rest of the Cabinet not being able to agree with him in the introduction of reforms which fall in the next Session of the Cortes. Senor Antonio Benavides has been nominated in his place, and has taken the oath of allegiance.

The Government has determined upon reinforcing the Pacific squadron by the iron-clad frigate *Numancia*, just finished in France, which is completely fitted out, and has started for her destination.

ITALY.

The debate in the Senate on the transfer of the capital, and matters connected with it, have been unanimously by a speech of General Cialdini, which appears to have established for the General a reputation for oratory previously unsuspected. General Cialdini supported the transfer of the capital on a strategic point of view. The "compromise," he said, "was possible between Austria and Italy. The passes of the Alps were in the hands of Austria. Napoleon and della Marmora, the Premier, stated that he shared the views expressed by General Cialdini. In the sitting of yesterday week the bill for the transfer was passed by 184 against 47 votes. Two members abstained from voting.

The Senate has passed the bill which is to transfer the Court of Cassation from Milan to Turin, likewise that which is to make a money compensation for the latter city for the loss it sustains in ceasing to be the seat of Government.

The French military tribunal in Rome has finished the trial of the four brigands charged with the murder of two French gendarmes. One of the prisoners, named Graziani, a Neapolitan, was condemned to death, and a second to three years' hard labour. The two others were acquitted.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath determined on Sunday to continue the increased taxation until the end of March, 1865. A petition from General Langlevere was laid before the Chamber in which he prayed to be set at liberty. In the spring of 1863 Langlevere took refuge on Austrian soil, and was "interned"—in other words, made prisoner.

Letters from Vienna confirm the statement that the Government proposes to effect considerable reduction in the military expenditure. The reduction is not to be in the ordinary Budget of the Minister of War, but on the Extraordinary Budget, as the Government desires to bring the effective down to a normal peace footing.

DENMARK.

We stated last week that a deputation had been presented to King Christian, at Kildeng, by a deputation of North-Schleswigers. It has now be added that, in reply to the address, the King expressed his joy at the great loyalty displayed by North Schleswig people, but stated that, as the province had been ceded, he hoped the Schleswigers would now live in peace with gentlemen. Before the arrival of the deputation were received they had to lay aside the Danish colours they were wearing, as the King would only receive them as Schlewigers.

RUSSIA.

An attempt is to be made, as stated in a portion of our Impression las. week, to replenish the exhausted treasury of the Russian empire by the construction of a new lottery loan of about £4,000,000, at the rate of five per cent. The transaction is to be completed by the 24th inst.

The St. Petersburg journals publish official documents which show that the Government has been for some time back engaged in the preparation of measures which are to be completed immediately after the Coronation of Poland. All offices of any importance are to be filled henceforth by Russians; Russian peasant colonies are to be established; the Polish Catholic clergy are to be placed under the strictest surveillance; and an active propaganda is to be set going on behalf of the orthodox Church. A letter from the Archbishop Nazianzeff, addressed to the Government, recommends the gradual removal of the minor nobility from Poland, and suggests a large deputation to that country.

Recent returns show that the number of fairs held annually in the government of Tobolsk, in Siberia, is 163. The value of the merchandise brought to these fairs amounts to £400,021 roubles (£62 roubles are about equal to a pound sterling.), and the sales effected to 3,384,686 roubles. The fair of Irbit is the most important one. The merchandise brought there amounts to 2,662,000 roubles, and the sales to 2,341,000 roubles.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian and the Etna we have intelligence from New York to the 3rd inst.

The chief news brought is the announcement that there had been a severe engagement between the hostile armies in Tennessee. The Federal General Schofield reports that, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., two corps of General Hood's army attacked Franklin, but were repulsed at all points by him, with the loss, on the enemy's side, of 5000 or 6000 men, including 1000 prisoners; while the Federals lost was only a quarter of that sustained by their assailants. Nevertheless, General Schofield retired during the night from Franklin towards a position three miles south of Nashville; and on the following morning the victorious and remaining Federals were closely followed by the defeated and pursuing Confederates. Heavy skirmishing was progressing and a general engagement was expected

while Federal reinforcements were arriving at Nashville, where the forts and intrenchments were manned by the garrison and the Government labourers, who had been armed.

The exact position of Sherman in Georgia is still uncertain. According to some accounts he had been repulsed in an attempt to cross the Ogeechee River, while others state that his main army had succeeded in crossing that river, and, avoiding Augusta and all the other large towns, was making the best of its way to the seacoast. The Confederates were mainly concentrating their forces, and were bent on the destruction of the invading army. It was said that they had defeated the advance cavalry of Sherman in an attempt to open communication with Beaufort. The *Times* correspondent states that the defeat of Sherman's cavalry took place on the Savannah River. It was reported that General Burnside, with 20,000 men, had sailed from Fort Monroe for the purpose of landing at some point on the Southern coast, and joining General Sherman.

General Grant had sent General Gregg's cavalry on a reconnaissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of Hood's army. Gregg's troops from his camp to Augusta. General Gregg took and destroyed Stacy's Tech station, but failed to obtain any information, and was closely followed by the enemy during his retreat to the Federal lines at camp.

The *New York World* says that President Lincoln's Message (delivered to Congress ere this) is conservative in character, and will join at the conciliation of all parties and classes in the North. President Lincoln, it is said, "repudiates the factions which would establish the present conflict upon a sectional basis, and takes strong national ground upon which Democrats and Conservatives of every class have no hesitation to stand and rally. He has been induced to adopt this policy by Mr. Seward, whose efforts have been in this direction ever since the Conservatives of all parties, and to form out of these elements a new party which would bring Grant and Sherman to the end of existence." The principal part of the message relates to the present condition of the finances of the country, and to the measures calculated to prevent its more growing worse.

The examination of the persons suspected of firing the hotels in New York will be begun, by a military commission, on Dec. 19.

Governor Seymour has declined to receive the British peace address, but referred Mr. Barker to Secretary Seward, who also declined it, and likewise refused him an interview with the President, unless new proposes presenting the address to Congress.

The Federals forcibly taken (from American waters) has been run into and sunk by a Federal transport-steamer off Fort Monroe. It was supposed that she would be successfully run into Norfolk, and regarded it as a strange and envious affair, and thinks it will add to existing complications. The *World* says the pretence of an accident is too transparent to deceive anybody. The *News* thinks she was sunk designedly, and adds that the sinking does not cancel the duty of indemnity. The *Times* says the occurrence is yet open to regard in the right or wrong of the seizure, but contends that thus far there is no ground for complaint. Admiral Buchanan and the officers of the Florida have been sent to Fort Warren.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty with Belgium excluding the Scheldt dues.

It is reported that both the Chickamauga and Tallahassee had arrived safely in Wilmington, and that the latter was about to run the gauntlet for Bermuda with a cargo of cotton. There were twenty-one blockade-runners at Nassau on Nov. 12. The schooner Albert Edward was captured while attempting to run out of Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of 150 bales of cotton.

Gold, on 2, was quoted at 229.

The Confederate Congress had unanimously rejected the peace propositions laid before it.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The *Quebec Mercury* states that Imperial officers, deputed to examine the frontier and to report on a system of defence, have elected a system of defence which will be approved by the military authorities at home, and is about to be carried out as far as pecuniary means are required. This scheme is told by the *Mercury* the theory that no campaign in Canada can be continued during the winter. It includes the construction of permanent works and field works at vital points sufficient to arrest the progress of an invader and compel him to resort to tedious siege operations by regular approaches.

We understand (says the *Guardian* News of the 8th inst.) that it is not the intention of the Hon. Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian Minister to visit England at present, the Hon. George Brown having consented to take charge of the several matters which otherwise would have brought the former gentleman to this country. The Hon. George Brown returns to Canada on the 31st inst., to be in time for the anticipated session of the Canadian Legislature, which meets in January. While in England he will confer with the Imperial authorities on the subject of defences, and also on other important questions.

The Assembly of Vancouver Island has been again engaged in discussing the advisability of the union of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The Sutlej, the flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, and the Devastation, commanded by Captain Pilkington, were expected during the first week of October in punishing the Indian tribes of the Clayquoot Sound, Vancouver Island, for the murder of the crew of a small vessel named the Kingfisher, which they had previously plundered and destroyed. As they refused to give up the murderers for justice, the marauders attacked their village, in the Barclay Sound, an inlet of Clayquot Sound; their huts were burned, their canoes taken away, and after some fighting, on the 7th and 8th of October, they were forced to comply with the demands, and promise no more to offend in like manner. We have been favoured by Lieutenant Hall, of the Sutlej, with a couple of sketches, one of which will be engraved for a future Number.

It is understood that the chief station of the British fleet in the Pacific will henceforth be Esquimalt Harbour, near the city of Victoria, Vancouver Island, instead of Valparaiso, in South America, as heretofore.

An extensive fire, said to be the work of an incendiary, took place at Yale, in British Columbia, on the 28th of October. Thirteen houses were destroyed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Affairs in China are becoming settled, and, though a few Taepings remain in arms, it is not considered they can give any further trouble.

The Peking papers publish news from Japan stating that the representatives of the European Powers had been received at Jeddo by the Grand Council of the Empire, who gave them complete satisfaction. The silk trade is to be freed from all restrictions, and the territory of the Prince of Nagato having been confiscated by the Tycoon, the latter will pay the indemnity demanded by the European Powers.

The extensive paper manufactory of M. Gerard, at Ghent, in Belgium, was a few days back destroyed by fire.

The Baroness of Austria has engaged a Hungarian lady, Mdlle. de Ferency, to act as companion and to converse in the language of her country.

Mr. Edward A'Beckett, a son of the former Chief Justice of the colony of Victoria, has been appointed registrar to the University of Melbourne, in the room of Mr. Pinnock.

The Queen has appointed William Henry Hemans, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Buffalo, in the United States, and Mr. Walter Wyatt Abbas as consul in the Island of Barbadoes for the king of the Netherlands.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued, correcting a former one, respecting the Greek loan. The sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund on this account up to the end of March is £767,279; the balance of the Greek Government is £261,403. The last repayment, amounting to £7647, was made in 1862.

As the Alexandrea, belonging to Dundee, was steaming about in Dundee Roads, on the 24th of September, a large shoal of cod made their way observed not far distant from her. Boats were put out, and the crew succeeded in securing the animal. When the rope came to those fish they dared imbedded in its body, two or three inches beneath the skin, a piece of a tarpaulin, about 18 in. long. On one side of it were engraved the words, "Traveller, Peterhead," and on the other, "1858." The *Dundee Courier* states that this vessel was built about eight years ago, in Cumberland Strait, when prosecuting the whale fishery there, and the harpoon must therefore have remained in the animal for that time at least.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £1000 to the Metropolitan Drinking and Relief Association, Falmouth.

Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., has offered to erect a fountain, value £1500, in Palace-yard, Westminster.

The main entrance to the Great Exhibition building (the only portion of the edifice which remained standing) was demolished on Monday.

A race from Putney to Mortlake, for £200, was rowed on Tuesday, between C. Messenger and O. Goodwin, won by a few seconds.

An almost perfect example of the great Auk (Alca impennis), in a summer state, has been forwarded to the British Museum by the President of the New-York Historical Society, Fulton-street.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts was celebrated on Saturday, the 10th inst., when the medals and prizes were awarded to the successful students. The travelling studentship of £160 for two years was gained by Mr. Edward Lovett.

The trustees and managers of the *Christian Witness* Fund presented, on Tuesday, an address, with £500, to Dr. John Campbell, who has held the editorship of that publication for the last twenty-five years. The *Nonconformist* says a petition he has accepted twenty-one years. Both magazines were originated by Dr. Campbell.

In consequence of Christmas Day falling this year on Sunday, the trustees of the British Museum have resolved that the museum shall be connected with that institution a holiday on Monday, Jan. 2, instead of Tuesday, the 3rd. The new reading-room, which has been for some time in large numbers on Boxing Day, will not be deprived of the opportunity of visiting that institution. On the last occasion of Christmas Day falling on Sunday, the visitors to the museum on the following day exceeded 20,000.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Orphan Asylum, to be held at Asbeton's Hotel on Wednesday for the purpose of receiving the report of the preliminary committee, electing officers, and transacting other business. The chief work to be taken by the Association will be to obtain parliamentary action in establishing the charity. Resolutions carrying out the object of the meeting will be moved by Mr. Alderman Lusk, Mr. Alderman Harrison, Mr. Harrington, rector; and Mr. Rosborne, collector.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—in support of a project for the establishment of an asylum after the model of that at Hanwell, for the insane poor of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is proposed that the asylum, when complete, shall contain 1000 inmates, and be erected somewhere in the vicinity of London. Two gentlemen are to elect the children without being subject to the assurance of a vacancy. Mr. Alderman Lusk, who presided, announced that donations and subscriptions, showing a total amount received of more than £7000.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening Sir Robert Kane read a paper on the recent progress and present state of industry in Ireland and the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865. The paper contained a full history of the movement which led to the formation of the exhibition. The paper was of considerable length and great interest. Sir Robert Kane stated that the number of visitors to the exhibition of 1853 (the previous one) was 1,154,000; and contended that the dispersion of late years had increased the number. The very large number of visitors was shown by the reading of the paper.

A distinguished company assembled on Wednesday at the park of the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, to witness the launch of a remarkable vessel, the Fatah-el-Khyr, built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare for His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. The principal dimensions of this splendid specimen of naval architecture are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; extra of the keel for bearings, 253 ft. 9 in.; breadth for tonnage, 36 ft. 2 in.; depth in midships from top of keel, 22 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, 1251 8/94; with engines of 500 horse-power, nominal. The ceremony was performed by Miss Ditchburn, the youngest daughter of the builder, and she had been long observed, all Turkish etiquette notwithstanding) was performed by Miss Ditchburn, wife of the Turkish Ambassador.

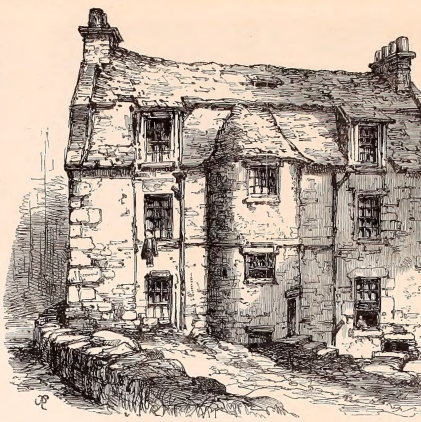
Last week the births of 1961 children—1020 boys and 941 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1858-62 the average number (corrected) was 1686.—The deaths in London, which had been on the rise for some weeks, in the 1200 and in the two following weeks had fallen to 1677 and 1624, further declined last week to 1521. The average number in the corresponding week of the years 1858-63, with a correction for increase of population, 1467. The deaths referred to zymotic diseases were 317, a number considerably below the average in many previous weeks. Typhus, of which 89 fatal cases were recorded, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

We present an Engraving of the house in which the late David Roberts was born, as mentioned in the biographical notice which accompanied his Portrait in our last week's Number. The house is still in the state in which it was in 1809, when Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., as a token of private friendship, made the sketch he has kindly allowed us to copy. It is situated in Church-lane, Stockbridge, once a detached village, but now part of the New Town of Edinburgh. The spot is close to the brook called the Water o' Leith, and near St. Bernard's Well. Our View is of the back of the house, showing the circular staircase. The front, which looks into a narrow street, is much less picturesque, but adorned with a stone tablet, or lintel, over the doorway, bearing the legend, sculptured in relief:

I FEAR GOD ONLYE
1605. I.B.

The house itself, however, is not so ancient as the date of this inscription. Mr. Roberts told a friend that it was built in 1790, out of the materials of some old houses in Marline's Wynd, which were taken down to make room for the South Bridge. In connection with this record of the painter's birthplace, it is pleasing to mention that when, by his own genius and industry, he had raised himself in social rank, he took care to make ample provision for his father and mother, settling upon the aged couple a sufficiently yearly allowance for their support. Another eminent painter, Raeburn, was born in the same suburb of Edinburgh.



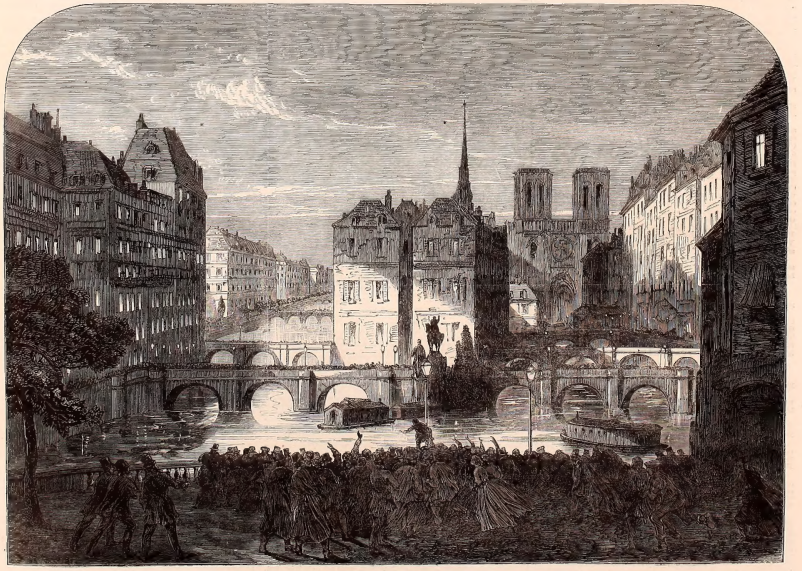
THE BIRTHPLACE OF DAVID ROBERTS, EDINBURGH.

OPENING OF THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT CLIFTON.

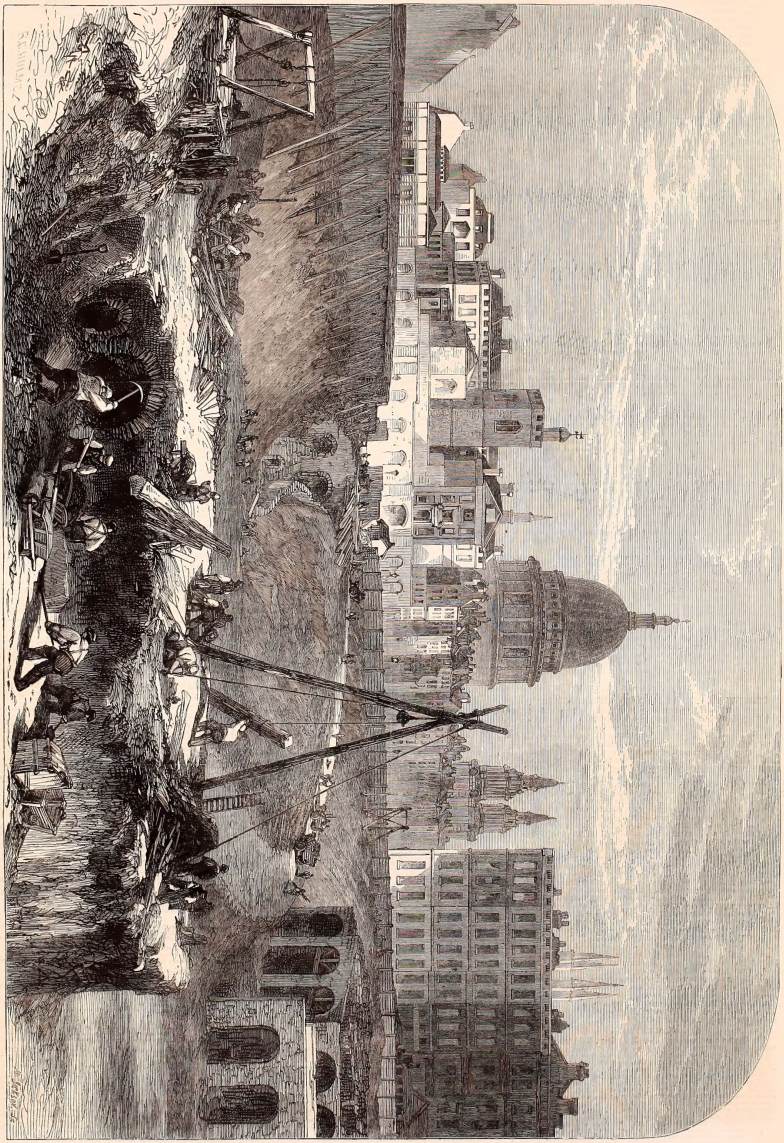
THE Suspension Bridge over the River Avon at Clifton was formally opened on Thursday week. It was a great day for Bristol and Clifton, as well as for the neighbouring parts of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, now furnished with magnificently with a convenient passage from one shore to the other of the river by which they are divided. The history of this project is somewhat remarkable. In the year 1753 Alderman Vick, of Bristol, bequeathed to the Society of Merchant Venturers the sum of £1000, directing that such sum should be placed out at interest until it should accumulate and increase to £10,000, when it was to be applied to the building of a stone bridge across the Avon from Clifton-down, in the county of Gloucester, to Leighdown, in the county of Somerset. This was the origin of the gigantic scheme that has only just now been carried into execution, after the lapse of 111 years. It was at once perceived to be impossible to build a stone bridge across so vast a chasm. For nearly eighty years the £1000 left by Mr. Vick was allowed to accumulate; and in the year 1830, when the railway system was beginning to make itself felt, the citizens of Bristol began to think of the old legacy and the possibility of applying it to the purpose for which it was left. At that time the money had increased to £8000, and it was resolved to use the amount as the nucleus of whatever sum might be required to construct the bridge. An Act of Parliament was obtained, and plans were advertised for. The first estimate given for a stone bridge was £90,000, about half what such a building, if practicable, would cost; so stone was given up for iron, and Telford, the builder of the Menai Bridge, and the late Mr. Brunel, competed for the honour of giving a design for a suspension bridge. Mr. Brunel's design was preferred. His estimate was £57,000; but when £45,000 had been spent only the towers had been built, and the work came to a stop. His design was a chain bridge of a single span of 700 ft., two chains passing over two towers, and being anchored deep in the limestone rocks behind them. In 1846 all the money was gone, and the scheme was in abeyance for want of funds, and, though many propositions were made to the trustees under the old Act of Parliament, the bridge would very likely have been incomplete to this day had not the removal of Hungerford Bridge become necessary. Mr. Brunel, as it happened, had been the engineer of Hungerford Bridge; and when, therefore, its chains had to be pulled down and to give place to the bridge of the Charing-cross

SCENE FROM "THE WORKMEN OF PARIS."

We have already noticed the new domestic drama of Parisian life, which the management of the Adelphi has borrowed from the Porte St. Martin. "Les Drames du Cabaret"—a title which might have been translated "Tragedies of the Tap-room"—is designed, like the latest works of Mr. George Cruikshank, as a warning against the vice of drunkenness. The greatest villain, however, among the dramatis personæ is an elderly Dutch merchant, who does not get drunk, though he seduces, betrays, and murders the unwary victims of his machinations; while the honest workman Daubry, who only beats his wife and children after a glass too much, and M. Albert, the dissipated young gentleman who ruins a poor girl as it were inadvertently, when rather over-excited by wine, are represented as fit objects of our sympathy. The moral would therefore seem to be that habitual intoxication is not the worst of vices after all, but that M. Van Gratz himself, the wicked old rich man of the story, is said to have once got tipsy in his youth and killed the father of Albert in his cups. The dramatic interest of the piece, with the powerful acting of Mr. Benjamin Webster, will probably continue to draw for many nights a crowded audience who may not care to discuss its moral teaching. There are two novel and elaborate scenic effects, which greatly add to the attractions of the play. One of them represents a foundry, or engineer's factory, with all its machinery at work; the other is a view of Paris by moonlight, taking in the Pont Neuf and the Cité, with the towers of Notre Dame in the background. The reality of this picture is heightened by the introduction of lighted lamps and similar appliances, producing a spectacle which in its kind has not been surpassed. The Engraving we here present gives a fair idea of it. Mr. Gates is the painter of this scene.



SCENE FROM "THE WORKMEN OF PARIS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE: PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.



THE WORKS OF THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAY IN SMITHFIELD.—SEE PAGE 596.

Railway, it occurred to Mr. Hawkshaw to have them applied to the completion of one of the greatest of all Mr. Brunel's bridge designs. For such a purpose the money was soon forthcoming. A new company, under a new Act and presided over by Captain Huish, was started, with a capital of £55,000. The chains of Hungerford Bridge were purchased for £9000; the stone towers, built by Mr. Brunel for the old company, for £2000. Two years ago the work of slinging these chains began, and the bridge is now finished. A few words of description will suffice. The bridge is supported by these chains on each side. These chains, or rather jointed iron bars, are held together by joining sixteen bars in a series of seven, or posts of link—ten and eleven bars, an odd and even number, alternately; composing one link; each bar of each link being 24 ft. long by 7 in. broad and 1 in. thick. The shore ends of the chains are secured by taking down the lake no less than 73 ft. deep into the bed of the limestone rocks and there laying them on a bed with solid masonry. The towers over which these chains pass are built after the massive and ponderous style of Egyptian architecture. There are arched towers 48 ft. wide by 30 ft. thick and 80 ft. high. On the Bristol side they only go down some 10 ft. or 12 ft. to meet the rock, but on the opposite shore the shifting conformation of the strata requires a pile of masonry 100 ft. high to meet the roadway above it. The bridge, which hangs from the chains over these towers, is made by tie-rods, 2 in. in diameter and 8 ft. apart—three rods in number on each side of the structure. Each pair of tie-rods have suspended to them the cross girders which carry the floor of the roadway. These girders are 18 in. deep and 33 ft. long, and, like all the rest of the work, are of wrought iron. The roadway is 20 ft. wide, and the footways 5½ ft. wide each. A division 2 ft. high is formed between the roadway and the footways by two long wrought-iron girders, 8 ft. deep by 8 in. wide, which, like two backbones, stiffen the bridge from end to end, and check the vibration caused by the passage of the cars, or, in the case of the bridge being 2½ ft. at the centre. The saddles or rollers which let the chains move over the towers meet the contraction and expansion caused by changes of heat and cold in the atmosphere. The total span of the bridge is 702 ft. 3 in., and its height above the water is 260 ft. It is thus the longest and highest suspension-bridge in the world. All the iron work, wrought or cast, has been supplied by the Messrs. Cochrane.

The ceremony of opening the new bridge was attended with much festivity and pomp. There was a procession through the city of Bristol, composed of all the trades and societies, including the bankers and models illustrative of various callings. This procession, which came early, was immense in numbers, and took nearly three hours to walk through. Beside it, on the left, was the railway viewer, whence they wound down by the "zigzag" to the banks of the Avon. There was another and more dignified procession, however, to pass precisely at twelve o'clock to perform the actual ceremony. It comprised the Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Earl Ducie, the Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, the Earl of Cork, the High Sheriff of Bristol, the mayors, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, the members and city members of Parliament, the chairman and directors of the bridge company, with its officers; the engineers, Mr. Hawkshaw and Mr. W. Barlow; the contractors, Messrs. Cochrane and Grove; the superintendent of the works, Mr. Wright, and the workmen; the Master and Wardens of the Society of Merchant Venturers; the foreign Consuls; the Freemasons, Foresters, and other Friendly Societies, escorted by the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer Artillery, and the Royal Engineers. This procession did not arrive upon the ground till all the spectators and performers were assembled—that is to say, till the approaches to the bridge were filled, till the Suspension Bridge Committee could, at the sight of steep grey cliffs lined with dense masses of people. The opening ceremony was performed by the representative of the bridge from the Clifton to the Leigh Wood side, amidst a grand salute from the Volunteer Artillery. From the Somerset side the return was made in the same order to the Clifton approaches, where end, when a hall was called in front of the grand strand erected for visitors; and Captain Huish, the chairman of the company, read a brief address, setting forth the history of the undertaking, which was loudly cheered. The Bishop of Gloucester offered up a prayer; after which, in a few brief words, the Earl of Ducie, for the county of Gloucester and city and county of Bristol, and the Earl of Cork for the county of Somerset, each formally declared the bridge opened to the public for traffic, amidst renewed cheers, which were repeated again and again. The Engraving on our front page gives a view of this animated scene.

In the course of the afternoon a late dejeuner, or early dinner, was given at the Victoria Rooms, to which all the distinguished and the leading gentry of Bristol and its neighbourhood were invited. During the night the bridge was illuminated with the strings of lamps and with Bengal fires. We have preferred, however, to give for our second Illustration a view of this majestic structure, as seen by daylight, with the romantic scenery around it.

THE WORKS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

EXTENSION TO SMITHFIELD.

The Tunbury Extension of the Metropolitan Railway, a line of three quarters of a mile, from the present terminus near the head of Farringdon-street to the property of City station at Smithfield-pavement, is making rapid progress with its excavations and brickwork, under the direction of Mr. Armstrong, whom the contractors, Messrs. Jay and Co., have placed in charge of these operations. There is a prospect of the line being finished in the course of next year. The greater part of its length is open cutting; but some portions are to be carried under ground, as the houses taken down may be rebuilt in their former sites, especially in those places where the railway interests any of the valuable property that stretches between Aldersgate and Finsbury. The line traverses Smithfield from west to east, the railway passes along the south of Charterhouse-square parallel with Barbican, and reaches the proposed Aldersgate-street station at the corner of Long-lane; from which point it goes straight to Finsbury-pavement, crossing Goswell-road by a skew-bridge on its way. The Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, starting from that line at the junction of Farringdon-street, before it reaches the intended approach to the Farringdon-street station, runs past no Snow-hill, beneath King-street and Westcheap-street, to join the Finsbury Extension of the Metropolitan, properly so called, at the spot represented in our Engraving which is made from a sketch taken a fortnight or thereabouts ago. The brickwork shown in our Illustration, and now greatly advanced, is to form a basement for the general goods market, which will be situated directly over the railway in the western part of Smithfield. The spectator of our present artist took his sketch is near the bottom of Cow-cross and St. Johnstreet, looking towards the south-west. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with St. Paul's Cathedral behind, and the pinnacles of St. Sepulchre's and the Law Courts rising from the intervening mass of houses. The line is to be used by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, will be still more used by the arrangement just concluded, which enables the London and South-Western Company to run their trains from Clapham Junction, or rather from Battersea, upon the London, Chatham, and Dover Company's line, running for Balham and Ludgate-hill, thence, as here described, to Farringdon-street, Aldersgate-street, and Finsbury-pavement. It appears, moreover, that the Metropolitan Extension will not stop at Finsbury, but be continued to Liverpool-street, in the very heart of the City.

The Government emigrant-ship Himalaya, 1050 tons, belonging to Messrs. John Lidgett and Sons, London, sailed from Plymouth on the 6th inst. for Melbourne, New South Wales, with 600 emigrants, consisting of 231 married people, 182 single men, 112 single women, 36 boys and 42 girls between the ages of one year and 14, and 7 infants—in all upwards of 1000 souls. In the care of Mr. John G. Winstone, surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Dr. Arnold Thomas, matron; and Mr. Thomas Short, schoolmaster.—The Himalaya is 1050 tons, belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Chambers, Liverpool which was her first freight from the Mersey on the 14th, and which, from stress of weather, had to put back into Holyhead Harbour, sailed from the latter place on the 16th inst. for Melbourne. Victoria, with 280 Government emigrants, consisting of eighty married couples, 115 single women, and 12 children, under the care of Mr. Smith, surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Miss Caroline Leith, matron.—The Statesman, 350 tons, Mr. Florence Haymaster, which sailed from Plymouth on the 10th ult. with 200 Government emigrants, on the 3rd of October last, with 200 Government emigrants, under the care of Mr. Ambrose Nevill, M.D., surgeon-superintendent, and Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, matron. Three births and one death took place on the voyage.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 12, Lancaster Villas, Maida-hill, the wife of J. H. Kerr, Esq., Royal Navy, of a son.

At Dublin, Lady Lurgan, of a daughter.

At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On June 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. O. Mayne, Charles H. Russell, Esq., M.D., to Geraldine, fifth daughter of the late R. G. Scallan, Esq.

On the 15th ult., at Mount Hope, Westminster, Upper Canada, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, the Right Honourable George Percy, Baron of Montreal, Baronet, to Isabella Caroline, eldest daughter of Adam Hope, Esq., merchant, of Lon. C.W.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at 2, St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington, Richard Russell, Esq., formerly of Stoke Newington, aged 76.

On the 29th ult., at Berry-house, Dorset, Margaret, widow of Wallop Brabazon, Esq., of Rath House, in the county of Louth, formerly of Dunany Abbey, in the same county, aged 77.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin, Lord W. C. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh.

At Edinburgh, Margaret, daughter of the late Sir W. Miller, Bart, of Glenlee, and wife of Major George Harris Hamilton, formerly of Greenway, in the county of Devon, aged 76.

On the 1st inst., at Dublin, Captain the Hon. Adolphus E. P. Trench, 60th Regiment, youngest son of Viscount Gort.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24.

Sunday. Third Sunday in Advent. Death of Samuel Rogers, the poet, 1855.

MONDAY. St. Hanover established as the ninth German Electorate for Ernest, father of George I. of England, 1692. Death of Handel, 1759.

TUESDAY, 20.—Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome, 107. St. Thomas Becket's translation, the Dulwich Gallery, 1620. Sixth Cuvician secedes from the Union, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Christmas. The shortest day. Sir John Coventry maimed by the Mohawks (the Coventry Act passed in consequence), 1670. Lord Clyde died, 1863.

THURSDAY, 22.—Defensive league of the Protestant Princes, at Smalcald, 1530. Death of the Emperor, 1558. Death of James Pritchard, the great chemist, 1848.

FRIDAY, 23.—Victoria, virgin and martyr, at Rome, 303. Death of Michael Drayton, the poet, 1631.

SATURDAY, 24.—Victory of Omer Pacha over the Turks at Kroubitza, 1443. Death of Hugh Miller, geologist, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 30 1 0	1 10 1 40	1 50 2 20	2 30 3 0	3 10 3 40	3 50 4 20	4 30 5 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 10, 1864.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 15″ W.; Height above sea, 14 feet.

Day.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	DAILY MEANS OF		Dew Point.	THERMOMETER.		Wind.	Rain in 24 hours.
		Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.		At Greenwich.	At Boston.	General Direction.	Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	M. ° S.	M. ° S.		Inches
4	Inches. 29·664	40·7	40·6	·92	10	48·7	S. SSW.	·292
5	29·664	44·0	43·6	·91	10	47·6	S.W. by S.	·040
6	29·317	44·1	43·4	·91	5	47·9	W.S.W.	·84
7	29·383	44·1	43·4	·91	10	47·6	S.W.	·027
8	...	...	42·4	·90	7	39·0	S.S.E.	·316
9	29·664	42·6	42·0	·97	10	32·9	S.S.E.	·316
10	29·643	42·8	42·0	·97	10	32·9	N.E.	·232

The following are the readings of the thermometers referred to the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·708	29·565	29·503	29·464	29·761	29·598	29·573
Temperature of Air	40·2°	44·0°	44·2°	43·0°	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	40·0°	44·0°	...	39·7°	41·0°	41·0°	39·0°
Direction of Wind	S.S.E.	S.W.	S.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled THE LION AND THE UNICORN FIGHTING FOR THE CROWN; or, Harlequin Cock-a-Doodle-Doo, To be produced on BOXING NIGHT at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. ERNEST GYE and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.—THIS EVENING, the Company performing previous to Christmas. Last appearance of Miss Helen Faucit. MONDAY, Dec. 19, and during the Week, the Pantomime. TUESDAY, Dec. 20, and every Evening, the ROSE OF CASTILLE. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, and every Evening, the LILY OF KILLARNEY. Lessees Producers, Mr. Phillip; Inclosure, Mr. Creswick; Colleen, Mr. Walter Lacy; Hardress, Mr. Charles Lyall; Danny Mann, Mr. Compton; Father Tom, Mr. Stuart; Myles, Mr. Aldridge; Corrigan, Mrs. Helen Faucit. Preceded each Evening by the Farce of MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Mr. Compton; Mr. Stuart; Mr. Aldridge; Mr. Charles Lyall; Mr. E. Revill; Mr. Walter Lacy; Mr. Frank Matthews; Mr. Howard; and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at Half-past Six; commences at a Quarter to Seven, and terminates at a Quarter past Ten. Private Boxes, Three Guineas; Dress Circle, Stalls, Pit Tier, Second Tier, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 23, 24, 26, 30, and 31. During Boxing Week, Children and Schools admitted to the Pit and Gallery at Half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Stalls, and Private Boxes, may be secured by letter, addressed to the Box-office. Acting Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris. Treasurer, Mr. Hodson. Business Manager, Mr. Jones. Stage Manager, Mr. Wilmot. Acting Manager, Mr. John Henderson. On MONDAY next, the GRAND CHRISTMAS COMIC PANTOMIME, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN CASCADE; or, The Gnome-King and the Demon Sprite. Characters by Messrs. Paul Bedford, Payne, Rogers, Fawdon, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Emma Heath, and Miss Marie Wilton. Mrs. Frank Matthews. The Pantomime will include the services of Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Compton, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Howard, Mr. Revill, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Helen Faucit, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Emma Heath, and Miss Marie Wilton

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Animal Products Collection and part of the Spanish Collection will be closed to the Public after 15th of January, 1865, in order to be removed to the New Museum at Bethnal Green.
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES, 1865.
Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.
The 31st of December being the latest day for receiving demands for space, intending Exhibitors are requested to apply without delay.
The requisite forms can be obtained at the House of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.; or at the Irish Office, 35, Parliament-street.
HENRY PANKHURST, Secretary.

EAST LONDON BANK (Limited).
40, Lombard-street, E.C.
CHAIRMAN.—C. S. Bailey, Esq., M.P.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Charles Copper Esq., Victoria (London) Docks.
H. J. LAYTON, General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
First and Second Class Ordinary Return Tickets issued on Friday, Dec. 23, and Saturday, Dec. 24, available for the Return Journey on Monday, Dec. 26.
Third Class Return Tickets will be issued from Paddington, Kensington, Ealing, Ealing Common, Chiswick, and Kensington (Addison-road Station) (Omnibus Station), Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush, and Uxbridge, on Thursday, Dec. 22, by the Express Trains at 10.30 A.M., and by the Ordinary Trains at 12 noon, 2 P.M., and 10 P.M., and by all intermediate Trains, available for return by the Ordinary Trains on Friday, Dec. 23, and by the Express Trains on Saturday, Dec. 24.
Return Tickets will be issued by the 8.45 A.M. train from Paddington, Aldermaston, and by regular Third-Class trains to Exeter (Single Journey Tickets, 1st, 10s.; Return Tickets, 1st, 15s.). The Return Tickets will be available up to Saturday, the 31st of December, inclusive.
Paddington, Dec. 15.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Safe Investment for £600.—For SALE, 700 SHARES in a TIN and SILVER-LEAD MINE, at great paradise, which is rapidly developing into a valuable property. The Shares are now selling at a premium. The 9-40 mine is worked and very productive, and is well worthy the public attention. Particulars of Mr. Sharp, Shareholder, 32, Finsbury, London, E.C. Bankers, London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

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THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 24, WILL CONSIST OF
A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION
ENTITLED
THE CHRISTMAS TREE,
FROM A PAINTING BY MISS E. OSBORN,
AND
FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LETTERPRESS.

ENGRAVINGS.

Carol-Singing in Yorkshire. Drawn by JOHN GILBERT.
The Return. By SAMUEL READ.
A Visit to the Old Folk on Christmas Eve. By ALFRED HUNT.
A Ghost Story. By GEORGE THOMAS.
King Cheer. By JAMES GODWIN.
The Light of Other Days. From a Painting by J. T. LUCAS.
A Pictorial Christmas Charade. Four Illustrations. By A. HUNT.

Among the NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS will be the following:—
Arrival of Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, at the Lahore Railway Station.
The Durbar, or Assembly of Princes and Nobles of the Punjaub, to welcome Sir John Lawrence at Lahore.
The Late Action of the Allied Fleets in Japan—Assault on the Lower Battery at Simonoseki: Interior of the Battery.
Portrait of the Late M. Mocquard, Private Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Launch of the Turkish Iron-clad Frigate "Sultan Mahmood" at Millwall.

TALES, SKETCHES, AND POEMS.

The Happy Christmas at Frederavik. By MARY HOWITT.
Flowers and Poems. By MARK LEMON.
The Light of Other Days. By SHIRLEY BROOKS.
Holly, Ivy, and Mistletoe. By THOMAS MILLER.
The Roundhead's Parole. By the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife."
King Cheer. By GEORGE MACDONALD.
At Last! By HAIN FRISWELL.
A Page of Nonsense for a Christmas Table. &c., &c., &c.

A CHRISTMAS SONG,
"The Home that Waits for Me"—set to Music by M. W. BALFE.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations and the Coloured Engraving, One Shilling; Stamped, to go free through the post, Twopence extra.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before six o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. The lowest charge for an ordinary Advertisement occupying four lines—about thirty words) in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge will be Three Shillings.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

THE well-known inscription which invites visitors to French houses to "Speak to the porter" has occasioned many an irascible doorkeeper to splutter with rage at the jokes of irreverent young fellows who have pretended to understand the invitation as a request to all persons to come and converse with him. George Colman used the same idea in one of his poems, in which a gentleman explains why he has sounded such an awful peal at the doctor's door:—

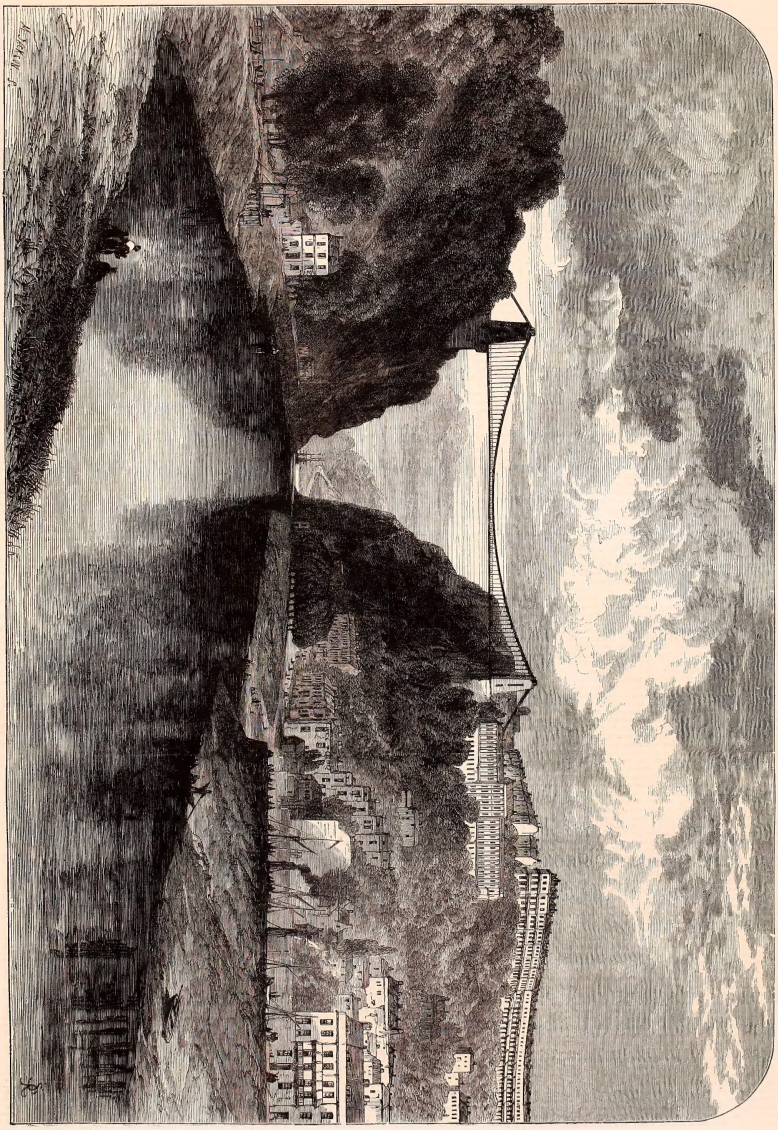
'Tis time for bed, and I was hast'ning to it;
But when you write up "Please to ring the bell,"
Common politeness makes me stop and do it.

We should like to know whether, if "Speak to the magistrate" were written up at the police courts, that official would be exposed to many more impertinences than now. The ridiculous interviews (not a quarter of them are reported) to which our police magistrates are subjected, and the hindrance of public business, are becoming a nuisance, which is serious in itself though ludicrous in its conditions.

Perhaps as odd an application as has ever been made to a sitting magistrate was preferred on Wednesday last to Mr. Tyrwhitt, and we could almost fancy that the perpetrator intended benevolently to favour us with a topic to help out the dull talk which is about to set in with severity at this festive season. A tall and gentlemanly man goes before the magistrate, and tells a long story, which need not be taken into account, the point being that he and a lady to whom he was attached had received, if they could not rise to a higher position in the world, to commit suicide by poison. They made the vow, bought the poison, and could not rise in the world. But, instead of performing their rash undertaking, they, much more wisely, agreed to separate and oblige the world by continuing to live. Having arrived at this wise and determined not to die, the applicant handed to the magistrate a small bottle, which was stated to contain poison, and which the repentant Werther seems to have wished to be deposited in the archives of the court. Whether Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that he was not called upon by his magisterial duties to keep a registeroffice for non-suicides, or whether he believed that the applicant was not exactly in the state of mind which is necessary to the validity of an obligation, the excellent magistrate suggested that the police were the proper depositories for the specific article which was offered to the care of the court. He



A "BLOCK" IN PARK-LANE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE AVON AT CLIFTON.—SEE PAGE 609.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

To one who has been absent from the Great City and from England for a whole year, London seems strangely altered. The present year has not recently returned from a long journey—a journey which began in the year 1863—and, during the last ten days, he has been diligently taking stock of the changes in the aspect of the busy hive of humanity beyond all cities in the world best beloved by him. Nothing need be said of the dear friends whom he left late and found many not always boasting that chaussée to the grave. Nor need he allude, in detail, to a subject so delicate as the fact of so many of his friends having grown grey and fat. Has he, forsooth, found a Fontaine de Jouvence and grown younger beyond sea? He is delighted, however, to see that many respected acquaintances who, when he left England, were content to patronise omnibuses and cabs, now ride in broughams; and that some have migrated from Bloomsbury to Belgravia, and are attended by domestics in plush. Some have gotten into Parliament, and others have fallen in love, and a few are married, and one or two are gone into the *Gazette*. Which is the way of the world, generally.

But the changes. They seem to us multifarious. Scores of new hotels, more or less palatial, handsome or the reverse; an inundation of cartes de visite in the shop windows, a magnificent railway terminus at Charing-cross, about belonging to one company or another, almost every street corner, the view of St. Paul's from Ludgate-hill entirely spoilt by a hideous iron bridge, the view of Northumberland House from Cockspur-street seriously vitiated by the Grand Hotel, terminus aforesaid, almost everything commercial converted into a fonticstock Company (limited), and the Strand, Charing-cross, and Dover Railway everywhere. These and the Thames embankment, and a few omnibuses of novel construction and greater block—a few of thoroughfares thus even, and the Banting system, and the total absence of original pieces from the theatres, are a few of the changes we have jotted down since our return to Babylon.

The lovers of "lengthened sweetness long drawn out" will be delighted to learn that her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to nominate and appoint his Highness Prince Edward Bracklesi Faud Ismail-Zogloul-Pacha Rajagee, Baron Randeer Sing Baladoor of Kuppoorthalla, to be a Knight of the most exalted order of the Star of India. Thank you. Any more? We have not the honour to know his Highness, but the intimate knowledge of nomenclature we thank him for his tremendous appellation. Poor Thomas Williams Henry Fortescue, commonly called Tom Fortescue, Harrison is, we fear, deceased; so now, H. H. F. D. R. D.-ii. R. R. Baron Baladoor of Kuppoorthalla, is probably without a rival in length of cognomen. As Poor Fortescue used to say, "People will innkeeper and the benighted traveller? Who is it to—asked mice lost from his wayfaring, as he hunted a thunderclap at the door. "Who is it?" a voice replied, "Don Jose Maria Pepe Ramon Antonio Carlos Miguel Saavedra de Aguilera y Lemus y Garipzo y Silva y Torres y Sanetic y Gonzales y Barandiaran y——" Stop, stop! Your Highnesses, you must go somewhere else. I haven't room for half of you.

Those who recognise when an opportunity occurs before the public that the author himself is idle or invalided have, perhaps, wondered when Mr. Russell Sullivan became one, or Mr. William Howard Russell, of Crimean, Indian, and American fame. People not versed in the secrets of the prison-house, or initiated to the mysteries of the penitentiary, cannot, however, be expected to know that, when a favourite writer is, seemingly, lying fallow, he is probably fagging away against a day to accommodate the public curiosity. We have in any case a proof, this week, that Mr. Russell has not been resting long on his oars; for Messrs. Tinsley Brothers have just republished, in an extended form, the letters to the editor of General Tolleben's defence of Sebastopol, a portion of which appeared recently in the *Times*, and was considerable evidence of the precisest and appreciative pen of the famous "Special."

Of minor books there is, we regret to say, a good deal; and very vile and stupid samples of bookmaking some of them are; but we may congratulate the public on a very great improvement which, to our thinking, has taken place within the twelve months in the style of the popular departments of literature. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne has, it is said, been lately and lengthily in Paris, endeavouring in the strongest language the current run of books for children. According to his lordship, our little masters and misses are frightened out of their wits by tales of ogres and goblins and fairies, literature in the most appalling manner, and relating the frightful tribulations undergone by Master Tommy because he would not eat his bread and butter, she told fibs. There has been, perhaps, too much of this kind of thing lately, mainly based on the German model. The Germans are very much addicted to mingling the ghastly with the grotesque, and excel in delineating what may be called the "quaintly cruel." But, if our remembrance serves us, our own countrywoman was not afraid of terror-inspiring apologues. We were continually alarmed with stories of haughty little boys who were eaten up by bears, and of naughty women, in particular, a dreadful legend of a poor little fellow who was borne in a basket, and who in his dying breath confessed that he had "played last night with Tommy, lighting candles." Sometimes children should not bring on paralysis or brain disease. The modern children's books are, in our judgment, written in a far healthier and better spirit than we fear that the kindly S. G. O., carried away by indignation against such stories as "The Three Little Kittens who lost their Mittens," has overlooked the many cheery and charming books which now decorate the nursery library. Is "Precocious Piggy," sad as is the extraordinary tale, worse than "Jack the Giant-killer" or "Little Red Brechen Told" deleterious to the juvenile mind? Of course, like those virtuous persons who declare that we have had no good actors since the days of Bannister and Munden, *we* hold that the best stories for children were written were those of our own nonage: "The Butterfly's Ball" and "Mr. Pringle and Mr. Pringle" are in point instance; but it would be in the highest degree unjust to deny the tasty, and witty, and, both of invention and execution, with which the majority of children's books are now produced.

While we are on the subject of the little folk, we have a word to say which takes us very far away from literature. Some months ago, a wholly gramme to our topic, however, for S. G. O. has elaborately reopened the question of nursery education and punishment. Philip the legal gentleman had not a very definite notion of what he was talking about. A nursery family can be managed without any punishment, graver than a reprimand; but the discipline of a public school must be preserved somehow, and in every school there is a certain proportion of insolence and refractory children. The feeling of the boy is not with corporal punishment. The rod and the cane have been taken away from the question of boys. The general opinion now is how is she to dispense with punishment; or, in extreme cases, how is she to inflict it? You can't put a little girl in the corner, as Mr. Punch's friend of Genesis; you can't report her to the committee, or to the headmaster, or fine her £5; and the legal gentleman tells us that to shut her up in a cupboard is "monstrous." The advisers of Silas Marner never, our readers will remember, of a different opinion when the question between shutting up Effie in the coal-hole and plugging her in soft and safe places was mooted. We venture to say that the children of Mr. Punch's friend will grow up of an act of downright mutiny, would, in nine cases out of ten, proceed to administer a sound "spanking." But "spanking" is banished from schools; and we see this unlucky, blundering, perfectly well-meaning governess drifting from corner to corner, and at last losing her temper, and, in the heat of passion, thrashing the child with a stick which might have most seriously injured her.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

WHEN the Prime Minister was known to be about to visit Bradford, a short while ago, it was understood that a moral demonstration of a very significant kind in favour of Parliamentary reform was to be made by the working classes of that borough. The affair did not go off exactly as was expected, but enough remained, but the fact of such a proceeding having been conceived and, to a considerable extent, carried out the question of the suffrage was under serious discussion in Bradford. It was, therefore, perfectly natural and appropriate that who, it seems, are desirous of taking the lead in a movement for the purpose of giving effect to the views of the working men, should come to their town. Nothing could have been more fitting, under the circumstances, than that Mr. W. E. Forster, a member for the borough, should preside at the meeting, and, perhaps, that Mr. Bright should have been more likely to acquit himself well in the function which he assumed. The Right Honourable which Mr. Bright in the House is distinguished one, and he always gives an idea of aptitude for admiration. The designation of "Right Honourable" is always floating like a halo round his head; and an effort of imagination might picture him—morally, of course—in the attitude of Glory when she was putting up the proffered crown. It needs but a little more precision in policy in any liberal Government to make any one of many statesmen of which now exists to limit Mr. Forster in that office on the verge of which he seems always to stand. It is surely that a member succeeds so well as he does in standing fast by the time-honoured principles of reform and yet delivers himself orally with so much tact and self-possession as to have himself considered by Government and parties as a statesman. There is no doubt whatever of his principles, but he does not commit himself to any special scheme of reform. Even in his speech at the Bradford meeting, although the position he occupied was that of a leader, he only touched the active carrying out of a political object, some of that quality of timidity and dilatoriness which, combined with energy which has been allotted to it to be traced; and assuredly if the object which he was aiming at was to be attained by agency and instrumentality as he would advise and adopt, a reform bill could scarcely have been achieved. In this Yorkshire political congress the West Riding attracted by much the largest. It may be asserted that the flower of its Liberal members were there. Two which are nevertheless full of sense, and which are not to be trifled with the inspiration of a mist bent on achieving the good and the advancement of the human family. Speeches were made, and the supposed of their natural and their civic rights. In the centre of the platform was Mr. Baines, and near Sir John Ramsden—was not. In truth, it seems to have been discovered in Yorkshire that the West Riding, with the earlier part of his Parliamentary career banned out in all the factious opposition to Sir Robert Peel, had adopted principles that Whiggery which is hesitancy in him; and, as he is still young in years, if he continues to be attached to it, he may be useful in keeping alive for a term longer than would otherwise be the case a breed of politicians which is settling down to extinction. The leaders of the reform movement in the West Riding proceeded to offer congratulate themselves on having well used the opportunity afforded them for discussing the principles of reform, and congratulated the part of the movement which they inaugurated should spread, and in 1866 or so from the extension of the suffrage, they will, in the flowing cups of those who contributed to the glorious result, deserve be freshly remembered as the bold pioneers of the achievement.

Mr. Lowe has been elected by the people of Kent to the Legislature. let him become a member for Horsham. If Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald should secede from the city, here is the very paragon of disinterested constituencies. But one man there is who will not be found. He is not to be condescend to ask his member, whether in or out of office, for any favour. Horsham is done if the public experts. The member for Horsham is the one member for whom the arrival of the postman knocks in vain. Mr. Lowe, it is true, has been in office, and Mr. Lowe has been reserved the privilege of having had but one answer to official communication. The peculiar style which is to imply rather than to pronounce refusal; a peculiar circumstance of which is the absence of epistolary literature, from the enforced study of which probably no man has had more practice than Mr. Lowe. Nevertheless, Mr. Lowe is not of the 599 electors out of this utopian borough who should be clad in any such garb as that of the procession round New Palmyra and once a year, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the 600 electors of Brunonia assembled to do them honour and reverence. According to Mr. Lowe's theory, the duty of a member is to represent a town. It is not only do they not ask him for anything, but they suffer him to do what he pleases, and to spend a second vote without the slightest interest in their midst to any extent of time. They believe in him, and he believes them. Seven boroughs can boast a member who so assiduously and quietly represents his constituency as the present membership until he felt ripe chance and chosen for a Cabinet office; and the selection of Mr. Lowe as the member who should be called second to that of Mr. Disraeli; and this we venture to say without fear of the Right Honourable the Secretary of Lord Stanley; for Mr. Fitzgerald's party zeal is pure and simple, and by no means exclusive, that leaven of unconscious Liberalism which constitutes Lord Stanley's party zeal. Mr. Lowe's Conservatism is of a more confirmed freshness if the Horshamites do not see much of their member, they hear of him at times and in such a way as to catch their ear and to fix their reflected radiance; and they are more than content. Now, let it not be attributed to us as blame if we give way to a suspicion that perhaps, after all, the merit of Mr. Lowe's position is not entirely with his constituents, or the speaking of this place, only tell us that it is remarkable that its free electors, who have so many of the most remarkable characters of the inhabitants; and it is just possible that they do not stir up their faculties for the discovery of men and things to any great extent, and belong to that artless class of beings who are content to be as always to be prone to accept the unknown for the wonderful. To such a point of view as this, the members of the borough may find themselves vexatiously famous, in the circumstance of a very ring—indeed, famous—circumstance, which may be said to belong to the whole world through them in a large and elaborate disquisition on foreign policy. Any way, it is subject of considerable interest that Horsham should be left to Mr. Lowe, who has earned a long period of relaxation from the petty cares of members, and who will be able to devote his entire attention to politics. He has him unassisted to the studies cognate to his official proclivities, and notable him, he has been returned for Kidderminster, and has become a ex-Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and ex-Under Secretary of that department.

Speaking, however, of the subject of one member for Southwark, naturally reminds one of the other, and bids us remember that Mr. Locke has been returned for that borough. Mr. Layard has precedents and probably in fact and practice, Mr. Locke is a more fitting representative for Southwark than Mr. Layard. The latter has, by force of circumstances, been compelled to give up to ministerial life interested in diplomacy, all the energies which were meant for Southwark; whereas Mr. Locke, who is not, we believe, in office, has only to wake of the Government, pecking up a crumb or two of patronage, which nobody wants, in the shape of a Lord of the Bed, and really can except as an indication of respect for his statesman-like qualities, which, it is implied, might be brought into play if required, goes to for local work. Thus, as it happened that Mr. Layard had precedents of him in their annual addresses and talked to Europe rather than to Southwark, Mr. Locke wisely confined himself to the interests of the borough and localised his ambition, making a great card of St. Thomas's Hospital, which, on his own showing, he has saved from going far into the country and has secured to Southwark by having had it placed in Lambeth. However difficult it is to see the exact sequence of this association, there are many things in politics which is peculiar to those metropolitan members who are metropolitan members and nothing else.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Judicial Committee of Privy Council has under consideration the appeal of the Bishop of Natal against his deposition by the Bishop of Cape Town.

The Bishop of London's usual Tuesday levée at London House, Dorset-square, will be discontinued until after the Christmas recess in consequence of the ordination examinations.

December Church, in the parish of Frome-Vauchurch, Dorsetshire, was reopened on Wednesday, after restoration. The ancient edifice underwent the celebration of the consecration of the Bishop of Oxford, who presided at the morning meeting, gave the concluding address.

The Bishop of Oxford last Saturday consecrated a new church at Sandhurst, Berkshire, built by Miss Ellis Rule, mainly from Avon to Fleshmongers, and traversing the heaths and plantations from Avon Lodge, Sandhurst, to Sandhurst College, chiefly within the precincts of Sherem-dashers." Captain and Mrs. Sawyer and Mr. Walter, M.P., have taken the lead in this good work, and handed in subscriptions with large sums.

Silkcroft Church, Northamptonshire, was reopened on the 2nd inst. The restoration and enlargement of the church were presided for by the late Vicar, the Rev. Joseph Jones; and the last business in which he was engaged was the signing of the contract for its completion, according to the plans which he had prepared. The new nave includes a gallery for the south side. We subjoin the following special contributions:—A cost to the Incumbent, the Rev. W. Villiers and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, the Rev. Thos. James; the font by the Hon. Mrs. Watson; the altar-cloth and lungitudes, the Rev. Sir Stephen and Lady Glynne, Lenox. The tiles for the chancel and nave were laid after a design by the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. M. F. F. Cohen, Rector of Ilmington, Warwickshire, to be Rural Dean of Fosse. *Rochester*: Rev. J. Clifford, Incumbent of Chipping Sodbury, to Alverstoke, Hampshire. Rev. J. Cooke, to Lee. Rev. C. Denham, Sudbury, to Rural Dean. Rev. Hensel to East Stoke, Dorset; Rev. W. Jeynes to Merston, Kent; Rev. W. H. West to Chatham Dockyard. Rev. A. Kaye, Archdeacon of Lincoln Cathedral, to Canon. Rev. D. G. Compton to Wroxton with Balscote, Banbury. Rev. Thos. Lewis, to Lavington, Sussex. Rev. Alexander Mitchell, Rev. E. Greenlaw to Norton Pogwdon, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Haggard to Ingleby Greenhow, North Yorks; Rev. Thos. Hall to Ellerton, Yorks. Rev. Hall to the new district of Ricards, Staffordshire; Rev. E. W. Chorley to St. Luke's, Chorley. Rev. Thos. Lewis, to Lavington, Sussex. Rev. Preston; Rev. Thos. Hall to Hulsted, Dorset; Rev. R. O. Francis to Holy Trinity, Weymouth; Rev. E. Preston to Sutton, Surrey; Rev. Thos. Hall to Holy Trinity, Weymouth; Rev. W. H. Jenden to Barton-le-street, Yorkshire; Rev. E. E. Habish to North Grimston, Yorkshire; Rev. Thos. Hall to Holy Trinity, Weymouth; Rev. W. Kenne to Danbury, Essex; Rev. W. H. Hemphrey to North Kelsey, Lincolnshire; Rev. Thos. Hall to Bat Arthur, Yorkshire; Rev. J. S. Thistleton to Tilongsby, Yorkshire; Rev. D. Turpin to Chesthunt, Herts; Rev. J. Wilson to Lavington, Sussex. Rev. St. Helens, Lincolnshire; Rev. P. Willy, to Sedgebrowe, Worcestershire. Rev. G. Bennett to be Warden of St. Thomas's College and Rector of Lydd, Kent. Rev. Thos. Hall, Holy Trinity, to be Precentor of Clog-ne Cathedral, and to the Union of Llegwell, Rev. G. P. Bulteel to be Rural Dean of Ottery St. Mary. Lady Rev. F. W. Trevelett to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Watchpark.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—St. John's College, Cambridge, has just received a noble benefaction—the bequest of about £100,000—from the late James Mozley, of the Inner Temple, bequeathed the whole of his estate, after the payment of legacies and annuities, for the endowment of two new professorships in such manner and form as Mr. Mozley's executors should most advantageously direct. The sole restriction as to the discretion reposed in him, has settled the Lord Chancellor, who, in the exercise in his own college, has appointed two professors, personally known to the munificent benefactor, and formally framed, with a view to the encouragement of the most meritorious graduates of the college who may be destined for the Bar, and to the study of that branch of the profession. The value of each studentship is £100 a year, and each is tenable for three years, or until election to a fellowship. The professorships are already established, to one of which an election will take place in Michaelmas Term, 1865, and to the second in the Michaelmas Term of the following year. Other studentships will be established on the falling in of existing fellowships, to the extent that eventually there will be twenty studentships, of the annual value of £100 each. The bequest, we learn, has gained the Hulsean Prize. The Rev. Charles Taylor, B.D., Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Lady Rev. F. W. Trevelett to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Watchpark.—*Guardian*.

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The annual distribution of prizes to the students of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, took place on Saturday week under circumstances of unusual interest. The Rev. Derwent Coleridge, who is resigning his principalship of the college, took occasion to bid farewell to the assembled students. After delivering the address of the chapel, a great number of the latter being assembled in the college hall, Mr. Coleridge, the Rev. Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., who presided the prizes to the successful students, saying some kind words to each. The Bishop of Oxford, who was present, congratulated the students on the interest the event must have which the college was sustaining in Mr. Coleridge, who had been for him the first principal of every old college. He (the Bishop) remember that they would bring a comfort and joy to Mr. Coleridge in his retirement to know that they were aware of the kindness he had taught them. The Rev. Derwent Coleridge then made an important announcement.

To the 30th of November, 20,817 applications had been received, and 15,000 certificates issued, in the Royal Naval Medical Service.

The Ottoman Government has accepted the proposition, previously referred to, for the appointment of a commission by the great Powers, to place the police of the Lebanon on a permanent footing.

There is reason to fear the loss, in St. George's Channel, of the Floating Light, Pembroke, prepared. A vessel of about 200 tons, a portion of several wood bearing her name has been picked up, so that the worst is feared for the crew.

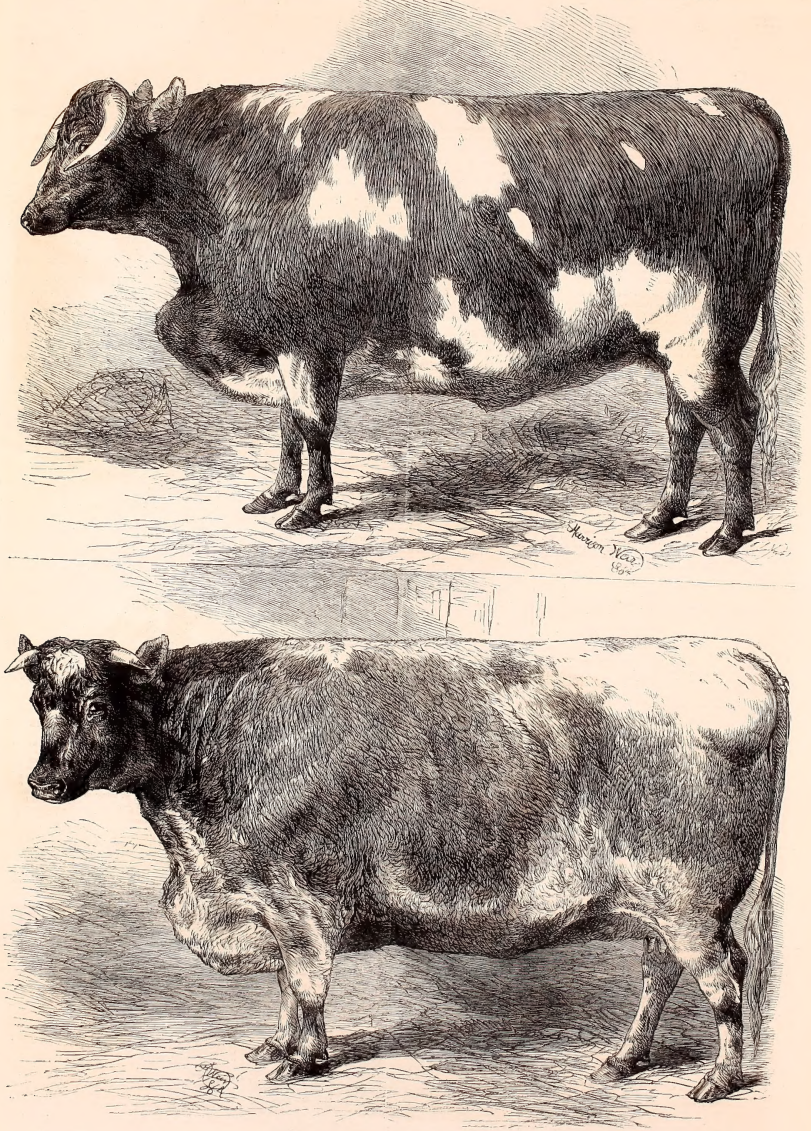
A portrait-group of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor on his mother's knee, in course of publication by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, has received the commendation of Her Majesty, of the portraiture and the delicate finish of the engraving. Another print, of the Princess of Wales with the infant Prince Albert Victor, and of Wales with the infant Prince in his cradle. Both engravings were executed by Mr. William Holl, from photographs taken by command of Her Majesty.

On the night of the 17th inst. signals of distress were heard from the St. Nicholas lightship, the wind blowing fresh from the south at the time. The gunboat Lifeboat, one of the fleet belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was manned by boatmen belonging to all the companies, and immediately put off to the rescue. The vessel was also succeeded in getting her off; but, owing to the loss of her rudder, she again drifted on the Goodwin Sands, and remained there some hours. At last, however, the lifeboat men succeeded in getting her off, and brought safely ashore, the vessel proved to be the Danish brig Ida, of Copenhagen, bound from London to Sunderland in ballast. She afterwards sunk. The sea was terrible, and one of the boatmen's yawls was damaged to such an extent that the men all left her and got into the lifeboat. On this occasion, when an enormous sea had previously been encountered at the wreck, there was no haughage lock on the part of the boatmen, but a noble ambition was shown by the men not to be the second for first in the lifeboat.—The Deptford (Kingsdown) lifeboat also went off on Sunday last and brought on shore the crew of a schooner which had been completely dismasted off Reculver. Gowman, which were observed with signals of distress flying near the Sunk sequence of this association, there are many things in politics which is peculiar to those metropolitan members who are metropolitan members and nothing else.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANOTHER arguments as to the Derby future, and statistics of the racing season, are now about the only staple of turf writers. The former are chiefly directed to the analysis of the Chesterfield and July finishes, and deductions therefrom in favour of the Duke and the latter are based almost entirely on "Weatherby's Book Calendar" which furnishes much light reading for the ring during the winter evenings. We find in its pages that 1788 races were run this year, as against 1668 last; that the number of horses engaged was 720; as for flat races in the United Kingdom now, between the years 1849 and 1860, from 1311 to 1717; and that the number has gradually crept up since then to 1948. Of these, 664 were two-year-olds. The colts and fillies register still progress steadily, and out of the 1659 this year 101 are already dead, which is about the usual proportion. The barren mares show number 522. Leamington (26), Newminster (36), Rataplan (20), St. Albans (30), Stockwell (22), Thormanby (30), Trumpeter (23), Weatherbit (29), Wild Dayrell (29), and Young Melbourne (28) have a fair stock of foals to their credit; and Mr. Simpson has no less than 61 by Velocete and Liverpool. The first lot of Scottish Queen's number eight, all of them the property of Colonel Townsley or Mr. Eastwood. There are some very good names on the foal list; but "The Stripling Screamer," "The Rotherfield Dandy," "Plausible Ginger," "The Jenny Ass," "Bread and Butter," and "The Hearse" are peculiar. The winnings of Blair Athol, pins his selling prices, are checked at £21,183; and such is now the prestige of the Spring Cottage stable that bidders are to be found for Breadalbane at 11 to 1, and for his equally dark kinsman, Broomlelaw, at 33 to 1. Mr. Dawson has yet to accomplish the Halvergate feat of winning the Two Thousand and the Doncaster Cup in a year,

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THE RAJAH OF KAPOORTHALLA, KNIGHT OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

THE Rajah Randhir Singh, of Kapoorthalla, is one of the Princes of the Punjaub whom Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, has rewarded above all his peers and fellow-countrymen for his loyal services to Queen Victoria in lending aid to suppress the mutiny and rebellion of 1857. At the grand durbar, or assembly, which took place at Lahore on the 17th of October (and of which we intend to give some further Illustrations), the Rajah was solemnly invested by Sir John Lawrence with the order of the Star of India, having already received from the Government of Lord Canning, we believe, some more substantial tokens of approval, including the grant of an estate valued at £40,000 a year. It is agreed, however, that no native in India has better deserved these favours at the hands of the English rulers of that vast empire; for it was he who, in the darkest days of its late trouble, when other native chieftains were hesitating or hostile, joined our cause with heart and soul, and, raising 2000 Sikhs as an auxiliary force, marched down to Oude, where he fought bravely during the campaign. Sir John Lawrence, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, had the best opportunities of appreciating the value of this example. On this occasion the Governor-General addressed him as follows:—

"Rajah Randhir Singh, Rajah of Kapoorthalla,—It is with much satisfaction that I find myself empowered by her most gracious Majesty the Queen of England to confer on you so great a mark of her Royal favour as that of the Star of British India. This honour has only been granted to three princes and chiefs who unite high rank with great personal merit. It rejoices me to instal you among this chosen number.

"Your grandfather, Sirdar Futeh Singh, was a chief of considerable renown. He was the well-known leader of the Ahcowalia Confederacy and the companion in arms of the great Maharajah Runjeet Singh. Your father, Rajah Nihal Singh, was an old friend of mine when you were yet a youth. When he passed away, your Highness succeeded to his duties and his responsibilities, and have worthily discharged them. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out, you were one of the foremost chiefs of this country to do your duty and range yourself on the side of the British Government. After the fall of Delhi your Highness headed your troops, conducted them to Oude, and there assisted in recovering that province. For these services you received at the time much praise and liberal rewards; and now, to crown all, you are about to obtain a most signal mark of honour from her Majesty the Queen of England and India. In the name, then, of the Queen, and by her Majesty's commands, I now invest you with the honourable insignia of the Star of India, of which most exalted order her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight.

"I have addressed you in Hindostanee, in order that the princes and chiefs now present may the more readily participate in this ceremony and that your relatives and friends may be more highly gratified; otherwise I should have spoken in English, for I know that you thoroughly understand my language. This circumstance no doubt has operated as a bond of union between your Highness and my countrymen."

The Rajah made his acknowledgments in due form. He was dressed (says the *Lahore Chronicle*) in better taste than any other chief at the durbar, simply in white, with blue pajamas; and he wore the blue ribbon of his order.



THE RAJAH OF KAPOORTHALLA, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

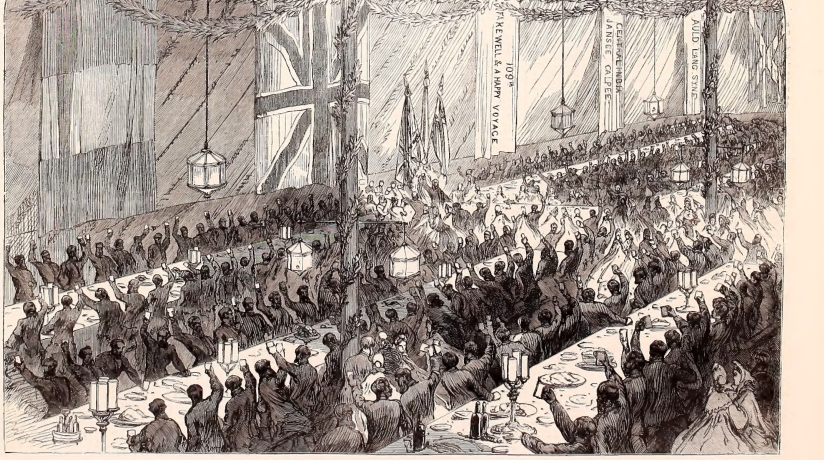
ENTERTAINMENT TO THE 109TH REGIMENT AT KURRACHEE.

THE departure of her Majesty's 109th Regiment of the Line from Kurrachee to Aden, in the regular course of relief, took place about the first week in November, when the European residents of Kurrachee gave a farewell entertainment to that gallant corps. The scheme, we hear, originated in Government House, and was taken up warmly throughout the city. Large funds were subscribed in a very short time, and the whole regiment, including the women and children, were invited to dinner. Two long rows of tents, opening one into the other, were pitched, beautifully decorated and lighted for the occasion, her Majesty's 23rd Native Light Infantry paying the pretty compliment of sending their band to entertain their comrades in arms. Some nine hundred persons sat down to the repast provided, which was of the most substantial kind, while the hospitable folks of Kurrachee, both ladies and gentlemen, moved along the ranges of tables to see that their guests were properly served. Cheer after cheer greeted the Divisional Staff and the favourite officers of the corps as they were recognised by the men. The repast over, many of the officers were shouldered and carried over the ground, showing how much they are beloved by the soldiers. There was a magnificent display of fireworks, and then all the women of the corps, with such of the men as desired to join in the amusement, adjourned to the library of the regiment, which had been fitted up for dancing. Here all were as happy as happy could be; no distinctions were made, the field officer was seen gallantly attending the recruit's wife, while the private sentinel led the lady of his captain through the mazes of the quadrille. We have engraved a sketch of the scene in the banqueting-tents. This entertainment took place on Saturday, Nov. 5, and the first party embarked in the Coromandel on the following Monday, for conveyance to Aden.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—Australian weather is one of those exceptional features in the world's cosmical history which entirely upsets the approved London talk of the signs of the day or night. No one under the thirty-sixth parallel of south latitude remarks to his flabby and dripping friend that "it is a hot day:" the heat pervades all space, and sits on our shoulders like a giant. Per contra, when it comes on to rain, it does rain; and when to blow, it does blow. The only resemblance I can remember to the cannonade of the gale on Friday week last is the crash of a full battery of 32-pounders discharged right at the ear. The next morning the outlying quarters of Sandridge, St. Kilda, and Emerald Hill, three of the seven



FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE 109TH REGIMENT AT KURRACHEE.

eminences which make our only resemblance to Ancient Rome, were, as usual, separated from the nominal Melbourne by a few square miles of pond and torrent, which in London in January would set up the whole fraternity of skaters. It is a curious thing that all Australian rivers which bring down an extra aqueous supply from their water-sheds are almost invariably narrow, winding, and

deep; and the Yarra, which more resembles the Lea than any English or other stream that I have seen, has a power of sending down a freshwater ocean which is really astonishing. We are getting heartily tired, however, of these invasions; and our Government has at last taken in hand a plan which is to give us dry fields and wet docks for something less than three-quarters of a million sterling—a sum which Lombard-street, to judge by last accounts, may be chary of lending us, but which on five per cent income tax would show to be available at a week's call, and a dozen more to boot. The sensible, the faith in Saxby is deep and universal. The rush after his Calcutta and a chronic repetition of that ever-memorable day when Murphy so successfully predicted the freezing of the Thames, is still fresh in our memories. If the Lieutenant cause not here he would have an ovation not second to Marshall, for an Australian can afford to love Italy in chains for a few years more or less; but there is a matter of vital importance to us, and that is cheap as to the rivers being 21ft. deep or 17ft., and the roads passable or a quagmire. We are a good-sized people, enough to astonish the Yankees; but if you would know what rain does to our roads you must go to the unmade alleys about England two centuries ago.

We have been busy with the elections for the new Parliament during the past few weeks. The Ministry have so managed their proceedings and their proceedings as to secure for it a decided majority; but the majority will prove something like a rope of sand when the occasion for its services arises. At times and seven amongst themselves on some of the most important questions now before the public—one member being for protection another for free trade, and so on—when Parliament meets the fear is that the real business of the country will be retarded through the want of properly mastered practical information on the part of the Government. To give them credit, they are as respectable, able, and honest a set of gentlemen as an extremely limited political community can produce; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the country, that the sufferings from the lack of good legislation than from anything else—stump orators' statements to the contrary notwithstanding—they will be shown that forbearance and reserve that support which may, perchance, enable them to wiser and better laws.

That the country is in a healthy condition is shown by the revenue-tables, recently published, for the year and quarter ending the 30th of September last. The three months ending the 30th of June show, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, an increase of £178,291; the nine months, a corresponding increase of £223,332; and the twelve months, as compared with the twelve months ending the 30th of September, 1863, an increase of £191,929. As compared with the estimate for the year, there is a prospect by the end of the nine months show a deficiency of £119,108. This, however, is satisfactorily accounted for. In the first quarter we find a falling off of £100,553, caused by the determination of the Ministry not to force unwise sales of bonded goods, and by the reduction of duties taken on water rates accounted for. Then, as yet, there is no revenue due for the nine months from this source is £18,750, which will be raised at a later period of the year. There is also a decrease in the railway income, as compared with the estimate, of £61,691; but if this be not altogether made up during the current three months, the railway officials are confident that the whole will be made good by increased returns arising from the opening of the Echuca Extension, it will be very speedily completed. On the whole, the expenditure of the falling off in the land fund, the present deficiency in the net receipts, as compared with the estimated revenue, is only £48,851, there is every probability that, with the exception of the Echuca Extension, at the close of the year, will find that his estimate has been actually below the real revenue receipts.

The anti-exasperation movement is proceeded as vigorously as ever, and the very candidates for the Parliamentary honours are a new feature in his address. Esquire convicts are being returned to England and the exodus which exists for the purpose is doing its business quietly, but effectually. Mr. Edward Wilson, the proprietor of the *Argus*, has returned to Europe by the outgoing mail. The rich editor will miss his valuable services; but there is little doubt that when doing the work he has taken in hand, which can probably, at its present stage, be better promoted by his visit to the colonies.

By the ship Monarch, which sailed for London on the 22nd inst., was dispatched the bridal gift of the people of Victoria to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. It consists of a gold vase, made of a flower-vase, of beautiful design, exquisite workmanship, and of the finest description which the colony could produce.

The news from Sydney is unsatisfying. Parliament was opened, on the 14th inst., by the Governor, Sir John Young. An amendment to the address was moved by Mr. Cowper, expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. In the course of the debate, which is still pending, disclosures were made which, if substantiated, are seriously damage the Government. Should the Ministry be defeated, it is probable that they will advise a dissolution of the Assembly. It is questionable whether even the throwing overboard of the obnoxious members, who have been forced to resign, will take them over the storm.

Tenders are invited for completing the Southern Railway to Goulburn.

The bushrangers continue to do a little in their peculiar line of business. The notorious Morgan and his gang are still at large—the police, apparently, being quite unable to capture the desperadoes.

Dissolution in Queensland has been dull during the month. The wool season, however, was about to commence, which of course activity was expected. The Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Lacy Moffat, died recently, much regretted by politicians of all shades of opinion. The railway from Ipswich to Dalby is being proceeded with rapidly; a large portion of the plant having already arrived. Steps have been taken for the erection of new Houses of Parliament, the present being carrying out of which will cost £35,000, having been proceeded for adoption.

The German journals announce the death of Prince Frederic of Anhalt-Bernburg, younger brother of the reigning Duke Leopold. The deceased was born in 1796.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden has conferred on the King of Italy and on Prince Humbert the insignia of the Supreme Order of Fidelity, which were delivered by Baron de Seebwetten, the Grand Duke's Minister at the Court of Turin. Baron de Seebwetten had already had an audience of the Annunciation of the Princess of Baden.

A correspondent of the *Times*, complaining of the manner in which the telegraphic service between India and England is carried on, says:—"Sending and receiving specimen messages is transmitted:—The following giving and there serve giving and there serve giving and there serve

to mention that several portraits adorn his pages—portraits of men with whose features one likes to be familiar.

Legs of the Brass Monsters. Edited and re-arranged by Henry Wright. (1 vol. Houlston and Wright.) This excellent collection of hymns has been improved externally and re-arranged internally, and will prove, in its present form, a highly and agreeable companion for all whom the poetry of pious bards is wont to soothe, to elevate, and to strengthen.

Poems. By the Rev. W. J. Underwood, B.A. (1 vol. Hailsham: Breeds.) The poems are divided into two parts—the first, entitled "Voices from the Fewer and Field," the second, "Life Sketches and other Forms"—the first apparently inspired by observations of external nature, the second, apparently, by experience of men, or by reading, or by philosophical speculation. The author has struck some pleasant chords, has painted some natural scenes, and has coloured them with a faithful hand.

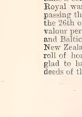
The Handbook of Dining; or, Carpalency and Lectures Scientifically Considered. (Longmans.) That Longmans can set out a handy, and dainty dishes, entitled "La Physiologie du Goût," by the witty French epicure Brillat Savarin, who uttered and swallowed so many good things in his time, and has served up again for the delectation of us, by G. Sumpson, the translator and editor, has selected those portions of the work which seem most likely to be useful, in regard to the choice of wholesome and palatable food, with reference especially to the late controversies provoked by Mr. Banting's popular system. The lively humour of Brillat Savarin, as well as the good sense and propriety of his instructions, will recommend this little handbook to those who have known him as yet only by name. We do not, indeed, agree with all his opinions; but he is a pleasant fellow and has a most agreeable manner of laying down the dietary law.

The Victoria Cross. (O'Byrne Brothers). This little volume contains a complete history of the Order of Valour, beginning with the Royal warrant, issued in January, 1856, instituting the order; and passing thence to an account of its inauguration by her Majesty on the 26th of June, 1857. To this succeeds a narrative of the deeds of valour performed by the members of the order during the Crimean and Baltic campaigns, the India mutinies, and the Persia, China, and New Zealand wars. The two services will be seen to have borne their full roll of honour; and many of the general public will, no doubt, be glad to have at hand, in a compact form, a memorial of the heroic deeds of the knights of this new order of chivalry.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

The illustrious house of Howard has given to this country many graceful



examples of nobility, and none more graceful than the good Earl who forms the subject of this notice. He was a happy combination of the statesman, orator, courtier, and scholar. His life, too, was pure and amiable in that whole career presents a noble example of worth, without one shade upon it. Sir George William Frederick Howard, K.G., P.C., seventh Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Northumberland, Baron Dacre of Gilleland, senior cohelr to the barony of Clifford, under which title a member of the family has been summoned to Parliament, and eldest son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by his wife, Georgiana, elder daughter of the seventh Earl of Waldegrave, was born in Dover-street, London, on the 18th of April, 1802, and in his youth distinguished himself at Eton College. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford; and, in 1821, obtained the Newdegate prize for English verse (the subject being "Pæstum"), but also the Chancellor's medal for Latin verse (the subject being "Constantinople"). In 1823 he graduated as a first classman in classics, and proceeded M.A. in 1827. In 1825, on his father succeeding to the Earldom of Carlisle, he assumed the title of Morpeth, with which title his earlier political career is familiarly associated. In that year he returned to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth, and took rank as a Liberal. In 1830 he was elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he represented for nearly twenty-one years, from every momentary displeasure of his constituents, he lost his seat; he, however, was returned for Yorkshire shortly and subsequently to the change in the Reform Act, and they gladly re-elected him in 1846. From April, 1841, to September, 1841, Lord Morpeth was Secretary for Ireland under Lord Melbourne, when O'Connell was at the zenith of his power and sought to make himself popular; ship received the message that it was necessary to make himself popular; he also earned lasting credit by his exertions in connection with the Irish Poor Law. In July, 1841, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and held the office till 1850. He succeeded his father, as seventh Earl of Carlisle, in 1848, and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1855. In that year he became, for the first time, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he commenced the most brilliant career of popularity without example among bygone Viceroys, and only approached by his successor. Viceroys in his immediate connection with the change of the Government, in 1858, removed him for a year from the viceroyalty, which was held by the present Lord Clarendon. On the 30th of March, Lord Carlisle returned to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, for the second time, in 1859, and held the office till 1864, when the pressure of the cares of office, which ill health compelled him to resign it most reluctantly for he had so gained the affections of the Irish people that his retirement was felt as a public calamity, and to be in his government. He had won golden opinions from all sorts of people, for every Irish trait he was known to the backbone, and Irish to be honoured but for the peace and prosperity of Ireland. His departure from that country was a scene of sorrow, and when he crossed the Irish Sea from the shore there was scarcely a dry eye at the parting. The Earl died, shortly after his arrival in London, and was buried in the family vault of Kingsland and Ireland, and by his relatives and his host of friends, with all of whom he knew how to live as a friend. The Earl of Morpeth, and the people who are almost too good-natured, had scarcely full notice rendered to his sterling worth. Yet there was not wanting the intimately conversant of his great powers of mind and judgment, and this was on one occasion manifestly and generously acknowledged by the late Sir Robert Peel, when in the Commons by his political opponent, Mr. Disraeli. The Earl was certainly a living answer to the hackneyed question that a sincere clergyman seized and amalgamate with the people. Of blood the purest and connection the highest in the realm, there was no assumption of pride, no affectation of rank, and he never failed to win welcome and affection whether in the palace or the hut, and the public cheers that greeted him as he passed through the city was his frequent wont and pleasure to visit familiarly. His sociality ay as much a feature in his public as in his private life. He was a man who was not exceeded by his next surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Frederick Howard, of Corby Castle, Cumberland, and by the late Lady Mary Howard, who died unmarried, and has left and now eighth Earl of Carlisle, who was born, 1st, 1843, and has held the courtesy title of Lord Morpeth, of which dignity is unmarried, the birthrigh presumptive to the noble title. Besides, by his marriage with the late Lady Dover, the Countess Granville, Baroness R.R., who born in 1809, married, in 1842, Elias, only daughter of the Hon. Leveson Granville Proby and granddaughter of William Bradshaw, first Lord Ponsonby. The Earls of Carlisle are a branch of the great family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk, and Earls Marshal of England, and at the end of the sixteenth century through the second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, Lord William Howard, Warden of the Western Marches, known as Belted Will Howard, whose great-grandson, Charles Howard, an eminent diplomatist, was created Earl of Carlisle on April 30, 1661. From the first Earl the title has passed from father to son, through a succession of leading and highly estimable noblemen, most of them Knights of the Garter, to the Earl just dead; and it is now for the first time that the family honours are inherited by a brother. The mortal remains of Lord Carlisle were deposited, on the 13th inst., in the mausoleum of his ancestors, in the park of Castle Howard. Pursuant to his own dying wish, there was no pomp or show displayed at his funeral; but the vast and sorrowful congregation attending of people of all ranks and degrees, many of them, apparently, even strangers, marked how mourned was the loss and how respected the memory of the gentle Earl.



SIR JAMES MATHEW STRONGE.

Sir James Mathew Stronge, D.C.L., second Baronet of Tynan Abbey, in the county of Armagh, Deputy Lieutenant for that county and the county of Tyrone, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, who died at his seat, Tynan Abbey, on the 1st inst., was the only son by survivor issue of the late Sir James Stronge, the first Baronet, by his wife, Helen, daughter and coheir of John Pyre, Esq., and great grandniece of John, first Lord Farnham (by her second marriage, Mrs. Holmes). He was born on the 9th of April, 1786. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1804. He married, on the 5th of September, 1810, Isabella, eldest daughter of Nicholson Calvert, Esq., of Hunsdon, Herts, M.P. for Hertfordshire, by his wife (who died on the 14th of August, 1864), Lady Caroline Percy, daughter and coheir (with her sister, the Duchess of Northumberland) of Hugh, second Viscount Fey. By this marriage Sir James had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son Frances Helen, wife of Thomas Vesey Nugent, Esq., nephew of Thomas, present Viscount Caroline, wife of Captain William Banbury M'Clintock, R.N.; and Catherine Isabella, wife of Archdeacon Stopford, Rector of Aghaderg. Sir James Stronge was highly popular among his tenantry, and he will be much and deservedly lamented. He was a liberal landlord, a kind master, a supporter of the active and useful parts of both the dignities of the county of Tyrone and of Armagh, and a gentleman of the old school. He succeeded his father as third Baronet on the 19th of March, 1834. He served, on the 5th of September, 1810, Isabella, eldest daughter of Nicholson Calvert, Esq., of Hunsdon, Herts, M.P. for Hertfordshire, by his wife (who died on the 14th of August, 1864), Lady Caroline Percy, daughter and coheir (with her sister, the Duchess of Northumberland) of Hugh, second Viscount Fey. By this marriage Sir James had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son Frances Helen, wife of Thomas Vesey Nugent, Esq., nephew of Thomas, present Viscount Caroline, wife of Captain William Banbury M'Clintock, R.N.; and Catherine Isabella, wife of Archdeacon Stopford, Rector of Aghaderg. Sir James Stronge was highly popular among his tenantry, and he will be much and deservedly lamented. He was a liberal landlord, a kind master, a supporter of the active and useful parts of both the dignities of the county of Tyrone and of Armagh, and a gentleman of the old school. He succeeded his father as third Baronet on the 19th of March, 1834. He served in the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers. He was born in 1811, and married, in 1836, Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew Nugent, Esq., and sister of Viscount De Vesci. This family is a branch of the very ancient house of Strong or Strange, of Strange Hall, in Cheshire, and, in 1815, Sarah, acquired considerable estates in Ireland in the beginning of the last century. His barony of Conlifferd was created in 1800, the Rev. George, the then representative of the line, and father of the Baronet just deceased.

JOSEPH BUREKE, ESQ.

Joseph Burke, Esq., J.P., of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, whose death occurred on the 12th inst., at his native town hereof, Templemore, place, Dublin, was the son of Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, by his wife, Anne, second daughter and heiress of Matthew Smith, Esq., M.D., and sister of Colonel Matthew Barnewall, Esq., of the Barewalls, Barosets, of Cricklestown Castle, in the county of Meath. Mr. Joseph Burke succeeded to the estate of Elm Hall, which he had been called to the Irish Bar in 1832, and was in fair practice, when, in 1839 he was appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace, a position which, at the introduction of the poor law into Ireland. He filled that office very ably for fifteen years, and retired on a full pension, in 1854. Mr. Burke married, on the 18th of February, 1836, Miss Mary Anne Bellingham, a lady of high and acquired considerable estates in Ireland in the beginning of the last century. His barony of Conlifferd was created in 1800, the Rev. George, the then representative of the line, and father of the Baronet just deceased.

M. MOQUARD.

M. Constant Moquard, private friend and devoted ally of the Empress Eugénie, died, on the 8th inst., at the age of 58, in his retirement at Passy. M. Moquard, who was a man of letters as well as a great political celebrity, was born in Besançon, on Nov. 11, 1791. He was educated at the college of that place, where he achieved distinction as a scholar. In 1817, having then simply a licentiate of law, he gave proof of his courage in the struggle he made in the defence of several political offenders, and acted effectively in conjunction with the eminent French barristers, Dupin and Berryer. During the last few years he continued to make advances towards forensic fame, being engaged in several causes célèbres. In 1848 he was elected by his native town to quit the Bar in 1849, after which period, till 1860, he lived in retirement. In the latter year he was appointed by the late Count Walewski Besançon, and in 1863 he was elected by the Imperial cause. When Napoleon became Emperor Napoleon in London, in 1840, soon after his arrival from Switzerland, and afterwards returned to Paris in company with Louis Napoleon, whose one of the journals devoted to the Imperial cause. When Napoleon became President, M. Moquard was appointed Secretary to the Empress. He was officially, having also conferred on him the title of Chef-de-Cabinet. Previous to carrying out the numerous coups d'état for which the Empress prepared his plan to his trusty secretary, who has ever since been his constant friend, and, at his request, drew up the famous proclamation of the 2nd of December. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," to which he contributed the lives of the Empress and the Prince Imperial. He also brought out a large collection of "Nouvelles Causes Célèbres," published in 1858.

M. LEFÈVRE-CACHELEU.

M. Lefèvre-Cacheleu, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, died yesterday week, at Monie House, Aberdeenshire, where he was born, 1780.

Major-General William Negens died at his residence, at Dover, on Thursday week. He was the third son of Sir Evan Nepean, first Baronet, and was born in 1795.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Baron Du Bois de Ferrieres, of Chepstow, Monmouthshire, was proved in the London Court by his son, Charles Conrad Adolphus Baron de Ferrieres, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn the settlement on his marriage, and leaves to his wife, the Baroness Du Bois, an annuity of £1,000, and the residence, Ty Mawr, for her life, and leaves the plate, pictures, books, &c. this relict and sister-in-law electing what they may desire to have. The testator left a large sum to charitable uses. To his son, the Baron, besides a legacy of £3000, has bequeathed a moiety of the residue of the estate, the remainder going to the three other children of his late daughter Augusta, widow of the late Rev. J. Bright.

The will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Gee, of Hyde Parkgardens, who died on the 1st of November, has just been proved in the London Court under £80,000, the whole of which she has bequeathed to her only son.

The Department of Agriculture and Statistics at Quebec has issued the following statistics of crops in Canada for the year to the 15th of October, and gives the nationalities of the immigrants as follows:—English, 2,774; Irish, 1,402; Scotch, 1,402; Germans, 1,402; Norwegians and Swedes, 648; Danes, 129; Belgians, 118; and Americans, nationalities. A great increase is shown in the yield of wheat, barley, and oats over the corresponding period of the previous year. Nearly two thirds of the immigrants remained in Canada.

An important despatch from Colonel Finniss, Government Resident at the new settlement of Escape Cliffs, has been received announcing the arrival of the expedition sent out by the Government of South Australia at Adam's Bay, on the 25th of September, and bringing with it intelligence of a very satisfactory report of the prospects of the new settlement.—" Depôt, Escape Cliffs, Sept. 25.—Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information the formation of purchasers of land in the north territory, South Australia, that the expedition—consisting of the following persons—Messrs. Goyder, C.E.; Mr. Henry Ellis, Captain Phillips, and the Yatala, Captain Humbert (Government steamer)—has arrived safely at this settlement on the 25th September, the month of June last. I have established a depôt at Escape Cliffs, a few miles south of Cape Jaffa-pan, and have to report that in the course of about a month, I am unable to say where the site of the town will be, but probably the Lake Bonney. The Government steamer will remain here for ships of any burden, with the aid of a steam-tug, and there is abundance of fine land on the Lake Bonney. From the appearance of the country inhabit three some every reason to believe that wool can be produced in paying abundance, and that all descriptions of cattle will thrive. The soil is suited to tropical vegetation generally, and, if the climate permit, its rich enough and varied enough for many extra tropical productions, especially such as succeed in South Australia. The early departure of the mail forbids my giving longer particulars.—I have, &c., (signed) W. Finniss." From the Admiralty, Commander Hutchinson having sent charts and explanations home by this expedition, and from the Colonial Office the despatch.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

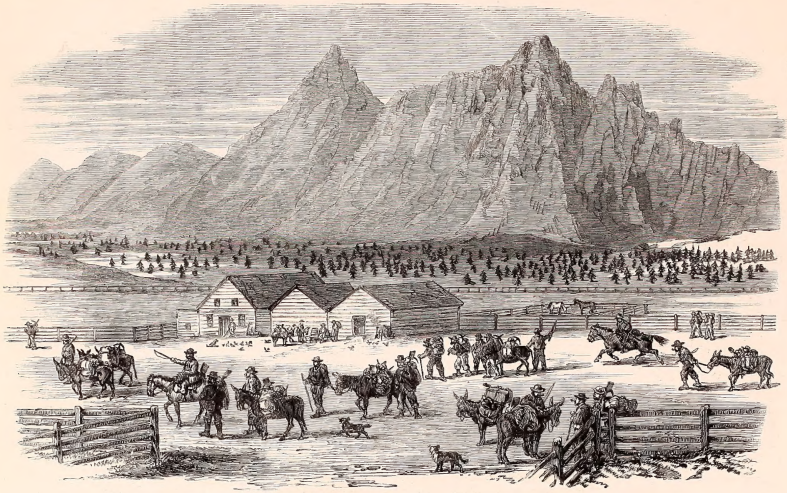
3rd Dragoon Guards: F. T. Hodge to be Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain, 8th F. W. Gunnell to be Captain.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. G. Wynyard to be Colonel. 20th: Major C. C. Hook has retired upon a pension equivalent to the half-pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. G. Wynyard to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. Brownrigg to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major C. Clarke to be Riding Master.

Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers to be Colonel; Capt. J. W. Playfair to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. A. Cooper, R. C. Mayne, D. C. Watson, and C. C. Morris to be Captains; T. Wright, A. Awdry, W. B. Hurst, and E. W. Stanford, R. Home to be Second Captains; Colonel Peel, Lieut.-Col. H. Tuckey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Major T. B. Gardiner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. C. M. B. Sim to be Major; Lieut. R. B. Murray, Lieut. C. Hamilton, Lieut. C. Hamilton, Lieut. A. Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Lieutenant; Lieut. A. Lieutenant, 30th; Quartermaster Serg. J. Cany to be Quartermaster, 10th; Lieut. 30th; Quartermaster Serg. Lieutenant, 1st Regiment; Lieut. 1st Regiment; Lieut. 1st Regiment; Lieut.

SKETCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



SCENE AT THE FOUNTAIN NEAR PARSONVILLE, FRASER RIVER.

THE famous Cariboo gold-diggings in British Columbia are approached by two different roads from New Westminster, the port and capital of that province, near the mouth of the Fraser River. One way is to ascend the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale; the other way is to go up Harrison River, which enters the Fraser River from the northward, fifty miles above New Westminster. Harrison River flows out of Harrison Lake, a fine piece of fresh water, about forty miles long; and the head of Harrison Lake communicates with a smaller lake, on the shores of which is situated the little town of Douglas, whence this water also takes its name. The scenery around these two lakes is Alpine and picturesque, as may be seen in the Views we have engraved from original sketches.

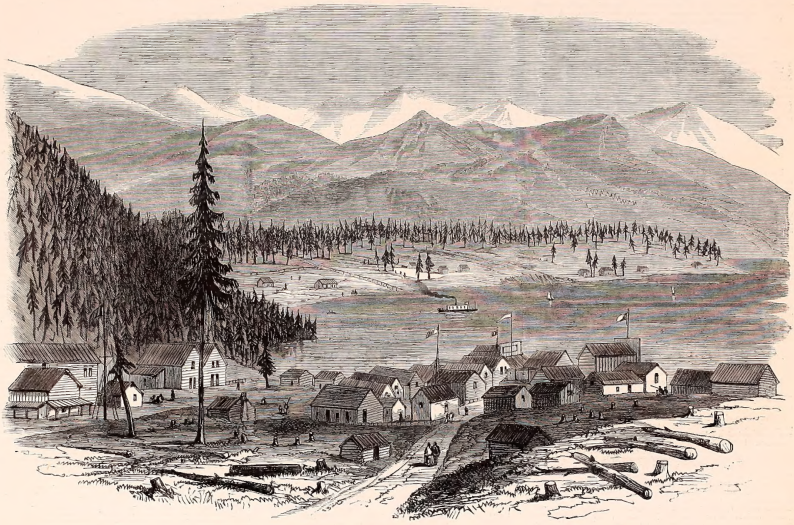
The View of Harrison Lake is taken from a small bay looking down that lake, about fifteen miles from Douglas. In the centre is an island eight miles in length, known as Long Island. In the distance are a portion of the Cascade Mountains and Mount Baker, an active volcano, situated in Washington Territory, which belongs to the United States. Both the shores of the lake and the islands are covered with rocks, amidst which is some stunted pine timber.

Another Engraving gives a view of the town of Douglas. The site where this town now stands was, before the gold fever began, in 1858, a dense forest of gigantic pines. Soon after this it became known to the Government that a practicable line of road could be made from this spot, between the northernmost spur of the Cascade Mountains and the coast range, to intersect the line of the Fraser, some considerable distance inland. A large party of men was organised and sent up for that purpose. In a few hours after their arrival a town site was selected, and the woods resounded with the strokes of the axe. Since that period, clearing has steadily progressed, and the busy little town of Douglas, with its wide streets laid out at right angles and partially cleared, begins to assume an air of civilisation, though its houses are generally still of the most primitive wooden order of architecture. Douglas, however, being at the head of the up-river navigation along this route, has become the most important depôt for the inland traffic of the colony. The advantages of this route both for passengers and transport of goods, are, that between Douglas and Lillooet, the point where it strikes the Fraser, a distance of 112 miles, a good waggon-road has been constructed, which with the aid of water-carriage along four lakes, a length of fifty-four miles in all, navigated



HARRISON LAKE, WITH THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

SKETCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



THE TOWN OF DOUGLAS, AND DOUGLAS LAKE.

by small steamers, makes the transit easy and expeditious. For the conveyance of passengers to and fro a daily line of four-horse stages has during the last twelve months been in full operation; and for goods traffic a great number of heavy waggons, drawn by oxen and mules, are kept in constant employment besides several trains of pack-mules, and one of camels. Nearly 3000 tons of goods were transported over this route last year. Owing to the want of any land near Douglas suitable for agricultural pursuits, its population is limited to few more than those who are engaged in store-keeping and forwarding goods to the upper country. It has a sawmill, several smiths' and carpenters' shops, kept fully employed, and, like all mining towns, has its due proportion of hotels, restaurants, and billiard saloons. A neat little English church is its only religious institution. Law and justice are administered by a stipendiary magistrate, whose residence is shown in the left corner of the Engraving.

The subject of another Illustration is an Indian village on the shore of Douglas Lake, inhabited by 200 or 300 people of the Quit-Squaws tribe, who, like all those to be met with on this route, are peaceable, intelligent, and industrious, often rendering great assistance to the traveller by carrying his baggage over the land portages. During certain seasons of the year many of these Indians are employed to convey freight up the Lillooett river, which for twenty-nine miles runs parallel with the Douglas waggon-road. Its navigation would be extremely dangerous, but the Indian, having from infancy been trained to steer his beautiful clipper-shaped canoe amidst snags, boulders, and eddies, very rarely meets with a mishap. Their dwellings are of the rudest construction, built of posts and rough cedar-slabs, scarcely wind



INDIAN VILLAGE, DOUGLAS LAKE.

or water tight. The interior is generally one large room, occupied by many families, each grouped round its own separate fire; and, having no chimney or outlet for smoke, except through interstices of the slab-covered roof, their condition, with the smell from dried salmon stowed away on the beams by thousands, contrasts greatly with our ideas of comfort. The people are sociable in their habits, and, having lately been converted to Christianity, very strict in their observances of the Sabbath. The clothing of the old folks consist chiefly of Hudson's Bay blankets, or the skins of wild animals found on the mountains; but the younger ones have long since adopted white people's attire, generally choosing the most showy colours.

The Fountain, eight miles from Furseville, which is in quite another district, on the other side of the Frazer River, is well known as one of the prettiest spots on that line of road. Here is to be found one mile in length, surrounded by romantic mountains, which give it the appearance of a vast amphitheatre. The soil is rich, but very light and sandy, the owner of the roadside inn manages to grow good crops of grain, potatoes, and—what is more extraordinary in those high latitudes—water-melons, a great boon to the traveller.

MUSIC.

No novelty has been produced at either of the great musical theatres since our last notice of their proceedings. At present, we presume, they are occupied, like all the other theatres in town, in preparing for their Christmas pantomimes. At Covent Garden, we understand, the next novelties will be an English version of Gounod's new opera, "Le Médecin Malgré lui," and an opera by M. G. A. Osborne, At Her Majesty's Theatre (except the pantomime) nothing new is announced.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a splendid performance of "Judas Maccabæus" on Wednesday, last week. Mr. Sims Reeves was disabled by the continued indisposition from singing on that unfortunate occurrence as all times, but especially in the case of this oratorio, in which his unrivalled vocal powers are displayed in their highest form. Many people thoughtlessly rent their spleen against Mr. Reeves for the frequent disappointments caused by his absence on such occasions. They do not consider that he is probably the greatest sufferer. His health is not robust, and his voice is a very delicate organ, easily affected by the influences of the weather. We know that it grieves him the greatest pain to fail in fulfilling his engagements, and that it is only when compelled by absolute necessity that he does so. On the present occasion Mr. Wilbye Cooper acted as Mr. Reeves's substitute, and acquitted himself with his usual ability. The other solo vocalists were sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Banks, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss. The first Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place last night.

The Musical Union Choral Society commenced its season with a performance at Exeter Hall of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Wednesday last, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. We shall give some account of it next week.

There was a classical chamber concert of unusual excellence on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., at the Manor Rooms, Hackney. It was the second of a series of concerts, modelled on the plan of the celebrated "Monday Popular Concerts," and resembling them in the high order of the music selected and the excellence of the execution. The programme included Mendelssohn's sonata in D, for the piano and violoncello; Beethoven's trio in B flat, for the piano, violin, and violoncello—the grandest specimen in existence of this class of composition; and a quartet for two violins, viola, and violoncello, by Mr. E. Prout. Each piece gained the warmest applause of the locality of British Musicians in 1862, and is a work of extraordinary merit. It was admirably played by Messrs. Amor and Betjemann (violins), Mr. Burrell (viola), and Mr. Edward Howell (violoncello), and received great applause; the scherzo being loudly and unanimously encored. Mr. Arthur Exton, the son of our great contra-bassist, made his first and only promises to emulate his father on his own instrument but has great vocal talent—sang Wallace's fine song "Scots Wha Be Bellringer," in a manner which created a marked sensation. Mr. Betjemann played Sainton's fantasia on "Il Figlia del Reggimento" with great effect, and Mrs. Annette Hirst was deservedly applauded in the great scena from "Der Freischutz" and in Mozart's beautiful "Forget me not." This excellent and successful concert is another proof of the progress of musical taste and refinement in this country.

The rehearsals of Meyerbeer's posthumous work "L'Africaine" are going on briskly at the Grand Opera, and the public is looking for its production with great interest. The rehearsals are superintended by M. Jules Beer, the celebrated musical historian and critic.

Wagner's opera "Rienzi" has been produced at Cologne in a style of almost unequalled splendour. The public were divided in their opinion as to the merits. They were agreed as to the *mise en scène* and the excellence of the performance.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres may now be said to have closed for the season, so far as new pieces is concerned. Drury Lane will conclude its labours on Monday and Tuesday, when a "Grand Selection" will be performed. On the following Monday the annual pantomime will be produced. Of course Mr. E. L. Blanchard is the author, and Mr. William Beverley the artist. It will be entitled "Hop o' My Thumb and the Three Wicked Brothers; or, Harlequin and the Seven-League Boots." Morning performances of it will be given during the week. Mr. Creswick took his benefit on Thursday in "Othello," on which occasion Mr. Phelps performed Iago.

Mdlle. Beatrice, on Tuesday, returned to the character of Mdlle. De Belle Isle, and has sustained it during the week. The musical entertainment of "A Song, No Supper" has been revived at the Haymarket. The Christmas entertainment will consist of a fairy burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Cinderella; or, Harlequin and Aslumey for his fable—one not yet employed for stage purposes.

At the Princess' we are promised a new pantomime extravaganza, with some splendid scenery by Mr. F. Lloyds, and by Mr. Pearson "Robert Mesmaire" will be revived. Mr. Fechter will also appear in a new one-act drama which has been especially written for his benefit. The Olympic will adopt a classical burlesque, called "Cupid and Psyche, by Mr. Burnand.

The pantomime at Sadler's Wells will be based on a local theme, and entitled "Sir Hugh Mydelton; or the Fairy of the Crystal Stream." The tale of the Sadler's Wells pantomime will be blended with that of the great projector of the New River.

The Strand will be supplied by Mr. H. J. Byron with a burlesque entitled "The Grin Bushes." The same author also has been engaged for the Royalty. The subject of the piece will be classical.

Mr. Brough will provide for the St. James's pantomime under Miss Herbert's management. The story of the burlesque will be mythological, and connected with "Puss in Boots."

The Surrey is provided with an historical pantomime relative to "Richard Cœur de Lion," which Sadye is supplied by Mr. Greenwood with a pantomime on "Jack Sprat." The Victoria affects the marvellous, under the auspices of "Baron Munchausen."

The Standard is likewise active in preparation. The Standard pantomime is entitled "Dame Durden and her Five Servant-maids; or, Robinson Crusoe and Richard with Two Pretty Men." The City of London will, of course, be supplied by the veteran Nelson Lee with his last best pantomime. The Effingham will be provided, as usual, by Mr. George Conquest, with one of his unique and seasonable productions.

The Marylebone has announced a pantomime, under the title of "The Bronze Horse."

The success of all these theatres during the past season has been far above the average.

We may add to this list that a pantomime will be performed at the Royal English Opera, the old subject of "Cinderella; or, Harlequin and the Magic Pumpkin, and the Great Fairy of the Little Glass Slipper" forming the theme and title; while at Her Majesty's a fairy entertainment will be given, called "The Lion and the Unicorn Fighting for the Crown," on which the pen of Mr. Byron has been employed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. ELLIS, HARROW, OXFORD, B. B., AND OTHERS.—*The conditions of Problem No. 1845 should be "White to play, and give mate in four moves." Before your and others failure.*

T. G., HORNEY.—Mr. Blackburne, an English player, and Mr. Paulsen, a German one, have played a "consultation game" against Messrs. Löwenthal, without result, as I declared.

FAUST.—In the position submitted, white ought to win easily.

J. LEE, MANCHESTER.—Your solution of Problem No. 1844 received with attention. 2. Yes; Mr. Bartle's problem is good, but it is very transitive also.

DERBENSIS, NEW PANS.—It cannot be accomplished under four moves. "Three" was a typical misprint. Your solutions are correct.

W. T. HOWGRAVE.—The keyboard of Eulgine 169 is 1, *Q to Q Sq*. That of Eulgine 1822 is 1, *K to Kt Sq*.

BOLTON.—1. Such a position is possible. 2. The first move in the Solution of Eulgine 1 is *K to Kt Sq*. That of 1414 we advise you to try and discover for yourself.

J. W. MINSHULL.—See solution to "J" Eulgine 169.

J. BOSWORTH.—Many thanks. A more judicious one of plagiarism was never heard of; it is a "chestnut" of considerable age, and has been frequently exposed. Are you acquainted with Mr. Bilguer's work on the openings?

ARTHUR BUK.—We believe it can be solved as you suggest.

CYRIL.—You are mistaken. Mr. Staunton is not a contributor.

TOM, TOM, AND OTHERS.—The collected edition of the late "L. B." problems is nearly ready, and will be announced in this column shortly.

A. B. C.—We know not as well as our London friends.

CRITIC, M. P., Greenhaus, D. D.—You are quite right.

LANCE.—Those problems which in the normal of mate is position. Instead of White giving mate in three moves, he cannot possibly mate the game.

G. S.—Your solution of Problem No. 1844 is correct, though we suspect they are not the first.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1293, 1294.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864. THREE SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT 1s.

CHRISTMAS.

It is the leading feature of the annual festival which the country is about to enjoy that it bears on it the impress and the flush of youth. The social system gets into a ring which joins in one concentric chain all ages, from babyhood to septuagenarianism. Practical work-o'-day England becomes especially lively, and resolves itself into decent joviality. Christmas is our real national holiday, much more so than Easter, with its promise, more or less fulfilled, of sunshine and out-of-door enjoyment. None so poor as not to bear a good heart on that day at least, and none so rich as not to partake in its conventional observances. The sociable and the solitary, the polished and the rude, wisdom and folly, yield alike to the influences of the hour; and men, women, and children "drink at every pore the spirit of the season." It is the moment for the free and cordial communication of good-humour in every circle. It is as it were the ushering in of the year in its expectations, and, whatever may be the ill-fortune of its termination, it still gives pleasure to the hopeful. It is the opening promise of many of our fellow-beings before disappointment has checked their alacrity or given them cause for alarm; and, however doubtful and uncertain may be the realisation of many a confidence born at this period, it is still pleasant to contemplate in the young and ardent the sensations of expectation; that expectation which as much as, or even more than, the fervour and buxomness of the blood, makes our early days so delightful. This is, perhaps, the only real occasion on which we grave, plodding islanders, as a body, wind ourselves up to a point where we are to cast off care; for, after all, the phrase "Christmas bills" is an incorrect one, as those stern realities never appear until the new year, when every one has settled down again into his normal condition of laborious routine, and every one accepts the payment of the bills as a proper penalty for a day or two of friskiness on the part of a nation of workers. Christmas is, in fact, a grand breaking up, not for boys and girls alone—everybody takes holiday.

There is, moreover, a special peculiarity attaching to this particular epoch of relaxation. If it is not in every case



INSIDE THE LOWER BATTERY AT SIMONOSAKI AFTER THE CONFLICT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

as it ought to be, the season of reconciliation and of the knitting up of the ravelled sleeve of dissension, it is, at any rate, the season of reunion, and, above all, it is the very saturnalia of children. One of the most pleasing sights at this festive time is the inevitable and ever-recurring groups of young folk that pervade every scene. On whose gay will, clusters of their joyous chubby faces present themselves to your notice. In the streets, at the exhibitions, the toy-fairs, the theatres, we are pleasantly jostled by eager urchins bent on appropriating as much as possible of the delights of their holiday. In watching these their elders renew their youth, and enjoy the shows of the season by their sympathy with the vivacious demonstrations of ingenuous boyhood and girlhood. Few occasions perhaps afford better opportunity for the guardians of the lives and fortunes of their charges to study their temperaments and specialities in the development of their characters. Those little ones, their joyousness, their gambols, their sports, embodying as they do the absence of care and the blotting out for the time of thoughts of the future, are the crowning glory of Christmas.

Another great feature of the short period which we afford to relaxation at this particular juncture ought to be, and to a great extent is, the universality of its influence and enjoyment. Amidst the rejoicings which time-honoured custom bids us promote it should not be, and happily in a great many instances it is not, forgotten that the season has duties as well as its pleasures. Every one is bound—and those who deny or neglect the obligation are probably exceptions—to do what in him lies to chase away, as far as possible, any dark shadows which may be resting on many homes and on the hearts of many who, literally as well as figuratively, are not housed. There is room to be revelry in the well-lighted and well-warmed mansions of the opulent, and mirth and cheerfulness in the more modest but not less comfortable abodes of middle-class life. But if we could or would listen at the doors of the sad hovels of the destitute we might hear the low wailings of helplessness and the groans of sorrow and of suffering. The rich fare sumptuously, the possessors of competency and the employed workers fare plenteously; but in the vicinity of these classes there are iniquity who, at the nightfall of that day of mild-winter which is consecrated to mirth and joy, can hardly discern the coal-heaver, or creep, with their famishing offspring, into cheerless resting-places, and in the sleep of exhaustion endeavour to forget their misery until the waking hour of the morning. The words "homeless poor" are, even at this time of boundless wealth and increasing prosperity of the nation, a reproach and a libel in the ears of us all. It has been even necessary for the Legislature to step in and take measures in some degree to mitigate this terrible evil, which stands so gaunt and hideous on the outer circle of our civilisation. Few of us but can, in this degree, do something to aid in this matter. Those who are clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and averting the rigour of the season from the needy; and we know no better ingredient than this in the recipe for securing a merry Christmas.

But, while alluding to this, which must be taken as a drawback on that unity of enjoyment which is the principle, and in the main may be assumed to be the fact, as the characteristic of Christmas-tide, it would be unjust not to acknowledge the existence of a wide-spread benevolence as a special feature of the occasion. Patent and, so to speak, legalised poverty is cared for liberally in the workhouses, and there is such festivity as can be got up in such ungenial dwelling-places; but there is many a hearth outside those buildings in which are lodged those who qualify for admission by the utter helplessness of pauperism, where the fire would be low, and the exhalations of the animal Christmas-pudding would be wanting but for the exercise of that charity which, thoughtful as it may be bounded, is so largely exercised by individuals at this period of the year in this country. It is to be hoped that this year the demand will not be so great as has been the case in years gone by; but, whatever it may be, there is no doubt but that the sympathies of those who can give will not be found wanting. Such a course as this, judiciously pursued on the one hand and rightly appreciated on the other, will do much to inspire all classes with the courage and unity of purpose with which it may be necessary for us as a people to meet the coming year. To be sure, no serious prospect of evil or difficulty looms in the future; but that is no reason why every one of us should not do something towards the promotion of that general community of good feeling which ought to animate us as a nation, and which should render the spirit which will pervade the gatherings together of family circles an illustration and a type of the harmonious union of the country at large.

There is one point in reference to the Christmas of this year which makes its peculiar, and which ought to induce considerate action on the part of the class of employers. The fact that Christmas Day and Sunday are coincident necessarily operates to cut off the reality of the holiday which everyone desires to enjoy. We have in this country but few days of relaxation, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, for our working-classes to dissociate a day's pleasure from the loss of a day's gains. We believe that arrangements are being universally made to raise Monday next to be an equivalent for the festal day which has been absorbed into the Sunday. It is sincerely to be hoped that this design will be so carried out that that numerous class who are dependent on daily wages may be able to accept the boon of a day's cessation from toil without incurring the penalty of a fine of a day's pay. If this can be done, let us hope that, so far as the chances and varieties of human affairs will permit, every one will partake of that which is meant and embodied in the suggestive phrase—a Merry Christmas!

A despatch has been received by Earl Russell notifying the conclusion of the peace of Italia and Paysandu, belonging to the Republic of Uruguay, by the naval forces of Brazil.

THE LATE ACTION AT SIMONOSAKI, JAPAN.

The last mail has brought us a number of sketches by Mr. Wirgman, and photographs by Signor Beato, of Yokohama, to serve as further illustrations of the conflict they witnessed on the 5th and 6th of September, between the allied British, French, and Dutch squadrons and the batteries and land forces of the Prince of Nagato. As we have already published on two occasions sketches of the scene of the fight, a brief sketch in the Strait of Simonoseki, it may suffice to give a couple of engravings in the present Number. The subject of one is the unopposed capture of the Lower Battery, close to the shore, about seven o'clock in the evening of Sept. 5, by Captain Kingston, of her Majesty's ship Tartar, and Commander Tatnall, of the United States ship Modoua, with about twenty men. Finding that the battery had been abandoned by the Japanese, the seamen gave a parting salute to the guns, and returned without molestation to their ships. The other illustration, which appears on our front page, shows the interior of one of the batteries taken on the next day. It is occupied by the French from the Semiramis. The Japanese guns are pointed as embrasures, and the carriages are cut to suit the carriages in the wise of Japanese manufacture. In the background we see a few of the English officers looking on. Captain Alexander, of the Encounter, is standing next to the man with the flag. This seems to be the few hours before the conflict in which Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Colvill Seeley, with the sailors and marines under their command, were engaged in the evening of the 5th, when they stormed and walked through the stockade in the wooded ravine just above this position, as shown in a former illustration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor and Empress will receive the Corps Diplomatique as usual at the Tuileries on the last of the present month, the customary Levée on the 1st, and the Ball on the 3rd.

A short time ago it was stated that a proposal had been laid before the Emperor to take away from the Senate and the Corps Législatif the right of voting the addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It is now said that the Emperor has, after due consideration, set aside the proposal altogether.

The complete works of M. Mocquard are announced for immediate publication.

Last week the Imperial Library witnessed a curious scene—the reception by the Minister of Instruction of a legacy left by the Marquis de Lagoy, a native of this empire, the town of Voghera, which is now subsisted as in a temple, surrounded by the works which were hastily brought from Italy by the Marquis. The Minister of Finance has erected to Voltaire "in one of the smaller rooms of the library.

A pension of 12,000f. (£480) is to be conferred upon the widow of Admiral Bruat, who died at Sebastopol.

The Academy of "Inscriptions and Belles Lettres" has chosen Mr. Edwin Norris, a distinguished Orientalist of London, in the place of Baron de Witte, promoted to the office of foreign associate.

The works for improving the navigation of the Seine between Paris and Rouen are being carried on with great activity.

The Government has charged M. Jouan, one of the pupils of the French Academy at Rome, to go to Kertch, in the Crimea, on a mission in the East. He has left for Alexandria.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces that 140 French sailors have been decorated by the Emperor of China with his new order of the Dragon, for their services against the Taepings. The first medal was dispatched to the widow of the late Admiral Protet.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis has been brought to a close by the recall of General Narvaez and his entire Cabinet, the attempt of General Isturiz, as well as all others, to construct a new Administration having proved abortive.

ITALY.

General Della Marmora made a short speech in the Representative Chamber, last Saturday, on the necessity of economy, in order to guarantee the future prosperity of Italy, for the maintenance of the army. He stated that considerable reduction of public expenditure should be commenced, but that these reductions would not affect the defences of the country.

The provisional budget for the first three months of 1862 was agreed to on Monday. The Chamber then adjourned to Jan. 6.

Five shocks of earthquake were felt at Florence on the 12th inst.

The Neapolitan army, on the peace footing, is maintained by twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of 140f. for an article offensive to the Emperor of the French.

PRUSSIA.

The Guards who were engaged in the Danish War entered Berlin on Saturday last. A large concourse of people assembled to witness their arrival, and receive them with hearty cheers. The King made a speech, in which he said that the Guards added a new leaf to their glorious history. He announced that medals of commemoration would be struck for the Guards and the regiments of regiments who had borne a part in the assaults on Düppel and Alsen.

GREECE.

The Government is again threatened with a crisis. The Foreign Ministers have refused to grant passports to persons applying for them.

Despatches from Messina report that disturbances had broken out in Zante from political causes, and that several persons had been wounded.

AMERICA

The United States Congress assembled at Washington on the 9th inst., but the President's Message was not communicated until the 6th.

Mr. Lincoln declares that no measures to oppose with the South can result in any good, as the South will not be satisfied with any conditions but a severance of the Union, which the North cannot and will not grant. The Southerners can, he adds, defeat their own ends over they choose by laying down their arms and submitting to the authority of the law. He will recommend that the slaves raised in rebellious districts be declared free, and that the Union will not compensate them. The Message then proceeds to speak of the finances, which are in a healthy condition, although unfavourable symptoms have arisen in British and Brazilian ports, and on the northern frontier of the United States. Foreign exports in the past year exceeded imports, and that, therefore, the six months' notice stipulated by treaty for abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada is not to be given. The Message then proceeds to speak of the foreign relations of the country, which are in a satisfactory state. Mr. Lincoln declares that the Government will not recognise the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that it will not be the first power to do so. He says that the Government will not be the first power to do so. He says that the Government will not be the first power to do so. He says that the Government

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THERE was a snowstorm in London on Saturday and Sunday last.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have decided that the establishment shall be closed on Saturday (to-day) and on Monday next. Both days will be kept, as nearly as possible, as Bank-holidays.

During the week ending the 11th inst. (that of the cattle show) the Metropolitan railway companies conveyed over their railway 272,669 passengers, the receipts being £2710.

Her Majesty's Christmas gifts were distributed on Tuesday, according to annual custom, to several hundred poor persons in the metropolis, at the Lord Mayor's office, Middle-yard, Whitehall.

The acquisitions at the working classes' dinners have received several more and an hebdat of the poor at Christmas time. Those items are swelled to £3, A.A.C., who has sent a £9 ticket to each dinner.

On Thursday se'nnight between one and two hundred poor persons of both sexes were provided with tea, plum-cake, and bread and butter, at the St. Thomas's school-room, Charterhouse-square, through the liberality of the wife of the Incumbent, the Rev. W. Seaton.

The Master and Wardens of the Company of Salters gave a dinner in their hall, in St. Swithin's-lane, yesterday week, to a distinguished party, of which Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, C.B., Superintendent and Chief of the Chatham Fleet, was the principal guest. Joseph Sely, Esq., the master, occupied the chair.

On Thursday week, at a crowded public meeting held at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, measures were adopted to establish an industrial exhibition of the working classes of East London. A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. T. T. Rowsell, the Rev. J. Sortain, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Murphy.

The Art-Union of London this year presents each subscriber with a fine line engraving by Mr. R. Sands, A.R.A., after W. F. Witherington, of the incident in the life of Claude Duval, when that chivalrous robber, having stopped a lady's coach, in which there is £300, and learning the attendants in order for a dance with the fair owner upon the heath as a condition upon which he will bestow it on the lady.

"The Yeoman and the Parks" has begun to figure as a heading in the daily journals. The ornamental waters in the parks have been partially drained, and, as usual, the mud has been left in heaps, and private have received a thorough drenching through venturing on this contingent of new stuff. The mud has not been unpleasantly offensive in the present frosty spell, but no doubt it will be so when the thaw comes.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was agreed immediately to take steps for covering in the Ranelagh, over which the Victoria-embankment extension passes, and for laying it open over at Pimlico-pier. Several other improvements were resolved upon, including the widening of the Strand, Westminster, and ordered it to be inquired whether the removal of the obstructive buildings in the Strand-lane, planted with Horseferry-road, Peter-street, and Victoria-street, are abolished, and the land, when purchased, be appropriated for the purpose of a new Kings-road, whole line of thoroughfare would be completed from Hyde-park-corner to the Bank. Peter-street, the corner of Rose-street to Long-acre, is abolished, and the street called Garrick-street, the appointment of a committee to consider and inform the Board thereon, with a reference on condition of the new name being confined to the limits stated.

The loss of 1952 children—951 boys and 1001 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-54 the average number registered was 1797. The deaths of children under one year not so high in the week that ended last Saturday as it had been in any of the previous 10 weeks. The Registrar-General, in his quarterly report of deaths for the fifteen week of the years, 1854-54, in with a correction for increase of population. Scarlatina and typhus were the most fatal diseases. There was no epidemic disorder; the former having caused 85, the latter 76 deaths. Deaths from measles declined to 37. Fifty deaths occurred by whooping cough, 22 from croup, and 8 from smallpox. In the last three weeks the deaths from bronchitis were unusually great, 241, 280, and 276. The deaths in seven were 126, 97, and 123. A widow died at the age of ninety-nine years.

A fatal accident occurred on the railway work in the Blackheath tunnel of the North Kent Railway. An express-train, unwarned, dashed into a ballast-waggon, and went into collision. The engine-driver and stoker had come to a standstill. Several carriages were broken to pieces, and six persons were injured, several severely. Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer of the sufferers was opened on Monday. Several witnesses were called in reference to the movements of the express-train. The jury were unanimous that the train of ballast-waggons came to a stop in the tunnel, that the ground got down to enough to allow of the train, and that the driver of the place before any portion of the train started again. The accident seems to be accountable to the carelessness of the driver of the train, who walked clear from Blackheath when, in fact, the ballast-train was in the tunnel. The inquest was adjourned.—On Monday night a fire took place on the Greenwich line. The scene of the accident was the junction where the Greenwich line diverges from the London and Croydon. It was by which spot, shortly before eight o'clock, an engine was on the up-line preparing to run on the main line of the South Eastern, when the evening train from Greenwich came up, and a collision was the consequence. The driver and stoker of the unfortunate engine were much injured, and from twenty to twenty-five passengers sustained injuries.

Over 3000 models of vessels and other objects pertaining to naval architecture have recently been added to the museum at Haye to the large western gallery, South Kensington Museum. This gallery, 200 feet in length, is entirely occupied by the models, and the interior is arranged with much taste, who will find everything arranged in chronological order, so as to illustrate effectively the rise and progress of naval architecture in this country. The various orders of vessels have their several cases, and important improvements which, from time to time, have marked our progress in the art. Not only represented by models of vessels as they appeared when afloat, but also the buildings proper to each class of vessel, with the various implements and tools in detail are classified with care and displayed in separate groups. The stores and the shipbuilding yard are represented in the same manner by models. Some of the models of an early date are, in their way, wonderful specimens of skill and ingenuity, and, as far as we have seen, are in the most recent specimens, almost as perfect as the vessels which they represent. The collection was formed by Mr. David Lyon, in order to render the exhibition complete in its illustrations of the progress of naval architecture, who will find everything arranged in chronological order, so as to illustrate effectively the rise and progress of naval architecture in this country. The various orders of vessels have their several cases, and important improvements which, from time to time, have marked our progress in the art. Not only represented by models of vessels as they appeared when afloat, but also the buildings proper to each class of vessel, with the various implements and tools in detail are classified with care and displayed in separate groups. The stores and the shipbuilding yard are represented in the same manner by models. Some of the models of an early date are, in their way, wonderful specimens of skill and ingenuity, and, as far as we have seen, are in the most recent specimens, almost as perfect as the vessels which they represent. The collection was formed by Mr. David Lyon, in order to render the exhibition complete in its illustrations of the progress of naval architecture, who will find everything arranged in chronological order, so as to illustrate effectively the rise and progress of naval architecture in this country.

LAW AND POLICE.—Matthews the cabman, who was so important a witness in the case of Muller, was yesterday week adjudicated a bankrupt, and the £500, which he received as a reward for detection of murderer, will therefore, in all probability, be vested in the assignees.

Vice-Chancellor Wood delivered, on Saturday, a question has been before him for some time respecting the validity of Cunningham's patent for raising the sunken vessels, the value of which is very great. The plaintiff has invested in a plan for lowering the yard to such a way that the rail would ground is on a sloping. The earliest trial of the matter was had by Mr. Bidder, who is boasting the yard, and this can be done from the deck. The defendant (a Mr. Cutler) argued that the plaintiff's patent was not new, and that the plan was substantially the same as that which he himself had used in raising the Royal George. The earliest trial of the matter was had by Mr. Bidder, who is boasting the yard, and this can be done from the deck. The defendant (a Mr. Cutler) argued that the plaintiff's patent was not new, and that the plan was substantially the same as that which he himself had used in raising the Royal George. The earliest trial of the matter was had by Mr. Bidder, who is boasting the yard, and this can be done from the deck. The defendant (a Mr. Cutler) argued that the plaintiff's patent was not new, and that the plan was substantially the same as that which he himself had used in raising the Royal George.

The Rev. John Owen, of Church-street, Bethnal-green, has been committed to Newgate, sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Lambeth magistrates, for stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from the house of the previous night. It was stated by a police inspector that three gentlemen, whom had taken to the station, had left.

The manager and the secretary of the Unity Bank were again brought up before the Lord Mayor last Saturday, when the case of the former was further heard. Mr. Bodkin, the counsel for the prosecution, said that he had been under examination a few days ago, again appeared, and underwent a long cross-examination at the hands of the gentleman who had conducted that of his brother directors with the bank. His evidence occupied the whole of the day. At the close the case was again adjourned, and the prisoners were admitted to bail, as before.

The sad case of the Snowdrop, of Newcastle, who are in custody on a charge of having scuttled that vessel in the Baltic, were again brought before the Lord Mayor yesterday week. Statements were made by two of the seamen on behalf of both of them, but the Lord Mayor committed them for trial, refusing bail.

Two men were brought before the magistrates at Stratford charged with getting under on board a ship with the intention of proceeding to sea, and on a steam-tug, and were fined, as this was the first time the law was enforced, the men were, with an intimation that in future the penalty would be severe.

A number of disorderly boys were, on Monday, mulcted in various penalties by the magistrates for snowballing in the public thoroughfares.

The case against Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the secretary of the Anti-Tobacco Society, was heard at the Westminster Police Court on Monday. Mr. Jaros had been threatened with proceedings for smoking at the future station of the South-Western Railway. He was told that the proceedings would be taken at the instance of the Anti-Tobacco Society, and he wrote to the defendant on the subject. In reply he received a letter, which informed him that if he chose to pay the fine—9s.—to the man who made the charge against him no proceedings would be taken. Instead of doing so, he wrote a summons against Mr. Reynolds for assault and other matters. The magistrate held that, if the offence was not legally proved, as many as might have demanded, while in this case the payment was only suggested. He, however, strongly reprehended the steps taken by the society.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Artillery: Second Capts. J. H. Brown and W. A. P. Strangways to be Captains; Lieuts. A. Peel, Y. M. Smith, and E. J. Mant to be Second Captains; Second Lieuts. Ramsay, J. F. Conolly, and A. F. Fletcher to be Lieutenants; Quartermaster-Sergt. R. Tree to be Quartermaster.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Lieut. Long, 2nd Y. Ashmeade to be Captain; First Lieut. Hughes to be Adjutant; Second Lieut. Lowry-Corry to be First Lieutenant.

R.N. Warlike: Surg. M.D. Gerrard, A. Cuthie, Esq., and A. M'Kenzie, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeons in her Majesty's fleet.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that the huts at Aldershott Camp appropriated to any soldiers shall, in future, be occupied by four instead of five families.

A pension of £200 per annum has been bestowed upon Captain Magee, R.N., on account of the severe wounds which he received while serving on the Naval Brigade, during the late war in New Zealand, at Waiomu, Burt, in New Zealand. Captain Magee is a son of Sir Richard Magee, the Archbishop of Dublin's chancellor.

Under the title "Graves and Epitaphs of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and Scutari," a serial publication has been commenced which will be of some interest to the friends of those who have died in the seat of war. The first number contains the Hon. J. Colborne, of the 60th Rifles, and Major Lockwood, of the 55th Regiment, with particulars of the time and place of interment, with exact copies of the funeral inscriptions.

The new iron screw-ship Achilles, of 6070 tons burden and 1250-horse power, carrying twenty gunt of large calibre, made the official trial of her speed on the measured mile at the Nore on Friday. With full steam power she realised upon six runs a mean speed of 13·410. In the half-hour trials the mean speed of the Achilles was 13·71, in which, as the wind was also made, but the ship did not complete the circle on either tack in less than ten minutes.

We learn from the *Sydney Morning Herald* that a double attraction drew nearly 10,000 persons to the Outer Domain on the 24th of September, the presentation of new colours to the 40th, and a Victoria Cross—the latter the first occurrence of the kind in New South Wales. The distinction was conferred upon Lieutenant the Commander Burnett, R.N., "in the sense of her Majesty's ship Harrier, for behaving cool, in defiance of a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries on the Peiho river, on the occasion of the storming of a pah in April last. After the presentation the people hoisted Lieutenant Burnett on their shoulders, and carried him round the ground, the principal streets in triumph.

The Admiralty have the long narrow strip of high land running due east between Guildford and Farnham, and known as the Hog's Back, for the purpose of forming a rifle-range for the Royal Marines. Such fields-way one of the most remarkable in which the Aldershott division has been exercised, and the ground is now occupied by a considerable force, which was about seven miles from the camp, but for the selection of the position and the subsequent arrangements the Duke was present. The service ammunition for the commanding officers. It is understood that the winter field-days which will be carried on by the troops encamped at Aldershott will include the adoption of some manœuvring at this time of year, as being of more practical benefit than the ordinary field-days of summer, which are generally not made so severe as they sometimes may be considered to be in the summer months. The Duke of Cambridge appears to have taken a great interest in Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and seems also well pleased with the progress in view—that of protecting the troops in foul and other necessary movements.

The half-yearly inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, Inspector of Engineers stationed there, under the command of Colonel Lucy, was made on Tuesday week by Major-General Sir Harry Jones, accompanied by the Commissioners. The Duke addressed the cadets for about twenty minutes, congratulating them on the progress they had made in every branch of their profession. The cadets were then formed in line, with the detachment of Engineers and Sappers and Miners, and went through the usual field-exercises on their left. His Royal Highness intimately inspected the line, and the cadets marched past in review order, and then went to the Royal Military Chapel. They performed the manual and platoon exercise under the command of Colonel Lucy, and subsequently went through the sword exercise. Subsequently Several luncheons followed, under the command of R. U. O. Dyson, Esq., the Duke of Cambridge, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, Commissioners, and the Duke expressed the highest satisfaction at the appearance and proficiency of the cadets. The Duke and the Commissioners afterwards proceeded to the Staff College, which he inspected in every department, and then left for Windsor. The inspection will be held college commenced on the following day.

THE COUNTZER MOVEMENT.

Last Saturday the annual presentation of prizes to the 20th Middlesex (Hackney) took place at Myddelton Hall, Islington, by Colonel Smith, who, after the distribution of prizes, addressed the corps. In the course of his observations, at the close of which he stated that he was well satisfied with the progress which the corps had made in the course of the year, and that it was a military body as he should wish to see anywhere. Among the passages of most interest to the corps was the announcement that, with their present status, as the best shot in the battalion, being awarded to Colour-Sergeant Wilson, and the second best to Sergeant-Major Lawrence, and the next two others among the bodies being awarded respectively to Colonel Easton, the Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The prizes for good attendance at the drills were awarded to Sergeant Wilson, Corporal Lewis, and Drummer Pullen, the best attendant in the battalion, having 180 attendances out of a possible 200. Sergeant Bowyer, Corporal Lewis, and Corporal Hardy, who came next in point of merit, having each 152 attendances. The prize for the best shot in the battalion, which was last year before received a cup in the name of his company (the fifth), which remains in his possession, was awarded to Private Thomas Frederick Pemberton, in the name of the regiment, a handsome photographic album, containing the likenesses of the officers and non-commissioned officers. It is possible to obtain.

The exertions competed for during the past year by the 20th Middlesex (Countzer London Rifle Rangers) were presented on Thursday week at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators, consisting of the friends of the Rifle Rangers, Rifles-square. The prizes, fifty-two in number, were tastefully arranged. A number of the prizes were of the value of twenty guineas. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Beaumont. A gold albert chain, presented by Lord Raglan, was won by Sergeant Bell. The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Holborn district," was carried off by Private Wilson, the Duke of Cambridge's prize by Sergeant Bell, the Duke of Cambridge's Sergeant Bell and Private Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset's prize, consisting of a silver cup, by Sergeant-Major Bell. The Duke of Cambridge's Sergeant and Corporal Sharman. Colonel M'Murdo was present.

The 1st Surrey—one of the first embodied corps in the country—assembled on Monday last to enrol new members. Recruits from the site being required for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The corps, which is under the command of Colonel Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., has grown, where it is proposed to erect a building and lay out a drill-ground. The first piece of land was purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk, and was in the occupancy of a numerous company. Colonel M'Murdo pointed out the use and advantage of the volunteer movement, and the necessity of maintaining it, congratulated the 1st Surrey upon having the foundation-stone of such a building laid by Colonel Sir Joseph Paxton, and concluded by calling upon Colonel M'Murdo, which were responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, closed the proceedings.

A match took place on Thursday week, at East Sheen range, between the members of the 1st Surrey rifle corps and those of the 2nd Surrey (Richmond), ten men a side. The shooting was pretty good until it arrived at the 600 yards range, when the Richmond men fell off in the total aggregate of sixty-six marks. Aggregate scores:—1st Surrey, 331; 1st Surrey, 265.

A match between the 1st Surrey (Brighton) and the 2nd Surrey (Richmond) ten men a side, at Epsom Common, on Saturday last, resulted in favour of the Brighton men, by 17 points. The shooting was pretty good until it arrived at the 600 yards range, when the Richmond men fell off in the total aggregate of sixty-six marks. Aggregate scores:—1st Surrey, 331; 1st Surrey, 265.

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The 2nd Manchester paraded at their new drill-shed last Saturday evening, when they were inspected by Colonel Wilbraham, of marksmen's badges, and the presentation of twenty-two money prizes, given by Captain and Adjutant Bolton, to the best marksmen of drill throughout the year. There was an excellent muster. After the inspection Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham addressed the corps, congratulating them on the large amount subscribed and promised by the officers of the regiment, to be distributed in prizes, and on the fact that the number of men who had now acquitted their excellently this year, and he hoped that it would still continue to do so. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, Captain Bolton, and the sergeants, marksmen, and the Adjutant's prizes to the following members—Drummer Bowden, Privates Bowden, Sergeants Chapel, Lance-Corporals Kerrigan and Rogers, Corporal Walker, Private Bloomer, Colour-Sergeant Shaw, Sergeant Kirby, Colour-Sergeant Allchin, Corporal Sykes, Private Hinds, Bennett, Dickinson, Brindwater, Bentinck, and Rogers; Lance-Corporals Gill and Heath, Corporal Sampson, and Sergeant-Major Cumpton.

The second grand shooting contest of all the volunteer rifle corps in Germany is to take place in Bremen in the month of July, 1855.

Mr. Young, engineer of the lighthouse steamer Pharos, has received the appointment of Superintendent of Northern Lights, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Reed.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Sunday morning the Bishop of London held a general ordination in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, of which his Lordship is Dean.

The Bishop of Carlisle has appointed Mr. G. G. Mounsey, for many years Deputy Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle, to be Registrar in that, in the place of the Rev. J. Milner, deceased.

The Rev. E. Hillyard, Chaplain of Norwich Workhouse, charged with identifying himself with Brother Ignatius and neglecting his duty, has been suspended by the Bishop of Norwich.

The Bishop of London has conferred the Honorary Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Bernard Harris, B.D., to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, upon the Rev. G. F. W. Gardiner, D.D., Head Master of the College of London School.

The Bishop of London has appointed as his Chaplain, in the room of the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, who has resigned, the Rev. Charles Thos. Sandford, Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector, and Whitehall preacher in 1865. Mr. Sandford will set fill Dr. Sta.ley's place, however, as examining Chaplain, which appointment he has long enjoyed.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held its usual monthly meeting at 79, Pall-mall, yesterday week—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—when the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the newly-appointed Canon of Westminster, announced his intention to retire from the secretaryship, which he has held for twenty-six years.

Tuesday night the third and final performance this season of the "Promenade" by the students of Worcester School took place in the presence of a numerous audience. The student action was highly creditable to their improved acquirements, and they elicited the loud and frequent applause of the visitors.

The Bishop of Lichfield, on Tuesday addressed a meeting of the Islington Church Extension Society, and stated that the progress made by the society in the erection of new churches in the metropolis, was most encouraging. The Bishop stated that in the last year, which was now closed, they had received in actual money £39,000, while they had promises to the extent of £71,000 more.

Tuesday being speech day at Merchant Taylors', the schoolroom, in Lawrence Pountney-lane, was crowded with company, and the recital and the friends of the 200 boys, who were so soon to be dismissed for the Christmas holidays. The Lord Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Raven, presided over the intellectual revels, and the master of the worshipful company and several of its members were present. The Rev. Dr. Raven read the Christmas recitation at Merchant Taylors' carried over the whole range of ancient and modern classical literature. The Rev. Mr. Bellamy, the head master, the Rev. the Provost of Dedorgres, and the qualifying English of Sheridan, all had their place in Tuesday's proceedings. The Lord Mayor, in addressing the young gentlemen, or, as Dr. Raven facetiously calls them, "the boys," to whom had been awarded the prizes, spoke of the advantages that the system of education at Merchant Taylors' afforded to their future success in life.

The arguments in the case of Bishop Colenso were brought to a close on Monday. Dr. Lushington, who had been appointed on behalf of the Bishop of Cape Town yesterday week, and Sir Hugh Cairns followed on the same side. The case will be argued by the counsel on Wednesday next—three—Had the Bishop of Cape Town jurisdiction to try the Bishop of Natal? and had the Crown jurisdiction to hear an appeal? and had the Crown original jurisdiction in the matter, unlawful or otherwise? On Monday the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, on behalf of Bishop Colenso, contending that if there was an appeal to the Crown at all it could only arise after a judgment had been given by the Bishop of Cape Town on the votes the appeal to the first instance by. Mr. W. M. James then replied on the same side. The Lord Chancellor announced that his Lordships desired to consider their decision, and that notice would be given to all parties when they were prepared to pronounce judgment.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Robert Bunnington, Cecil Fane, Esq., a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, of Bedford-square, was proved by his widow, Harriette Anne Fane, only daughter of Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., the sole executrix named in the will. The testator died on the 22nd ult., and the whole of his property absolutely. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The will is dated the 1st of May, 1852, and executed on a printed form. The learned Commissioner died on the 4th of October, at the age of 2.5 years.

The will of Dame Elizabeth Lindsay, late of Lindsay-house, in the parish of Acton Lewis, the wife executrix, and the personalty is sworn under £9000. He has left the whole of his property, both real and personal, to his wife for her absolutely. The will bears date March 19, 1850.

The will of Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, Norfolk, and St. James's, Westminster, is sworn under £1,100,000 personalty in England. The executors are John Henry Gurney, Daniel Gurney, of North Runcton, both of the county of Norfolk, and Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. The attesting witnesses are Frederick Jansen, solicitor, Bedinghall-street, and George Cox, clerk to Messrs. Gurney and Co. The will is dated the 20th of June, 1850, and there are six codicils, the last dated the 30th of October, 1854, and the testator died on the 17th of November. The testator bequeaths to his principal legatee to John Henry Gurney (the testator's second cousin, and eldest son of John Gurney, late Member for Lynn), Henry Gurney. To him he has devised the mansion and freehold of Keswick, and all other his real estate, and has left to him the whole of his personal estate, subject to the annuities as hereinafter, bequeathing £2000 for the erection of a room suitable to contain the bells recently purchased by the testator for him at the cost of £2000, to be invested and settled in the same manner with the inheritance of the freehold, appointing his brother Daniel Gurney, of Runcton, executor, and the testator further directs that the sum of £10,000 shall also be invested for the purpose of the trust, and that the interest thereof shall be applied to the subsidy of the late John Gurney, of Earlham (who was the son of testator's late cousin, John Gurney, Member for Lynn), and his two cousins and executor, Daniel Gurney, he letting £2000 to each of his children, and £1000 to each of his grandchildren, and £2000 to Augustus Alexander, the legatee in W. H. Gurlington, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, and £1000 to Mrs. Gurney, of Norwich Bank, and legacies to and to Hudson Gurney, of Keswick, and Mrs. Gurney, of Keswick, to testator subscribes to the donations, and £10 for each year they have been in his service. The legacies are—£1000 to the Old People's Home, Norwich, £1000 to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, £1000 Quaker's Monthly Meeting, £1000 to Norwich Dispensary, £1000 to Norwich Public Library, £1000 Norwich Library Institution, £500. He has leave absolutely to the discretion of his executors to the proving so each minor allowances as he has been in the habit of making, and as they fill in the discretion of his executors to the poor of Keswick and elsewhere where he has property. All charitable bequests, legacies, and annuities are free of legacy duty, and are to be paid free of legacy duty.

The will of the Hon. Baunald Mayer FitzRoy, of Upper Grosvenor-street, the widow of the late Right Hon. Henry FitzRoy and daughter of the late Baron Rivers, Buckingham, has been proved in the Principal Court of Probate. It was made on the 21st of November last, and after making various bequests to her relatives, servants, executors and friends, the will directs £400 to be applied by the executors, through the National Association for the Promotion of Lifeboats, for the use of the Arthur Frederick, after her late son; also £400 to be given to the poor of the parishes of St. George's, Hanover-square, and Westminster, St. Margaret's, East, and St. Margaret, Westminster. There are also legacies and other bequests to the servants, executors, and friends of the testatrix's daughter, Caroline Blanche Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., who inherits the whole of the large property, and is appointed executrix. Sir Coutts Lindsay and Sir Edmund Burton, by whom the will was proved.

The will of the late Duchess of the Marquis of Abercorn, Albany, has been proved in London by Lieutenants Frederick Lorin and Alfred Lorin, and Mr. Agrell Lorin, three of the sons of the testatrix. The will is dated Dec. 5, 1847, and, after making certain specific legacies of £100 for the immediate use of his widow and nine children, and a specific provision for his widow and two youngest sons, the testator gives a further legacy of £2000 to each of his children by the testatrix, namely, Lords James, Alfred, Frederick, and Mr. Agrell Lorin; his residuals to his widow and daughter for life; and remainder to her executors for the personalty, and to her children for that of his real estate to his and their sons. The personalty was sworn under £25,000.

AN INDIAN HARLEQUIN.

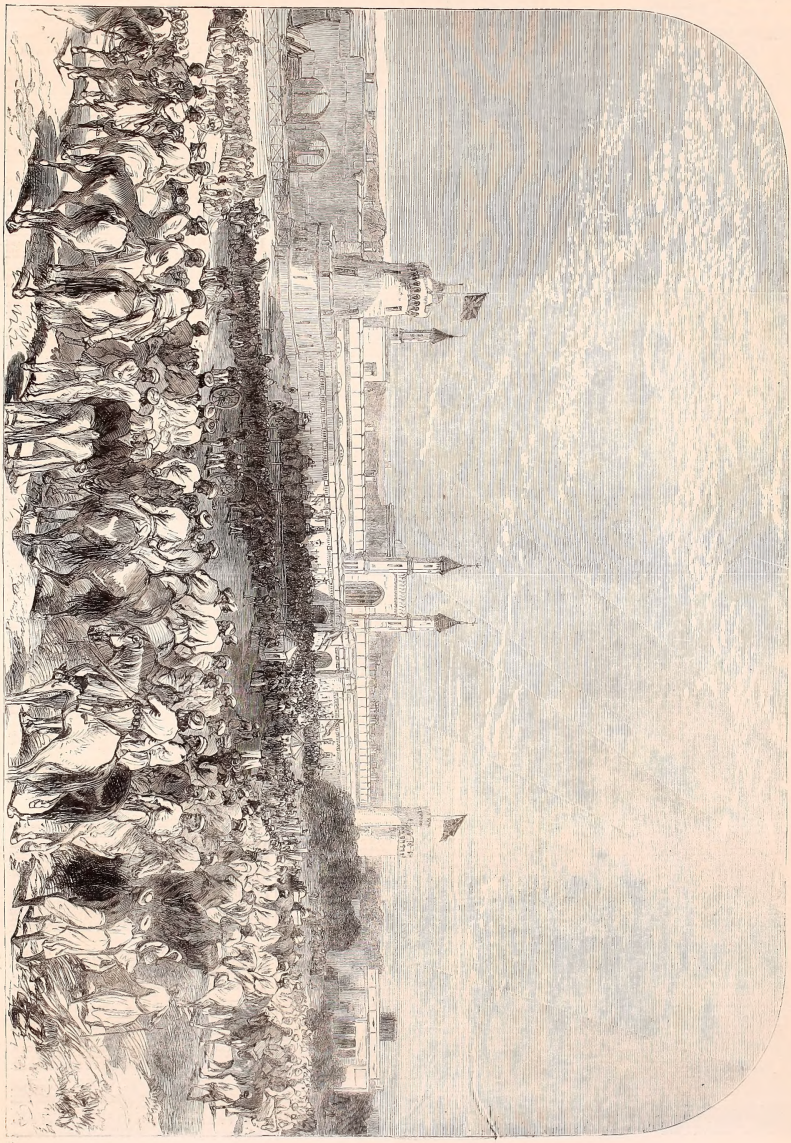
THE Indian harlequin or bush digger plays an important part in most of the public festivals in India. Like his brother buffoon in Europe, he jests and plays, and sings, and dances, but fail to excite the merriment of the vulgar. He does not, however, confine himself to merely verbal wit, his practical jokes are often of a very rude and boisterous nature. Indeed, he seems sometimes to think that his assumed character of a wild beast invests him with a right to exercise the ferocious cruelty of the tiger; for, under the excitement of an Indian drug called "bang," he will fall upon a sheep or kid and kill it with his teeth. Occasionally he breaks from his keeper and rushes upon the spectators, creating the greatest alarm and confusion, for it is known that he will not scruple, when under the influence of the occasion, to eat his teeth freely. His keeper leads him by a stout cord fastened to his waist, his body is painted so as to represent the stripes of a tiger, and he has coverings of the skin of that animal upon his hands, with sometimes claws attached to his fingers-ends, which he uses whenever in the mood for mischief. A pair of bells and two bladders complete the grotesque disguise.



THE ASSAULT ON THE LOWER BATTERY AT SIMONOSAKI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 622.



AN INDIAN HARLEQUIN PLAYING THE TIGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AT THE LATTER RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 629.

BIRTHS.

At Hill-street, Berkley-square, Lady H. Walsh, of a son.
The wife of the Rev. R. H. Rice, of a daughter.
At Perth, Lady C. Buchanan, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St Paul's, Lorrimore-square, by the Rev. John Gorge, M.A., assisted by the Rev. William Adams Shrubb, M.A., Robert Trundle Moore, Esq., solicitor, of Battersford, to Clara, youngest daughter of Francis Rowland, Esq., of 21 Charlotte-square, Newington, Surrey.
On the 17th of October, at St. Peter's Church, Pallee, Mauritius, by the Lord Bishop of Mauritius, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, M.A., John Thorne Ellis, eldest son of John Ellis, Esq., of Alveston Lodge, Penzance, Cornwall, to Isabella Brendice, eldest surviving daughter of Hugo Baldwin Mayer, Esq., of New Orleans, Louisiana. No cards.
On the 17th of October, at St. Peter's Church, Pallee, Mauritius, by the Lord Bishop of Mauritius, assisted by the Rev. D. C. Cochrane, M.A., Nicholas Richard Ellis, youngest son of John Ellis, Esq., of Alveston Lodge, Penzance, Cornwall, to Emma Jane, youngest daughter of Hugo Baldwin Mayer, Esq., of New Orleans, Louisiana. No cards.
On the 13th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Canonbury, by the Rev. James Pollard, John Cawthra, Esq., of Toronto, Canada West, to Mary Ann Hopwood, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Elwell, Esq., C.E., of Plymouth, Devon. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at the Hill Top, Cradley, Herefordshire, Sarah Louisa, the beloved wife of Joseph Shipland, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Fox, aged 36.
On the 11th inst., Arabella Marshall Brisac, daughter of Lieutenant-Brisac, R.M., aged 6.
On the 1st inst., at Pera, Constantinople, Harriet, relict of the late Charles William Rich, of Pera, aged 61.
On the 29th ult., at White Hill, Newton Abbot, December, deeply lamented, Elizabeth Fowle, Esq., formerly of Smith, Pinhoe, and Exeter, in the 82nd year.
Lately, at Bath, after many years of protracted suffering borne with the utmost Christian resignation and fortitude, aged 50.
On the 30th ult., at Capel, Italy, Major Edmund George Wood, of the Madras Cavalry, third son of the late Colonel Wood, of Hall Place.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31.

SUNDAY, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day. Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West, at Rome, 800. William I. crowned King of England, at London, 1066. Henry V. born, Christmas Day, 1388.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, martyr. Attempted assassination of Henry IV. of England by Chastel, the Jesuit, 1594.
TUESDAY, 27.—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Death of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, 1724. Battle of Navarino (Hellas), 1851.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Holy Innocents: Childermas. Death of Lord Macaulay, 1859. Sun rises, 8h. 21m. 5s.
THURSDAY, 29.—Death of Thomas Sydenham, the great physician, 1689; of A. J. Duval, French journalist, 1862.
FRIDAY, 30.—Roger Ascham, classical preceptor to Queen Elizabeth, died, 1568. Ghent taken by the Duke of Marlborough, 1708.
SATURDAY, 31.—Sylvester, Bishop of Rome. Death of Wycliffe, the precursor of the Reformation in England, 1384; of Robert Boyle, natural philosopher, 1691.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
11 11	11 47	0 23	0 59	1 35	2 12	2 50

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

DIVIDED into thirty-nine articles, the Message of the newly re-elected President of the Federal States is presented for our consideration this Christmas. The document does not contain much which will interest the English reader; but there are numerous details, which, though unexciting to us, are obviously of local importance, and will probably be the text for many rough sermons in the districts to which they refer. The first mention of this country is of a complimentary kind, and recognises the good will and support which the Government of Great Britain has given to the Federal cause in the matter of telegraph by way of Behring's Strait and Asiatic Russia. There is also a hopeful reference to the revival of the scheme for the Atlantic telegraph. The two great nations, having once spoken to each other across the sea, seem bound in honour not to be silenced, and we may expect that this Christmas pealings may be flashed and returned by the marvellous wire. The next allusion to ourselves is of a graver kind. Both nations disarmed upon the Lakes; but the American Government alleges that the assaults and depredations committed in the region adjacent to the Canadian frontier by the refugee Confederates who are harboured there make it necessary to increase the Federal armament upon those waters; and England is to receive the six months' notice necessary before that can be effected. The President, however, does us the justice to disavow any idea that the Colonial Government is privy to these acts of violence. We are not otherwise alluded to, except in the general mention that most of the European States manifest a liberal disposition towards the American policy of inviting immigrants, in regard to whom Mr. Lincoln is desirous that it should be fully manifest that if he neglects needs, nor designs to impose, involuntary military service.

We may say, but in no disrespectful way, that the greater part of the Message is an exemplification of that "cracking-up" which our Transatlantic brethren like. On the same kind of thing here at times, but it is a mild and modest way. Everybody likes to be praised, and those who succeed most in life are usually found to be those who have always a good word for everybody. The Message, as regards the Federals, is all good words. Its finances are successful: the war is not, though long, is not repressive, and the citizens owe it "to themselves:" and in connection with it is to be formed a system for creating funded property to be exempt from taxation and from seizure for debts. The national banks work admirably. The issues of 671 companies, carrying 4610 guns, National growth and improvement have scarcely been checked by the war; a new State—that of Nevada—has been added to the Union, and the territories are rapidly prospering. The Atlantic and Pacific States are to be joined by railroad and telegraphs; the mines have produced at least a million of dollars; agriculture is advancing, and citizens in Arkansas and Louisiana have organised loyal State Governments. The President adds, exultingly, that Maryland is secure to liberty and the Union for ever, and to the spirited Confederate town, which has become a Southern national song, may cease—

> She wakes, she stirs, she is not dumb.
> Hurrah! she spurns the Northern scum;
> She breathes, she burns, she'll come, she'll come,
> Maryland, my Maryland!

The recital of American endurance and achievement must be admitted by the most unfavourable critic to contain much which challenges the admiration of the world. Nowhere better than in England it understood the selfsame which a true statesman reposes in the "elasticity" of a great people, and that quality is narrowly manifested in the Federal States. *Si sic omnia.* But the rest of the Message is bellicose in the extreme. Mr. Lincoln, like Cæsus, breathes nothing but flames. He refers proudly to the popular election which placed him once more at the head of the nation, with a decree-say, and the proclaims his resolve to execute the vengeance of the North. There can be no use in negotiation. The "insurgent leader" has no views of peace. He must be "beaten." The rebels can have peace at any moment by laying down their arms and submitting, as many have done, and the door is still open to all. Even the excepted classes know that they may count upon special mercy. But the time may come, and probably will, when that door must be closed, and more rigorous measures be adopted. Mr. Lincoln retracts nothing that he has said as to slavery; he will never retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; he will never return to slavery anyone who has been freed thereby, or by any act of Congress; and if the people should ever wish such re-enslavement, they must find some other person than himself to carry it out.

So, as we come to our Christmas altars and hearths, our brethren again raise the shout of war; and their grand topic of the day is the fierce rush of Sherman through towns which he leaves in flames; the grand hope of the day that he will force his way to the sea and will descend in thunder upon one of the great cities of the South. May we have a far different record for our next Christmas Number! "Give peace in our time" will not be the least earnest of the Christmas prayers in England.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Countess Blucher, left Windsor Castle at a quarter to eleven o'clock on Saturday last, en route for Osborne. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, and Mr. Bull. The Queen drove to the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway, and was received by Mr. Grierson, the general manager, and some of the directors of the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty graciously bowed to the numerous spectators assembled upon the platform. The Queen travelled by a special train with two state saloons provided by the Great South-Western Railway Company. The train, which was in charge of Mr. Grierson and Mr. Rathbone, left Windsor at five minutes to eleven, and proceeded to Slough and Reading, to Basingstoke, which was reached at three minutes past twelve. At Basingstoke the train was transferred to the care of Mr. Gedson, the traffic superintendent of the South-Western Railway, and the route continued, via Winchester and Bishopstoke, to Gosport, arriving at ten minutes past one. The Queen was received by the Royal Clarence yard by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., Major-General Lord Vivian, C.B., and the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Spencer. Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Her Majesty embarked immediately on the new paddle-wheel yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen. The yacht steamed out of the harbour and crossed the Solent to Osborne, where the Queen arrived at two o'clock. The journey was conducted with the utmost privacy, no salutes were fired, and the troops in the garrison were dressed. At the various stations along the route her Majesty was received with marks of profound although silent respect. The Queen appeared in excellent health. The Court is expected to continue at Osborne about eight weeks.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

The Queen, with the Royal family, has taken exercise in the grounds in the vicinity of Osborne when the weather permitted.

Sir Charles Phipps, keeper of the Privy Purse, Mr. Knight, secretary of the Royal Academy, had the honour of an interview with the Queen yesterday week, at Windsor Castle.

Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood has succeeded Major-General F. H. Seymour as Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will continue at Sandringham House. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lady Harriett Phipps, and Captain Grey, drove to Swettenham Hall, the residence of Captain Lonsdale. The Prince joined the "meet" of the West Norfolk hounds at Swettenham. The Princess was present at the throwing off of the hounds. There was a brilliant muster of between three and four hundred horsemen and a large number of carriages filled with ladies. The Princess returned to Sandringham after the field had left Cam Hill.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Artillery, visited the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on Friday last on the occasion of the half-yearly examination of the cadets.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister has returned to town from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Lady Mary Hamilton have arrived in Paris from their chateau at Nice. The Duke of Hamilton has also arrived from Cannes, and joined his mother in Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left town to pass some months at Cannes.

The Duke of Northumberland completed his seventy-second year on Thursday week. The noble Duke, with the Duchess, is at Alnwick Castle, in excellent health.

Earl and Countess Spencer left Brighton on Monday for Althorp Park, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cork and Emily left their residence in Grafton-street on Saturday last for Marston Hall, Somersetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Scarbrook have left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for the Continent.

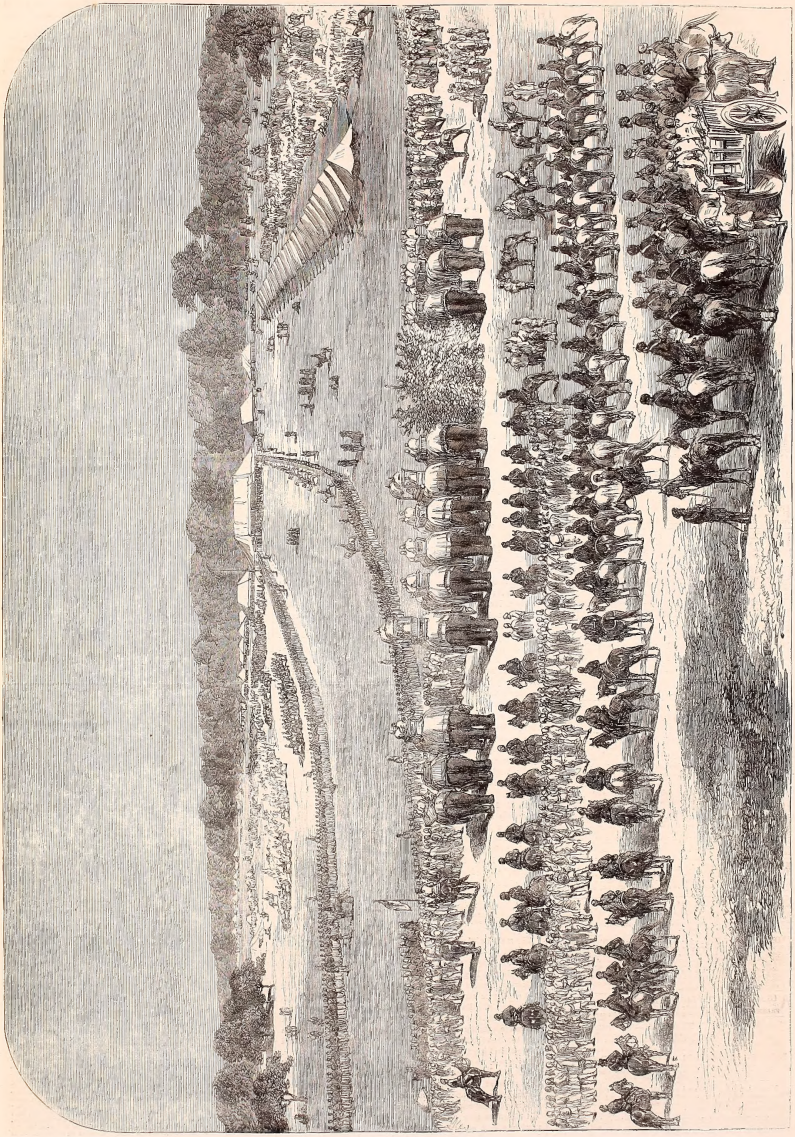
The Earl of Coventry has left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for Paris.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Alice Jocelyn have arrived at Brocklands on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn.

Lady Constance Grosvenor has arrived in town from Calveley Park, Cheshire.

THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—The subjoined letter has been

addressed by the Empress Maximilian to his Minister of State on his return to the capital:—"My dear M. Lares,—Before I leave you I wish to express my gratitude to you and to the gentlemen who have accompanied me in the departments of the interior, during which I received in each town, and almost in each village, the most touching proofs of attachment and enthusiasm, I have been able to ascertain two incontestable truths. The first shows that the empire is firmly rooted in the affections of the great and immense majority of the nation, and that upon that fact reposes the form of a Government which is in accordance with the wishes and the best interests and requirements of the populations. The second is that this immense majority desires peace, tranquillity, and order, and that it is ready to support the efforts with energetics from my Government, and which I myself am resolved to give to it. Before the end of the present month I shall have finally visited the towns are being organised with zeal and alacrity. To restore peace in this vast and magnificent country, and to secure to it prosperity by progressive means, my Government is determined to employ all its efforts and all its energies. To give it time to accomplish this great work, and to enable the nation to grow them time and opportunity to learn the national wealth, and to secure it to its beneficial under the guarantee of order and consolidating them, for their right is no longer a political question, but a question of prosperity and existence. My duties as a sovereign oblige me to be inexorable with those who, by their criminal attempts, by their odious and unjust conspiracies, by their assassinations, by their incendiarisms, by their pillages, by their acts of brigandage, by their cowardly assassinations, by their acts of brigandage, by their cowardly assassinations, by their acts of brigandage, by their cowardly assassinations



THE DURBAR, OR ASSEMBLY OF NATIVE PRINCES AND NOBLES, CONVENED BY SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT LAHORE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS."—FROM A PAINTING BY J. T. LUCAS.—SEE PAGE 634.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It seems but a week since we heard a Message from his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, read in the Senate House at Washington. But lo! a whole year has passed, and again the newspapers overflow with the interminable paragraphs of a document which from its very nature must be deeply dull and wordy. There are three noticeable features in Mr. Lincoln's voluminous Message. First, that he holds out no hope of any negotiation for peace being forthcoming by the North. He declares himself resolved—if he can—to crush out Secession and Disunion at once. Next, that, in the pressure of a currency almost inconceivably depreciated, and of a public debt which it is estimated will next July reach the sum of five hundred millions sterling, he declares the resources of the United States to be inexhaustible; and that they do not admit the slightest interference from Great Britain, by proclaiming that measures will be taken to place armed vessels on the lake and river routes to prevent the transit of the United States against raiders from Canada. American gun-boats on the St. Lawrence would be the last step, and then a war between the Messrs. Messy and the Clyde and the Southampton water may follow. The only possibly dignified answer which Great Britain could return under such circumstances would be, "Certainly. Have your guns boats; but we will likewise bring out ours, and keep the peace together." For the American war steamers to have the right, while they may choose, to ply their noses into Hamilton, Kingston, and Toronto, and, perhaps, get down as far as Montreal or Quebec would be intolerable, and would probably provoke, ere long, that collision with the Canadian people which the Government of the United States prefers to be set anxious to avoid.

Tenacity of memory may be to some a blessing to others a curse; but there is no denying its great usefulness. Reading that an accident at the accident on the North East Railway, we came on a curious remark that the rules of the Blackheath tunnel were the same with regard to fires. If it is proved that the rules were since there appeared, in a little dead and gone comic periodical, an illustration representing certain refreshment contractors in a Blackheath tunnel, which had broken down in the Blackheath tunnel, and who were sitting with their umbrellas up, half-drowned by the descending rain. Nothing more is heard of the transaction until 1863, when the daughter rose again to the dealer in curiosities, and he has the grandchild's copy of the old cut from her mother, and has paid her £50 for it. But it subsequently turns out that the arms has been sold by the father for £100. Litigation ensues. The latter case is carried up and "re-hinted" it, and returned it to the dealer, who has re-sold it to a Member of Parliament for £300. The question of the various specifications we do not find it mentioned how much the Cotton House officer gave for the hangings in the first instance—probably not three hundred shillings. They have been lent to the Museum at Nicholas Poussin, and to represent passages in the life of Moses: but when tattered, and faded, and colourless were given to the nation for more than one of our great grandmother's samplers. A great many connoisseurs were called to show how difficult it was to avoid an alleged forgery, and both of the plaintiff's evidence was disputed; but the jury seemed to think there had been a faultless in the book somewhere, and so the verdict of the Cotton House officer £300 damages. So that she has made rather a good thing out of her tapestry.

The Bishop of Peterboro would appear to be irrepressible. A Doctor Nicholls has written to the papers to repeat that the brethren desire only a fair enquiry, or practical examination, or test of power, or time, and under any polarity, to prove what they assert—that the manifestations in their presence are not due to fraud, deception, fedency, or any kind of imposture. They are prepared, they say, to meet a select committee fairly chosen, at any place, except St. Anne's Rectory, or the Honeycomb Sofa. They have spent £250 at his disposal for any charitable purpose if the verdict be against them. This is all very well so far as it goes; but the spirit rappers should have resorted to the somewhat indecorous proceeding of sending circulars round to a number of literary and other men, asking for a written opinion of "the power leave" or a "by your leave," they are nominated as members of a certain "test committee." We find our own name in one of these circulars; although we have one of the best company—Mr. Dickens, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Lewes, Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. Jon Leech, and many others of note are also enumerated—we must emphatically protest against being made a "medium" for advertising purposes by the proprietors of a show. Those who provide the public amusements, and "spiritual investigations." The material exigencies of attempting to earn an honest penny are quite enough for us. The Bishop may, we dare say, very wonderful people; but we are rather tired with wonders. We have seen Simmonds eat off his own head, and Heller devour his own hat. We have listened to the pythoness, Cora Hatch. We have heard of a young man in the State of Indiana who can jump down his own throat. We are by no means prejudiced against the marvellous just now, it would be to one who could tell us how to prevent the rain falling, or who could bring the sunshine when we have occasion to a sense of common honesty with regard to the article they supply.

What is a billion? Doctors disagree. Is it a thousand millions, or a million of millions. Butick says it is two millions, or twice a million. The schoolmen of the Irish Education Commission declare that a billion is a thousand billions, and a trillion a thousand billions. Then, of course, there is a quadrillion, a quintillion, and a sextillion. Butler's "Tutor's Assistant" defines a billion as a million billions. What does Walkingame say? Is Cocker silent on the subject? and Colenso College be quoted? For our part, we hold with the million of millions definition: first, because we learnt arithmetic out of Butler, and next, because we once heard his opinion confirmed by a foreign capitalist—a Mexican Don—who was worth five millions sterling; and surely a man worth so much ought to know better than anybody else.

General Tom Thumb, Mrs. General Tom Thumb, and Mrs. General Tom Thumb's baby are the chief attraction in this now at the Crystal Palace. Commodore Nutt is the rage, and Miss Minnie Warren the cynosure of all eyes, and the dumbling of such a monstrous little fellow. Surely the reign of "les infiniment petits" must be approaching. How sings P. T. de Bérenger :—

Vous est petit, petite, petites,
Peinres, comprenez, nous autz!
Je bentes petite Bretonne,
Desolez de petite remparts.
Sur la frontière est formée
Marche, au teuil de petite tambours.
Une guerre petite commence
Mais les tardeurs regnent toujours.

The great Palace of Art and Science has now become a gaping-place for the progeny of him who three and twenty years since when poor Haydon killed himself, the *Times* newspaper called a "disgusting event." Now we are rumbling at such a monstrous rate in the Str. The Crystal Palace is a commercial speculation, and the directors are quite justified in the interest of their shareholders in making as much money as they can. The public taste runs small this Christmas. *Vive les Nains!* Long live Lilliput!

An ill-advised almost ineffectual attempt to remonstrate with her Majesty against the partial seclusion which she is still pleased to preserve has been recently made in an influential journalistic quarter. Her Majesty will come back to her loving lieges in her own good time; and the people of England can well afford to wait her leisure. Far more grateful was the procedure of the promoters of the public meeting held at the Mansion House, on the third anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, to establish a refuge for drifted children, to be called the Albert Orphan Asylum. The scheme is one of the most practical and philanthropic we have yet met with, and merits the very fullest public support.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Horsley and Mr. Thomas Faed have been elected from the ranks of the A.R.A.s to that of full Royal Academicians. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Roberts will not at present be filled. Mr. Hart, R.A., has accepted the office of librarian to the Royal Academy, in place of Mr. H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., resigned. The Academy silver medals have been awarded to the following students:—To Mr. Thomas Jones Barker for the best painting during the year, in Mr. Cope's class; to Mr. Oakes, for the best copy made in the school of painting; to Mr. Claude Lorraine Pilbrigh, for the best drawing from the life; to Mr. Richard Lincoln Pilbrigh, for the best drawing from the antique; to Mr. James Griffiths, for the best medal from the antique; to Mr. Sydney Williams, for the best medal from academy figure; and to Mr. Hooper Henry Cauty, for the best perspective.

The vacancy among the A.R.A.s created by the Royal Academy from Mr. John Gibson, R.A., the sculptor, stating that he intends to bequeath to that body £2,000 on condition that it will be at once to perpetuate the names for the inscription of the casts of all the sculptor's works.

We have room for three notes to add to our recent biographical notices of the late David Roberts, R.A. In personal appearance Mr. Roberts was a fine, handsome, soldierly man. He was above the middle height. He stood, in fact, to Sir Edwin Landseer as the model for the farmer in "The Dialogue at Waterloo," now in the South Kensington gallery, and for the old man in "The Sanctuary," now at Windsor. He was very fond of his profession, and in the days when he was poor would have found their way to the Continent. One of his pictures was for many years purchased by Mr. Hall, the banker, and hung in the Hall, Dulwich, who, piqued, it is said, at being refused a horse by Lord Melbourne, left the picture to that nobleman in his will. The picture by Roberts, which bore the donor's name in the Louvre to King Louis Philippe. As the collection was the King's own property, it was carried off by Napoleon III. on the flight of that family, and the picture by Roberts returned to England, and was sold by Christie's for £1,000. Roberts's gentleness of character and conscientiousness was afforded in the execution of the great picture of "The Destruction of Jerusalem." Jesus which was left unfinished at his death, and which the autobiographies which have yet appeared. He had originally painted the sun setting over the distant shirts of the city beyond the valley. Mr. Richard Ford, who had called upon the fiery and lurid colour of it and the surrounding clouds for effect, suggested that the sun should be rising instead of over, finding from the plan of the city and the description of the siege that the sun could not be seen to that direction at the time. Roberts, in deference to the remonstrance of his friend, altered it, so sought by representing what was quite probable and still more striking—a sunrise through the smoke of the city. The picture was exhibited all over the kingdom. During its transmission from place to place it was much damaged, and at last was thoroughly repaired by Mr. Agnew, at a heavy cost of price, we may remark that Mr. Roberts effected one of many instances among living artists of their pictures selling enormously after the painter's death. For many years, Take, for example, the Roberts in the Bicknell Collection. We give the prices paid for the following pictures at the sale after the death of the gentleman in the dispersion last year of that gentleman's fine collection. "Ruins of Baalbec (1840), £520—£787 10s. "Interior of the Church of St. Sergius, Cairo" (1841), £415—£630 10s. "Tyre," £160—£367 10s. "Sidon," £156—£278. "Street in Antwerp," £105—£210. "Interior of St. Gudule, Brussels," £105—£210. "Interior of St. George, Lierre" (1850), £300—£1138 10s. And unenviable other equally remarkable instances could be given. Mr. Roberts formerly studied in Edinburgh, and married Miss Roberts's only daughter and child. This gentleman has also a collection of pictures by Roberts at the Manor House, Peckham gallery, which contains a series of Roberts's works. Two of this series "Baalbec" and "Philæ," are said to have been painted in one week.

Recurring to Professor Pettenkofer's new system of photo-engraving, which was mentioned last week, it may be mentioned that other agents besides alcohol operate in a similarly surprising way. For instance, muriatic acid, or the fumes of the aqua fortis used to etch, fine, petroleum, benzine, and the various attars. The specification of the patent says that, in special cases, higher and lower temperatures than the ordinary one may be employed, and the operation used is to be opened from time to time in order to watch the progress of the decomposition and to be able to determine when it has been allowed sufficient vapour.

Since writing the remarks which accompanied our recent Engraving of Mr. Orchardson's picture in the French Gallery, "The Challenge: a Puritan's Struggle between Honour and Conscience," we have been reminded that a somewhat similar subject was treated by another artist, an incident described by Sir Walter Scott in "Peveril of the Peak." The reconciliation of the Puritan and the Cavalier is the theme which the painter borrowed his conception from the novelist, notwithstanding that the characters do not quite exactly answer the two descriptions and that although "Peveril" is mentioned, or even to be an illustration of the book. The challenge, as Scott has it, is sent by the Cavalier in search of a duel, but the Puritan refuses it on conscientious and in the point of his rapier, as represented in the picture, by Peveril's friend and proposed second, Major Bridgenorth, in the Parliamentary Major Bridgenorth, at the residence of the latter. And, as also represented by the painter, the Puritan is encouraged in his decision to confer to the Cavalier's sword by the presence of his daughter, the Puritan person, Scotsman.

Some interest in the question has existed regarding the propriety of the restoration in the chromolithographic copies published by the Arundel Society of the ravages of time upon the original paintings. The question has in chromolithography, of middling and especially a modernising "prettifying" rendering, which may be far removed from the chromolithographic copy will appear to be complied in reproducing the fresco of "The Nativity," by Luini, at Saronno; which will complete the series of the Arundel Society's publications for the present year. In reproduction, with all the marks of decay, will be illustrated by the issue of a copy of Giulio Romano's fresco in the Palazzo del Te at Mantua, by Mr. Thomas Dyce. This last chromolithograph will have the advantage of being drawn and transferred to stone by one hand alone—Mr. Vincent Brooks's—and printed by another—Mr. Hanhart's. The preference of the subscribers for one or the other plan will be understood to be the determining factor in the choice of subjects. It is not more certain means of testing this preference would, however, have been to issue copies of one and the same work by the two systems.

A group, consisting of statues of the Counts D'Egmont and Horn, by Messrs. Geefs, of Brussels—will shortly be completed in reproduction of the interior and of Foreign Affairs, with the Municipal Council and several private individuals have subscribed an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Burgomaster.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the promised Commission to inquire into the state of middle-class schools, having reference to any endowments that may be available for the purpose of their improvement, and the names of the Commissioners appointed are Lord Stanley, Lord Lyttelton, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Baines, M.P.; and Mr. Thomas Dyke Acland.

In a letter to a clergyman, Mr. Gladstone pronounces the constitution of the present Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical causes to be unsatisfactory; and expresses the opinion that it is to the Bishops of the Church, in conjunction with the Queen's Ministers, that it principally appertains to consider in what way the constitution of that Court may be most properly amended.

The Sydney Mint has issued 2,225,000 sovereigns this year. The annual yield opportunities decline the value of the coinage of the colony for the period of 1851; but the *Sydney Morning Herald* states that the present year is expected to large quantities of gold received from Riverina, Victoria, and but by an increased yield of the gold-fields of New South Wales. The receipts from Cook during January, 1861, in the first nine months of 1859, and only 230,810 oz. in the first nine months of 1861.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's Theatre has been closed during the past week in consequence of the preparations for the pantomime on Boxing Night. For a similar reason Covent Garden has been closed since Wednesday last. On Monday a new singer made her debut at the latter theatre—Mdlle. Adelaide Cornelis, from the Conservatoire, Paris, having been heard in the subordinate part of Nancy, in Flotow's "Martha." She is very young and new to the stage, but seems to be a promising singer.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first Christmas performance of "The Messiah" at Exeter Hall on Friday evening last. The hall, as usual, was crowded to the doors; and the performance (directed by Mr. Costa) was in the highest degree effective. The principal solo-singers were Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. There was also a chorus of 400 voices, which were loudly applauded, but the call was not in any case responded to. We were glad of this, as the custom of encores is a nuisance which ought to be put down at once. The second Christmas performance of Handel's sublimest work was given last night, the singers being the same as before.

The lively and delightful little opera "A Cup of Tea and Supper" has been revived at the Haymarket with great success, crowds of the playgoers and amateurs of a past generation having flocked to see it and to enjoy Strauss's delicious music. This once-famous composer seems now out of fashion nowadays, and his very name is almost forgotten. But we have seen the day when he was the idol of the public, and when "The Haunted Tower," "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Pirates," and "The Iron Duke" were the favourite airs of our pianoforte. Bands, both in London and the provinces, performed by our greatest vocalists and comedians, and received with acclamations by overflowing houses. At the Haymarket no single night can have been boisterous of the many that theatre not being a musical one. But Miss Louisa Keeley, not only was she acting Buttercup in Strauss's music, but sang the principal airs (notably the charming "With lowly suit and pleasitive duty") very sweetly. The piece was altogether well performed, Mdlle. Cole and Incledon (as Messrs. Favers, Coupon, Arthur; Miss Louisa Keeley and Miss Nelly Moore. Were our so-called English opera-houses to revive some of Strauss's pieces, and Offenbach's, and Lecocq's sparkling Gallic trifles, as due effect, we are convinced that they would find their account in doing so.

We learn that Mr. Mapleson, when he opens Her Majesty's Theatre for the Italian opera season, is about to bring before the public two performers, a tenor and a soprano, both of the Continental reputation. The soprano is Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, from Hamburg, where she has lately divided with Titiens the applause and ovations of the musical public. She is described as a beautiful woman, a great actress, and a singer of the highest powers. The tenor is M. Jonlain, who is now drawing crowds to the Théâtre Lyrique in Paris. Gardoni, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," is said to be a performance of incomparable power and pathos. The other principals, Mesdmes. Lemmens, &c., are engaged. Before beginning his London season, Mr. Mapleson is to have a provincial tour, with Mdlle. Titiens and the chief members of his company, including Signor Arditi, as part musical conductor.

The Royal Society of Female Musicians, a most useful and praiseworthy institution, had a benefit concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, December 17. It was highly successful, and deserved to be so, for, independently of its benevolent object, it were a classical and excellent performance. The principal performers were Mdlle. Leibhart, Mdlle. Enequist, Miss Ellen Hughes, Miss Banks, Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Sainton-Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Winn, Mr. Alban Irving, and the Orphens Glee Union. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and M. W. G. Cusins were the pianists at the concert (Mdlle. Clara Novello was unwell and Dunbey) Bechthoven's trio in E flat, op. 70; the latter played Thalberg's fantasia on "Home, sweet Home," and they played together Schumann's theme and variations for two pianos. Ernst's "Pacquan" was performed by Herr Strauss; and Molique's fairy solo, "Lantasie ed Mandolino," was executed by Mr. John Thomas. Dr. Sternbale Bennett was the conductor, and the whole concert went off with much success.

The Musical Society of London has issued its prospectus of the ensuing session. There are to be four orchestral concerts—on March 25, May 6, June 3, and July 1, a conversazione on April 15; and two orchestral trials of new compositions on Feb. 15 and Nov. 22. The orchestra will be conducted, as hitherto, by Mr. Alfred Mellon.

THE THEATRES.

We have little to add to the account we gave last week of the preparations for the Christmas pantomimes. At the Lyceum, however, a modification of plan has taken place, in consequence of the success experienced by Mr. Fechter in his revival of "Hamlet." The piece will have been performed on the three first nights of the present week, and will also be continued after Christmas, Mr. Fechter playing the character every night until about the middle of January. The business of the week has been principally confined to benefits. Miss Marie Wilton took hers at the Lyceum on Wednesday, being her farewell to that theatre; and Mr. Edward Stirling on Thursday. Mr. Leslie Goodwin, the boy-actor of Scarborough on Monday.

"Hamlet" was performed on Monday and Tuesday, being the last appearances of Miss Faucit, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Creswick for a season. "The Corsican Brothers" was performed on Monday, at the Haymarket, for the last time, in "The Stranger," On Tuesday, and during the week, "A Cup of Tea and Supper" has been represented. At the Queen's Theatre, on Saturday, the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias" was performed, the former character by Mr. Alfred Wigan, the latter by Mr. Walter Lacy. The latter will attend on Monday with the charm of the Idiot Witness." All, therefore, appears clear for the pantomimes. At the Surrey entertainments, Mr. Leon Pilgrim and Miss Fanny Hall will again be in the field as a candidate for public favour in the shape of a hippodrome. Mr. Batty's circus, Loudon, Paris, and Vienna, from Madrid and Lisbon, will exhibit twice a day during the festive season.

Among the curiosities at the recent Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco were:—"A tee-total ox, a three-legged colt, a three-legged dog, and the only unlimited upright piano base of the most wonderful manufactures in the State."

The *Observer* states that the Queen devotes the early part of every week-day to the public business of the country—reading, and examining, and signing every necessary document with the same care and punctuality that characterised her late husband.

The office of president of the Oxford University Boat Club, which has been held since 1857 by Mr. C. W. Mansfield, has been conferred on A. Morrison, Esq., of Baliol College, and Pastfon Pack, Brera, has been appointed the secretary. The former appointment is to be held for until next term. The challenge from Cambridge has been formally accepted by Oxford for the ensuing year.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes:—"I lately heard of a shepherd who possesses a dumb sheepdog; he is anxious to breed from the pup, but who possesses a dumb sheepdog; he is anxious to breed from the pup, but as he is very clever at driving sheep, he thinks he can, by the sound and of his dog, the shepherd stands still when the dog is barking, and moves when it is silent. I think there is a good deal in the theory that it is "no good to keep a dog and bark oneself."

By the last American mail a letter, which is remarkable both as a documentary curiosity and as a specimen of manufacturing skill, was received by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in which they state that the deck is only twice the weight of a similar piece of wire, which was made by Messrs. Bolton, Paul, and Co., of Norton, Lancashire, in 1861, and says, "In the number of your paper dated March 1, 1861, 1904," and says, "In the number of your paper dated March 1, 1861, 1904," and says, "In the number of your paper dated March 1, 1861, 1904,"

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday in the Manchester Townhall—the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. Maclure, honorary secretary, reported that £273 had been received during the last three weeks, and that the balance in the bank was £744.

He also reported on the circumstances which led to a deficiency of £2,000 in the moneys intrusted to Mr. Paine, the treasurer of the Heaton relief fund. A letter was also read from the secretary of the Heaton relief fund, in which the following statement was made:—The grants made by the Central Executive and the Manchester Common Council, &c., have been regularly paid into the bank, the endowments being in many instances of annual subscriptions into the bank, the endowments being in many instances of annual subscriptions which, indeed, are paying into the bank. Mr. Paine was appointed to his own purposes. The amounts thus embezzled were not paid over to the members of the various committees. The accounts have regularly been audited to prosecute Mr. Paine, and are sitting under legal advice. At a meeting of the committee, however, and are sitting under legal advice. At a meeting of the committee, however, held on Thursday last, the committee felt it to be a work of new work, and to raise the amount deficient. And that on behalf of the distress in the township in response to the call for it made by the letter to avert any possible loss during the same time. It was resolved,—"That a meeting of the Heaton relief committee be called by the committee to be held on Monday next, to consider the funds to make up by fresh subscriptions the amount of £2,000 embezzled by the late treasurer."

Mr. E. Ashworth inquired as to the reduction in the amount of pauperism in the parishes of Lancashire during the past week arose from increased employment in the mills or from additional sum being granted by the poor-law boards.

Mr. Farnall's report upon the condition of the factory-acting unions included in his returns shows that in the factory districts embraced in the Union there was a total reduction of 4,000 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief, Ashton, Bacup, Blackburn, Burnley, Colne, Darwen, Derby, Haslingden, and Preston present the greatest improvement. The average percentage of pauperism in the population of the twenty-seven unions on the 10th inst. was 5·2; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was 9·0; and in the corresponding week of 1863 it was 6·6.

The following grants were made from the general fund, each grant extending six fortnights:—Bacup, £200; Ashton, £200; Oldham, £200; Rochdale, £200; Hyde, £200; Mossley, £100; Stalybridge and Millbrook, £100; Tintwistle, £100; Hollingworth, £100; Witton, £100; Denton and Haughton, £100; Stockport, £100; Heywood, £100; Chorley, £150; Chorlton and Ardwick, £100; Glossop and Hadfield, £100; Preston, £200; Darwen, £100; Colne, £100; Padiham, £100; Great Harwood, £50; Ancoats, £500; St. Matthew's, Chalderton, £100; Crompton, £100; Middleton and Tonge, £100; Pendleton, £100; Salford, £200; Wigan, £300; Leigh, £200; Royton, £100; Hyde, £100; Shawforth, £40.

The committee adjourned for a month.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

PATTERN POST TO AND FROM THE NETHERLANDS.—On and after the 1st of January next patterns of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and the under-mentioned British colonies in the Netherlands, viz., Curaçoa, Surinam, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and Turks Islands, and the following British settlements on the West Coast of Africa:—Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Accra, and Lagos, subject generally to the rates of postage, which must be prepaid by means of postage-stamps, chargeable on each packet of patterns, viz.:—For every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz., 3d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 4 lb., 6d.; above 4 lb. and not exceeding 8 lbs., 1s.; above 8 lb. and not exceeding 12 lb., 1s. 6d.; above 12 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; every additional 4 lb., 6d. Special attention is directed to the following rules and regulations, which must be strictly enforced:—1. No packet of patterns must exceed two feet in length, breadth, or depth. 2. The patterns must be free from any writing, except that which exclusive of the address of the sender, and, indeed, whatever may have a mark and its own number. 3. There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person to whom the packet is addressed, and that of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles. 4. The patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, in accordance with the following regulations, however, of the packet of patterns to be returned, either of the foregoing rules will subject a packet of patterns to the colonial book-charged as a letter. It will not be allowed the privilege of the "Book Post" 5. Every post will apply to the pattern post with the above colonies and foreign countries, in order to prevent such packets passing through the transit mail. 6. No letter, a packet of patterns may, when it is necessary course, it would be twenty-three hours beyond the time when, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded. N.B. The rule which forbids the transmission by post of letters or any notice of any kind likely to injure the revenue of the Post-office, applies to the packets of patterns. Any officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the packets of patterns. Any packet containing anything of the kind will be charged and not sent to its destination.

PATTERN POST TO THE LEVANT.—On and after the 1st of January next patterns of merchandise of no intrinsic value may be transmitted by post between the United Kingdom and the several places in the Levant at which France maintains post-offices, under the same regulations as those which apply to the transmission by post to France and Algeria, and at the following rates of postage, viz.:—For every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz., 3d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 6d.; above 4 lb. and not exceeding 8 lbs., 1s.; above 8 lb. and not exceeding 12 lb., 1s. 6d.; every additional 4 oz., 3d. Such patterns must not be sent to any place in the Levant at which France has no post-office. Unless they are intended, the address of the person, a manufacturer's or trade mark, and the number of the packet, no writing or printed matter which shall contain manuscript marks other than those above mentioned can be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in sealed packets. Any other articles, whether of a letter or not, which may be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in sealed packets. The following are the places in the Levant at which France maintains post-offices:—Alexandria, Beyrout, Cavalla, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Salonica, post-offices:—Alexandria, Beirout, Smyrna, Mitylene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople, Rhodes, Smyrna, Scutari, Smyrna, Metylene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Kerasunde, Samsoun, Sinope, Trebizonde, Tripoli, Varna, Volo, Salonica, and Zante.

NEWSPAPERS FOR RUSSIA.—Since issuing the Notice No 38, dated the 2nd of January last, and thenceforward, letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the Russian Empire, by the mail packets of the Prussian Lloyd Co.—posted unpaid, will be charged on delivery with an additional rate of one shilling per letter, but the ordinary postage of 4d. per half ounce will be efficiently prepaid, will also be charged the amount deficient and one shilling thereon.

The *Observer* contradicts the statement that the Government is considering the propriety of purchasing railways under the Act of 1844.

The American papers say that there is a New York regiment which, during the whole of the war, has traveled over 100,000 miles, has transported 13,000 miles, fought twenty general engagements, marched through fifteen States, and has been under fire 1,000 days. Its colonel is Ellsworth, Sherman, and Grant.

A hurricane burst over Lisbon on the 12th inst. Great damage was done, principally to the shipping. Several ships were sunk in the river or considerably damaged. The vessels of war in the harbour were not suffered to damage, but all the steam-vessels plying there were laid up throughout the day. In the Alcantara gardens and other exposed places large trees were blown down; and in Lisbon generally considerable damage was done.

The ship Flying Cloud, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 13th instant from Gravesend to Queensland, Captain Jones, commander, a screw-steamer, Captain Rowden, commander, a screw-steamer. The Flying Cloud is the forty-eighth vessel that has sailed on the land-route system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 427 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 188 members of families, 99 single men, and 80 single females.

During the last two years the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have been manned on all occasions by about 12,000 persons, and it is a gratifying and encouraging fact to find that, with the exception of the two men who perished at the Tynemouth life-boat on the night of the 24th ult., not a single life has been lost from a life-boat during the night of the 24th ult., not a single life has been lost from a life-boat during the night of the 24th ult., not a single life has been lost from a life-boat during

the walls of the Lahore Fort. The Durbar itself was a striking spectacle. At the extreme end of the tent was the throne of the Viceroy, on a raised dais, spread with cloth of gold and covered with a crimson canopy. On each side of the throne were ranged, in the form of an ellipse, the rajahs, chiefs, and native gentlemen, about six hundred in number, all gaily attired, with the civil and military officers, whose various uniforms added to the general effect. The Viceroy opened the durbar with a speech in the Oordoo language, a translation of which has already been published. After this the presentations commenced, and, when the last sirdar had been introduced, tokens of honour were conferred on the twenty leading chiefs. During this ceremony the bagpipers of the 93rd Highlanders marched round, playing Scotch airs, much to the pleasure of the native gentlemen, who are great admirers of the Scottish national instrument.

THE TURKISH IRON-CLAD FRIGATE SULTAN MAHMOUD.

THE new ship of war built for the Sultan of Turkey by the Thames Ironworks Company, and launched on Thursday, the 13th inst., from their dockyard at Blackwall, is of 4221 tons burden; its length being 253 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 55 ft. 11 in.; and depth of hold, 37 ft 6d in. Its internal construction is immensely strong. The ship is built up from a keelson formed of a huge bar of iron, about 40 in. deep. To this the iron ribs are bolted at intervals averaging 24 in. These ribs vary from 16 ft. in length and 3 ft. in depth to 4ft. in length and 18 in. deep. Crossing the longitudinal girders, they divide the lower part of the ship into a number of square cells, forming a huge honeycomb of iron all over. They form the side upon which the inner skin of iron plates is secured, and upon which again rests the timber backing, 9 in. thick, and over it the armour-plates, 5 in. thick of iron, both the timber and armour-plates resting on a ledge formed on the outer side of the ribs, and commencing about 5 ft. below the water-line. Above the lower section, or joints of the vertical ribs, there are longitudinal girders, which stretch along the whole length of the sides, and unite at the bow and stern; these intersect the ribs, and serve to give shipbuilding strength to the massive sides of the ship. The sides are held firmly towards each other by the thick and deep girders of iron, which stretch across the ship, and upon which the decks are laid. The armament will consist of eighteen 7-ton guns—nine on each side, and each carrying a 150 lb. ball; and on the upper deck there will be a 12-ton gun at the bows, with a calibre for 300-pounders. In addition to the attacking power which she will carry in her guns, the Sultan Mahmoud is also provided with a formidable means of offence in the shape of a large advanced prow, similar to that of the Valiant and Minotaur. The circular bow—in shape not unlike a swan's breast—is partly above the water-line, and projects some 8 ft. or 10 ft. beyond the natural line of the bow. It has an edge not thicker than 3 in.; but the hinder parts are much wider, and, as it is strengthened by some very heavy forgings and metal-work, it would administer a very destructive blow to any vessel that it might run into when under steam. The anticipated speed of the vessel will be about 13 knots. The engines of the Sultan Mahmoud are to be of 900-horse power, and are to be manufactured by Messrs. Salkeld and Co. The gun-deck, as well as the hull below the load-line, is protected by the iron plating along its whole length. The upper deck is also plated beneath the oak flooring. The launch was performed with great success. It was attended by M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador; Mr. Layard, M.P., the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and other persons of distinction—as briefly reported last week.



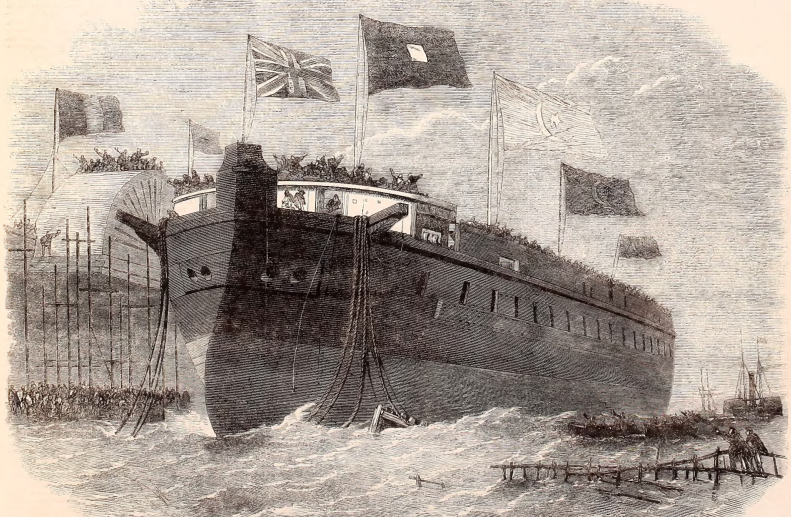
THE LATE M. MOCQUARD, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

THE LATE M. MOCQUARD, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

THE funeral obsequies of M. Mocquard took place in the Church of St. Roch at Paris on Monday week. Several of the Ministers, Senators, and other members of the Imperial Court were present. The corners of the pall were held by Marshal Vaillant, General Fleury, Baron Lacrosse, Vice-President of the Senate, and M. Dupin, Attorney-General at the Court of Cassation. The family of M. Mocquard walked after the hearse. A battalion of the Line preceded the cortège, which was followed by a detachment of cuirassiers and dragoons of the Imperial Guard. Marshal Vaillant pronounced a funeral oration over the grave, in which he praised the fidelity of M. Mocquard to the Emperor. He said that he had come to bring the last farewell of the Sovereign from whom the deceased had so lately received a last embrace. M. de la Guerronnière also made a speech, in which he paid a tribute to M. Mocquard in the name of the Senate and the press. It is announced that the literary works of M. Mocquard will shortly be collected and published in one volume. He wrote, besides "La Prise de Pekin," a comedy and other dramatic pieces. A few years ago he published a novel, called "Jessie," which had a certain degree of success. He was a lively and agreeable companion, and personally much liked, apart from all political partisanship. As private secretary and Chef du Cabinet, he was a zealous and confidential servant of the Emperor, for whom he seems to have felt a very strong attachment in earlier years, when none but the immediate followers of Prince Louis Napoleon had any expectation of his ever obtaining the throne.

SKETCHES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As a sequel to the views of Douglas and Harrison Lake, which appeared in our last week's Paper, we give one, a bird's-eye view, of the little town of Lillooett, situated on the right bank of the Fraser River, 214 miles from the port and capital, New Westminster. It is about half way to the Cariboo gold-diggings; and, as it is one of the best positions for inland traffic, many of the Douglas merchants keep stores here to supply the upper country. The neighbouring banks of the river have during the last three years proved rich in gold, being in many instances more remunerative to the worker



LAUNCH OF THE TURKISH IRON-CLAD FRIGATE SULTAN MAHMOUD, AT THE THAMES IRONWORKS, BLACKWALL.

SKETCHES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.



LILLOETT.

than the mines of Cariboo. One long street constitutes the town; but more attention has been paid to the uniformity and style of buildings here than at Douglas and elsewhere, so that Lillooett—being located in a fine, open country, surrounded by delightful scenery—has a very pleasing appearance. At present it is the terminus for the stages. A waggon-road, commencing on the opposite side of the river, will soon be completed to the upper country, when the accommodation for the traveller will be very greatly extended, and the journey to the mines will become a pleasure-trip. The Fraser River flows by here with great rapidity, and the want of a bridge is greatly felt, as the only method, up to the present time, for conveying passengers and goods across is by boats, while cattle and horses have to swim across.

Port Anderson, on Anderson Lake, is the subject of our second Illustration. This port and town, though at present in "embryo," is pleasantly situated; and its bit of clear land will not fail to cheer the heart of the traveller, after having journeyed through so many miles of dense pine forest. Anderson Lake (fifteen miles in length) is, like all the others, bounded by lofty romantic but sterile mountains. The passage by steamer occupies about an hour and a half, landing us on a narrow neck of land, little over a mile in width, through which a tramroad is laid down for conveyance of freight. At the end of this portage we reach Seton Lake, sixteen miles in length. Again we embark in a small steamer, and in two hours land at Port Seton.



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CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
1864

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

A VISIT TO THE OLD FOLK ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

HOME is the parent and protector of all the virtues. Round the domestic hearth they most thoroughly ripen, as in their native soil and clime. Watching the great maelstrom of business in our cities, and thinking of the hardening tendency of money-getting pursuits, and the wear and tear of life, mental as well as physical, which they occasion, one is thankful to know that most of the persons thus fiercely engaged in the battle of life have homes, where, at the close of each day's work, they repose in slippered ease, surrounded by the softening and purifying influence of the household deities. In this genial atmosphere carking cares soon thaw, wrinkles smooth out, and the whole being is tranquillised; so that the next morning sees them renovated for the daily struggle; and many carry with them, it is to be hoped, some of the home influence into their business haunts, lighting up their countenances and softening their intercourse with their fellowmen. Nor is it among the wealthy alone that home exercises its beneficial influence. The poorest, except a few unhappy outcasts, bask also in its sacred warmth. The love of husband and wife, of children and parents, of brothers and sisters, is not restricted to any



A VISIT TO THE OLD FOLK ON CHRISTMAS EVE.—DRAWN BY ALFRED HUNT.

class. This priceless boon, like all God's gifts, is common to all. It is as free as light, and air, and sunshine,—and have we not the poet's warrant that the sun shines as sweetly on cottage thatch as on palace roof?

The Lares and Penates have in these modern times two important auxiliaries which former ages lacked—the penny post and the rail. Both help mightily to keep alive the sacred flame in the hearts of absent ones, especially of the humbler classes, by enabling them to communicate more freely and frequently with the Old Folk, and at holiday times to visit them. But their chief helpmate now, as of old, is Merry Christmas. It would be a sin against England—merry England then no more—and for the home affections, if Christmas Day were to meet the fate of May Day, and be no longer kept. Of that, happily, there is no fear. Though shorn of some of its mummeries and changed somewhat in form, we have the spirit still; and it will endure as long, we trust, as the religion whose founder's birthday (heralded by angels' songs) it commemorates. Hail, Christmas! season of mirth and glee and good cheer to all of all; of carols and waits; of trees which bear other fruit than that with which Nature graced their boughs; of holly and mistletoe (dear to lads and lasses); of yule logs and ashen faggots, seeking their blazing repose on chimney-piece down which on the morrow Father Christmas will perchance tumble, laden with toys; of spiced ales, roast beef and plum-pudding, mince-pies, and snap-dragon; of dances and charade-actings, of pantomimes and mummers, of magic-lanterns, and all indoor joys; season when Punch and Judy, accompanied by their dog Toby, exhibit in carpeted rooms instead of by the roadside; when the hearts of town folk are made glad with hampers crammed with game, and poultry, and fowls—the gaps filled with rosy-cheeked apples, which, tumbling on the floor as the hamper is opened, send the children scampering after them, wild with delight; when grocers' and fruiterers' shops shine with a tempting splendour they exhibit at no other year; when (so potent and universal is the sway of Father Christmas) even workhouse inmates make glad—grim guardians relaxing and making presents of tea to the women, tobacco to the men, and toys to the children, whilst there is a profusion of roast beef and plum-pudding and nut-brown ale for all. In town and country, in farmhouse and cottage, as well as in baronial hall, everywhere throughout merry England (merry on that day, at any rate), Christmas holds court in cozy comfort and receives from all classes loving homage.

If one could take a peep into all the houses in England on Christmas Day, what scenes of domestic happiness would be witnessed! Friends long sundered or estranged clasping hands again; lovers meeting, timidly bashful, or with frank recognition; families, many of whose members had not seen each other since the preceding Christmas-tide, again joined, and, amid a chorus of chirruping kisses, sobs, laughter, and children's prattle, pouring out, all together, the year's budget of domestic news.

One of these family meetings forms the subject of our illustration on the preceding page, and happily has our Artist depicted the scene. Here we have one of the well-to-do families—not rich, and certainly not poor—with which England abounds, and which form the bone and muscle of the nation. There is no need of the locality of which this scene, for every county, and indeed every parish, of England has at Christmas time many such scenes. The first hearty greetings over, the young mother, with natural pride, hurries the baby to the grandmother. How tenderly, nay reverently, the dame, grasping her daughter's hand and shoulder the while, gazes on the dear innocent's face—another daughter looking lovingly on! Who can fathom the old lady's feelings as she looks on the child with wistful remembrances? Her thoughts go back to the time when its mother lay a babe in her arms? Or is she thinking of some loved lost one who once nestled in her bosom? There is in these faces of matured age something only in those of women, an expression of deep pathos. The graces of youth are past, the cheeks no longer wear a rosy hue, the eyes have ceased to sparkle, and each furrow across the tomb of a departed joy, of a frequently may be seen in their stead a mournful beauty, which is inexpressibly touching; and the countenance, though showing traces of deep yet chastening sorrow, is lighted up with a radiance almost divine. Return we, however, to our picture. The baby is handed graciously to their grandfather; and soon, you may be sure, they will be perched on his knees, rifling his pockets. The dog, sharing their delight, shows his demonstrative joy by leaping around the hearse and fearlessly bounding around the group, claiming recognition, for is he not one of the family? Tenderly the father is about to lift from the belly-covered cart their youngest, except the baby in arms. The eldest daughter—father's pride and mother's delight—is like a good daughter and an attentive sister, has stayed in the cart to resist the others safely out. One sees at a glance that she is mother's right hand: she quickly fills baskets, and with dainties between the younger ones in a twinkling, has needle and thread always at hand to fasten a loose button or to repair a rent, does not disdain to darn stockings, is a notable maker of pies and puddings, and is, in short, skilled in all housewifely arts. Yet is she no formal frump, but has her pleasant weaknesses, and is a true daughter of Eve. See! the sly creature holds a branch of mistletoe in her hand, too precious a treasure to be lost to others' care. Rare sport, be sure, will be had under that bough when it is mounted aloft—the cynosure, though not seemingly seen, of lovers' eyes. One would not be greatly surprised if the youth by the door, too timid, seemingly, to offer his assistance to the fair girl whom his gaze is so ardently fastened, were to take heart of grace, and, waxing bolder by acquaintance, claim, and, after a struggle more or less hard, gain, from her hands under its white berries. But the future's cares are not quite over. One duty remains to be done before he can, with an easy conscience, join the family circle in that flood of rosy light, of which we catch a glimpse through the open door. The horse that has taken them safely so many miles must first be attended to, for that is a charge that can be delegated to no one. So Bobbin is led to the stable, receiving, as the way thither many a loving pat on the neck and fondling caress, to which he responds in such wise, inspector ways—neighings and nose-rubbings—as are given to the poor dumb brute wherewith to express his joy and gratitude. And while the master attends to his horse's wants and comforts, well littering his stall, and giving him, in honour of the festive occasion, a double allowance of oats, that he, too, may in his way "rejoice and be glad," a host of tender and sacred remembrances crowd, perforce, on the man's mind. Was it not on the sacred day of which this is the eve that One who brought "good tidings of great joy," and whose taking on Him man's estate he and his, with millions more, have met to commemorate, was born in a stable and laid in a manger? Straightway the place is invested with a cathedral-like sanctity, and he moves reverently about, as though in the presence of angels. Thus are the commonest things hallowed by the remembrance of their sacred uses. In the distance, steeped in moonlight, stands the village church, suggestive of weddings and christenings yet to come in this happy family, and in hundreds of other families of which this is the type. Even now its bells are pealing audibly enough to all save regular ears—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

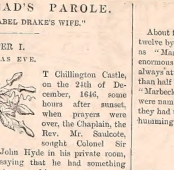
J. L.

THE ROUNDHEAD'S PAROLE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE."

CHAPTER I.

CHRISTMAS EVE.



"Pardon me," he said, "but we must not be interrupted."

"About soon to-day," began the Chaplain—while his fingers played restlessly with the little Hebrew Bible slipped into his girdle as if it had been the hilt of a sword, "I saw from the windows of the west gate-house a strange man trying to undo the fastening of the postern *inside*. I went down into the court, and upon my approaching him he began straight to bow and scrape in a clownish manner, and to roll out from the door as if he had been in liquor. On my asking his business, he explained, in a deep guttural voice, that a cart and horse standing in the court belonged to him, and that he thought to get it out by the postern to save him going round to the barbican, through which he had come in the morning with a load of corn. I told him he might see that the door was too narrow for his cart to pass through, and watched him out at the barbican and well away. This evening, on coming out of the chapel, I saw some man climbing over the wall from the rose-garden to the inner court. I ran towards him and seized his collar as he came to the ground. It was my comrade-in-

dress that trailed on the floor, the queenly effect of which was somewhat marred by a tiny cap of the same, ornamented with pearls, set on the top of her head, giving a most piquant expression to the whole.

Her face was being held back by two hands now; her lips were pouting like a child's, and two tears were rolling down her cheeks; but her large, blue eyes were raised, and seemed to be promising an undying love and faith, which promise those other eyes looking down upon her drank in thirstily, surely demanding more and more, like a traveller drinking at the last well before he enters the desert, in which there is neither spring nor ground.

There was about as much conspiracy in those two faces as in the angels' in the pictorial allegory above them. Their sorrow was all for themselves and for each other. In their long, sad gaze they did not seem to ask, "How will it end?" But only, "When? when?"

Sir John's first feeling was only a deepening of that sudden pain that had seized him when he heard a man's voice in Dorothy's room, in the gallery. All his grief and passion were centred in her; but on looking in her face, so full of love, he began to ask himself how that love could have been won. He knew it could not have been given very willingly, and his heart swelled with rage at the means which must have been adopted by the daring intruder before him. How many times had he been here? Had he reported all he had heard and seen of the arrangements of the castle to Marbeck? But in a minute all these thoughts gave way to one which filled him with a fierce joy. He had the daring intruder in his power! He looked towards Marbeck's Hold, and his lips broke apart with an exultant smile. He had him in his power—he who had turned what might have been a certain ending into a miserable defeat; he whom he at all time more hated for having once cherished kindly feelings towards him and certain hopes of him stronger than he had owned even to himself. This man—so ungrateful, so rebellious, so dangerous, was absolutely in his power.

Drawing his eyes away from him with reluctance, Sir John turned and went round the parapet as far as the loophole at the south-west angle.

He looked in, and saw two dusky armed figures sitting on the steps.

"Here!" he said; and they rose with one silent movement. "Go to my——" He stopped abruptly, then went on. "Have you been here before, either of you?" "No, Sir John," answered both the men. Then he continued, "Go to the door of the fourth room from the stairs, and bolt it, and wait there for me."

He heard the grating of their heels as they turned, and then retraced his steps rapidly to the little window.

By this time the young Captain was smiling into Dorothy's anxious face from under the shade of the great absorbed hat, and her little fingers were tugging at the collar of the coat to make it more effectually conceal his face.

"Ah! mercy!" she cried, clasping her hands with despair. "I should know you at a glance, even thus. Surely the angel that led St. Peter from prison must attend you if you escape this night."

Sir John returned him no answer, but, stepping up to him, seized him rudely by the shoulder.

"Gilbert Saxby, come forth with me!" he said.

Saxby wrenched himself from his hold, saying, haughtily,

"Lead, Sir, lead; I follow."

Sir John led the way into the adjoining room, and Captain Saxby, throwing one look on Dorothy, who stood watching them like a statue of stone, followed.

Sir John kept him waiting a minute while he went to the door to see that the men were there, and while the young Puritan stood watching him he seemed suddenly to become conscious of where he was, for he laid his head and looked around him with a tender reverence approaching to awe, as if he had come into some holy place, the sanctuary of a pure and spotless soul. Sir John saw, but took little note of this action at the time, but afterwards he recalled it with a certain sense of pleasure, which had in his irritation, and Dorothy became dearer to him each time he thought of it.

"Now!" said Colonel Hyde. And Saxby, with a slight inclination of the head, approached the door and followed him as he led the way along the gallery, the two men keeping just behind.

Attracted by the unusual noise of the footsteps, Lady Letitia came hurrying from her room with a light in her hand. At the sight of Saxby she raised his hat to her and uttered a cry.

"It is nothing," said her husband; "we have merely taken a spy. You had better go to Dorothy, she has been affrighted." Then, seizing the light she held, he gave it to one of the men, saying,

"Go forward.

In answer to the man's inquiring look, he added, sternly,

"To the dungeon!"

The man led the way down the stone stair; Sir John followed him, and behind went the other man and Captain Saxby side by side. At the word spy, the prisoner had started and turned upon Sir John with a disdainful face; but, controlling himself immediately, had passed on in silence.

Lady Letitia and her frightened women stood watching the little red light as it receding to the footsteps as they went down lower and lower into the dark depths—below the first gallery, below the basement, and then down still, as if the very earth opened to receive them.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DUNGEON.

Some hours later into the cell where Gilbert Saxby, through the open grating of his dungeon, saw a flickering light approaching, and raised himself on his bed of rushes in some surprise. Two figures appeared on the threshold.

"I will await you here," said the Rev. Mr. Saulcote, unlocking the door and motioning to Dorothy to enter alone.

She went in timidly, shading her lamp with her hand, lest the damp air should blow it out, and so threw a vivid radiance on her face, and made her fingers appear like transparent bars of crimson light.

Mr. Saulcote could not see her through the grate, but he saw the prisoner looking at her with dazzled eyes—not inquiringly, or with astonishment, but completely absorbed in the delight of seeing her.

"Is it the angel of St. Peter come for me?" he said, kissing her dress with passionate joy.

Dorothy shrank back a little.

The Rev. Mr. Saulcote did not hear more, distinctly; for Dorothy, having signed to Captain Saxby that he was waiting outside, Saxby spoke in whispers, as she did. Sometimes the voices got louder, Saxby's in almost indignant remonstrance and Dorothy's in earnest pleading. Sitting on the shelving stone of the wall, the Chaplain listened; and, at some of the hesitancies and broken sentences he caught, his face—had light come suddenly upon it—would have been a picture of conflicting but smothered passion.

"There, in that case," said Dorothy, ceasing to plead, and speaking coldly and clearly—"in that case, do not ask me to believe in your love any longer."

To avoid hearing Saxby's passionate protestations in answer, the Chaplain rose, wiped his wet forehead, and paced a few steps in the darkness. When he reached the grate again, Dorothy was speaking; at first low, then loud enough for him to catch the words,

* * * * * *

"You do not love me. I shall know that, and my heart will break; but I shall know it for a surety. You do not love me unless you can say, 'Thy people shall be my people.'"

* * * * * *

Again she murmured, "Oh, Gilbert! I, that never asked a thing of you before: see me on my knees intreating you, imploring you!"

"Has he made of more stuff to resist this?" thought the Chaplain. Should *I* resist it?"

"Ah! Dorothy, Dorothy!" said the Captain. "Would St. Peter's angel have come to betray his master before she let him forth?"

"Ay, would she not," cried Dorothy, "if he had taken such a master as you have taken? Would she not try to win him back to the true master and the true cause, that which his own heart first told him was the true?"

"No, Dorothy; you wrong me. I am young and have been foolish; have cared little about these mighty questions of State; but, so far as I have thought at all, my conscience has been against the King."

"But not your feelings?"

"Perhaps not."

"First then, then, as I do."

Captain Saxby only smiled, but the thought that had given birth to the smile changed, and he looked with sad affection in Dorothy's face.

"I know," she said, "that once you loved the King; you told me so. You have owned to me often with tears, and you have laid your head with the blood of those that hold him dear as life? Gilbert, it is the blood of my father and of all my kinsmen you seek to shed. Oh! Gilbert, in such a cause as yours, the treachery is deeper true!"

"Enough," said Captain Saxby, still with the same earnest, clinging look, but more coldly in tone and words than he had yet spoken. "This is sorry comfort that you bring me, gentle mistress."

The Chaplain saw Dorothy approaching the grate with her lamp, then saw her suddenly turn back, and heard her once more pleading with the prisoner passionately, and mingling sobs with entreaties.

In a few minutes the door was thrown open, and Dorothy appeared, her eyes sparkling and her face radiant.

"Mr. Saulcote," she said, laying her hand on his arm, "will you, if you please, come hither?"

Mr. Saulcote, with a vague feeling that he was going to do something despicable, looked at the Chaplain as if the thought were his, and he—the Captain—intended to resist it.

"Will you, Colonel Sir John Hyde," he said, stiffly, "that I agree to his proposal. I agree to leave as a prisoner on parole, and withdraw my men from Marbeck's Hobi. The tide suits at six to-morrow morning; if the barges are ready, they shall come back, bringing my men and me with the tide. This I agree to do on two conditions, the first being that I give warning to the fort of our final withdrawal when we reach the river's side; and the second, that no attack be made or planned by my return. Will you report this to Colonel Hyde? Or shall I see him?"

"I shall report it, and if he pleases he will see you," answered the Chaplain, turning down the lamp.

He soon returned, but alone.

"I have made known your conditions to Colonel Hyde, and he consents to abide by them. But he wishes you to remember you are not to leave this fort till you have performed your promise."

"Tell him I pledge my word that I will return, if I have power to do so, under any circumstances. I am a prisoner on parole."

"Follow me, then."

* * * * * *

"Yes. And now, Colonel Sir John Hyde," cried Mr. Saulcote, standing before him with hands laid palm to palm, and his rich, deep voice trembling with the earnestness of his speech, "and now, Sir, watching for so long is ripe—ripe, and ready to drop into your mouth."

"How?"

"Do you not see that while Saxby is packing his men on the barges who are coming—for what, think you?—to *your* assistance? Ha! ha! is there not a fair lady to be carried off? Why start? Your course is clear as daylight. Have you the beacon lighted. Call together all friends as if to meet the expected attack. March to Eversly in the dark. Wait in the wood till Saxby and his men are in their barges, and then—why, then scale the orchard wall and pluck your fruit."

CHAPTER V.

WHAT THE BARGES BROUGHT BACK.

The barges went down to Eversly next morning with the sluggish tide, and the snow-clouds opened and shook their feathery burdens down on them as they went. A little before noon, just as the snow ceased and the sun came out a red and joyless ball, Captain Saxby and his men left Marbeck's Hold, and appeared at the riverside.

"Now, then," said he to a lad whom two men held between them, "run back as fast as you like; tell your uncle Marbeck we are gone to join the garrison at Chillington, and that I give him fair notice. No attack will be made for at least two hours, if at all. Off!"

He saw the boy dart off, and he and his party separating one knot of men from the rest for the first barge, when a heavy discharge of musketry made the barges vibrate one against the other.

"What is that?" cried Saxby, while his sword suddenly drone bare as if by an movement of his own arm.

A fearful clamour followed—confused and indistinct, but horrible.

"God protect me! I see it all!" said the Captain, his hand quivering and his face white with rage and the fear of his own eternal dishonour. "And of all the foul knavery ever hatched under Heaven—but hold! Out, boys! out! Come out of their black boat, and shake the dust of it off your feet. Now, God be my witness! I break, I spit upon my compact with these cowards. They teach us, before it is too late, how to value their cause! I call upon you, one and all, to return. Back boys! and on 'em, like the old wolves of the den! What is that you hear? Hark! Back down? Together! Follow up! Strike with the sword of Gideon! Down with them like chaff!"

Let friends and foes alike know we are here! Shout 'God our strength!' and it to the devil with the King and his treacherous gang!"

The barges went heavily back to Chillington with the returning tide, not with Saxby and his men, and yet not empty, but each with a ghastly and groaning load—the dead, dying, and wounded Cavaliers whom Saxby and the garrison had laid low. A little after sunset a weary and straggling band (*see shown in our Engraving on page* 641) returned to the castle through the chestnut avenue to find the beacon flaring still. In the rear of this melancholy troop came the Chaplain. He leaned heavily on his stick, and now and then also supported himself by the arm of Wilfred the Broad, who walked beside him. The man kept stopping and looking at the Chaplain, as if he momentarily expected him to fall. He had been in the very thick of the fight, wearing armour that had concealed him, and had received a wound in the neck. But he had, though resting to fight, and while getting rid of his armour, declared it to be trifling, and refused to wait and return with the barges. He had not got half way across the courtyard, however, when he fell down in a faint. When they had laid him on his bed he revived sufficiently to ask for Sir John, who instantly came.

"He signs for your ear," said the doctor to Sir John; and then he whispered, "he is dying."

Kneeling by the bed, Colonel Hyde inclined his ear to the Chaplain's white lips.

"Saxby," he whispered.

"Well?" asked Sir John.

"Honest—true—there was—another condition—no attack to be—made till his return."

"Ha!" muttered Colonel Hyde. "Your reason for not telling me of this?"

"Dorothy—I—loved—her, and meant"——

"What?" There was no answer. And Sir John continued, "To disgust Saxby with the alliance? Was that your reason for planning last night this foul onslaught? Well done! Thou art a godly priest, Sir Chaplain."

"Sir," interrupted the doctor, "they are seeking you without."

"See that this—this godly priest has all he needs," said Sir John, turning away. "Farewell! Mr. Saulcote. Perchance you can smooth your own deathbed, as you have done so many others. As for me, I should prove but an uncomfortable nurse. Your wrong to me I readily forgive; but to play upon these children—oh, fie! fie!"

"Sir!" exclaimed a servant, as he went to the great hall. "Captain Saxby is at the gates, demanding admittance."

"And no one has shot him down?" furiously demanded Sir John. "He is wounded, and alone, Sir!"

"Wounded! Alone!" echoed Sir John, in his bewilderment.

"Yes, Sir. Will you see him?"

"See him! He has beaten us. Isn't that enough? Very well. Conduct him here."

Captain Saxby entered, walking slowly, with short, set, but faltering steps, that he had to make to clearly. His pale, bloodless face told why. So also did his right arm, which was bound with a handkerchief Sir John well knew as Dorothy's—which, doubtless, she had given to him—and which had been used to stanch the fast-flowing red tide of life.

No traces of victory or triumph were to be seen in his face. On the contrary, it revealed only a settled gloom, which looked too thick for any future light to have power to pierce.

"I understand why you come," said Sir John, regarding him with an aspect akin to his own. "To charge me with treachery; but the treachery of this day is the work of one whose soul is even now approaching his God." And he told briefly the Chaplain's dying words.

Saxby listened with surprise and emotion.

"It gives me marvellous comfort to hear this," he said. "I'd rather such a piece of villainy be laid on the shoulders of the most priestly man alive than on my father's friend. But, Sir, you mistake my errand now; however heavily this lay to my heart. I did not come to make a blab about it now. There is my sword."

"Well?" said Colonel Hyde.

"Do you forget?" asked Saxby, with a faint smile.

"What?"

"That I am a prisoner on parole."

The Colonel looked at him with moist eyes. He had, in the current of so much more serious matter for thought, forgotten all about the parole.

"Saxby!" he said, holding out his hand, which the young man grasped, "I have spent much of my poor wealth in the King's service, and, on the whole, have gained little but honour for the gold. Let me enrich him with one more noble heart. Saxby, come to me: I will make you my heir; I will give you Dorothy. Come! and let me forget the one great want of my life—a son! Come, boy, come!"

With a smile on his face and a mist in his blue eyes the Puritan Captain listened, and, as he finished, he bent and touched the veteran's bronzed hand with his lips. Then, still holding it in both hands, he said,

"First of all, have I my liberty?"

"Certainly!"

"Then, Sir John, the first use I make of it must be to decline I will never desert my cause again."

He wrung Sir John's hand, dropped it, and buckled on his sword.

CHAPTER VI.

HIGHGATE FIELDS, A.D. 1649.

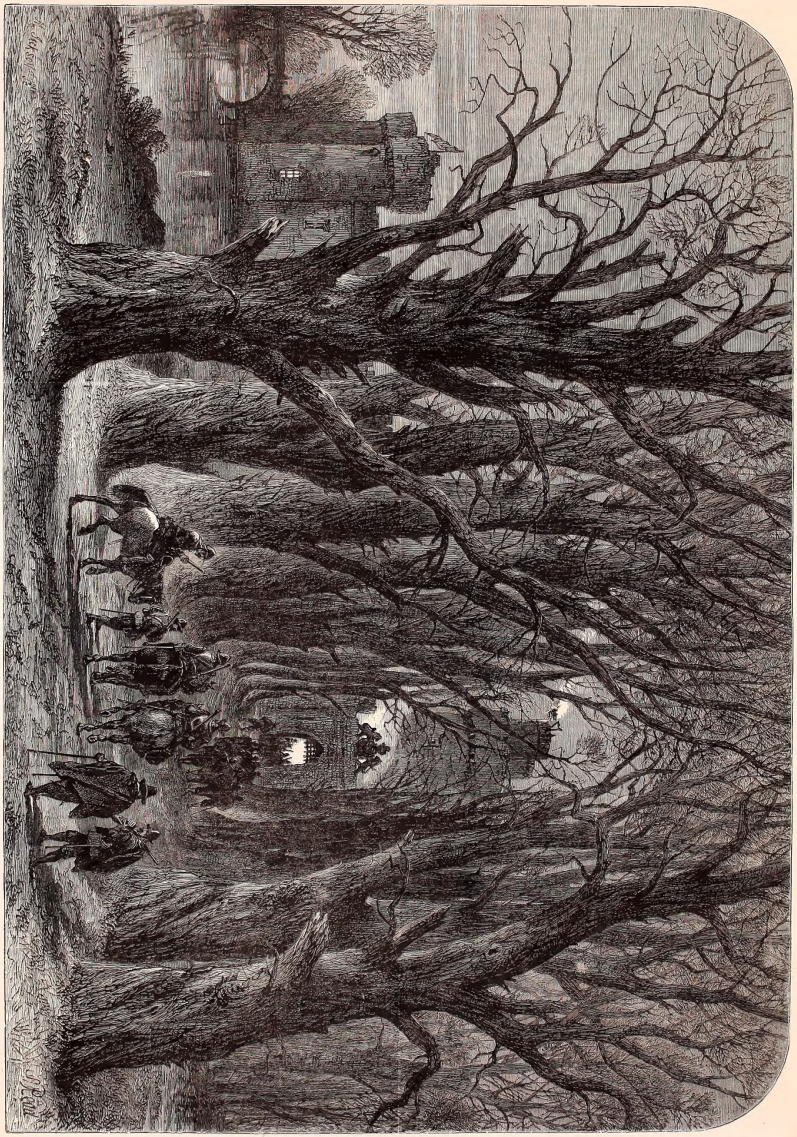
One sunny morning in the May of 1649, a young man, a soldier was leisurely sauntering across Highgate Fields. Now and then he would inquire his way of a passer-by, pursue the indicated path a little while, then lose his way again, suddenly discover he had lost it, and lie down in the white daisies till some one passed of whom he might ask it once more. He lay near a little brook, his chin resting in his hands, his elbows in the grass. The heat of the sun, the aromatic perfume of the breeze, the fanning motion of the green branches, and the twittering of the birds made him drowsy, and he fell into a kind of waking sleep, or rather he dreamed with his eyes open and fixed upon the tiny brook. In his dream the brook grew and spread till it became a stately river; and from the mean little cottage on the other side of it great gables began to shoot, till at last it took the shape of the old Manor House at Eversly. These in time fell away, and it was only a little black cottage again. Then it began to spread grandly—great walls, with many towers, sprang round it, and a castle stood there dismantled ruined, and black with fire. Looking on this, the young man buried his face in the grass and cried,

"How will they receive me? Poor outcasts, poor wanderers!"

Presently he rose and went forwards a long cross-bar gate, that swung back on one hinge at his touch. Entering, and pushing his way between



CAROL-SINGING IN YORKSHIRE.—DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.



THE RETURN. (SEE "THE HOUSEHEAD'S FABLE.")—DRAWN BY SAMUEL READ.

low-growing boughs of lilac and fruit trees gay with blossom, he found himself close to a large cottage porch, formed of trellis-work, overrun with woodbine and ivy. Two pans of milk stood just outside it, which great dog was guarding. A pretty little lass, or rather apparent to have just finished that meal. A fair and buxom young woman, with a baby in her arms, sat facing him, and a white-haired man sat with his back towards the door. There seemed to be another person, or other persons, whom he could not see.

"It's no use talking at her, Sir," said the woman with the child in her arms. "Mistress Dorothy's dead set against him; and you might talk to Stonesbay and never turn her."

"And is it that you cannot like your cousin, Dorothy?" inquired the old man of her, aside, as she rose and stood in the sunshine opposite the trellis.

"Nay, I like him as well as I care to like him."

She was as fair as ever, though her face was more that weary, keen look of hungry love that has tasted no food for years but the dry crust of memory.

"What is it, then, my Dorothy?" said her father. "Is it for the sake of him? Tell me. Surely it is not any hope?"

The face smiled patiently in its weariness :—

"Oh, no!" she said; "no hope."

"What then, my child?"

"Love for him, father, I think; just that alone."

They stood silent a minute, and then the man turned and entered the cottage, and Dorothy, left alone, leaned her head dreamily against the trellis in the May sunshine, and let the ready tears core slowly from her weary eyes.

The pleasant May time was the saddest of all seasons to her, like a time once heard in a tune of happiness played over and over to her in her sorrow. All her heart cried, Hush, hush! Yet it went on with its memory tune. She let her eyes from the sunshine this sweet morning, and cried out in that exceeding woe that takes the voice to bear it to the air by no will of our own.

"Oh, happy mother, in thy cold, deaf grave!"

She heard Maude's heavy hob-nailed footsteps, and saw her stooping, with the child in one arm, to take up a pan of milk under the other, and could hear her leather stays creaking as she rose with her double burden.

"Hey, lad's mercy!" she cried, shrilly, staring straight before her, the milk flowing out of the pan through her ruddy fingers.

"What is it?" asked Dorothy.

Maude did not answer her, but began to draw back, as if the object of her astonishment was approaching nearer, and then Captain Saxby stood before Dorothy.

At first her heart stood still, then throbbed so as to delay her breath, and she felt as if she must shriek to recover it again. He threw himself before her, and she lifted her arms an instant over the bowed head, then drew away her dress and fled into the cottage.

Sir John, not thinking of how his last remark of changing his me' uncholy life had just been ruined by Dorothy's rejection of her cous, , who had not been committed injuriously by the war, and, though a Royalist blood, was liked by the Republicans. He might have secured, possibly, Sir John's pardon—perhaps, even, have got back the estate. Just then a hand was laid upon his shoulder. Looking up, he met Dorothy's eyes.

"Father, he is come."

"Who has come?"

"Gilbert Saxby."

Quick steps sounded, and Saxby stood before him, pale and silent.

"Oh, Saxby, Saxby!" cried the old Cavalier, shaking his grey head and looking at him with eyes flashing and wet with tears, "when will you Puritans have done with me? Ye have burnt my house, scattered my kinsmen, killed my King, and ye yet not satisfied?"

"Nay, Sir," returned Saxby, much affected, "when war is over and peace has come, a soldier may follow the device of his heart—mine lay in finding you and entreating you, when found, to let me accompany you to your kinsmen in Virginia, and there devote myself and my too-easily-acquired fortune to rebuilding yours and making you a new house in the New World, haunted by no sad memories. If it so happen that my cause shall need me again, I can return alone. But I do not think this will happen, for I am ill pleased at late doings. I had no part in the King's death."

He spoke that last looking sternly and fixedly into Saxby's face as he spoke. Then his head fell forward on his breast, and a round so like a sob escaped him that Dorothy stole to him and took the grey head in her arms.

"What say you, Dorothy," he asked, huskily; "shall we take the boy at his word, and give him this wretched heritage?"

"To me it is an heritage so rich," said Saxby, drawing nearer, "that I count it a mere daring thing the having asked it, than the doing any deed of battle."

Sir John rose and put Dorothy's hand in his.

"I'll make no bargain with thee," he said. "Dorothy is thine, thou deservest her; I give her thee unconditionally; she is thine. Now what wilt thou do?"

Clasping her with one arm, Captain Saxby held out the other, and said, with a smile bright as the May sun,

"Refuse her without her dowry."

The white-haired Cavalier looked at him a moment, then fell on his shoulder with a loud sob.

"Take me to my kinsmen in Virginia," he said.

"Thy people shall be my people," answered the Captain; and Dorothy looked up through her tears and smiled,

CAROL-SINGING IN YORKSHIRE.

IN every corner of our island this "sort of holy song," though set to secular music, is still sung. We hear it in the remote villages of the south and east; a Translation of the Royal Society has collected carols in the west; and we find singers of all ages in the north. Such ditties have for ages gladdened the feasts of royalty and cheered the lowly fare of the cottager. The carol is still sung in the stately halls of some of our colleges at Oxford. Christmas is welcomed with a carol and the grace-cup at Magdalen; and the boar's head is brought into the dining-hall of Queen's, decked with flowers and banners, to the old hymn of "Caput apri defero."

Let us leave these seats of learning, and see how the common people observe this charming custom. Goldsmith, in "The Vicar of Wakefield," writing about 1763, and laying the scene of his narrative "at a small cure in the north of England," relates that, among other customs which they retained, the inhabitants "kept up the Christmas carol." In 1811, a writer describes, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, "a set singing under his window on Christmas morn by young women and men." Our old friend William Hone tells us that, in 1825, as many as seventy carols were then published annually. In 1838, according to William Howitt, carols were frequently met with through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham. And, even in towns, carol-singing has been much encouraged of late by the publication of several collections of carols with music.

Brand tells us that in his time carols were sung by little troops of boys and girls in the north of England, and the Engraving on page 649 represents such a scene. It is Christmas morning in Yorkshire, and a company of rustic children is here with the song of joy, some of them bearing evergreens and a "Christmas-tree;" as emblems of their mission. The cold is intense, echoing through the snowy stillness of the landscape, have called to the window the well-to-do master of the house, who, "with spectacles on nose," eyes the young throng with the kindly expression of age, which is well contrasted with the childish wonder of the little fellow peering out of the side window. The leader of the choir bears the "Christmas-tree;" though it is not gaily decked like our indoor Christmas-tree. He is intense; and his two vicegerents, with hollies and ivies, are proportionally earnest. The little fellow in somebody else's jacket is evidently a learner. The girls are equally attentive. The variety of the expression of the several singers is admirable. The dog seems about to bark in chorus. The following is their ditty :—

Well-a-day! well-a-day!
Christmas too soon goes away,
Then your pardons we do pray:
For the good time will not stay.
We are not singers time does bear,
But neighbours' children known before;
So gooding, pray;
We cannot stay,
But must away,
For the Christmas will not stay,
Well-a-day! well-a-day!

The little choir have evidently trudged through the snow on their mission, which the lively satisfaction of the folk at the window promises to recompense. The landscape is dreary winter; the trees bleak and stripped of their leaves; and the general effect would be depressing were it not for the cheerful hope associated with the sentiment of the singing, the smiling group of listeners, and the woodman who is toiling through the snow with a load of wood for fuel.

The term *gooding* is generally applied to alms collected in the above manner, commencing upon St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21; but, in some localities, extended throughout the festive season, when, in the touching words of the poet, may

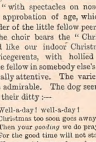
The Christmas Carol ring
Deep in my heart when I would sing;
Each of the twelve good days
The carnest relics of dotterers here and praise,
Ensuring happy mouths, and hallowing common ways.—*Keble.*

Miss Baker, in her "Northamptonshire Glossary," describes gooding as a St. Thomas's-day custom. In some villages they formerly went about with a two-handled pail, or pitching pot, begging furmety, or wheat for making it: her good old grandfather always on this day gave a bowl of wheat to any of the poor in the village who chose to come for it.

In such homely celebrations as the above are many traces of our National Life. We part from the pictures of the Christmas of centuries since as from one of Time's stately pageants, which bring the picturesqueness of the past into vivid contrast with the hospitalities of the present; reminding us that greater enjoyment is, with each returning season, scattered through the length and breadth of the land, and the accumulated wealth of England is thus brought home to every Englishman's fireside.

FLOWERS AND THOUSANDS.

BY MARK LEMON.



HE last lottery to be drawn in England was announced. Those old enough to remember that event will not fail to recall the golden promises made to stimulate the public to speculation, and the prizes of £5000, £10,000, and £20,000, secured to be within the reach of all who had the courage to invest a few paltry pounds in the wheel of fortune. The lottery was the general subject of conversation at every social gatherings in town and country, and the epidemic—for so it might be called—had spread to the market-tables round and about Little Grabley; but few of the careful, penny-saving farmers were taken in with the tempting bait, though four of the small tradesmen of the village clubbed together to buy "a sixteenth," and then fell into a state of painful perturbation, which lasted until the day of drawing, when the lucky shilling of a share in a prize of £5, amounting exactly to six shillings and threepence. The loudest declaimer against the folly of sending good money on such an errand was Farmer Gatherecole—old Sam Gatherecole; but he was called; but as he could neither read nor write, his opinion went for little, as it was concluded that he was necessarily ignorant of the great advantages to be obtained by the investment. He was known to have scraped—yes, scraped—a few pounds together by great industry and skilful management of his little farm of about 100 acres, and no one blamed him for being careful of what he had gathered together. Besides, he had no one to care for beside himself but his little niece, Jabez Coulterson—a good-tempered, handsome boy of twelve years, and who was kept as ignorant as his uncle of the great mysteries of reading and writing, for the satisfactory reason that, in Sam Gatherecole's sole very well-ordered house accomplishments, Jabez couldn't do better than follow his uncle's example. His neighbour, Mr. Grainger, did all he could in a friendly way to get Jabez sent to school, as the boy was a great favourite with all at Islip Farm (some 700 or 800 acres), which Mr. Grainger cultivated, and, in consequence, generally had "a voice potential as the Duke's in the parish of Little Grabley; but old Sam was proof against all honest independence, and would not change his treatment of the boy Jabez.

Farmer Gatherecole had been to London shortly before the drawing of the last great lottery, and those was a marked change in him from that time, as he was very fidgety at home, and more vehement in his condemnation of the lottery at the market-table and elsewhere. The day after the drawing he was at the Courtney Arms, where a newspaper was taken in, half an hour before the arrival of the coach which brought the paper from London, and appeared to be strangely preplexed when, in answer to his inquiry of "What number is won?" the landlord read out the list of prizes and the numbers which had gained them. From that day Sam Gatherecole never mentioned the lottery to anyone in Little Grabley.

He had his own reasons for this reticence, and you shall know them. Like many other ignorant men, Farmer Gatherecole was sly and suspicious, hardly caring to let his left hand know what his right hand did. He was very fond of money, working hard and honestly to obtain it, and he was greatly tempted to try his luck at the wheel of fortune, but, fearing to be laughed at if he should lose, or be pestered by needy neighbours if he should win, he cunningly decried the means whereby he resolved to obtain riches if he could.

Having sent two of his best beasts to Smithfield Market, he invested the money they brought in a lottery ticket, and was fortunate enough to win one of the great prizes. For ten long years he kept the secret of his good fortune, neither spending more nor labouring less, but remaining content with the enjoyment of knowing what a rich man he should day, and laughing at the people of Little Grabley.

When he died, his will was the wonder and talk of the country, and none ever surmised that the thirty odd thousand pounds which Samuel Gatherecole bequeathed his only relative, Jabez Coulterson, had come, mainly, out of the wheel of fortune. Nor was that the only surprise which agitated the minds of the Little Grableyans—Mr. Grainger, having engaged in a Chancery suit, became bankrupt, saving out of the wreck of his property barely enough to take Gatherecole's farm when it became vacant by old Sam's death. Neighbours said it would be a sad change for Miss Daisy, who had been brought up like a lady, playing the piany, some believed, though it was confessed that she had been often seen in the kitchen making pastry, or pickling and preserving, as a farmer's daughter ought to have done.

Mr. Jabez Coulterson did not forget his kind friends of Islip Farm now that he had become rich and a man of note. Joe, and he would have offered help if he had known how to set about it; but it seemed so strange that Mr. Grainger, for whom he had always entertained such respectful admiration, should be in a position to accept assistance from him that he had not the courage to obey the dictates of his kind heart. Mr. Grainger, too, was far too proud a man to trespass upon the pocket of his friend, however full it might be, and the more so as far as Jabez could see, he had made his change of fortune easy and confidential friend. Jabez did not suspect for some time that he had another reason for visiting the old farm than a desire to have Grainger's advice and counsel; but when his poor friend had pressed him to seek information from Miss Daisy herself, Jabez called at the house and tried to follow the suggestion, but found his mind so occupied with other thoughts than a desire to be acquainted with big A and bouncing B that he gave up the pursuit of knowledge in despair.

The truth was, he had fallen over head and ears in love with Daisy Grainger, and, sooth to say, she, estimating the good qualities of Jabez, had despite his want of culture and his money, conceived a great liking for him. Not to say despite his money, for that really stood in the way for a long time between her own desire and the confession of her love, as she feared that it might be thought, perhaps, by him, that she had listened to the jingling of his money-bags and not to the promptings of her own heart. We do not care to dwell upon the wooing of Jabez and Daisy, as it is with an incident in their married life we desire to point the moral and adorn our Christmas tale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Coulterson occupied one of the prettiest residences in the neighbourhood of Little Grabley. It had attached to it quite a model farm, and Jabez found ample scope for active and refined amusement and employment to its proprietors. Jabez also rented the shooting over some 500 acres adjoining, as he was fond of his gun, and he could follow the sport without bringing himself much in contact with the neighbouring gentry, whose situation and former position making him diffident and embarrassed in the presence of strangers. His household consisted of Patty, his uncle's old housekeeper, two or three maid-servants, a groom, and a cook who was the cook who looked after the little farm in conjunction with Mr. Coulterson.

A frequent visitor was a cousin of Mr. Coulterson—Miss Millicent Grainger—whose chief aim at present seemed to be the conversion of one of another of Jabez's friends who could be a pretty face, a good temper, cheerful disposition, and three thousand pounds.

One fine December morning she was sitting in the dining-room of Lucy Hall (which had been named his house) looking vacantly at the ceiling—the while the kitten was playing with the ball of worsted which Milly ought to have been knitting into socks—and might have continued in her reverie for some time had not Miss Daisy entered the room on a visit of no enquiry, and who had had to speak twice before she could attract the attention of the young lady.

"Good gracious, Patty! How you made me jump!" said Miss Milly.

"So I see, Miss," replied Patty (who was quite a privileged person, and said whatever she pleased to every one in Lucy Hall); "and as you know how fond I be of you, you won't take it amiss if I speak a bit of my mind to you."

Patty then went on to say that she was sure something was going wrong with Miss Milly, as she was always dreaming—always, ever since the London visit—always in Mr. day-dreaming—always, ever since the London visit—always in Mr. Grainger's fields, for three days before; and concluded by declaring that Miss Milly went moping about like a hen with the croup.

Milly affected to laugh at this homely simile, and declared that Patty was an old goose for having such nonsense in her head. Mr. Fortescue was a friend of Mr. Coulterson—a friend he had met in London; but upon this declaration Patty joined issue, as Jabez had known only been in the neighbourhood for a fortnight in all his life. This little controversy was ended by the report of two gunshots near the house and the loud laughter of Mr. Coulterson, or Jabez, as we elect to call him.

Milly gave a little scream and ran to the window.

"Why, I do believe, Patty, that Mrs. Coulterson has been letting off a gun; she has one in her hand, and she and Jabez are laughing," said Milly.

"I shouldn't wonder," replied Patty, "for missus humours Jabez—I mean master—in everything, and she is a good wife to do so. They'll be wanting lunch, I take it, as we doesn't have dinner till five now you be here, Miss Milly." So saying, Patty left the room as Daisy knocked at the French window for admission.

Milly withdrew the bolt, and was terrified into running to the further side of the room, when Daisy asked her to take charge of the gun she was carrying.

"It's not loaded, silly one," said Daisy. "I have just discharged both barrels."

"Oh, Daisy? Never!" cried Milly.

"Indeed, I have," said Daisy; "Jabez showed me how to hold the gun, and seemed so pleased at the idea of my discharging it that I fired both barrels at his hat, and hit it too, Milly."

Jabez had never witnessed such a good joke, he declared; the crown of his hat had been riddled by the shot, and he now entered the house, laughing immoderately, and bearing in his hand Daisy's target.

"How could you have been so silly as to let me do it?" asked Daisy, smiling at sight of her handiwork.

"Do it?" replied Jabez, "why, if it had been my Sunday coe I shouldn't be cared. Daisy, I m proud of you, that I am. The first

time of handlin' a gun, and you've riddled him finely. Next season I'll take out a license for thee, and we'll go shoot every day together."

"Well, not quite that, Jabez," said Daisy; "now and then, and without the license. Oh! here's lunch brought in by Patty herself, who, knowing how you like bacon, has provided a delicious piece. Eh, Patty?"

Before the old servant could reply, Jabez had taken her face between his hands, saying, "Bless your old wrinkles! If it was only Christmas time, and the mistletoe up, I'd give thee a kiss, I would."

"Don't wait for the mistletoe, Jabez," said Daisy; "I shan't be jealous."

"Then won't I" cried Jabez, kissing Patty; "take that, old girl; and not the first by the score."

No, nor by many a score; for, when Jabez was left an orphan, Patty had supplied almost the place of a mother to the curly-headed boy adopted by Farmer Gathercole.

Jabez was desirous, very desirous, to improve himself in all things; so, as he said, that his wife should not be always ashamed of her ploughman husband; but Daisy had a very unwilling pupil, and old habits took a long time to eradicate. As lunch proceeded, Jabez cut a slice of bacon, and, placing it upon a piece of bread as he had been accustomed to do in former days, began to eat it, to the horror of Miss Milly, who nudged Daisy, and begged her to tell him not be so very vulgar.

Daisy shook her head. Milly's mode of correction was not Daisy's. "She never made Jabez ashamed of himself," she said afterwards; "I always make him ashamed of me." And, in practical illustration of her theory, she cut a piece of bacon and bread as Jabez had done, and commenced preparations for eating it. Jabez saw what she was doing, and, taking the hint, transferred his "hunk," as he called it, to a plate, without saying a word, and Daisy as silently followed his example. And then their eyes met, and it was plain that the scholar understood the lesson.

As soon as luncheon was over, Milly relapsed into one of her reveries, and Daisy, perceiving her thus occupied, said, rather maliciously for such a good-natured person, "Has Mr. Fortescue been here this morning, cousin?"

Poor Milly fairly jumped at being thus addressed, and blushed, and stammered so, in her endeavour to appear unconcerned, that Jabez laughed outright.

"How ridiculous you are, Jabez!" said Milly. "Mr. Fortescue comes here to see you."

"See me! Come, that is a good 'un," replied Jabez. "Why, when I went up to London about my farm I met Mr. Fortescue at my lawyer's. He was civil enough when he heard what uncle had left me; but one day I see him in Hyde Park, lolling over the rails; and, being precious lonely for want of some one to speak to, I walked up to him and nods, but he cocked up his eye at the clouds, and never so much as said good-morning."

"Then why did you ask him here?" said Daisy.

"Always return good for evil. I see him leaning over a gate, yawning, and then whistlin', and then throwin' stones in the horse-pond—feeling, thinks I, just as I did in London. So I took compassion on him, and says, 'How do, Sir?' He didn't cock his eye up in the cloud then, I can tell ee; but nigh chuck my arm out of joint, he was so glad of a friend. What could I do but ask him home to a bit and a sup?"

"And we have made ourselves so agreeable that he has found occasion to repeat his visits five times in five days. Eh, Milly?" said Daisy, with a knowing look, which drove the blushing girl from the room.

Jabez had been married nearly twelve months, and during that period he had been Daisy's pupil, striving very diligently to acquire such knowledge as she could impart to him; and whilst they were thus engaged Mr. Fortescue was assiduous.

Mr. Fortescue was evidently a man about town, and, being now rusticating for reasons best known to himself, had selected Little Grabley as a covert less likely to be drawn by the Sheriff's pack than any other with which he was related. His introduction to Lacy Hall was therefore an opportunity to be improved, and he availed himself of it to the full, especially when he heard from one of the servants that Miss Milly was worth ever so many thousand pounds, and perfectly disengaged.

When Mr. Fortescue's metropolitan difficulties were arranged, the country became intolerable to him, and therefore he endeavoured to tempt the household of Lacy Hall to visit London, but was met with a flat refusal from Jabez.

"You must be more amenable, my dear Coulterson; you must indeed," said Fortescue. "Mrs. Coulterson and Miss Milly would produce a sensation in town."

Jabez expressed a very strong opinion on that point, and vowed "that he hated London, and that nothing on earth should take him there if he could help it;" declaring "that Rotterdam was the worst turn in his strawyard; and that it was all very well for those who had been reared among bricks and mortar, sniffing nothing but coal smoke, to like the hard paving-stones and stifling streets; but for him, who had rolled upon daisies until he was old enough to walk upon them, he'd have no more of London."

Miss Milly, of course, sided with Mr. Fortescue, saying that it was cruel to Daisy to be mewed up in the country all her life, and never know what real pleasure was; but Daisy came to her husband's aid, and declared that she was always happy—always; and if she ever had a momentary wish to visit London (which she remembered only as a child), she thought of all the good they had at home, and was contented.

Jabez rewarded her eloquence with such a hearty smack that it made Mr. Fortescue wink with the explosion.

When Mr. Fortescue returned to town he set his wicked wits to work to accomplish the object he had at heart—namely, to obtain possession of Miss Milly's little fortune. He was a thoroughly bad fellow, and perfectly unscrupulous wherever his interest appeared to be concerned. Having ascertained that Coulterson's lawyer, Mr. Winch, would be absent from London for a fortnight, at least, Fortescue sent a letter in that gentleman's name, therein requesting Jabez to come to London, as a difficulty had arisen about the transfer of some property, and an appeal must be made to a Master in Chancery. A clerk in Mr. Winch's office was paid to assist in this scheme, and to keep Jabez in play, should he bite and take the hook.

This letter came like a bombshell into Lacy Hall, as Jabez, among a number of good qualities, had rather a violent temper, and for some half hour or so he raved like a madman. He wouldn't go! They should bring Master Chancery down to Lacy Hall. He wouldn't go up to London so near Christmas time, when he had made up his mind to invite all his old neighbours and friends to a great feast on Christmas Eve. What did he pay a lawyer for? He wouldn't go, not he! But when Daisy told him that it was his duty to attend to his own business, adding, when that argument appeared to fail, "Now that we need go to London, Jabez, I don't mind confessing—though I have never said this before, because you were opposed to it—that I should like to see London again; and now that you know how much pleasure you will give your wife, you will not feel this business such a trouble, will you?"

"And you wish to go, Daisy? said Jabez, making a very lugubrious face, "to leave our dear little home, where we seemed never to want anything more than one another to be happy? Oh! how happy I ha' been, Daisy, thinkin' that you cared for nought that these four walls didn't hold, and that you was content to be the teacher, the guide, of the poor man who, tho' no scholard, yet learned to love you more than all the words contains. Oh, Daisy! I shall never feel that you long to live for somethin' more nor me—me who loves you so."

Daisy threw her arms round his neck, saying, "Jabez, dear Jabez, I cannot bear this, I cannot."

"Well, then, say you won't go. Say you don't wish to leave home, and you shall tired of our home—your husband."

Daisy took his hands and looked him tenderly in the face before she replied,

"When I married you, Jabez, it was not until after a long wooing. Folk thought it was your home and your money which made me yours at last. It was not so. I saw all the goodness of your heart, and loved you for it. Since we have been man and wife, what day has not made me love you more, my dear, good husband?"

"Then all's right again, dear Daisy," said John, rubbing his eyes with the knuckles of both hands.

"Yes; I will stay here whilst you go to London," replied Daisy; "for you must go, as the person who gives you this new trouble—not the postscript to Mr. Winch's letter—assails the fair fame of your mother."

"Says aught again my mother!' cried Jabez," snatching the letter, which had hitherto been read only by Daisy. "I'll make the fellow eat his words." And he began spelling the postscript, as Jabez was not a proficient in reading "written hand."

"That is enough," he continued. "Pack up, Daisy dear; we'll go at once. I don't fear London now, with its plays and operas, carriage folk and fine gentlemen. Cousin Milly, you'll go with us, won't ee? And Patty, too. Get ready to pack up well, Daisy."

Mrs. Coulterson was too anxious for Jabez to answer Mr. Winch's summons not to avail herself of this decision instantly, and Milly was so delighted that she clapped her hands and ran out of the room to communicate the intelligence to the journey. The day after the next Jabez, with a heavy heart, permitted himself to be driven from Lacy Hall, in company of his household, on his way to London.

Mr. Winch's absent clerk (to whom Jabez had been requested to address his reply) and Mr. Fortescue were at the station waiting to receive the Coultersons on their arrival in London, and this considerate attention was very gratifying to one of the party at least. Mrs. Fortescue had written to Mr. Winch (to be sail) of Mr. Coulterson's visit, and, knowing that he could not come alone, had ventured to engage (subject to approval) some apartments for them in the house of a person of respectability; and during the whole party proceeded Mr. Fortescue kindly accompanying them.

The rooms were gaily furnished, being rather tawdry than elegant; and there was a boldness about the landlady which would have been offensive in a more aristocratic locality; but which, as it was, Mr. Fortescue accepted it as best London manners and acknowledged their own inferiority. Mrs. Beauchamp let lodgings and dealt in left-off wardrobes of the society and gentry, giving the wives of actors her cast evening, and other dresses, laces, and jewellery. Mrs. Beauchamp and Mr. Fortescue had been acquainted for many, many years. The knowledge which they had of certain questionable proceedings connected with the latter rather made them what they termed bosom friends; and the Coultersons were therefore to be enmeshed for their mutual advantage, and in less than a week from the time of their arrival the spider's web was completed.

Mr. Winch's clerk had called on the day succeeding the arrival of the Coultersons in London to say that his principal had been most unexpectedly called to Jersey on business of the greatest importance, but his return to town should be instantly announced; and an order had been taken out "to stay proceedings." Poor innocent Jabez received this statement as truth; and, indeed, like many other nervous people, was rather glad to have his introduction to Master Chancery delayed.

Mr. Fortescue promised to prevent time hanging heavy on the hands of his country friends, and he therefore took them to the theatres and operas in the evenings and for pleasant drives in the mornings—at the expense of Jabez, of course. Miss Milly never thought of that, but believed Mr. Fortescue to be one of the kindest of friends, the most delightful of gentlemen. One afternoon the ladies pleaded fatigue as an excuse for remaining at home in the evening, and Mr. Fortescue therefore availed himself of the favourable opportunity of taking Jabez away to dinner. We have another space nor inclination to record how that evening was passed at Mr. Fortescue's chambers, in Lyon's Inn; but Jabez lay late in bed the next morning—long after Daisy and Milly had gone for a little shopping; and when he came to breakfast he complained of a little head-ache.

Patty guessed the cause of Jabez's incapacity to enjoy his breakfast, and shook her head when he looked up at her, very ruefully.

"Oh, Patty!" said Jabez, "I be very bad here, old gal, take Bashaw'd lobster and champagne for supper—never!"

"It's not likely I shall be asked," replied Patty; "I never takes only bread and cheese. Ah! Jabez, Sir, I shall be glad to get back again to the old home."

"And so shall I," said Jabez. "We've been here above a fortnight, and I'm sick on it. Mine's an early-to-bed constitution, and this here don't agree with it. Where's Daisy—Mrs. Coulterson?"

"She and Miss Milly 's gone out shopping," replied Patty. "They're going to this Christmas-tree party to-night at my Lady's."

"Oh, Lor'! I'd forgot that," said Jabez. "Mr. Fortescue hadn't asked me; but then he seemed to go, I couldn't say nay. It's a real lady's, Patty, and there's to be a Christmas-tree—something from Jarminy; and I've paid Mrs. Beauchamp's milliner a mint o' money for Prince of Wales's feathers for Daisy's head, and—and what's that stuff that sounds like a sneeze?—Tissue! tissue! that's it."

"Bless her!" continued Jabez, after a short pause, "she might eat gold if she could do it; but she don't seem to have the light heart she had, since she came to this Babylonish captivity, as Rector says."

"You're right, Jabez—Master, I mean," said Patty.

"No, call me Jabez. When I aint well I like to be spoke kind to," replied Mr. Coulterson.

"Well, then, Jabez," said Patty, leaning her two hands on the table, and speaking almost in a whisper, "I don't like the goings on in this house; I don't like Mrs. Beauchamp."

"Not she!" said Jabez, in surprise; "why, she's hand and glove with all the nobility and gentry in London."

"You mean she's secondhand," replied Patty, making her only attempt at a joke during a long life, "and with lady's-maids, not ladies. I picked up her card, read it."

Jabez did, to his utter confusion, and then exclaimed, "Why, if she aint been dressing out Daisy secondhand! That won't do."

"Hush, Jabez," said Patty, again whispering. "Don't keep quiet, and get away. Missus needn't know nothing till we gets back, and then we can all laugh together. Miss Milly and she has set their hearts on this Christmas-tree, so you must let 'em go; but you ha' done with that Mr. Fortescue, he means no good to you or any o' us women either."

Jabez jumped up and clenched his fist, but Patty stopped any ebullition of temper by laying her hand on his mouth and hurrying him into his bed-room, leaving him there, as Mr. Fortescue knocked at the door, according to his morning custom. Mrs. Beauchamp came with him into the room which Jabez had just quitted, saying, "The Coultersons are out, the ladies state home, and the gentleman just this moment, I fancy. You'll kill that poor fellow, Patty. You see what a sufferer he has been this morning," pointing to the breakfast-table.

Jabez, finding his shaving water cold, had opened his bed-room door with the intention of obtaining a fresh supply from the urn just as Mrs. Beauchamp made this reference to him; and as the two friends then sat down upon the sofa for a chat, Mr. Coulterson showed his normal want of manners by listening to what they said. Fortescue laughed, and said something about having bled the bumpkin pretty freely, and then he presented Mrs. Beauchamp with a crisp bank note, which that lady received without any hesitation.

From what Jabez could hear, Fortescue seemed to be praising Daisy's beauty and simplicity, and then some allusion was made to Milly. Again they spoke of Daisy; and then, Mrs. Beauchamp having mentioned some word which sounded to Jabez like Pullyglious Jabez made a short exclamation, which reached the ears of the speakers.

Mrs. Beauchamp having pointed with her thumb to the door of Jabez's room, the two friends rose and quietly withdrew.

Jabez got on very badly with his shaving, and, before he had quite finished that irritating operation, he sought a dictionary and looked up the word "poly-gamy."

The meaning of that terrible word set Jabez in a fever, and, half shaven and carelessly dressed, he went out into the street, without knowing why he did so.

"I begin to think there's some dreadful plot at work," thought Jabez, after a time. "Why did he mix up Daisy's name with that ugly word? Oh, if his villany could succeed it would make me a staring lunatic! No! I shouldn't feel nothing! Daisy's too good, too truehearted. But why should I let her be tempted? That's wrong o' me, downright wrong, and it shan't be. Lawyer or no lawyer, we goes back to Lacy Hall to-morrow."

He continued to ramble about for more than two hours, and when he returned Patty opened the door, her face so full of settled wonder that Jabez was frightened, his mind still occupied with Daisy.

"What's the matter, Patty? Missus aint out, will ee?" said Jabez.

"Oh, Jabez Coulterson!" said Patty, leaning against the wall, "I have just come from thy wife"——

"Well! Well!"

"And there she be, looking like the picter of a Queen upon her throne!"

"Be that all? You turned my blood to ice with your silly face,' said Jabez, going up stairs, followed by Patty.

"And so she's been trying on her finery, eh?" asked Jabez. "An she looks grand, do she? and beautiful in her fine feathers and di'monds? She'll not want them when we get home again, think ye, but be content wi' her pretty silk gowns and simple bonnets?"

"Oh, surely she will," replied Patty, as Daisy, dressed in a very elegant toilet from Mrs. Beauchamp's milliner, entered the room. She certainly looked very handsome, and her cheeks were much more rosy than usual, as Mrs. Beauchamp had offended her during the process of dressing by speaking somewhat disparagingly of Jabez, and hinting that the preceding evening had been spent at cards and the bottle. Mrs. Beauchamp had been nursing Mr. Fortescue's money. "If Mr. Coulterson," Daisy had said, "has been so misled as to be guilty of follies and vices to which he was until lately a stranger, his wife is the last person who should be told of them."

But her anger had vanished when she presented herself to the astonished Jabez, who sat gazing at her silently for some minutes.

"No word of admiration?" asked Daisy, at length. "Are you not pleased to see me?"

"Yes, yes—very pleased," replied Jabez.

"You little thought when you came courting the poor farmer's daughter that you would ever see her dressed as I am now, Jabez, and all by your bounty."

"Don't talk so, Daisy," said Jabez. "I pray o' you, don't. If all I've got could make you happy, I'd give it freely, but"——

"Surely you don't object to what I have done?" asked Daisy—have I done wrong?"

"No, no," answered Jabez, "but mine's such a greedy heart I can't bear thee to like aught I can't share. Go! have thy night of glory! You've a loving heart still, Daisy, that nothing can change, haven't you? Nothing can change?"

"Nothing!" replied Daisy, emphatically.

Jabez rose up, and kissed his pretty wife, who then left the room to disrobe until the evening.

Poor Jabez was sorely troubled by what he had overheard, and he thought over it until he concluded that Fortescue was a villain, that Mrs. Beauckamp was as bad as he, and that both had combined in some plot against the peace of Daisy and himself. He was not wrong.

Jabez therefore stole down stairs to Mrs. Beauchamp's room, and found the lady alone. Without waiting to be invited, he sat down at the table at which she had been writing, and said, bluntly,

"Mrs. Beauchamp, you be what's called a woman o' the world. Don't deny it, because I want you to be so. I am a new schoolard to the same school; but I've learned my few lessons thoroughly and well."

"What do you mean, Sir?" asked Mrs. Beauchamp.

"This—I've seen that most of the world is guided by lust o' pleasure and lust o' money."

Mrs. Beauchamp bowed her head affirmatively.

"You like money; you've sold a good deal for money besides left-off wardrobes. Don't start so, I beant angry at that discovery, and won't taunt you wi' my bargain; but you've sold a little bit of your conscience now and then, and I want to buy some of the same commodity that you've sold Mr. Fortescue."

Mrs. Beauchamp was a cool card, and she nodded her head again.

"Time's short, so I'll be plain wi' you," said Jabez. "For his money you have undertook to do none 'us—say with Milly, or say wi' none one else. You see I guess pretty true, so your plot must fail."

"What plot, Sir?" asked Mrs. Beauchamp, very coolly.

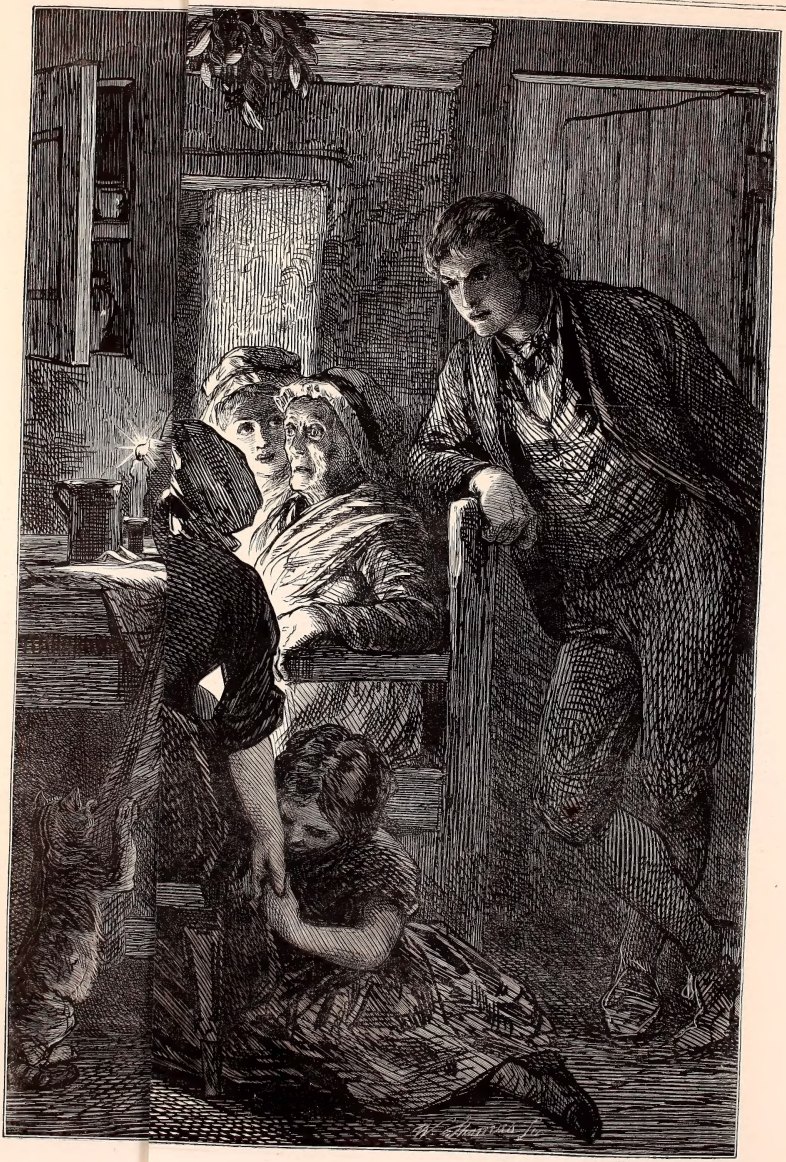
"Now, no more secrets atwixt us," replied Jabez. "There's one hundred pounds; take it. Now hear what I say. He can't pay you



A GHOST STORY.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.



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to do them wrong as I will to save 'em. Make a clean breast to me, and I'll pay you more. What's he mean; what's he seeking?"

"Well, Mr. Coulterson," replied Mrs. Beauchamp, after a few moments' reflection, "you are so very liberal that I should be wrong not to answer you. I think—in fact I know—that Mr. Fortescue admires your ladies very much."

"What! both—both on 'em, perhaps?"

"Well, I fancy so; but Miss Grainger is in most danger," replied Mrs. Beauchamp, coolly, pleasantly, as though she were telling the young lady's fortune; "but, if you will undertake to make this one hundred two, I will prevent any injury."

"Houd up your hand," said Jabez, interrupting Mrs. Beauchamp; and then, striking his own against the hand of the lady, as though he were making a market bargain, he added, "Done! Bought and sold; and now to deliver!"

"Very well, I will take your word," said Mrs. Beauchamp. "Mr. Fortescue certainly admires Mrs. Coulterson, and for that reason, amongst others, he has led you into dissipation; but his design is to marry Miss Grainger, if he can obtain her money, and then desert her."

"The scoundrel!" cried Jabez.

"He is not scrupulous, certainly," said Mrs. B. "I fancy that Miss Grainger would be a consenting party; but Fortescue is married—a wretched match, made years ago; and his wife has been living away some years, under an arrangement, in Brussels. He would risk the discovery, as his fortunes at present are very desperate."

"Well; and Mrs. Coulterson?" asked Jabez.

"Oh! I think nothing of her flirtation with Fortescue," said Mrs. Beauchamp, artfully. "Pretty women know their influence, and use it."

"Yes, yes," said Jabez, gazing vacantly; "and she is pretty. Mrs. Beauchamp, I'll be as good as my word; oh, yes! and keep your secret, and better than my word too!" — He paused.

"I understand you, Sir," replied Mrs. Beauchamp, "and be sure I will be your friend."

Jabez thanked her, poor fellow! and then went out again, saying that he should dine abroad, as he was going once more to seek Mr. Winch, the long-absent lawyer.

Daisy and Milly were dressed for the party, and Jabez had not returned. Daisy was sitting alone in the drawing-room, when Fortescue was announced. He stood for a few moments in silent admiration, as it were, of the beautiful woman seated before him, and then, in the most respectful tone, said,

"How very beautiful you look! I could not have believed that dress would have improved you so much."

Daisy felt a strange alarm at this address, and when he at length proceeded to use still stronger phrases of admiration her woman's pride was aroused, and she rose to ring the bell. But Fortescue would have prevented her, but she looked at him defiantly and said,

"Sir; more than once lately you have addressed me in language the meaning of which I did not dare to suspect. You have now presumed to make your previous expressions intelligible. Be pleased to leave me;" and she rang the bell violently.

Fortescue tried to excuse what he had said, but Daisy refused to hear him or to see him again except in the presence of her husband, if he dare stay to meet Jabez.

Mr. Fortescue, abashed and confused, was obliged to leave the house, to the terrible consternation and disappointment of Milly, who would not believe Daisy's interpretation of her admirer's conduct, and she and her cousin parted angrily.

Daisy tore from her head the feathers, and shook her hair free of its bandages, as though her brain were oppressed by them, and then sat down and hid her face.

Jabez returned and entered the room.

"So the day's turned out showery, and there's thunder about," he thought; "Milly crying below, and Mrs. Beauchamp looks like a fiery furnace. 'Well, Daisy,' he said, aloud.

"Oh, Jabez, my dear, dear husband!" cried Daisy, running to him and embracing him passionately.

"What! there's been in the wars, I see," said Jabez, in a strange, cold voice. "I heard somewhat of it down stairs. It's all as well that disappointments and troubles should come by degrees. You've had yours; I've had mine."

"Oh! nothing serious I hope, dear Jabez?"

"That's as may be, thanks to your friend Mr. Fortescue," replied Jabez. "I've found out the plot some o' you had to get me up to London."

"Plot?" asked Daisy. "I in a plot?"

"I said some o' ye. Mr. Fortescue, perhaps—perhaps Milly. Mr. Winch never wanted me. It's all a trick to get me here. Well, here I am."

"Jabez, you frighten me," said Daisy. "Your manner, tone, look—all are changed. What has happened?"

"They've been making a fine gentleman o' me," replied Jabez, sternly; "takin' me to a gamin' house—giving me wine, and what not; and I've lost my money. There be many wicked things done in this great city. Why shouldn't I ha' my part? You would come to London, all o' ye, tho' I warned you what would happen."

"Oh, Jabez, Jabez!" said Daisy, "you are conceding something from me. What is it? What has happened? Let us go home tomorrow!"

"You can—you can, if so please you," replied Jabez. "I don't go till I've had my revenge, or till I've assuaged it right out."

"Oh, Jabez! What are you saying?"

"But not you, Daisy. I cared for that when I made you my wife. You can live like a lady, no matter what comes o' me."

"What have you said, Jabez; what have you said!" cried Daisy, the tears falling fast, "the only unkind words you ever spoke to me. Leave you. Leave you if you were ruined? Oh, how cruel!"

"Cruel!" Jabez paused. "Then you—then Mr. Fortescue—he could not, he dared not say more.

Daisy flushed very red as she replied, "Mr. Fortescue is a villain. He has dared to address me"——

Jabez stopped her by taking both her hands and looking her in the face. He only looked a few moments and then pressed her to his bosom. "I know how you answered him, my wife—my true wife!"

Daisy, when composed enough, told Jabez all she had heard, and then Milly was summoned; but she still contended that Daisy had misunderstood Fortescue, and confessed that he had addressed herself as a suitor.

"Poor child!" said Jabez. "If you care for him I am sorry, Milly. You shall have the truth out o' him. Write him a note and ask him to see you in the morning—here, alone like." And after some further discussion a note was written and sent to Fortescue.

The next morning Jabez was in great good spirits, and one or two sly looks passed between him and Patty, much to Daisy's wonder.

It was arranged that Milly should receive Fortescue alone at first; but scarcely had that person been introduced when Jabez and Daisy joined the party. Fortescue started and said, "I understood, Miss Grainger, that you desired to see me alone!"

"You must excuse what I have done," said Milly, "but I have brought you here for your own sake—to remove from my cousin's mind that"——

Jabez couldn't keep quiet—"That you're a bad man—a scoundrel, in fact. You have addressed Cousin Milly as a suitor—a regular, honourable suitor."

"I have. Why should I not?" asked Fortescue, boldly.

"Because the law o' England won't let a man marry two women, both on 'em alive. Yes 'ee a wife already."

Fortescue fairly staggered at this assertion, and watched with intense interest Jabez proceed to the adjoining room, whence he let forth a trembling woman, closely veiled, and who would have fallen had not Jabez placed her in a chair.

"This lady calls herself Mrs. Fortescue," said Jabez. But the confounded trickster could not conceal his own secret, and Fortescue exclaimed,

"My wife in England! Woman, you shall repent this violation of our contract." And, repeating this declaration with the addition of an oath, he left the house.

Poor Milly was terribly distressed; but Daisy strove to comfort her by congratulating her on the escape she had had from such a wicked man.

"Well," said Jabez, "I think we have had enough o' London for some time, and an't drawed many prizes off Lady Thingamee's Christmas-tree, so we 'll home, all on us, and this poor critter shall make one of our party."

Daisy was astonished at this proposition, but ceased to be so when Jabez pulled off the veil and discovered old Patty.

"So you are," said Jabez, "there's not much harm done, after all," laughing heartily.

"But your losses?" said Daisy, with an arch look.

"Not a fiss-bite, Issy. I've only been shamming. Shamming to lose my fortune. Shamming about going to ruin. Shamming to have found Mrs. Fortescue."

"And the drinking?" said Daisy, shaking her head and smiling.

"Well, there war a little truth in that; but, once home at Lucy Hall, I'll do—what do they call is?—penance; but not till Christmas-tide is over, for we 'll have a frolic when we get back."

And Jabez kept his word, and Lucy Hall's holly-berries sparkled in every window of Lucy Hall, and in the barn where old friends and neighbours had been invited to make merry. Jabez had reared a Christmas tree, upon every bough of which some substantial prize of good worsted-work, or packets of tea or tobacco, and not one of them without a bright half-crown hidden within; in gratitude, so Jabez and Daisy said, that they had gathered from the London Christmas-tree nothing which they had carried home with any lasting regret.

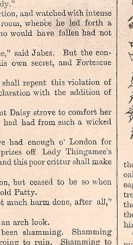
A GHOST STORY.

WE have not yet done with the fund old popular belief in occasional apparitions of the persons of the dead visible to the eyes of the living. This relic of Paganism still lingers, especially in the nooks and corners of country neighbourhoods. It is a more serious matter to many a simple folk than the bolder practice of spiritualism, to those who have lately indulged in that fashionable pastime. Some ghost stories are honestly believed, though some are invented for the purpose of astonishing and frightening the weak, for the thew, or perhaps for the fun-room fireside, or, better still, at the family hearth, for their rude labours of the day.

The humorous scene, designed by Mr. George Thomas, which occupies, in the large Engraving, the two middle pages of this Supplement, sufficiently explains itself. The wide, old-fashioned chimneyplace of this homely cottage is decked with holly and mistletoe, which were broken in festive evening of the Christmas season. The company, as it should be at this time, which is hallowed by the domestic charities, seems to include the kindred of three generations, from the cosy grandsire and his aged partner, with the portsin and daughter on the other side, to the little child that comes upon the floor, and clings, in delicious terror, to her sister's arm. The queer fellow, whose narrative eloquence has engaged the rapt attention of the whole circle, is a privileged character, who will step dignity in the sole arm-chair, while he repays the household for the welcome bestowed on him by giving them one of the most marvellous stories ever heard. If we may guess the character of his favourite of him who was boiled, hovering in the steam and smoke of the chimney, with a plaintive remonstrance against his untimely fate. Or it may be an orgie of fiends and witches dancing round a diabolical revel about a bonfire kindled with their broken bones, and preparing for the mystic sanctification of a malignant soul but recently escaped from its fleshly body. Old Bogeyism, in some one of its diverse shapes of laziness and fun, is the burden of this ghostly narrative, uttered by the rustic *trouvere* with such face-making and waving of the arms as must hugely enhance its sensational effect. The old man smoking his pipe in the corner seems to be the least affected of the party. The old woman, with an abstracted look, is musing, perhaps, on some of her old experiences which the story may have brought to her mind. The younger women are seriously alarmed; not so the young man who leans upon the arm of his settle, and regards, with mingled distrust and admiration, the visitor whose wonderful talk is fanned all over the country. At the opposite side of the fireplace, in snug seclusion behind the frightened mistress of the cottage, is a withered elder, whose face is strongly expressive of incredulity and contempt. Under the table, at the left-hand corner of our Engraving, we see a playful cat tugging at the cloth on which a jug of beer and lighted candle are resting, whence it may be expected that a horrid crash and sudden darkness will presently attend the catastrophe of the Ghost Story.

HOLLY, IVY, AND MISTLETOE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.



ONG before that remote period when "the trees went forth to anoint a King over them,"* the leaves talked to one another; and we still hear faint syllables of that undated language finding utterance when they whisper to the wind.

"I remember a time," said the Ivy, "when I had nothing to cling to but the rocks and trees; for then the grey ruins of Stonehenge lay unhewn in the quarry; nor had man left the imprint of his foot on this island, whose I still grow."

"I then threw a green shadow over the gnarled crab-trees," said the Mistletoe, "when the winter had stripped all the topmost branches of those aged forest trees before he made a sweep at the spotted fawn that trotted beside the doe in the green and open glade. The hunter—man—had not then penetrated those primeval thickets to slay and afterwards clothe himself in skins of the beasts of the chase."

"I remember looking down from the tall elms I had enringed when man first appeared," said the Ivy, "with his hatchet of stone in his skin belt and his flint-headed spear in his hand. He peered out of the caverns, and ate the wild forest berries when the chase fell not into the rude pit he had dug to supply him with a meal."

"Then he bowed (ages) of his own making, and in his ignorance worshipped me," said the Mistletoe; "for no Christmas bells had as yet sent their silvery sound over our island shore, or rung out their glad Gospel-tidings to man."

"The grey stone altar often stood in the gloomy forest depths where I grew," said the Holly, "and I have seen it bluish with human blood as scarlet as my own berries, when stained with the horrid Druidical sacrifice. Then the human hair (worn by the priest) and man, has many a time bled there, and sent up shrieks to Heaven that have scared the wolf of the wold as he lay in his den, gnawing the relic of some former victim."

"I twined about the hut in the forest fastness that was the home of her the savage Druids sacrificed," said the Ivy, "and heard the first vows of love the young hunter whispered in her ear. The wild roses bloomed all around it in summer, and sweet-scented honeysuckle with crimson scented the forest air. Where my bright leaves played over her beautiful brow she loved to sit and await the return of her lover in the autumn eve. Her hair twined with spirited hands and eyes raised towards Heaven, and heard the cry of the doomed one as the bearded priest clutched her long hair and twined it savagely round his hand while he cut through her white neck with the sacrificial knife."

"With the stained blade did they sever my branches," said the Mistletoe, "on the sixth day of the moon, while the priests held up their white garments in which they caught the berried sprays before they fell to the ground, for I was held contaminated if I touched the earth, in which I never take root; and even to the Druids it was a mystery how I grew. The Romans came, and burnt many a grove where I waved and was nourished, and overthrew many a temple in which my green-golden berries had spottered in the flames. But now I keep count of the number of kisses that are given beneath my branches, and look down on the rosy lips that pout if they remain unpressed until the end of merry Christmas."

"I, too, have seen many a change," said the Holly, "since first the Roman eagle bristled against my scarlet berries and the armed legions marched along the road they had cleared in the forest to attack some British town. Before the light of that star which was 'rising in the East' had reached these wave-washed shores the temples of the heathen goddess were more than half-ruinous; for instead of the grim idols they bowed to, forms beautiful enough for gods enamoured and stood between the pillared porches."

"I twined around the pointed spear of Mars," said the Ivy, "and waved my green leaves over the bluebells Jupiter gazed into; the marble brow of Diana I garlanded, and hung my dark berries on her moon-shaped tiara. Then the human form was worshipped, and such shapes sculptured from the quarries as have never been excelled for beauty. But though man had made a vast advance from the wicker idols of the painted Britons, he had not yet knelt to the true Divinity. Many a year was there, but they had waved down; while Love and Mercy sat, hand in hand, in silence, with their cold fingers on their lips, listening to the sound of the gospel trumpet which had not yet blown over the sea, but which ere long shook the Roman gods from their pedestals."

"But they were the pioneers of civilisation," replied the Mistletoe. "They found our island covered with long leagues of dark forests, the growth of centuries, the valleys and hollows filled with pools of mere, where the wildfowl preened themselves; spongy bogs and reedy wastes bordered the impassable marsh; for such was the England the Roman invaders found. They left the sunshine, making golden pathways through the openings of the forests they cleared; flocks and herds bleating and lowing where the river-like meres rocked the bordering sedge with their ripples, while fruitful orchards waved their red and white blossoms in spring on spots which the reedy wastes had before covered; and on the sunny slopes, where the wild deer basked amid gorse, fern, and purple heather, they left the husky rustle of the brown harvest, ready for the granaries they had built. They also made roads, which on an after day were trodden and by generations of Christians, and along which the sound of Christmas bells came and went as it was borne near to or far off by the breeze; and along those town highways the dead were carried me in their arms to decorate their churches and houses during that holy season. Where the Roman legions had marched they left the imprint of their little footsteps in the snow when laden with holly, ivy, and mistletoe."

"I remember those changes well," said the Holly, "and how the sunsets which had for centuries only gilded the tops of tall forest-trees flashed back the golden fanes of walled cities, and how the listening silence that reigned for weary miles over the untrodden landscape was broken by the hum of human voices. Then came strange, sweet sounds, such as on an after day I heard hail and then chanted by angels to shepherds who watched their flocks by the light

* Judges ix. 8-15.

of the stars in the far-away fields of Bethlehem—sounds so strange and holy that they caused the Roman sentinel, as he paced to and fro along the battlement, to pause in his measured march, while he leant with bowed head upon his spear to listen to the "glad tidings of great joy, and peace and goodwill toward men," which was slowly spreading every way over the earth. Men already saw the form of the cross in the stars."

"I saw the first Christian soldiers that marched under the Roman eagles," said the Ivy. "There were greyhaired men amongst them who knew those that had looked on the meek countenance of the Redeemer, and had talked with the Centurion who stood at the foot of the cross and exclaimed, 'This was a righteous man!' I have listened to them while the flame of their camp-fires reddened my leaves, and heard them tell how they stood sentinels in the Roman halls when Paul was led in a captive. I heard the loud hallelujah chanted by those who followed Germanus, and listened to the songs of Zion hymned by Claudia on the very spot where a Druidical altar then stood. Her sweet voice chanted the first Christmas carols which were ever sung to celebrate the holy advent in this island."

"Then I rest from the British ideals," said the Mistletoe; "and, instead of garlanding the circles of Druid stones, I was used in the decoration of Christian temples where rites had been performed to the Roman gods; felt centuries passed away before these were wholly hurled down and the White Dove of Pence was seen to hover above the altars amid rays of golden glory."

"That was before the lovely Saxon churches were erected," replied the Holly, "or my crimson berries twined around the wooden pillars that supported the thatched roofs under which they assembled in the grey winter dawning to celebrate the day when the Saviour of Mankind was born of a Virgin in a lowly manger. I threw out my armed green leaves along the waysides when Augustin, followed by his monks, first landed on this happy island. They bore neither sword, spear, nor shield, but held high up the sacred cross, the emblem of love and peace, under which they marched to a bloodless victory. On the banner which they carried was emblazoned the form of the dying Redeemer, and they chanted the sacred Litany as they moved slowly and gravely along."

"I was waving in the wind from the grey rocks when they landed," said the Ivy, "and saw them kneel down and offer up a prayer on the beach. Many a misbelieving Saxon who worshipped Thor and Woden was there. I saw women and children peeping from under the arms of the soldiers who were drawn up along the wayside, gazing with pitying eyes on the crucified figure which the banner displayed."

"England was then changed," said the Holly; "for, when it became a custom to gather us as decorations for Christian festivals—and neither a church, hall, nor hut was deemed considered complete unless the walls were garlanded with evergreen—then it was that the flowers and all Nature's works began to attract attention, and a love was shown towards everything beautiful, which has gradually grown up to what it is now."

"That growth we alone have witnessed," said the Holly, "though no change has taken place in us. From age to age my blossoms in summer and hung out my scarlet berries in winter, as I do now. The flowers of spring faded and died, and all trees but us hung like mourners over the dead leaves which autumn scattered at their feet. The speckled lark soared as high and sang as sweetly as ever in the sunshine of June, and the robin alighted on my branches in winter to compare the colour of his breast with my scarlet berries, and to peck a few of the ripest to deepen the dye."

"In the silence of those dull forests long since felled, and where I once grew, lovers went a-maying," said the Mistletoe. "They stood mute in the moonlight encircling one another while they listened to the song of the nightingale. Where trunks of trees now stretch and the smoke of a thousand homes arises, many a path, bordered with wild flowers and overhung with branches, has wound; and there the vows of love were whispered for centuries."

"I waved over the grey church porch when they entered," replied the Ivy, "and saw the dull freestone made bright through the white flash of bridal garments. There I also hung when that funeral train passed beneath me, and the dull service over a deeper gloom from the sable garments of the mourners, while never more did the long aisle ring to that silver voice caroling like a bird these quaint old ditties which the simple villagers believed to be those chanted by the angels to the shepherds who watched their flocks by night. For men now began to look into the perilous eyes of woman with a devotion like that with which they might look upward upon the open gates of heaven, and mourned over them as much as when they were closed."

"Children as soon as they could lisp were taught those old Christmas carols," said the Holly; "and the beautiful young mothers, folding their clasped hands within their own, bent over them as they knelt in the evening firelight, before they retired to rest, as they prayed to the manger-born God-child and the Virgin Mother to protect and bless them. The unlettered hind learnt them from the Waits, who chanted them in the Christmas starlight; and they cheered his labour as he carolled them while ploughing the stubborn glebe. The red-armed country maiden felt purer and better while humming them as she milked her cows; and the woodman felt the solitude of the forest less lonely, as they supplied thoughts which became his companions and made him feel that God's protecting eye was over everywhere; while, anchored by the shore of the surrounding sea, the sailor heard the sweet peal of the Christmas bells above the murmur of the deep, and his thoughts turned to Him who rules the stormy waves in safety, when the cry of "Save me, or I perish!" arose. The sentry, pacing his lonely round, timed his footsteps to the Christmas chants; and, though far away, was joining them in the 'inward eye,' the grey old font and the village church wreathed with evergreen. Old Age listened with closed eyes, and through the rosy morning of memory saw those he had loved when young, and whom he had wept and mourned over, appear as they were—clouds of heaven to welcome his coming. For they filled the land with visions of angels, and when they saw strange footsteps in the Christmas snow believed that there the heavenly visitants had alighted."

"England was merry England then," said the Holly, and a joyous flush blushed through all his berries; "from the Court to the cottage all was merriment, for Christmas sat down and feasted everywhere; while the king banqueted in his palace, the baron held a feast in his old baronial hall, the wealthy squire threw open the doors of his ancient manor-house, and even at the wayside hostel the wayfarer was welcome, though a stranger, for we garlanded the porch, and the pretty hostess stood under the spirit-stirring branch, old Mistletoe, ready to give or receive the kiss of peace oftener than mine host thought was necessary, especially if the travellers who alighted were young and handsome.

"Even for the hungry and ragged beggarman a seat was found under the huge chimney, where there was room enough at times for a dozen to assemble; and, as he rubbed his thin hands with delight, and listened to the crackling of the huge logs, he saw the baron of beef sputtering before the fire, and heard the plum-pudding "wobbling" in the large porridge pot, where it was boiling long before daybreak. The very turnspit in the wheel gave a joyous bark every now and then (though it was hard work turning that enormous joint), as if it delighted that even he was helping to prepare the feast for Christmas."

"They hung me up in sly, shadowy corners," said the Mistletoe, "and over doors that opened into darkened passages, which the maidens had to pass; nay, even hid me under their jerkin, so that I might touch a rosy lip unperceived I was ready to be plucked at a moment to give my sanction to the pleasant wickedness. And, by some strange accident, the maidens were continually passing where I was present, and the youths stumbling against them. What myriads of berries had I have lost at this joyous season! For one was to be plucked at every kiss that was given, and strange devices had the laughing maidens for again fastening them to my branches after they had all been kissed away."

"From the tall church towers which I covered and from which I looked out over the country, and the merry bells of which shook the birds from my thick leaves, the clusters of evergreen leaves, I sent a message to worship," said the Ivy, "along footpaths that went winding over many a field; and by many a hill and woodside they approached, leaving dark lines in the snow over which they passed, and sending their merry voices before them as they came along; for it was a time of rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land, and grave Religion wore a sweet smile on that holy day. The sarvou of good things, which were preparing for them against service was over, thanksgiving through the frosty air to where I hung; and thoughts of the sappy goose and browned sirloin, plum-pudding, mince-pies, and a hundred other Christmas dishes mingled with their devotion. It was no day of mere penance; and if the prayers ascended more heavily through the steaming air, the bending ear of Heaven came nearer the earth to receive them, knowing that they sprang from hearts elated and grateful. Never, perhaps, was there a more joyous contrite. Even the grave divine from the pulpit bade them make merry at that joyous season, and after he left church stirred the great wassail bowl and regaled them all in person; while the fire of the flames from the huge yule-log went roaring up the wide chimney, and my leaves were often shrivelled through the heat from so many blazing fires."

"Though only seen by the 'inward eye,' jolly Old Father Christmas was a familiar presence," said the Holly. "He had a broad, red, merry face, large as a full moon; and though his hair was white over-head, and fringed it, and there were rents in his mince-pie and droppings from the wassail-bowl on his long silver beard, while the hair on his upper lip was masked with the foam of the spiced ale tankard, from which he took such a draught that he left the ale tankard, from which he took such a draught that he left the cake and elder wine, while the children filled his great hands with the dry nuts they had gathered in woods during ripe autumn, and which they had stored up against his coming."

"And also with the young men and merry maidens went forth to gather us," said the Mistletoe, "their joyous spirits causing the blood to run warm through their youthful veins, and bidding defiance to the cold. It was the lovely hours also of courtship, when, clear old Holly, with cheeks as ruddy as thy berries, through health and exercise, while they stood with widespread kirtles to catch the topmost sprays, which were the most beautiful berries, which their youthful lovers threw down! Nor heeded those hardy maidens the winter wind, which blew their loose tresses about, as it did the twigs of the ash, ancient Ivy; and sometimes the snow covered their clothes, and lodged in their hair, and sometimes about which little hooded cowls crept to wandering hearts, and sometimes my golden-shaded berries fell inside their bodices, as they stood under me with uplifted arms, as if to reach more towards the sky, and bent the slender boughs on which I grew at the point of their little feet on the ground, and to recall the beautiful faces that assembled there even days after they had departed. And I always found that young green leaf with a low wail from its scarcely-formed flowers, dewpearl-coloured blue-bells, and fairest lilies-of-the-valley in the places where their feet had trodden."

"We grow in that garden where the angels walked and looked on the tree of life," said the Holly, "and where the Lord Jesus first had his eyes opened; and we saw the first spirit in the air that was liberated from its prison-house of flesh, as we did that of the last infant that went away with a low wail from its scarcely-formed flowers, even while the tone was still in our ears from the millions like it who never have sinned, and whose voices ever arise from the glory that surrounds the throne; and we watched by Him who was once a babe in the manger, and who bears the marks of the Crucifixion about Him now that he is once more clothed."

"When coming centuries are dead," said the Ivy, "and living generations have been swept away and forgotten, we shall still wave as green and freshly as we do now in the sunshine and in the snow of winter."

When 'The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and took them wives of all which they chose,' * and for them gave up the starry abodes of heaven—even for them willingly left the green leaves and berried branches, to sway in the winter wind and flower in the summer sunshine, and were looked upon and admired by such eyes as earth had never since seen; for the eyes of mortals of the green leaves and beautiful flowers, whom they allured to earth, even while they were keeping watch on the golden battlements of heaven. We were growing in old forests and along wild waysides, and I was growing over the porch of a cave ages ago when forgotten long before the prophet Isaiah foretold that in coming centuries a Child would be born who would be called 'The Prince of Peace,' whose birth would be heralded by coming to proclaim the first Christmas that had gladdened the earth since the creation of man. We remember looking up in wonderment at the new star which rose in the East, shining with so pure and silvery a light that beside it Mars showed like the crimson berries, old Holly, amid the snow. Neither before nor since has a star shimmered so beautifully, while its light was as soft as that which beamed from the blue eyes of a golden-haired infant, and many believed that it was His all-seeing eye looking out of heaven, as it did when 'the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.' Hymns of fairs were uptuned on that ever-blessed night to watch that new star moving up the sky; and when it stopped suddenly in its course, though we knew not then 'It stood over where the young child was,' sounds as of strange, sweet, holy music came floating high up in the air, from over the sea, at the very moment the star stood still; and we knew that the gates of heaven had opened, for such music belonged not to earth. Nor can these blessed sounds ever die away or return whence they came: they are heard, in turn, in every moving planet that rolls in the immensity of space; but to no one do they sound so sweetly or approach so near as to the earth, when they ring out, as of old, 'The holy time of Christmas has come again! Let the earth rejoice, and all within it sing songs of praise.'"

* Genesis vi. 2. † Matthew ii. 9.

THE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION,
"The Christmas-Tree."

THE HAPPY CHRISTMAS AT FREDENSVIK.

BY MARY HOWITT.

CHAPTER I.

It had long been determined that Adolf and Selma should have a beautiful Christmas last year, and it is of that Christmas that I am going to tell you; but neither they nor their parents had any idea of what a wonderful time it really would prove to be.

Selma could remember three Christmases in her short life. The earlier ones remained in her memory like something in fairyland, where the dolls were little princesses, and boxes and bells inside them, and pretty little dogs, and cats, and lambs stood on little green carriages which she drew about. All Christmases she supposed to be like them, and looked forward to them with the same expectation of pleasure.

They lived in Goldenthal then, and the *silberne Brunnen* bubbled up near their own door; yet, though Adolf was called a *goldener Junge*, or golden lad, and Selma a *goldene Magdelen*, or golden girl, neither they were nor the children of rich people. Their father was the young pastor of Goldenthal; and before the third Christmas came, which were to live imperishably in the memory of both children, they were obliged to leave that pleasant home, and the beginning of a writerly December begin a long, long journey northward, to the shores of the stormy and now-freezing Baltic, and across to the Island of Ruegen, which was henceforth to be their home.

So now, in this cold December, they travelled slowly and sorrowfully—the young Pastor Lagenvall, and his delicate wife and their two little children—from one town to another in the cold and comfortless winter; through mournful intervening country, over vast, interminable stretches of dismal heath, snow-covered and bound in icy chains, across which the sullen winds blew; or through solitary black pine or birch forests, looking for the night in many melancholy villages or at dreary wayside inns. How weary a journey it was I cannot tell you, for the dear, good parents, the best and dearest parents that ever children had, were silent and sad, as if some great trouble brooded over them.

And so Christmas Eve came as they were housed in a poor little werthshaus, or inn, on a cold, ice-bound moorland, approached on the shores of the Baltic by a long, long road, also even in the cold covering of snow to veil and soften its desolate features. Here they had suddenly been stopped in their journey.

Nobody but a Swedish Christmas merriment just then, I can assure you; and the children only knew that it was the great festival time by having porridge with currants in it, and by their father reading to them the story, nearly two thousand years old, about the birth of Jesus Christ in a stable. Their parents like themselves, for whom a lodging could not be found in the inn, and which was therefore cradled in the manger with the oxen. That was the story which he read to them that Christmas Eve, and it seemed to have a strange reality even to little Selma. For they, too, were travelling on a long journey, and that same night a little child was born to them in that poor werthshaus, where there was but one small accommodation.

There were other guests in the little inn besides themselves, but none of them kept Christmas. There was the fat Countess, who, with her fat poodle and her fat Mamsell, was travelling from the Island of Rugen, where she lived, to join the Christmas festivities of her friend the Grand Duchess, who had here been detained a whole day owing to her coach breaking down, and would not be able to set off again till the next morning at daybreak. There was the humour of some merry-making. There were two three students also from Greifswald, who, under ordinary circumstances, would have made the little place alive with their fun and have loved nothing better than to have had the house full of guests besides themselves. But two of them were in attendance on the third, who was just recovering from smallpox, so that everybody was afraid of them, and they were obliged to keep in a room by themselves, not venturing even to say a kind word to the little children. Thus even they had not a very cheerful time of it, sitting in a back parlour with their hot stove, and smoking their long pipes all day, waiting for the steamer which would take them across into Zealand, where, for some reason or other, they were going.

The host and hostess, you would say, might have had some sort of merrymaking for their juvenile guests if not for themselves; and so they would, but for the fact that their daughter had been born, that was a very lively woman, and thought nothing of trouble; but she was gone to see a rich uncle, who was ill. Therefore the Christmas here was very dull, as I have said, for Adolf and Selma and their parents. Other than that day better than any other except the porridge with the currants in it, and the lovely story of the little child who was born in Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago. Of course they knew that story of old, but it was impressed upon their hearts, as never before, because, as I said, a little child was born to them that same night—a little brother, amidst worldly circumstances perhaps still more discouraging than those of Joseph and Mary.

If, therefore, the children had not the merrymaking they had the little brother, and that they thought a good and great gift beyond all others was that Christmas Eve. Nothing in the whole world was of short duration. He was a little winter frost-flower, that faded out of life as if at the first warm breath of love. The great snow-flakes had gone out in the night of his birth, and covered the vast black plain; and beneath the snow-covering, and within the icy boom of a small neighbouring churchyard, the little human blossom was laid to moulder into its earthly elements.

Such was the third Christmas which Selma here distinctly in her memory, and we shall see presently what happened to make the next, the Christmas of only last year, so very remarkable. But before I can tell you, I have yet a few more words to say.

The mother of Adolf and Selma was a noble lady, the daughter of Baron Stolzenfeld, a proud man of an immensely long descent from

A PICTORIAL



THE FIRST SYLLABLE.



THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

CHRISTMAS CHARADE.



THE THIRD SYLLABLE.



THE WORD.—DRAWN BY ALFRED HUNT.

[THE ANSWER TO THIS CHARADE WILL BE GIVEN IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

home happier than it could be with her father, who thought of nothing but marrying her to a rich man.

Instead of waiting, however, to have this done for her, she married a young man named Lagenvall, the pastor of an adjoining parish, who was rich in nothing but his good qualities, and noble only by nature, which, after all, is the best nobility. In fact, she did exactly what the young lady in Tennyson's new poem of "Aylmer's Field" wished to do—she married a very good man, who loved her dearly, and to whom she was warmly attached.

This, of course, displeased her father, and he vowed that he would never see her face again, and that her husband and children should never have any of his money. For several years he acted according to this unkind and unchristian vow; and it was, everybody believed, owing to him that they were now obliged to leave their pleasant home in Goldenthal when the children were born, and where they would have been perfectly happy if he only would have been reconciled to them.

It was a sorrowful day in Goldenthal when they left, for they were beloved by the poor, and did so much good amongst them, that everybody sorrowed after them as after their best friends. No less sad was it to the good young Pastor and his wife. But they were forced to submit; and now we see them on their winter journey to the Island of Rugen, whither they were invited by the present aged pastor of the parish of Fredenvik, who, knowing the good character of his young clerical brother, wished him to become his curate or co-minister. It was but a very poor prospect for them in a worldly point of view. But no matter for that. The good young Pastor and his wife were thankful for this unexpected offer of a house and a large sphere of usefulness, where but for this they would have had no place to call their own.

After this long preamble, let us return to the poor inn whence the fat Countess, the fat Mamsell, and the still fatter postboy have just set out in the great coach. Before she drives away, however, I must tell you that, hearing from the Mamsell of the event of the night, she herself gave to the rosy-cheeked Pastor Lagenvall's wife that very pretty children are sitting at breakfast and offers her good wishes—for you never saw such a fat or such a good countess as she was in your life—and she regrets that she did not know who was in the inn last night, or she would have had the children up in her room, and they should have had Christmas games; as it is, they shall have some bonbons, of which she always carried a few boxes with her to be ready for such occasions. With that the fat, good-tempered Mamsell, who always attended her lady, went and fetched the prettiest and largest box you ever saw; and, whilst she and the children were looking at it and its contents, the Countess was talking with the Pastor about the old home and parish of Goldenthal, which he knew so well. Oh yes; and she knew Baron Stolzenfeld, and had heard of his daughter's marriage; and the Grand Duchess, her friend, had private property near Goldenthal, and she should not wonder if she were there before her return to her home in the Island of Rugen. And very glad she was, too, to find who the co-minister of Fredenvik was to be, for she lived herself near Fredenvik; and she hoped to find them all comfortably settled down, happier still than at Goldenthal, when she returned in the early spring, after her visit to the Grand Duchess.

All this was very cheering and pleasant; and when the great coach rolled away, with all its fat people inside, Pastor Lagenvall stood outside the door to wish the Countess a good journey, and then went into the chamber to his wife to tell her the event of the morning, and the two children admired and tasted their bonbons.

CHAPTER II.

And now we come to the great Christmas—the first Christmas at Fredenvik—which was only this time last year. It was to be a very merry Christmas, for the old Pastor loved to see people happy, and, above all, children; and he was now so comfortable in himself, with the young co-minister and his wife, that he thought he could not better express his gratitude to God than by trying to make everybody happy around him. He gave, therefore, the most unlimited orders to his old housekeeper to make great preparations, and it would be the most joyful Christmas that was ever kept at the old parsonage, because the young Pastor lived with the old, who had become quite a father to him and his wife.

It was but little that the young Pastor's wife could do in the great preparations, because another little son had been born at the beginning of autumn; and all that was now required of her was that she should take good care of herself and the dear little baby—which the children thought the most beautiful baby-angel that ever came from heaven—so that she might be able to sit in the midst of the show and enjoy all the good things that the Christ-child was bringing.

There was, as I have said, wonderful preparation going forward—very wonderful. I assure you I nevertheless, all this preparation of eating and drinking, and setting the house in order, as if for some great and unusual occasion, has reference to something far more important than either Pastor Lagenvall or his wife imagined. Nobody, in fact, really knew what it all meant, except the old Pastor and the Countess; for it was a great secret. I will tell you, however, that you may the better understand how much joy was really preparing for our friends.

You must understand, therefore, that the good Countess paid a visit with the Grand Duchess to her estate near Goldenthal, and there she learned a great deal more about Pastor Lagenvall and his wife than he was likely to tell her. When she came back in the early spring and heard him preach in the church at Fredenvik, and saw his earnest desire to fulfil all his duties as the guide and friend of the parish, in short, how he endeavoured to walk in the steps of his Great Master, Christ; and when, too, she saw what a beautiful character was that of his wife—how full of love, and gentleness, and pity—what a good wife and mother she was, and altogether such a lovely example to all the women of the district, she determined never to rest till she had induced the Baron Stolzenfeld to overcome his pride and his hardness of heart and take his daughter again into his affections and receive with her all the riches that she would bring—her husband and her children—which were worth a very great deal more than all his money and all his rank.

In her younger days, when the Countess was a Lady in Waiting at the Court of the Grand Duchess, Baron Stolzenfeld was one of the Grand Duke's gentlemen, and they were very good friends. But she now had not seen him for many years. However, she and the Grand Duchess managed it beautifully between them, and very much surprised they were to find it not so hard a task as they imagined, for God often makes works of love much easier in the doing than any one thought possible.

Baron Stolzenfeld, in the ten years since his daughter's marriage, had been ill with gout and many other rich man's maladies, and the solitude of his great castle fell very heavily upon him. He dreamed, too, so often of his dear dead wife and his living daughter, and of all their love and tenderness, that for the next day, and latterly, indeed for the next week, they were never out of his mind, and he thought himself a very unhappy man to be without the consolation of these two lovely women.

One day, therefore, when he was very low in his mind, and his proud heart was yearning for somebody to love him, he chanced to pick up a sermon which his house-steward, who was a very good man, had laid on a table as he was passing. The Baron read it. It was on the text of Christ's new commandment, that of loving one another, and a very excellent sermon it was; not even the Bishop of London nor the Archbishop of Canterbury could have preached a better. There were some things in it that touched the Baron's heart very much; therefore he inquired by whom it was written. It was the farewell sermon of Pastor Lagenvall on leaving Goldenthal, and his congregation had had it printed for love of him.

The Baron made no reply when he heard this, and, I am sorry to say, was angry with himself for asking the question, and with his house-steward for giving him such a reply. Nobody heard him speak again that day. But, as the steward never saw the sermon more, it is probable that he took it into his own room and read it again; for I am sure he could not have burned it, from what soon afterwards took place.

In the autumn the Countess went to pay another visit to the Grand Duchess; nor had she been long with her before the Baron was invited with a number of other great folk, to dine with her at two o'clock, as was her custom; for people are very old-fashioned in Germany. All the guests left about five, except the Baron, who was pressed to stay and take coffee with the Grand Duchess and the Countess; and a very pleasant evening they spent together. And, some way or other, I do not exactly know how, but they began to talk about Sorgvanen, and the Grand Duchess said she would have young Pastor Lagenvall for her chaplain, only it was a pity to take him from a parish where he was such a universal blessing, and where all hoped he would succeed the old Pastor, and soon remain all his days. To this the Baron, who both the Grand Duchess and the Countess spoke very freely, and gained in the end such an influence over him that, not satisfied with calling him every day about his dear wife and his dear child and family, he came again and again, and at length confessed his willingness to reinstate her in his affections and to embrace her children and her husband, for he was sufficiently old-fashioned in his habits to embrace his friends, according to the fashion customary in Germany; only they could not persuade him to say when he would do it.

This took a great deal of time, of course; for the Baron was far too dignified a person to do anything in a hurry, however much in his secret heart he might wish for it. There was time enough, therefore, to settle everything in a very deliberate manner; and though it was October when the idea of reconciliation first took possession of the father's heart, it was a thing really to be accomplished, it was Christmas Day before the plan was carried out. Though this, I must confess, was the Countess's own doing, for she did not wish the good Baron's heart or wife to be agitated by even this great pleasure, whilst it might be prejudicial to her health; besides, she loved Christmas, and contrived every year some pleasant surprise or other, or accomplishment of some loving and earnestly-coveted scheme of happiness for somebody or other. There never was, in fact, such a woman as that Countess for making people happy—for reconciling old enemies, bringing together long-parted friends, and making the hearts ache of the sorrowful to sing for joy.

When the new little baby, therefore, was born, she determined that the great christening should take place at Christmas, and that the Baron and herself would be sponsors, and that there should be altogether such a Christmas kept at Fredenvik as had never been kept before.

It must not be supposed, however, that the old Pastor knew nothing of her plans. He was in the whole secret, and enjoyed it as much as she did. Therefore, no sooner was all anxiety over with regard to the mother and the child than the preparations began in good earnest, and, I rather suspect, that he made the young co-minister also fully acquainted with the subject.

Everybody was to have new clothes, and I wish you could only have seen all the beautiful things that came down about that time in a great chest, which arrived from where or how, I know not; but in truth they were from Baron Stolzenfeld. They were the first offering of his reconciled heart—the first outpouring of his affection towards his daughter and her family; and as he had consulted the Countess, who had beautiful taste, and knew exactly what was wanted and what would be seemly, not only for the wife and children of the co-minister of Fredenvik, but for the daughter and grandchildren of Baron Stolzenfeld, you may imagine whatever beautiful things you like as the contents of that chest, and yet, I believe, they will fall short of the reality. But then this chest was only to be opened by the Christ-child on Christmas Eve.

The life at Fredenvik had been very pleasant and happy; still, it were vain to deny that the continued displeasure and alienation of her father was a great source of unhappiness to Lagenvall. Poor, too, they were. She who had been brought up in wealth and luxury was obliged to do many a menial thing for herself and her family; still, that was nothing to her, who was so rich in her husband and children, in comparison with the latter, who was her father's unforgivingness, and every day she prayed, and so did her husband, that the blessed time might come when her father's pride and anger should give way; when they might receive his blessing, and all be united in the heavenly bond of family love.

As I have said, therefore, many times, a wonderfully great Christmas was now to be celebrated. Pastor Lagenvall certainly must have known what the great joy was to happen, for, as if to prepare his wife, he spoke to her frequently of the willingness of our Father in Heaven to fulfil the earnest desires of our hearts, and she, on her part, was as certainly sure that the earnest desire for it, for she told her husband just before Christmas of a beautiful dream which she had that night. She dreamed that she was sitting between her father and her husband, holding a hand of each, and her mother, who had been dead so many years, stood before them smiling with ineffable love and joy, and holding by the hand the baby that was born the preceding Christmas, and which now looked like a lovely child of two years old, and she said:—"By this it shall be known that ye are my disciples, for ye have love one to another."

When, therefore, she told her husband this dream he encouraged her to believe that it foretold some great realization of love and family union. The convalescent mother thoroughly believed so, taking assurance from the altered word of the text, "*for* ye have love one to another."

And now, on the morning of the 24th of December, the happy children, yet only as the poor children of the co-minister, are bringing home, through the wind at the back of the parsonage, a small fir-tree, which the old man, Melchior, who looks after the garden and the crows, has cut down for them. (*See our Coloured Illustration.*) But it is nothing to the great tree which the Countess and her fat Mamsell are at this moment decorating in the parlour, the blinds of which are down and the door locked, and about which they two, and occasionally old Katchin, the old Pastor's housekeeper, will be busy till afternoon.

Then, according to the programme of the day, she will go to her own cattle in her coach, and, an hour later, return with a visitor, by which time the Pastor, his wife, and Adolf and Selma, attired in their Sunday clothes, will enter to receive whatever gifts the Christ-child, who on this occasion was to be no other than the stout Countess herself, might have brought for them.

But all this fine programme was entirely deranged; for, no sooner was the Baron under the same roof with his daughter than, unable longer to resist the impulse of his reawakened affection, he broke through all restraint, and, rushing into the common parlour, where there was only one candle, caught his daughter in his arms, and, forgetting all his pride and dignity, and all his ten years' displeasure, kissed her, and wept over her, and besought her to forgive him, as it he only had been the offender.

Everything, therefore, went wrong, according to Christmas rule, for a long time; and, before they could get into the great parlour, where was all the show, and everything had been so beautifully displayed; all her mother's jewels which her father had brought for her, and all the new dresses for her and the children, and the fine confectioning things for the baby, they had to bring out some of the candles and to spend at least an hour in that common sitting-room, for what could they want more than they had there?

But the Countess, and the old Pastor, and the children, Adolf and Selma, they all went, long before the hour was over, and saw the great Christmas-tree of the Countess and the little one which Melchior had cut for them, and wondered with a wonder that had not words to express it, at least as far as the children went, over the splendid gifts that were there displayed.

At length the others came also, and saw and wondered as the children had done. But nothing that was there could bear any comparison with the treasure of that renewed affection which Mrs. Lagenvall saw beaming in the eyes of her father as he gazed upon her and her children.

Such was the happy Christmas kept last year at Fredenvik. Let us hope that many such may be kept this, and in all future years, not only at Fredenvik, but where the work of love is complete, but all the world over, wherever there is poverty or sorrow, or severed hearts, or yearnings for affection, for in this way we are sure, not only of a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," but of a joy that will last for ever.

KING CHEER.

KING CHEER he reigned in Aureoland,
With a cup for a sceptre in his hand;
A jolly King in trencher and cup—
He ate enough, he drank enough.

Till his head began to totter and shake,
And his hands and his feet to stiffen and ache.

The doctors were called, but they dared not say,
"Your Majesty drinks too much tokay."

So the King was no better for all they said,
And he ate and he drank till his eyes were red.

And Christmas Eve had brought no mirth,
And the King thought nothing was good in the earth.

Up rose the fool, whose every word
Was three parts wise and one part absurd.

"Uncle," he said, "never mind your gout;
I will make you laugh till you laugh it out."

King Cheer leaned back in his chair of state;
The fool went down and opened the gate.

In came a bowed man, hungry and cold,
And he knelt at the dais all floored with gold.

The fool caught up the King's golden plate,
And set it before him, the hungry man ate.

And the King beheld, with a pleased surprise,
How he ate with his mouth, and his cheeks, and his eyes.

And he rose himself, and took him the cup—
"Drink it out," said he, "and I'll fill it up."

The goblet was deep, and wide, and tall—
The thirsty man he drank it all.

Said the King to his lords: "I call it well done,
To drink what is ten months instead of one."

Said the King to himself, as he took his seat,
"It may be as good to feed as eat.

"It is better, I do begin to think,
To give to the thirsty than to drink.

"To-morrow is Christmas Day," said the King—
"I wish there were more of this kind of thing."

And he had not long to wish or to wait,
For they gathered in shoals to the palace-gate,

Ragged and wretched, and hungry and thin,
Keen in their clothes and light in their skin.

And he fed them all. Then he went abroad,
And sought them next in their own abode—

Sought them in evenings foggy and dim,
For he could not wait till they came to him,

And a change passed over the soul of the King,
A change like the change of a forest in spring.

And his face grew noble and fair to see,
And the crown sat well on his look of glee—

For he loved the glow of the wine-cup still,
But he drank half as much with double the will;

And he reigned King Cheer in Aureoland—
Reigned with his head, and his heart, and his hand.

And hence the blissful custom was bred
That at Christmas time, when the holly is red,

The palace-gates stood open wide,
And the poor came in from every side,

And he rose and fed each hungry soul,
And his praises reached to the frozen pole,

And he drank with a thousand mouths for one;
And such a king in the world was none.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

A PAGE OF NONSENSE FOR CHRISTMAS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN CONJUROR.



IN these days of wizards and railways and magic lanterns, nobody's anything who can't do tricks. If you want to be the most wonderful man of your age, all you have got to do is to read carefully

How to Make a Cake in Grandpapa's Hat.—Get grandpapa's hat; kick it rather hard to show there's no deception. Take twenty of eggs, a pint of cream, some Harvey sauce, lots of sugar-plums, pepper, and

stuff to kill blackbeetles; mix and stir briskly with a tallow candle, holding the hot over the fire till the mixture boils. Then give grandpapa a large spoonful, and see how he likes it.

How to Tell a Person the Number he has thought of.—Ask Uncle George to think of a number. Tell him to double it, lend you half-a-crown, and divide the remainder by forty-nine. Then ask him what it was. If he refuses to tell you, say it was three. If he says, "No, it was not," tell him you don't believe him.

The Spectral Fiddler.—This is a very marvellous illusion. Keep your company in the dark as long as possible till they become fidgety. Then get a spectre; send him under the sofa, and tell him to play the fiddle. The yourself in a knot to the armchair, and declare it's you. The company will then turn very pale, ask for brandy, and say it must have been the spirits—which it was.

CHEMISTRY SIMPLIFIED FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Everybody ought to know something of chemistry at this time of year, or else they are sure to eat all the ornaments off the Twelfth Night cakes. Therefore, my dear children, you should be grateful to your kind papa, who makes you learn the following

General Rules.—1. Never put your hand in the fire when you want a red-hot coal, but use the tongs.

2. Never carry gunpowder and lucifer-matches loose in your pocket.

3. Don't taste everything which looks like powdered sugar; it might be dangerous.

How to make a Light in a Dark Room.—First darken the room. Then take of spirits of wine, 2 oz.; deal shavings, as much as you can carry; gunpowder, about a wineglassful. Mix well together, and place them on the floor in the centre of the room. Procure a red-hot poker; apply it to the mass. This will soon light the room up.

How to Turn a Lady's Face a Brilliant Green.—Take of verdigris one pint, sap-green two tablespoonfuls, painter's green 4 oz., jack-in-the-green half a drachm. Mix with hot water and sugar in a basin. Ask the lady to hold her face over the basin. Give her head a push when she is not looking. Her face will now appear a bright green colour. This is a very pretty experiment.

How to Change Copper into Silver or Silver into Copper.—Borrow as many half-crowns as you can. Put them in your pocket. When the owners ask for them back give them pennies instead and say you've made a mistake. This will create a sensation.

How to Burn a Hole in a Piece of Velvet with Water.—Get your mother's best velvet mantle. Take about two drachms of nitric acid, put them into a test-tube. Say it's water; if they don't believe you, ask them to taste it. Pour it on the velvet. It will burn a hole right through it. This will gladden your mother's heart.

How to Make a Precipitate.—Take of detonating powder about two tablespoonfuls, skyrockets one bushel, blank cartridges twelve or more. Wrap them in a paper parcel. Make the company stand round with their backs to the fire. Give the parcel to any nervous old gentleman and tell him to put it in the fire. It will go off; so will the company, and precipitate themselves out of the room. Don't try this experiment more than twice a day.

FIRST-CLASS EXAMINATION AT MR. BADJOKE'S ACADEMY.

First boy, stand up. Now, Sir, how should you describe the conduct of those workhouse authorities who, averse to disbursing the parochial funds, say—speaking of a pauper—"pass him on, pass him on to his own parish?"

Answer. Why, Sir, I should describe it as a disgraceful case of pass him ony.

Second boy, stand up. Now, Sir, do you consider it a very foolish act to illegally dispose of a living in the Church?

Answer. Foolish? my dear Sir; I consider it simple simony.

Third boy, mention some popular errors.

Answer. It is a popular error to suppose that a gig becomes any larger when it is let out.

It is a popular error to imagine that the Bath Chaps of the shops are in any way connected with Mr. Mohammed's attendants.

It is a popular error to suppose Eily O'Connor succeeded so wonderfully on the first night because she was the Colleen bawn with a cull.

It is a popular error to suppose that Lord Bacon was at all too rich.

It is a popular error to suppose that the first flyfishers in England were the Angler Saxons.

It is a popular error to suppose that the family name of the Earl of Stair is Bannister.

Or that Dodington R. Cade is a descendant from Jack Cade;

Or that the counsel for the Crown gives legal opinions for five shillings;

Or that the individual who fails to see every one of these jokes ten t—well, never mind.

RIDDLES FOR THE RECKLESS.

AUNT BAD.—Why is my aunt in Dorsetshire superior to the person who shaves me?—Because he is only a barber, whilst she is a Berkshire.

HISTORICAL.—Where would you find a word that should suggest to Richard II. that he had best avoid Bolingbroke?—In the Dickshun'ary.

MEAN TIME.—What is mean time at Greenwich?—Beginning the dinner to a second when one is late.

A THUMPER.—Why should wife-beating receive light punishment?—Because it's a whack scandal.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Why is an amateur performance like the village of Ealing?—Because it's several removes from Acton.

WORTHY OF FOOTE.—Why do we expect some from a gouty man?—Because he's a toe-martyr.

VERY DEEP.—When can't you believe Truth?—When she lies at the bottom of a well.

TO AMATEURS.

SENSATIONAL DRAMAS, IN THREE ACTS: TO BE PLAYED IN ACT A MINUTE.

[Amateurs at Christmas time are very good fun, but they seldom have time to get perfect in the words of their parts. The break-up at school is speedily followed by a break-down (dramatically speaking) at home. Now, a "break-down" is all very well in a burlesque, but it is out of place in a serious drama; so to remedy the evil we herewith furnish three pieces suited to the shortest memory and the most vivid imagination.]

DRAMA NO. 1.

BONDUCA THE BANDIT;

OR,

THE WRAITH, THE BOGUEY, AND THE WHISKY FIEND.

ACT I.

SCENE. *A Glen, mountainous if possible, at all events craggy. Much will depend on the furniture, which in consequence should be strong.*

Enter BONDUCA THE BANDIT *U. E. R.*

[Everybody knows the meaning of that, of course. It is upper entrance right; and, being translated for the use of families, signifies the side door of the back drawing-room leading on to the stairs.]

Bonduca. Yo crags (*addressing the chairs*) and Peaks!
I'm with yo once again.

[*Tells the audience the history of his life in dumb show.*

But, hark! I am interrupted.

[*Is interrupted. The curtain descends.*

ACT II.

SCENE. *View Abroad.*

Enter WRAITH.

Wraith. Ha! ha!
Echo (on the second landing). Ha! ha!
Bonduca (entering). It is the remorseless spirit of my departed conscience.
Wraith. No such thing!

Enter the BOGUEY.

Bogney. Neither am I.
Bonduca. Both in league against me! There is nothing for it but this.

[*Exit, leaving the audience in doubt. A pause, during which the curtain descends.*

ACT III.

SCENE. *Same as the two previous ones.*

Bonduca (alone). I have taken advantage of the calm evening to go out of my mind. No matter!

[*The* WHISKY FIEND (*of Scotland*) *appears by the stove (registered).*

Whisky Fiend. Behold me!
Bonduca. Ha! ha! ha! (*Wildly.*) The spirit of my wife!

[*Becomes an altered man, and grows prematurely bald as the curtain falls.*

DRAMA NO. 2.

JOLLY JACK JUNK;

OR,

THE PRIVATEERSMAN AND THE PRODIGAL.

ACT I.

SCENE. *A Homestead. Cattle are heard to low, pigs to grunt, and all is happiness.*

Enter a TRAVEL-STAINED WAYFARER.

Travel-stained Wayfarer. It is the house of my forefathers!

[*Cretetis falls.*

ACT II.

SCENE. *The Same.* TRAVEL-STAINED WAYFARER *gazing as before.*

Travel-stained Wayfarer. And yet it is different!

Enter from homestead on OLD MAN *and a* YOUNG WOMAN.

Old Man. What day is this? [*Directs.*
Young Woman. The thirty-sixth of March, dear uncle.
Old Man. Something whispers to my heart it isn't.
Travel-stained Wayfarer (coming forward). Father!
Old Man. The prodigal! The privateersman!
Young Woman (blushing loudly). Perhaps it is better as it is.

[*On this complicated situation of distrust and mystery the curtain descends.*

ACT III.

SCENE. *Foreign Parts.*

Old Man. I see it all.
Young Woman. How could we doubt him?
Travel-stained Wayfarer (to audience). And if our kyind friends will forgyve our many shortcomings, there will be not a happier fellow in the world than Jolly ——

[OLD MAN (*who still directs*) *looks as if he was about to add "Dick the Lamplighter;" but, on receiving a wink from the prompter, doesn't.*

Young Woman. Jack Junk!

[*National harpsipe played solemnly as the curtain falls.*

DRAMA NO. 2.

THE VIRTUOUS PEASANT;

OR,

ACT I.

SCENE. *A Glade in the glooming. Chairs.* HARRY OAK (*the Virtuous Peasant*) *alone.*

Harry Oak. (Proudly.)—Let me assure the haughty aristocrat that beneath this waistcoat—(*feels heartily waistcoat.*) Ah! What's this? The mark of something or other. Then I am the heir to the Ravenswing property! [*Marries off to claim it. Curtain descends.*

ACT II.

SCENE. *View of the Ravenswing Property. Doors right and left. Cucumber frames in the centre.*

Enter LORD RAVENSWING, *frowning.*

Lord R. (by one of those marvellous transitions only seen in great artists, changing his frown to a wave). Humph! (*Pause.*) The title and estates are mine. Who says they are not?
Harry Oak (entering). I do!

[*Chord, and great consternation among the cucumbers.*

Lord R. Something tells me I am a villain.
Harry. Something speaks the truth. Behold!

[*Opens his virtuous waistcoat.*

Lord R. Ha! The mark of something or other!

[*Sparkle of* LORD R.'s *murdered aunt rises.*

The mark of HOTE! Farewell, bright world!

[*Gets into the cucumber frame and is heard gliding to a shadow as the curtain falls.*

ACT III.

SCENE. *Side View of the Property.*

Enter the SPECTRE *and the Virtuous Peasant.*

Harry. Then you were *not?*
Spectre. Oh, dear, NO!
Harry. Ha, ha! Then that explains all.
Will you accept my hand?
Spectre. Certainly.

[*Chorus of cucumbers in the distance, to which the curtain falls, successive.*

(We would suggest that there should be an hour and a half's pause for refreshment between each act, and that, if it could be managed, the performance should cease after the first act. We merely throw this out for what it is worth.)

SONGS OF THE WAITS.

THE HORN.

I plays the 'orn!
At early morn!
The 'orn so clear and loud;
Much better, too,
Than I can do
When bother'd by a crowd.
When in a public-'ouse I plays—
Wan'd with a pint of stout—
"The Sea," or "Light of other days,"
The barman "puts me out."

THE CLARIBET.

My clarinet is being cracki'd and missing of a key,
My high notes, pi'aps, is not quite what my high notes ought to be.
Which, too, the lower tones is not as perfect or as clear
As would completely satisfy a edducated ear.

THE PICCOLO.

Sharp, shrill, and clear
I strikes the ear,
And I should like to know
Of somebody the reason why—
Considering I'm wery high—
I'm called the picco-*lo?*

THE TRIANGLE.

I tried all sorts of means of life—
Tried 'taters—tried a mangle—
Tried matrimony, then my wife
Advised me to *tri-angle.*

NONSENSE RHYMES ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

Down in far Trinidad
There once dwelt an old cad,
Who was born very good, but who died very bad.

In Seringapatam
Lived a party named Sam,
Who rather liked turnips with raspberry jam.

In Mesopotamia
There dwelt an old A-meer,
Who said, "What an old fool I was that I came here.

In Western Wallachia
Resided a fakeer,
Who started in life as a small undertaker.

In Fulham (near Putney)
Dwelt one whose great glut'ny
Made his tight-fitting waistcoats come always unbutt'ny.

Far away, up in Scinde,
Dwelt a madman who grin'd
And declared he was Banyan and then Jenny Lind.

Two folks, whose name Miles is,
Say beef in St. Giles's;
The one roasts his share, but the other one kiles his.

And so on, as long as you please. N.B.—This delightful discovery is *not* registered.

SONG OF THE PANTOMIME "SUPER."

The people talk of Christmas joys,
The little gals and little boys
Forgets to bother for their toys
At merry Christmas time.

The families together meets;
Old parties stuffs theirselves with sweets;
It's horrible what things they eats
At merry Christmas time.

Then to the theatre they comes,
Crammed as the gallery was with plums,
And there they sits and sucks their thumbs,
At merry Christmas time.

I wonder if one thinks of me,
As I come on as number three,
With mask as hideous as can be,
This merry Christmas time.

I holds a suit of banner screen,
And has a proud retainer's mien,
Perhaps my hands ain't over clean
At merry Christmas time.

I've been addressed in manner reelly,
For one as was brought up genteelly
Enveloped me in contumely
At merry Christmas time.

This three weeks past, at least, I've been
Practising of this comic scene—
I thought I was a budding Kean
One merry Christmas time.

Now one of King Bluebeard's guards,
With horsehair beard like any pard's,
I'm knocked down, and kicked afterwards,
This merry Christmas time.

I falls, and trembles with affright,
Whilst folks are screaming with delight
A shilling's all I have a night,
At merry Christmas time.

Ah! when you gets home in the fly,
And pitch into the cold meat pie,
I seeks my garret high and dry,
This merry Christmas time—

Dreams when I went the play to see,
And roared at super number three—
The *role* this season filled by me
In Christmas pantomime.



KING CHEER.—DRAWN BY JAMES GODWIN.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

IT is a gross and greedy notion of the peculiar gratifications of this season, which gloats over the enticing display of geese and turkeys in the poulterers' shops, and the grocers' store of condiments for the English Christmas pudding. We are too much reminded, by such preparations, of the comment once made by an envious street Arab on the advertising inscription, "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." "Ah!" said he, "I see: eat and drink as much as yer can, and avoid bustin'." This is not the spirit in which we should be invited to enjoy the good things so abundantly provided for the Christmas repast. As the comfortable tradesmen above mentioned good are wont, in these days of mid December, to set forth their stock of edibles bedecked with holly and mistletoe, in token of a special custom of purchasing and feasting at this season, in like manner do the caterers for our literary entertainments make the multitude and quality of Christmas books published this year might tempt the intellectual appetite to a dangerous excess in these dainties, if it were necessary to swallow the whole of a Christmas book, or of a Christmas dinner, in the course of one afternoon. Happily, these are pleasures which can be enjoyed temperately and at leisure, when Christmas and Twelfth Night have passed.

The Lake Country, by E. Lynn Linton, with a Map and One Hundred Illustrations, drawn and engraved by W. J. Linton; *Little-hoge Hall*, by Henrietta Lushington; *Lilian Grey*, a poem, by Cecil Home; *Last among the Affghans*, illustrated; *Domestic Stories*, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"; *Scripture Stories*, First and Second Series; *Stories of the Apostles*, by Caroline Hadley. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The literary interest of the first beautiful volume, with its useful glossary and botanical appendix, would of themselves merit a careful review; but the exigencies of the season, the flood of books, and the difficulty of performing impossibilities, render it necessary to deal with Mrs. Linton's elaborate work simply from the festive and donative point of view. As a contribution, then, to the ornament wrought to deck the shrine of Old Christmas, and to the means afforded kinsfolk and friends whereby they may show in some tangible form the love and esteem they feel one for another, it stands prominent amongst the gift-books of the season. Its exterior is noble, and its interior, studded with many a glorious illustration, corresponds with the outer splendour. Youth may be benefited as well as amused by giving heed to what is written in "Little-hoge Hall;" great delight may be derived from "Lilian Grey" by those who enjoy a tale of the heart told in musical blank verse; and whosoever has not yet read an account of the Murchanson-worthy achievements of Captain Campbell (otherwise Feringhees Bacha), who was "lost among the Affghans," have now an opportunity of reading one rendered additionally fascinating by five effective engravings. "Domestic Stories" is a new edition, with five illustrations, of an old favourite; and the last three excellent little books recommend themselves by their very titles.

Schiller and the Bell, illustrated by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., with Forty-two Illustrations, drawn on wood by Thomas Scott, and engraved by I. D. Cooper, after designs by Moritz Retzsch; *Pictures of English Life*; *Golden-Hair*, by Sir Lumley Alexander Russell, Bart.; *Child's Play*, by W. B.; *Noodle-dom*, by Charles Bennett. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston).—Poetry could scarcely do justice to the first elegant volume. How, then, will it fare with plain prose? It may be said that it is shapely, that its covers are handsome with green and gold, or gorgeous with scarlet and gold, or gay with blue and gold; that the leaves, lying smoothly between the covers, are of exquisite texture and of delicate tint; that the neat, clear print is a triumph of typography; that the words upon the pages represent a translation, due to the graceful pen of Sir Bulwer Lytton, of one of the finest poems in the German language; that the illustrations which follow the words are themselves nothing less than "a joy for ever;" yet the words will fail to leave in the mind so correct an idea of the *book ensemble* as one glimpse would convey through the medium of the senses. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is called a "gift-book," and it is worthy to be accepted by the queen of beauty. The projectors of the second book have chosen a good theme, but have only half performed their task. The cottage-home life in England which they profess to illustrate is much too varied a subject to be adequately represented in ten pictures, even if they were selected from the most picturesque phases of that life. The size of the engravings and the elaborate pains bestowed upon their execution seem to indicate an ambitious desire to achieve something noteworthy; yet we close the book with a feeling that we should have liked to see the pictures half the size and twice as numerous. "The Cottage Door" is good, except the face of the young woman, which is constrained in its expression. "Fireside Joys" is a well-composed picture. "The Sick Child" reminds us of the picture by Cooke, with the same title, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy a few years back. "The Race Down the Hill" also brings back memories of a certain drawing by Birkett Foster exhibited in the Water-Colour Gallery a year or two since. "The Boy Child" is very good, and, to our mind, takes rank as the best in the book. The third, a "tale of the Pilgrim Fathers," illustrated by eight very nice engravings, is about grim Puritans, sagacious redskins, pretty savages, lovely wigwams, and daring filibusters. In fact, it deals with characters such as one associates gratefully with the name of Fenimore Cooper. It cannot be said that the author has reached Mr. Cooper's height; but there are exciting incidents in abundance, innumerable hair-breadth escapes, picturesque and pretty dialogue, and blood is shed with prodigious liberality. Had the machinery been less loose, the fabric would have been charming. Of the last two volumes, both certain to cause the dimples of delight in the cheeks of chubby childhood, the former contains literatures after the well-known fashion of

> We Willie Winkie
> Runs through the town,
> Up stairs and down stairs,
> In his nightgown,

and is enriched with numerous illustrations, graceful as any that ever charmed the wistful eye of babydom. The plate which accompanies "Peep-peep" is simply delicious. The latter is made up of a series of short, semi-comical stories, written, as well as illustrated, by that true friend of and expert in children, Charles Bennett, and needs no further recommendation.

Echoes of an Old Bell, by the Hon. Augusta Bethell, illustrated by F. W. Keyl; *Pictures of Girl Life*, with Frontispiece by F. Eltze; *The Happy Holidays*, by Emma Davenport, with Frontispiece by F. Gilbert; *Hocus the Dwarf*, by Henrietta Lushington, with Illustrations by C. J. Fuwell; *Conquests, the Cricket, and the Counterpane*, by Frances Freeling Broderip, illustrated by her Brother, Thomas Hood; *Merry Songs for Little Voices*, by Frances Freeling Broderip and Thomas Hood, set to Music by Thomas Murly, with forty Illustrations; *The Princess Pilgrimage*, by M. Betham Edwards, illustrated by T. R. Macquoid; *Fun and Earnest*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson, illustrated by Charles B. Bennett; *A Week by Themselves*, by Emilia Monrat Norris, with Illustrations by M. C. Edwards. (Griffith and Farran.)—These books have all one characteristic in common—they may be safely put into the hands of children; and they are nearly all liberally and excellently illustrated. The first has to do with fairy lore, and is bright with many a spark of playful fancy; the second, most for the perusal of girls in their teens, is noticeable for a certain elegance of style and diction and for commendable lessons of life; the third inculcates good moral doctrine by means of a spicy full of natural description and natural dialogue; the fourth (from which we have borrowed an illustration) is an intermixture of the fanciful and the real, cleverly written in plain language composed of easy words; the fifth is a mixture, in simple fashion, of prose and verse, and in style and method resembles the fourth; the sixth bears a title which is of itself sufficiently explanatory, and should be added, however, that the illustrations are, in many instances, very quaint, spirited, and pleasing; the seventh is written in verse well-suited to children; the last but one is perhaps the best of the bunch—it is the composition of a scholar, a humourist, and a kindly man; and the last shows that its author has inherited the literary talent of her father, Captain Marryat.

Home Thoughts and Home Scenes, in original poems; *The White Rennsvickers*, by the Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A., with Illustrations; *Perils on the Fells*, by R. M. Ballantyne, with Illustrations; *The Young Yachtsman*, by Anne Bowman; *Routledge's Every Boys Annual*, edited by Edmund Routledge, with One Hundred Illustrations; *Golden Light*. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)—The first of these, blazing outside with scarlet and gold and sparkling inside with poetical gems and brilliant specimens of illustrative talent, will take a right royal present. The illustrations by A. B. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel, are excellent in quality and profuse in number. Mr. Houghton's children seem positively to live. The poetical accompaniment to our Engraving of "The Child Among the Rocks" is the composition of Dora Greenwell, and it will be seen from the opening lines,

> Underneath thy feet are rocks, and o'er thee
> Hang the heavy cliffs, &c.,

how picture and poesy harmonise. The other poetical contributors to this splendid volume are the names of modern poetesses, Jean Ingelow; Mrs. Tom Taylor, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Amelia B. Edwards, Gerald Humphreys; and the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Schoolboys will pounce with avidity upon the four next of these books, whereof the first has for its theme "the vice of bullying;" the second abounds with adventure and frolic; the third, which has several striking illustrations (though no mention is made of that which we have borrowed or of any other upon the titlepage) has many stirring scenes of life in Sweden and Norway; and the fourth (which, by-the-way, contains the second specimen in the collection which are proverbially attributed to variety. The last is "Golden Light," a good book for the young containing scripture histories, illustrated by "eighty pictures drawn by A. W. Bayes, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel."

Parables from Nature, by Mrs. A. Gatty, with Illustrations. (Bell and Daldy).—Handsome outside and charming inside, there can be no more appropriate Christmas gift than Mrs. Gatty's "Parables." They are illustrated by the designs of no less than sixteen notable artists—by G. W. Eope, F. R. Calderon, W. Millais, W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, G. H. Thomas, R. Warren, Lorenz Frölich, W. B. Scott, E. B. Jones, Noel Paton, Simon Mair, John Tenniel, Joseph Wolf, W. P. Buxton, M. E. Edwards, and Charles Keene.

Normandy, its Architecture and History, a Sketch, by F. G. Stephens. (Alfred W. Bennett.)—The sun does not look down on or lend his rays to the photographic illustration of nobler architecture than that of Normandy, unless Normandy have been much misrepresented; and those who have the good fortune to be presented by their kind friends with a copy of Mr. Stephens's handsome volume will find twenty-five photographic proofs that there has been no misrepresentation on the part of enthusiasts who have extolled the Gothic architecture of Rouen, Caen, Falaise and other Norman towns.

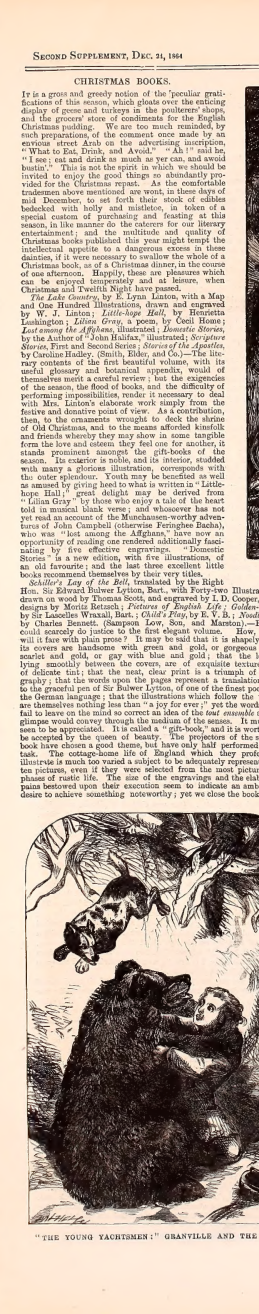
A Book of Boys, edited by Thomas Hood; *The Christian Treasury*; *Royal Children*, by Julia Luard. (Groombridge and Sons.)—"A Bunch of Keys" is a collection of six short stories, and were its origin a predecessor of keeping in "the good old custom of Christmas Annuals." It will not disappoint, and it will possibly delight, those whose expectations soar no higher than the old Christmas Annual. Persons of Evangelical views will probably not need to have their attention directed to the "Christian Treasury," which is adorned by several fine engravings. "Royal Children" is a book of "life on the ocean wave," and other such matters, which boys like, and about which it is well they should be encouraged to read. The religious element in Mr. Hodder's tome may not be so palatable but it is not less salutary.

Cook's Voyages of Discovery, edited by John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.)—A new edition of Captain Cook's voyages, containing "many interesting letters not hitherto published," and illustrated by several good engravings, is a matter of congratulation; and we give it hearty welcome.

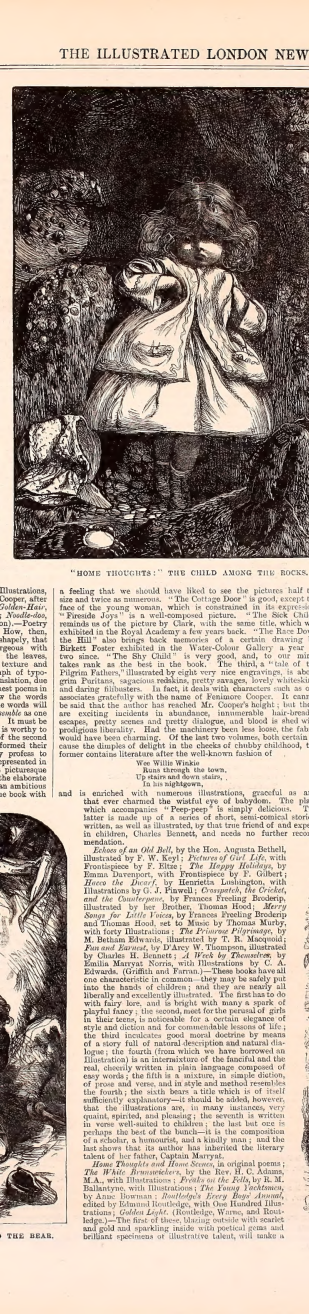
Peter Parley's Annual, 1865, edited by William Martin. (William Kent and Co.)—All hail! old friend—in name, if not in fact—illustrated liberally in respect both of the number of plates and of the profusion and depth of colour, and gorgeously arrayed in a covering of red and gold, you come, as heretofore, in the guise of an acceptable "Christmas and New-Year's present for young people."

The Wrongs of Ike Green, by William Dalton, with Illustrations. (R. Marlborough and Co.)— Boys in the Christmas holidays would like nothing better than a cruise in the Eastern seas, adventures amongst Chinese pirates, and the companionship of a heroine such as "little Waif" was; but, as they have small chance of doing anything of the kind in the body, let them sit in their chairs, deliver themselves over to Mr. Dalton's spell, and, under the influence of his art, perform the cruise, meet with the adventures, and make love to the heroine in spirit.

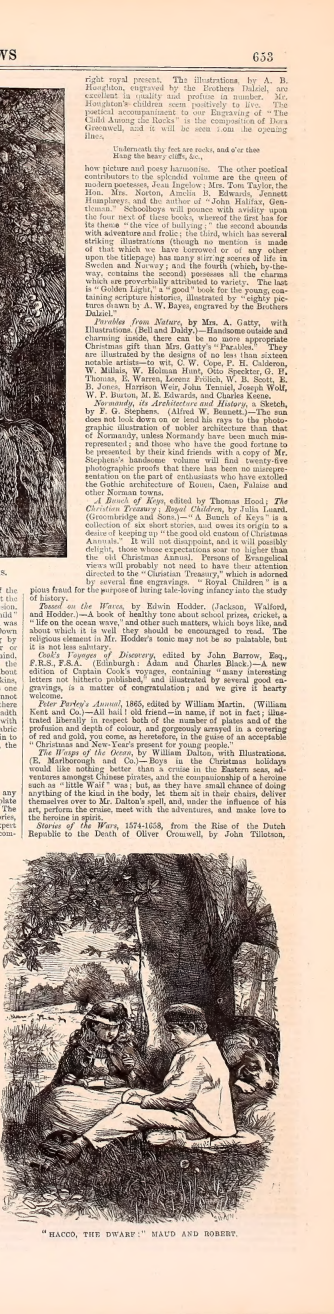
Stories of the Wars, 1574-1658, from the Rise of the Dutch Republic to the Death of Oliver Cromwell, by John Timbs. Republic to the Death of Oliver Cromwell, by John Timbs.



"THE YOUNG YACHTSMEN"; GRANVILLE AND THE BEAR.



"HOME THOUGHTS": THE CHILD AMONG THE ROCKS.



"HACCO, THE DWARF": MAUD AND ROBERT.

illustrated; *Gulliver's Travels*, by Jonathan Swift, D.D., illustrated with upwards of 300 wood-engravings, from designs by J. G. Thomson, engraved by W. L. Thomas. (Bell & Daldy.) Absorbing interest attaches to the stories in the former of these two volumes; and the latter, so far as the "travels" are concerned, needs no recommendation. Let it be mentioned, however, that the abundance of illustration in both books enhances to a marvellous extent their literary worth.

Ella's Friends, illustrated by W. Harry Rogers. (*Mathews' House*, by the Author of the "Wide, Wide World." (James Nisbet and Co.)—The former of these two volumes is a little book, simple and unpretentious, but the prettier for its very simplicity. Ella's "friends" were the flowers, and the birds, and other creatures pronounced by God to be "good;" but of human friendship we know little—for a while, but then things changed for the better. We hope that many an Ella who has human friends will be introduced by them to the other Ellis and her wonderland friends. The latter is a tale by the popular authoress of "Queechy," who, notwithstanding Mr. Kingsley's assurance to "Squeers" (which readers of the "Water Babies" will remember), is likely to retain the popular favour. Several coloured plates adorn the pages.

The Illustrated History of England. (Bemrose, Worm, and Routledge.)—This book is arranged on a somewhat novel plan, embracing the history of England from the earliest times down to the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and is divided into chapters, each of which embraces an entire reign. Then follows a summary, concisely written, of the events of the reign, including all the points necessary to be noticed in a school history of England. The work contains two maps and upwards of 400 engravings, besides a chronological table and summary of remarkable events. The book is well got up, and deserves, and will doubtless obtain, a large and permanent circulation.

Tales of Fitful Love, by Theodore H. Barrau, with sixteen full-page Illustrations by P. Feroglio. (Darton and Hodge.)—Nothing conduces more to that "peace on earth, goodwill towards men" which was proclaimed to the world at the first Christmas than filial love; and tales which enforce that duty are, therefore, highly reasonable.

Children's Prize, edited, by J. Erskine Clark, M.A. (William Mackintosh.)—The frontispiece alone is sufficient to create a yearning for the possession of this collection of periodical numbers.

Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes, by Mary Adelaide Walker, with Illustrations by the Author. (Chapman and Hall.)—This is not one of the ephemeral Christmas books, to be admired for a while and then to be left neglected on a shelf; it is worthy of a better fate than to keep company as a mere ornament with the flowervases. Its exquisite coloured illustrations are certainly peculiarly seasonable, but its literary contents are full of interesting information and instructive entertainment as its pictorial embellishments are full of grace.

The Book of Psalms, with a Public Commentary. (H. Owen.)—A labour of love, dedicated by a father to his children. It is a sober-looking but valid a handsome volume, appropriate to the season when one is more than ever minded to follow the injunction, "Oh, show your youthful relations how the Lord has dealt!"

Hyperion, illustrated with Twenty-four Photographs. (A. W. Bennett.)—An illustration of books by means of photography is this year a more marked feature than usual. In this instance the artist, with his camera and his chemicals, has followed in the footsteps of "Paul Pennyman," and has produced a series of charming photographs illustrative of Longfellow's romance. Generally, photographers pay too little attention to composition in choosing their points of view; but this is a fault that does not belong to Mr. Francis Frith, who has shown great judgment in his selections, and has produced a most pleasing series of pictures.

The Months. (The Religious Tract Society).—In making a selection of poetry for such a work as this the compiler could not fail to include the best masses of England and America. There are few poets who have not been inspired by the changing seasons. Let assertion be justified by quotation. Here is one specimen (vol. iii., p. 208) :—"We must no more expect for (*sic*) present or fresh manifestations of set than we can to be summoned to the banks of Mount Sinai, and for God to flash His commandments in the sight of all the people. God is One, is permanent, is progressive. He never himself can therefore He never goes back!" Here is another (vol. iii., page 278) worthy to be inserted in a transpontine melodrama:—"Oh, Grattan! if, twenty years ago, when really I loved you far more than you were ever capable of loving me, you had stood before me the cowardly culprit that I see you now, *I should have strangled you on the spot, and washed you, like vermin, beneath my hoof.* Now that long years have passed and that in seeing you I look upon a stranger, and upon only just remember that I ever loved you, your sorry attempt writings from me but the *paternalist pity*, to be *transfigured*—*do not doubt it*—*to pardon*." And here is a third (vol. iii.):—"We can say this frankly, in case money should be *of any object* to you. Unfortunately," said the young lady, "money *is of great* object to me." One is accustomed to hear that money is an object, or is of great importance to many persons; but Mr. Austin deals (throughout his story) very harshly with the Queen's English; he governs or misgoverns it, according to his will. As to the moral and social aspect of his tale, it will be sufficient to state that at the end the following singular family party is collected into one household—Mr. Mortimer Dynely, his daughter Mary, Mrs. Dynely (widow of Mortimer Dynely's cousin), by whom Mr. Mortimer Dynely, during his cousin's lifetime, had a son; Walter Dynely, the illegitimate son of Mr. Mortimer Dynely and Mrs. Dynely, and Florence Dynely, who, when a baby, was palmed off by Mrs. Mortimer on Mr. Mortimer Dynely as their own daughter, and who is at the conclusion of the story engaged to be married to Walter Dynely. It will be allowed that there must have been great exercise of charity and forbearance to enable such a "happy family" to live together, but worldly cynicism would predict angry strife to come at any moment when Mrs. Dynely and Mrs. Mortimer Dynely, if there were not a "free fight" between all the members.

Adam and the Adamites. By Dominick M'Gonland, Q.C., LL.D. (1 vol. Bentley.) With much ingenuity, learning, plausibility, and earnestness, Mr. M'Gonland has essayed to perform a most difficult task. He has undertaken to reconcile the "religionist" and the "philosopher:" to show that these is really no difference between him who assigns six thousand years and him who assigns a hundred thousand years of duration to the human era. The way in which he proposes to exhibit harmony will be apparent from the following extract (p. 161) :—"If the fact be, that there were different races of man, originated at different centres of creation, and at different times, and if the man Adam was the last of these creations, and also the last and most perfect of all the works of creation, then it natural and consistent that he should enter into life, and not that of any earlier specimen of humanity, should have been recorded. How especially if all the pre-existing races had been inferior types of humanity, when compared with the man made in his Creator's image and endowed with immortality." Mr. M'Gonland seems himself to have become only recently converted to his own theory; for, in his "Sermons in Stones," he, "following Prichard and others as guides, without sufficient inquiry into the scriptural or ethnological evidence, put forward the proposition that all mankind had originated from a single pair of ancestors." His present theory may not have been necessary for his former argument; but one feels some confidence in authorities who are led by the nose by "Prichard and others," and are soon obliged to recant.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

(*See Engraving, page* 679.)

OLD Watchman, thou who watchest not,
We smile on thy non-vigil now:
Sleep on, nor dream, thou slumbrous not,
That roystering Bucks prepare a row.
Clutch not in thought the Dandy's fee,
Nor seek to stop the fiery Blood,
Nor wake to find thy Box and thee
Down in the London kennels mud.

Buck, Blood, and Dandy, all are past,
Succeeded by the pensive Swell:
How long that gentler type shall last,
Some social Prophet, rise and tell!
And then art gone, and on the stones
Marches a helmed and stalwart Guard,
With bludgeon strong, and haughty tones,
Taught, for our good, in Scotland-yard.

We would not call thee back, old Guy,
Preferring our half-soldier friend:
Our fathers did not much rely
On what assistance thou couldst lend.
They mocked thy grunt, they broke thy head.
A guinea plastered pride and poll,
And well they knew thee safe in bed
When dangerous Crime was on the stroll.

Tis years since thou, to people's grief,
In husky voice the hour didst cry,
To wake the sick, and warn the thief
To hide him while thou crawledst by.
So for old resolution's sake,
We'll wil not fling thee quite away,
Friend of the reveller and the rake,
And foe of those who could not pay.

Folks called thee Dogberry; but, alas!
There was small likeness 'twixt the two.
Save that they "wrote thee down an ass,"
And what they wrote was mostly true.
Thou like dear Dogberry! with his saws
And proverbs, and his mutual flatteries,
And logic used to prove that laws
Were never meant to give offence.

His teaching, in its easy way,
Was full of honesty and love;
For gentle foe nor rougher day
Too little serpent, too much dove.
But there was quaintness in his white,
And license in his simple phrase:
We won't have you compared with him—
Old surly Light of Other Days.

He bade the handsome man give thanks
That he was such, but make no boast:
Forgave the ugly man his ranks,
And laid them to the bumper toast.
The very thief he would not hang
Who "any honesty" could show,
But charged Messina's guardian gang
'Twere best to let the rascal go.

But when two villains, in cold blood,
Against that lady did conspire;
And pinioned in the prison stood,
The good old man blazed like fire.
"Did they serve Heaven?" They answer fair,
But still the kind man's anger flames:
"Write down Heaven first," said he, "and not bear
That name should follow villains' names.

They called him "ass," but he had got
Their arms "in bond" and tracked their lies,
And therefore gave them, fierce and hot,
His just return that he was "wise."
He had his wealth, and second gown,
And taught the knaves this moral then—
That Fortune does not always frown
On honest, simple, learned men.

He cleared goose Claudio's darling "bird"
From all the princely scoundrel's stains,
And from the good old Noble heard
"Thanks for his care and honest pains."
And when the Duke his largess dun,
He paid it with a genial prayer.
That night he treated all his crew—
Who then was richer than Master Blue?

No, no, old grub in yonder cell,
You came of quite another breed.
Our old domestic annals tell
How you'd have served poor Hero's need,
You'd not have used that rascal pair,
Or if you had, we understand,
They'd soon have vanished, free as air,
Five guineas in your dirty hand.

Of many a boon we Britons owe
To one whom all good Britons praise,
'Tis not the least that at a blow
He quenched the Light of Other Days.
A better guardian fills your place,
We're glad to know you've passed away:
But keep a copy of your face
To help our mirth on Christmas Day.

S. B.

WHO is the poorest and yet the noblest Peer? *Answer*. Baron Honour (barren honour).

WHY is a policeman never run over? *Answer*. Because he is never *in the way*.

WHY are a quarrelsome drunkard and a leaky boat very like one another? *Answer*. Because they both require *bailing* out pretty frequently.

AT LAST!

A STORY WITHOUT A SENSATION.

BY HAIN FRISWELL.

CHAPTER I.

"THERE are philosophers, of whom I am one," said the sick man, with a smile, "who do not credit woman's friendship. I don't mean towards man—that's certain enough; but towards one another. If they are friends while they are girls, the friendship soon disappears when they grow into women; nay, the apposition of a lover will make friendship fly away as quickly as possible."

This was by far too long a sentence for one so very ill, although produced by fits and gasps.

"Perhaps you are right, my dear boy," said a gearlsman by the bedside, holding the dying man's hand in his. The two men were old schoolfellows, and at this time of trial the old boy feelings came back. It was again Harry and Willy with them, and Harry lay in the darkened room—a strong, powerful man suddenly stricken down in the midst of his life and strength. He had been forbidden to speak, but speak he would; he had so much to say, and he endeavoured to say it, although his life-blood welled up to his lips every time he spoke.

Willy Fraser, who sat clasping his hand, spoke in a very low tone, as if to hush his friend, and continued holding up his finger as he spoke. "Perhaps so; but what do we want with a philosophical disquisition now—all you have to do is to get well." The patient shook his head. "At any rate," said Frazer, "Oh, hang it, Harry, don't die—don't think of dying now."

There was so much feeling in these broken words that the dying man turned towards him with a sad smile and marked the tears in his eyes. He would have spoken, but his friend put his hand over his mouth. He saw at a glance that William Frazer believed in him as he had always done—believed that by an act of will he could do more than any doctor in the land, or in the world. The reason of this faith was that Harry and Willy, at school and through life, were two different beings. Harry Armstrong was a dark, strong fellow, with a chest big enough for two; an arm which served him well, a ready bold wit; and, in fact, power in his body and plenty of it too. He had protected Frazer, who was but a weak little fellow, soft and docile, but very clever; and, who of course, as we all of us like those whom we protect, began to like him. The mutual respect and liking continued through life, and, as I have mentioned above, Frazer was rich, and not very well able to help himself; Armstrong rich, and able to help others. He helped his friend to a very decent match and to a cozy place; and he helped himself to one of the handsomest wives in the kingdom, who brought him a daughter, and then shortly died. Then suddenly, too, he began to lose his heartiness; and although twelve long years he was always a foremost man, never the man he used to be. That great chest of his, which ought, as the doctors said, to have been sound enough for anything, grew very troublesome; he caught cold upon cold, neglected himself, and was at last brought down here by what he called him, with no hope of life; his will made, his fortune left to his daughter, and his daughter and all her future to one whom he could trust—his soft, tender old schoolfellow, who was now half the man he was, but was still, in life at least, worth vesty thousand times more. Armstrong knew and felt all this, and yet could not, dared not, say what was nearest to him; and Fraser looked at him to explain the asking eye very earnestly and very fondly. Suddenly that eye grew very bright indeed, and Frazer in alarm rang a little bell. The physician came in, the patient rose suddenly from the high pillows that propped him up, put his white handkerchief to his mouth and covered it with crimson blood—and then lay back never to speak more.

Some months after this Mr. William Frazer, in his comfortable house in the New-road—which then was in the country, as the open fields stretched up to Hampstead and Highgate—sat quietly tasting a glass of old port—and wine of 1820 was then of the future—and looking out upon his half-moon lawn and the circular sweep of gravelride, up which the gigs of about a dozen were slowly driving. They contrasted as much as the two schoolfellows could have done. One was dark, somewhat tall, and very beautiful; the other fair, *petite*, graceful, and with an ugly pucker of worry clothed in insurgents, almost without a bow or ribbon; the other was dressed in white, with lilac ribbons and bows, and with a huge straw hat with lilac streamers to it. The difference extended even to the ponies; one was finely bred, strong, and with a dash of the thoroughbred; the pony, that took liberties, and was obstinate, and fond, would only go by fits and starts, and was altogether an irregular pony, decently quiet to ride and drive, but of no character at all.

These young ladies, whom Mr. Fraser was gazing on with quiet melancholy, were both dear to him; one, as being his own daughter, the other as his friend's daughter, and dear to his friend. The meditative gentleman quietly took another glass of wine—he was soft, pensive, and fond of good living—and as he swallowed it cracked a walnut, and said, as he peeled it, "Poor Harry! he died with a philosophical remark on his lips about the triumph of woman. Now, really, if he could only see these two girls, and know their deep affection for each other, I believe he would be convinced; I really do think he would, indeed, forgive fellow!"

Mr. Fraser was very easily convinced himself; and his conviction of the purity and depth of the affection of the two young ladies was well founded. They did love each other deeply; and although each other was Amy and Hetty, as girls will, with a dozen sweet adjectives by turns tacked to the names. Amy was Miss Frazer, and Hetty,—the short, or, at least, Amy's diminutive, for Henrietta—was Miss Armstrong.

The difference was marked externally, extended to the minds of the girls; and hence, probably, their friendship. Amy wanted guidance; Hetty could give it, and did not at all object to do so. Amy was as soft and yielding as her father; Hetty was resisting, strong, commanding, very wise, and very pure—full of what Mr. Fraser called "the very best common-sense, A 1," which he, poor fellow, acquired with great difficulty, principally by experience, which, in his case, was indeed like the stern lights of a ship, and only lighted the track over which he had passed.

"Well, girls," said he, with a welcome equally tender to each, "and what have you been talking about?"

"Fortune," said Amy; "fortune, papa. And what a wonderful thing it is, isn't it?"

"'Tis indeed," said Mr. Fraser, looking at his glass of port with one eye shut, as if he were reading a sentence. "I never could quite understand it. Armstrong didn't believe in it, poor fellow! I did."

"Just like Hetty," said Amy; "but what I say is—just look here. Here we stand—we are about as old as each other; but look at the difference—she has all the beauty." Hetty smiled and shook her head. "All the cleverness."

"All the good sense, certainly," said Mr. Frazer; at which Hetty blushed.

"And, to crown all, the biggest fortune. Indeed, she is an heiress; and this poor dear, dear papa, is not worth half as much. I have heard him say so."

"But I'd give all," said Hetty, earnestly, "to have what you have—a father." There were no tears in her eyes. Hetty was not given to crying, but the tone of voice touched Amy so much that she put her arms round her friend's neck and said that she had been "a little fool," and a cruel one too, to remind Hetty of her loss; and Mr. Fraser cordially assenting in the self-imposed verdict, the conversation was changed.

For four or five years dark and fair lived on, growing, if possible, fonder and fonder of each other. Mr. Fraser every day found that his verdict was right, and that the two young women were fast friends. Mrs. Amy's character, as we have remained the same—so, indeed, ever change from our originals?—and Hetty, who had improved her externally, had not altered the soft, fond heart and the quiet, trusting mind which wanted so much some one to cling to and to protect it. Mr. Fraser had long given up any hope of ever making a mother, a character which Henrietta very quietly and wisely filled. She even took poor Will Fraser in hand—he was still Willy with his friends, though verging on his nineteenth year—and the old man and him lay by money she prevented him from spending a great deal. In fact, Hetty was the acknowledged head of the establishment.

She was busied in some household work, one time morning, accounts, which "always made Amy's head ache," and would, if Hetty had not been there, have made Fraser's pocket ache, while the father and daughter were together. It was very seldom that they talked of her in her absence. They both loved her too much to hide anything from her; but at present they did so.

"I suppose, Amy," said Fraser, who prided himself on his knowledge of the world, as most of us do, sometimes, "I suppose, they have knowledge but don't apply it, "I suppose we owe that invitation to Lady Trefoil's to dear Hetty. What a treasure she is!"

"La! papa!" said Amy, with slight impatience, "what! to get you an invitation to that stupid old dowager's, where you said the wine was bad?"

"Recollect!" said Fraser.

"Well, scarcable; and there was no one worth speaking to except Godfrey Harding. The young man is very nice, and I'll ask him and ask me to myself."

"Mercy!" said Mr. Fraser, cheerfully, "money is not only the root of all evil, but also the general attraction of mankind. At one time a young lady had two chances in life—that is, before she is born."

"Before she is born. Papa!" exclaimed Amy, in some surprise.

"Yes," continued her father; "the young being who is about to be born had two chances if a girl, and only one if a boy. If a girl it might be born poor—well and good; but then, if beautiful, its next chance came. Men married for beauty; and the daughter of a beggar might, from her beauty, be elevated to the throne. Having wound up this sentence thus prettily, Mr. Fraser rubbed his hands and apologised to his daughter for getting into a metaphor—for talking metaphysics.

"Chosen to fill a throne!" said Amy, with disdain. All their chances took place in the old ballad days, when the beggar lived at Belmal-green."

"There are good many beggars there now," said Mr. Fraser; "but no such chances. Yes; Godfrey Fielding was a nice young fellow."

"The only one in the company that I enjoyed the dinner with decision—an unwonted decision, too—" what my son, Hetty?"

"Miss Fraser thought that Godfrey Fielding had come as he entered, or she would not have asked the question. Hetty had to have it put fully to her, and then, with a very slight blush, answered "that Mr. Fielding's manners were very good."

"A man of a good family," said Mr. Fraser, who, in the absence of a husband, knew everybody; "good family, but no money. Poor as a church mouse; indeed, he will be a church mouse, for he is just taking orders."

"Ah! I supposed something of the sort, for he paid Hetty and me equal attention, and yet I would rather marry him with three hundred a year than any one else with six."

"Amy, Amy," said Miss Armstrong, with a slight shudder, "how you do run on!"

"Greatly," said Fraser, tapping his half closed hands together and making his finger-nails clutter with a little clash. Mr. Godfrey Fielding is what Lady Trefoil called formidable fruit for a poor girl like you. You know the blind beggar's daughter at Belmal-green, of you perverted pronounced it, did not marry anybody beggar?"

"Law, Papa, how mercenary you are," laughed Amy. Hetty blushed prettily and turned the conversation, and Mr. Godfrey Fielding dropped out of record for that night at least.

But not out of remembrance. Both girls thought of him, and both were very glad when, two days afterwards, he called on Mr. Fraser. He was in orders then; he had attended ordination and had taken his vows. He was, I am bound to say, a wilful young gentleman at times now, and in those days had not the M.B. waistcoat with the stepcollar, which even the lowest Evangelical now assumes. He looked very, very handsome, and was altogether a fresh-looking, honest, unassuming a young person as one could look on. There are pale-faced parsons; and sallow-faced parsons, and fat-faced parsons with a fine scorn upon some of the failings of our curates; but, believe me, there are some good fellows too! Godfrey Fielding was among them, a man who do their duty as bravely as any soldier who goes to meet his death or win his glory and promotion. The Rev. Mr. Fielding was, above all, generally. Shrewd, observant, well read, and full of knowledge, he never failed to please his acquaintance, and could, no doubt, turn his talents in the best direction to benefit himself and benefice instead of his duty.

Being manly, it is no wonder that both these young women liked him, and that he grew very intimate with Mr. Fraser. Months passed away, and Amy had once or twice to scold her friend and adviser, and Mr. Fraser had to tap his fat and delicate hands at some jokes, as he heard from his daughter of the refusals of good offers which Miss Armstrong had perpetrated—offers, too, such as would, in any other instance brought dignity and rank with them, emanating, as Amy said, from the "Trefoil lot."

At last Amy, who was growing a little more impatient than she needed, went a visit in the country, leaving her dear friend and adopted sister at home. Miss Armstrong, in her opinionated manner, the matter, and who was justly indignant because the young fellows would prefer looking for her rather than to her friend Amy, made some exception in favour of the reverend Godfrey Fielding, who came just as constantly to the house, now that Amy was away as when she was present, and, who, knowing that Hetty could receive as well as benevolence, seldom came without some sad story which touched her heart and at the same time excited her pity.

At length, one day when Amy was expected home, and when these visits had become very dear to Miss Henrietta Armstrong, the young clergyman left Mr. Fraser at dinner descanting on the excellence of port wine, and joined Miss Armstrong in the drawing-room. As in those days gentlemen were expected to drink as much as they could, three hours to prepare the coffee. Miss Hetty might be excused for her look of gratified surprise, although she well knew that the young Curate seldom exceeded one modest glass, and that Mr. Fraser, from whom she unconsciously inherited all his knowledge, rather despised him as one who did not or could not take his bottle.

"Well, sir," said Hetty, looking up into his face with a sister smile; "you have made an early appearance. I suppose you have some sad story to relate."

"Indeed I have," returned Godfrey, taking a chair and carrying it to the side of Hetty's sofa; "but I don't know how to commence."

"Indeed," said the lady, with a pretty impudence, putting her white hand in her pocket to feel for her purse; "you are generally very fluent on other people's woes, Mr. Fielding."

"But, alas!" said the Curate, "this woe is my own."

Hetty blushed slightly and smiled, as if she knew a cure.

He continued: "I have come to be your suitor."

The smile faded from Hetty's cheek; the pretty lips were parted, the breath came and went; she dared not turn her eyes upon him when he paused. He rose from his chair and walked a step backwards, then forwards.

"Pray go on, Sir?" she said, at last.

"Oh! if you can—you who are so rich, so good, so pitiful, and kind—if you can, said one who does not know how to speak, who does not approach one whom he loves"——

"This is pretty well, thought-reading-minded Hetty; "but, oh! there men. We women never quite understand them."

"——who does not know how to say a day come here purposely to speak, but yet found his speech die away upon his lips; oh! if you will let your lover—for I love you—plead for him—plead for him you all his life. In his energy the young clergyman had knelt on one knee to her, and now lifted up his eyes and looked pleadingly in her face.

"Godfrey," she said, quietly, but not calmly, putting out her hand.

"Yes, call me Godfrey. You give me hopes." He rose as he said this, and kissed the hand. "Call me Godfrey, and tell me that you will, me Godfrey, and plead for me as a sister would for a brother. I love, I dearly love your friend Amy—Miss Fraser."

Hetty took back her hand sad, and there Hetty sank suddenly on the sofa. He was too much agitated to notice her sudden pallor and distress, and, having once got through his difficulty, he proceeded quietly enough. "In the presence of the woman I love," he said, "I am a man, free." I dare to avow my love now to her; but at last I have determined to do so. Here is the letter; it is open. Read it, and then aid me if you can."

Miss Armstrong said mentally. "Yes," she said. "Yes, Mr. Fielding, I will do as you wish. Give me the letter, and then go. *Her* father," she had a pretty strong emphasis on the pronoun, "will miss you," and Mr. Godfrey was himself very much agitated, he rose hastily, and, thanking his protectress very humbly, joined Mr. Fraser at the port, when he astonished that worthy gentleman by finishing a decanter which was half full, and which the good man had reserved for himself. "By Jove!" said he to himself, as he returned, "I'll be bound, when he is a rector, he will drink like a fish." Having astonished Sophus terse by this remark, Mr. Fielding plowed himself up for the lady in the drawing-room, and feigning a call of duty, which indeed he set himself, and faithfully kept.

CHAPTER II.

In the mean time, whilst Mr. Fraser was wondering at the Curate's sudden incursion and bold attack on the port, Miss Hetty, her face pale, her lips trembling, and her hands cold, was walking backwards towards her own room.

"It is like Rosa's story of "Undine," that author has drawn a woman—what shall we say, a child, a sprite, without a soul, which have almost—but no, I dare not even write to her; but at last I have a great gift, is very wonderful and very beautiful. How Undine felt then, we know. Hetty, as she walked towards her chamber, thought of the story, and of the fate of the poor water-nymph, without a soul; but all hope, all care, all love had for the moment vanished. Had she been asked, she could not have given a reason for her conduct, but it would have been the same. The one object for which, during the last few weeks she had allowed herself to hope had gone, and gone for ever. Her love, her passionate tenderness, her whole heart and her, in spite of the hints of that young lady that parsons always took of the best, had been given to Godfrey Fielding, and now that they were quite right to do so, that being, in his opinion, their only way of doing good in the world; that they were allowed himself for one moment to think of Godfrey otherwise than as a good, kind gentleman whom she liked and respected.

Miss Armstrong, in Amy's absence he had called so often, and after he had availed himself of every opportunity of being with her, she had, in spite of herself, allowed her heart to speak to him. Not that we know, when she had made up her mind it was pretty well made up for life. Hetty was not a girl to sin out-and-out and a good one. Hetty only wished that which was good and right, to be done, and whatever she did so with all her mind, with all her heart, with all her soul.

She locked the door of her room, and then proceeded to prepare her dressing-glass. Her face was very pale, her eyes looked hollow, her hair was dishevelled, and she was not quite sure that she looked tragedy, She noticed all this. There were no tears—not a single tear.

She pitied herself somewhat in her own strong-minded way. "Poor thing! Poor Hetty! And Amy envied me my riches and my poverty; much they're worth to me!

Women are full of sources of hope came into her sad heart. She opened the letter hurriedly. "He may have been hurried and flurried, and have left out the "not," and I may be happy yet."

Quickly this faint hope of requital, this trust in the final Justice of the Heart, faded out. One glance at the letter, one glance, which saw it was a love letter, a letter of a father to a child, a letter of a brother, and to Amy herself to listen, was enough. The letter dropped unheeded to the ground, and Hetty knelt, bending low down with her hands upon her knees.

"Father, lover, husband! I have all these, and not one. Poor thing, poor thing!"

Some few hot tears came then; but Miss Hetty was not given to crying much, and she soon dried them away. She was not given to young ladies who are as full of true courage as they are of tenderness. But it was, perhaps, a little surprising to Mr. Fraser when a cup of coffee ready at the usual time, and Miss Hetty as quietly engaged in a novel as if nothing had happened. Nothing had; it was only a little mistake on the part of Mr. Fielding that is all.

As Mr. Fraser was very full of his port wine and rather given to philosophy, he had made a remark to himself on the way to the drawing-room, that Mr. Fielding's letter to her guardian or attempt to open the matter to him, was very odd, and he called to his daughter to ask Mr. Fraser to meddle his brains by reading out a dozen paragraphs of the *Times* one after the other, and at the same time to smoke a mild cigar, which latter was a favourite habit with him when he was thinking, and said,

"This is addressed to and concerns you, Sir; more nearly it concerns Amy, but Mr. Fielding insisted that I should glance at it. Perhaps it will be better that you to speak about it, after due reflection, to-morrow morning."

"Eh, what? The editor seems here to ——. Oh; she's gone," said Fraser, looking round. "Eh, what? Mr. Fielding! Oh, ah! I see."

He quietly finished the Thundering leader and then took up the letter and read it with a long whistle, and then went to sleep in an easy chair, and was not awakened by the entrance of the tea-tray, which Hetty herself brought in.

In the morning Amy, who had been driven over with a friend, came and looked in on her friend in bed-time, and found her in a deep meditation. She was delighted with the proposal, and said, laughingly, "Hetty, Hetty, you always said that Godfrey had good taste, and he shows it by preferring me to you." Hetty answered with her quiet smile, and, after a little more talk, Amy left her, and Hetty answered gently. Not so Mr. Fraser. He declared the marriage could not be—that it would never do for one begotten to marry another, and that Godfrey Fielding was a fool to propose to Amy, that he fell in love with the best and finest girl too, and the girl who had a fortune.

Mr. Fraser, who had been drinking rather more than usual Mr. Fraser's objections, on the understanding that no one was to think of marriage until Amy was of age, and so Godfrey Fielding had a little at this; but dear Godfrey obtained leave to come and pay those attentions which all find so sweet, and in a twelvemonth Amy and Godfrey were married, and were quite happy. Mr. Fraser died quietly in his bed of some nameless and uncertain disease, which seemed more like overgrown, somewhat wearied, to venture a joke now and then, too, and also to do his courtship very openly. Hetty was hardly ever held as *de trop*, although, with much delicacy on his part, Fielding would have made his sweetheart, if he could, less demonstrative, Hetty however, bore it all; she saw, too, how the strength of him whom she had loved was rather weakened by the contact with Amy than strengthened; she saw that, day by day, Amy did not rise to the noble position which her husband had hoped that she would. It was a bitter trial, but Hetty bore it all—nay, she took very quietly one or two severe scoldings from Amy, when, in employing her pocket-money, she had purposely sent away the Rev. Godfrey on some errand of charity.

"You will run him off his legs after those nasty poor," said Amy in a pet; "he has a curate taken me to an oratorio."

"But duty, Amy, duty," said Hetty, calmly.

"Oh, yes," returned the other young lady, petulantly; "bother duty; you shall have a whole lifetime to think upon our duty."

"And God grant we may do so," returned Hetty, with a sudden break in her voice; "God grant we may—Amen!"

They were married—Amy and Godfrey. Hetty was bridesmaid, and more affected—which I am told is no unusual thing—than the bride herself. Godfrey, to be sure, had a poor living, and Amy had but very little money; but they were rich in hopes, a kind of possession for which one of us pays any income tax, but which is yet very valuable; nor was the Rev. Mr. Fielding the only Curate who has had to deny largely upon that bank, a draught upon which, thank God, has never been dishonoured. Nor was it in this case. Miss Armstrong had been very busily employed during the weddingtour of her friends with the Rev. Godfrey, in shewed old Mr. Fraser, who, as we have shown, was surrounded with shrewd people, who, however, did not comprehend many of them to him. Mrs. Amy Fielding had been speculating upon some unknown admirer possessing her husband—that young embodiment of all the clerical virtues—with a living, or, at the worst, a curacy, a solicitor's letter awaited them on their arrival at their modest home, which contained the news that the living of Harwood Green, having become vacated by the death of the Reverend Samuel Purr, A.M., had been bestowed upon"—no one less than the Rev. Godfrey Fielding, B.A., sometime Fellow of Merton. Great was the joy of Amy. Those excellent sermons she was sure had done it all; whereas Hetty suggested that the gift might have some connection with the relation of the poor.

"Poor!" said Amy, panting; "poor, indeed! We don't know those beneficiaries in the least—not a rate payable; but what will we get from the poor. Godfrey will some day be bringing home orphans from the workhouse, I know."

She blushed as she spoke.

"Oh! Amy," said he, reproachfully. "I shall rather think with Hetty than you. May God reward our beautiful friend with work to good account."

She did so for ledge, as Hetty well remembered, when they all knelt down to family prayer, to bless the giver again and again.

Indeed, for sixteen years, during which Godfrey filled Mr. Purr's place, did he work with the same zeal. Little incidents occur in sometimes, for she was rather restive at prayers, and often turned round to look at the children, who, when they were three and a girl—never had the typhus fever at all, and never failed to bring home that look about them which is so like their faces or clothes. Poor Amy was, you see, not much given to rapt devotion, but, for three, fore, very well suited to be the "light of the parsonage," as some good lady has called the pleasant, sunny wife to the parson, who summoned to by the easy and comfortable Mr. Purr.

Not far from the parsonage, Miss Hetty Armstrong built herself a pretty little cottage, breaking the hearts of more than one likely young fellow who offered his heart and his empty pocket to her, and on more than one occasion refusing a man who could have done well on a pretty fellow. As time went on, and it became rumoured that Miss Hetty had "a little money," as the gossiping says, was a little unpromptable, the sieges put to her constancy became less frequent and crowd although she never, I believe, ceased to be the friend of the Godfrey Fielding who once took upon himself to declaim to Miss Armstrong on the duty and beauty of marriage, received such an answer that he never did so again. As Hetty was prime minister to her for the Amy, the chief friend of her children, the delight of the poor, and very often the shield of the husband, who, sinning against the power of her husband, we may be sure that that happy matron did not urge her to marry. Perhaps Hetty's heroism was never shown more than in the instances in which she, at the cost of much of the two, defended the wife with the weak point against the husband with the strong one. Mrs. Fielding, who, in her own household was the more than the cause of the victorious, she had a twisted crotchet in her head that she had done her duty in aiding the woman whose husband she had once dared to love.

Mr. Fielding, as we have said, never caught anything from the poor; but he caught and brought home with him sometimes from the grave-side of a rich parishioner, who had left him a legacy and whom he rose from the bed of sickness to visit. Hetty was the friend who lent him for life, and that was a cold, which carried him off very rapidly; but Amy was in despair. Godfrey was at once exalted to an angel and herself to that state of martyrdom which posterity delights to draw for themselves in their troubles. Hetty, who could not come near to nurse him without Amy's being jealous of her, was by her side broke down in her passionate grief, when he died, and sat for many an hour by the dead in the darkened room, as by the living, to which only waits for all of us. The Christmas bells were ringing in the air; a sound, a merriment, seemed all about them, all around, but not in that sad, sad room. Hetty, with her soft hands clasped, looked backwards and forwards in her grief, when Hetty, taking the face-cloth from the dead face, looked upon the lips—those lips which Hetty had pronounced her fate—and murmured "Godfrey, dear Godfrey, you know I love you now, and you know I have been true. I will watch over those whom you loved; I will live for them and for you."

And, indeed, Miss Hetty kept her vow. She grew more active and more cheerful than ever as Amy continued to be widow's weeds, and that "best of it, for she could never know the loss of a husband—and such a husband—as Amy's proved came to her. Amy remained a widow, and the weeds fell off or grew into flowers through careful cultivation; whereas Miss Armstrong's plain, strongly-pronounced black was never laid aside. "I have been true," said she, "to you, and I will watch over those whom you loved; I will live for them and for you."

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Once Hetty, who busied herself in getting the boys—by-the-way, the young Fieldings were as fine a set of boys as ever were seen, and respect her somewhat more, than the mother who spoilt them—out in life, and in some degree to settle her self, was induced to be introduced into society. Hetty was once filled with a strange joy, and that was when Amy told her that the successor of Godfrey in the living once held by Mr. Purr was to be Frederick O'Fogey, of Mary Trinity College, Dublin—had proposed that she should put an end to her widowhood and become the wife of the Rev. Frederick O'Fogey. Hetty was very eloquent, was the nephew of an Irish Lord, and the younger brother of an M.P., and Hetty dreaded the birth of his relative to try his fortunes in the Anglican Church. His views were certainly extreme, but very powerful; and the parish, which had been decidedly clergy minded Mr. O'Fogey's active views and zeal to become uneasy and restless under Denis O'Fogey.

Amy, not at all averse to the tall, bouncy, and impressive clerie, promised to consult her friends—meaning Hetty and her daughter, and Hetty replied that she would consult herself. Hetty, she said bitterly; "*his* widow! I shoot on his widow, now as I ever was. Yes; let her marry; let her leave me at least his memory and his grave." But Hetty did not say this; she only thought it, for her husband; his wife should never share the fortunes nor receive the embraces of another man, and so Hetty, in her determination, Amy, sore against her will, to *shatter* the eloquent Incumbent of Hayward's Green.

Whether for the loss of this second aid and helper—and Amy always wanted two—or from a want of excitement, poor Mrs. Fielding after this not long took ill, and, quietly dying, was followed by Godfrey's side. And then, for a few years, Hetty still lived on, still manfully and bravely, the friend and friend of her children, whom she lived to see well placed and married—nay, to hear a little Godfrey and her grandmother. A young grandmother, indeed, but one who had lived to a healthful old age, never uttered, never guessed at, known to no one but herself. It was time the thorn she had worn so long in her bosom should reach her heart, and it did at last. One Christmas time, one merry Christmas time, when the air seemed filled with common joy and the bells were swung jubilant in the frosty air, and the children down stairs were shouting in their glee, one Miss Hetty Armstrong, an old maid, speaking, as was her wont, her Christmas day alone, suddenly rose up with tearful eyes from a half doze to obey a summons which we all must have, and said quickly, "Godfrey, I am here. At last! at last!"

So the summons came; so ended a life made happy by a passion repressed and well done, and of which it seemed to me fit that a record should be made.



THE HOME THAT WAITS FOR ME.

WORDS BY MARY SIDWELL. MUSIC COMPOSED BY M. W. BALFE.

Allegretto moderato, quasi Andantino.

VOICE. PIANO-FORTE.

I feel our joy-ful meet-ing near, My mo-ther bids me come; One

p *dim.* *pp*

hap-py week of all the year, I live with her at home. I leave the chil-dren here to play, They will be run-ning wild; Yet must their teach-er

vf. *p*

go a-way, Her-self to be a child. I dwell in ser-vice here with those Who are not like my own; And when at eve the les-sons close, I
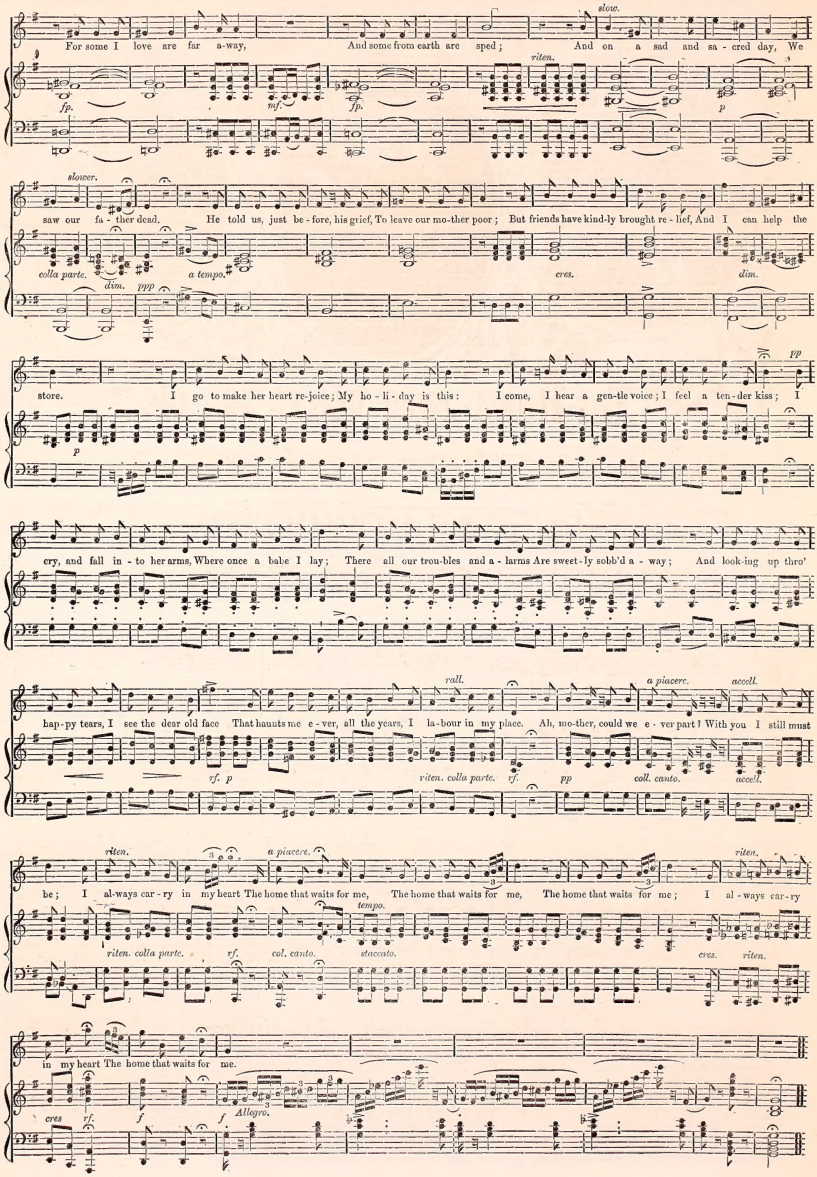
rall. *viten.* *rall.*

viten. colla parte. *vf.* *stacc.* *viten. col. canto.* *vf.*

sit and think a-lone, I sit and think a-lone, I sit and think a-lone, a-lone.

a piacere. *a tempo.* *dim.* *Allegro.*

col. canto. *a tempo.* *dim.* *pp* *cres.*


slow.
For some I love are far a-way, And some from earth are sped; And on a sad and sa - cred day, We
riten.
fp. fp. p
slower.
saw our fa - ther dead. He told us, just be - fore, his grief, To leave our mo-ther poor; But friends have kind-ly brought re - lief, And I can help the
colla parte. a tempo. cres. dim.
dim. ppp
pp
store. I go to make her heart re-joice; My ho - li - day is this: I come, I hear a gen-tle voice; I feel a ten-der kiss; I
p
cry, and fall in - to her arms, Where once a babe I lay; There all our trou-bles and a - larms Are sweet-ly sobb'd a - way; And look-ing up thro'
rall. a piacere. accell.
hap-py tears, I see the dear old face That haunts me e - ver, all the years, I la-bour in my place. Ah, mo-ther, could we e - ver part? With you I still must
sf. p
riten. colla parte. sf. pp coll. canto. accell.
riten. a piacere. riten.
be; I al-ways car - ry in my heart The home that waits for me, The home that waits for me, The home that waits for me; I al - ways car - ry
tempo.
riten. colla parte. sf. col. canto. staccato. cres. riten.
in my heart The home that waits for me.
cres sf f f
Allegro.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

To most persons it would appear rather an odd assertion, that it was of benefit to get up nowadays a demonstration in Manchester. So far as its reputation is concerned, that extensive but thriving commercial city has every different supposition. There is an idea huge buildings which have been constructed for the purposes of intercommunication between people in other countries and very frothinking political people. Meetings there have always been more or less of a boisterous kind; in truth, the place has established a character for being the normal school of powerful mass meetings. It was therefore with surprise that one learnt the other day that a member for Manchester, who was inspired in some way to meet his constituents, did not, as the phrase is, draw anything of an audience to speak of. It seems that it has not been the custom for the members for this town to give an annual address to the electors since the time when Mr. Richard and Mr. Milner Gibson were the spoilers of quiet in the Manchester Athenæum, and Mr. Milner and not muggified with power and position, but is still saying smart things, never seems to think it worth his while to speak for more than five minutes at a time. In fact, both these gentlemen are men who in their own sense are made, are at the top of their own profession, which is to a Manchester meeting as Mr. Montague Smith is ridiculous in reference to eighteen pence in reference to capital. This decided failure will probably have its influence on Mr. Cobden's future political life in regard to popular assemblages; while the fact that a very successful man was got up at the close of the proceedings, probably a mode of striving up the necessary excitement which the occasion required, and which will not tend to exaggerate his anxiety to try the experiment again.

It was eminently characteristic of Sir John Pahington to present himself before a meeting for the distribution of prizes to a volunteer cavalry. There was he appeared and incredulous persons who do not see their whole faith to Sir John's powers as a horse-breaker will be glad to or that he reconstructed our colonial empire in 1852. Chemical and others, sturdy canons of cathedral chapters, who have rough presses, impugn his statistics, and even question his right to be considered a literary education; but it is utterly improbable that any such will be found in the case of forming a regiment could impeach his discernment, his skill, and his careful practice in the science of horse. He is, in fact, as much at home as the yeomanry uniform aforesaid as his dress is perfect; a thought too trim for modern lax fashions, but marvellous in its close adaptation and various outlines of person, though distinctive, style. On the occasion particularly alluded to, no doubt, he presented a remarkable example of how a volunteer should wear his uniform, and how micro of adjustment and precision of fit should be combined with entire activity; for, both as a horseman and a pedestrian, Sir John is an attitudes. Certainly, however, there was one feature in his dress that seemed desirous to instruct on the volunteers, against which most people in a fustian-jacket and old rides. This difficult to understand how a practical and sensible man like Sir John could have put on the spur in question. As the equipped yeomanry in a popular street many years ago did very much to shake the character and to depreciate the efficiency of that force; and if these be an enemy of the volunteers, the best way to do it is to can not conceive the domination of that body will be by making every single English people. It is very much to be doubted whether Colonel Edwards, who has justly earned for himself the title of the lamentary champion of the yeomanry cavalry, and who advocated popular measures as a Yorkshire point of view, would endorse this suggestion of a right hon. gentleman, who, on the first occasion that it is applicable to Worcestershire.

It has always been a puzzle to Parliamentary students how Mr. Massey ever got elected for Salford. Neither by his antecedents, and scarcely by his opinions, which, though Liberal, are Whiggish, does he seem qualified to have been drawn in an insensible manner into becoming a constituency which has returned members of that Manchester. Even in the hurry and confusion of the general election, when Salford was chosen on a Saturday night, it is not easy to understand how he became successor to Mr. Brotherton. However that may be, the many respects has justified the choice of his constituents so far as because, though having been thought worthy of being chosen to sit in Parliament, he has acquired considerable knowledge of the House. Besides this position, in the abstract when he has delivered his opinion on broader questions than those relating to private business, in which latter he is frequent, he has exercised considerable effect. Probably, if he desired it, which probably he does not, he might become Speaker when the present holder of that office vacates his chair. In adopting this line of political action of his friends, and cannot converse with his clients at Salford, Mr. Massey wisely took the opportunity afforded by the dissolution of honours to the students under the Local Examinations to disburden himself of a duty without very materially disburdening his political hand. He thus got out of that region of dense commonplace through which so many members have had to struggle, and by getting into office in the House, instead of, as he formerly did, in the Government, he has, perhaps, made a little lower, in the Parliament, while the Liberal party is in office, he could, no doubt, be restored to the chairmanship of committees, the appointment to which is conferred by the simple commencement of the Ministerial leader's moving, at the first time that the House goes into committee, Mr. So-and-So do take the chair. In that is the remaining branch of Parliament. If things should turn out that the next general election is conducted under the auspices of the gentlemen who now conduct the operations of the Opposition, it will be the duty of Mr. Disraeli, and not of Lord Stanley. But the matter is slight but significant motion above mentioned, and then of course it will not contain the name of Mr. Massey. But for the sake, as an admirable functionary in his particular department, let us hope for the best.

CURIOSITIES OF CHRISTMAS COOKERY.

CULINARY antiquities are generally dry matters: so little is to be gathered from names which, in the lapse of time, have lost their meanings; and the dullest puzzles for the etymologists. Alexis Soyer made a great mistake in publishing his "Culinary Museum" at a time so early in the existence of the Cookery of the Ancients, with a classical title. People like to be practical in matters of the mouth: the olden receipts can rarely be compounded in our time; some articles are not to be heard of; others are not worth getting; and failure is the consequence.

Christmas Cookery is however exempt from this weakness: its *pièces de resistance* have stood the test of ages, and, perhaps, one still towards the dwindle of the nineteenth century it was customary to bring up to gentlemen's tables, on Christmas Day, a boar's head, decorated with bay and rosemary, and, although the custom has grown obsolete among the gentry, a relic of it is still observable at the tables of the yeomanry, particularly of the northern parts of the kingdom, to which a pig's head, gaily garnished, is generally brought without having its jaws disbanded by either a lemon or an apple. And we see the same ceremonies at the Lord Mayor's show and at some London dining-houses.

Brawn is no longer the crack Christmas dish it used to be. Formerly it was in great demand for producing it: but, some thirty years ago, upon inquiring there of Mr. Chatterton, we found very little was made in the old city, the dish having grown nearly obsolete. Mr. Chatterton, however, was the young man of some taven-keepers preserving a dish of brawn to their regret at the present day, in respect to the old receipt. A noted dish in Kent, notwithstanding our failure at Canterbury; but Mr. Chatterton, the excellent cookery book, gives a lengthy receipt for "Tunbridge brawn." At Oxford the brawn's head is still served up at some Christmas dinners, of course, brought in with the customary state and placed upon the high table, the centre of the dish decked with flowers and garland, a lemon in its mouth, and the customary "grace" of Mrs. Rundell's receipts is "To Keep Brawn for the Christmas Day." The lady of "Domestic Cookery" has receipts for roasting a sirloin, but to show how old dishes drop out of use, and add a few, that excellent cookery book, Cree-Fydd's, does not contain the word brawn. The old-fashioned dish of roasted pig is also very rare, although in a small room in harvest-time, feeling him down to be upon; and before Christmas he was sufficiently browned and proved his excellence as a delicacy for the table.

The turkey has graced our Christmas tables for more than three centuries. Cardinal Wolsey had the bird as forming part of the Christmas fare of the farmer in 1578. The bird is also to be seen on the Christmas Day dinners, and occasionally makes its appearance in the couple of wild turkeys shot on the 4th of December, in the shooting story of the 1,200 tame turkeys, Parente, to which town they were brought, and there purchased by a gentleman, who, when they were fattened for Liverpool, where he arrived on the 18th; and when the 1,200 he embarked for Norfolk Island, Norfolk, for sport; and in the course of the 1,200 wild turkeys: there must have been desperate poaching towards the end of the season. Of the brown Norfolk: but if you find any of the red American breeds, say "Confound the bird," and have a duck or a goose.

Roast beef, although it still ages the paramount Christmas viand, the great dish being the baron of beef, such as is roasted at the Christmas Day dinners at Guildhall. The knighting of the sirloin is an old story.

Plum-pudding, or porridge, preceded plum-pudding. The former was called *hachis* until the reign of James I., when it became as soup at Christmas at St. James's Palace during the reign of George I. and to certain persons of the Court to the different officers of his Majesty's household. Brand tells us that, "Upon Christmas Day, 1806, the English cooks served up at St. James's Palace, on Christmas Day, 1806, the first thing served and mentioned in the list of dishes was plum-pudding. The quantity made was pretty considerable, for the following were the ingredients:

Leg of veal, 40 lb.; 6 shins of beef; 50 fourpenny loaves; double-refined sugar, 40 lb.; currants and oranges, 6 dozen each; 6 dozen old buck; 6 dozen mutton; 6 dozen lemons; 3 gallons of sack; 3 pottles of sherry, 40 lb. raisins, 40 lb. suet, 3 pottles, 2 oz. cochineal, 1 oz. mace, 4 oz. cinnamon, 3 oz. cloves.

The more solid form of plum-pudding was in use in Addison's time, though not to the exclusion of the porridge, which, in No. 383, he writes: "Without the aforesaid pudding and porridge." Again, by any excess in plum-pudding, or sack posset, or the like, which they are the prized parts of the dinner." Another early mention of plum-pudding occurs in Ned Ward's "Orgies," where a Chevalier d'Antieux, who, in 1698, made a voyage, in an English ship, says, "The plum-pudding was detestable. It is composed of pounded biscuit or flour, of lard, currants, salt, and raisins, which is made into a paste (it is not stated with what), wrapped in a cloth, and boiled in the pot with the meat, when taken up and out of the cloth, old cheese is strewed over it, which gives it the consistency of soap." Although the chevalier's pudding itself is not absolutely bad. However, we do not covet this pudding.

The old way of forgetting to put the liquid pudding into a cloth and boiling it like much in the manner of Lord Macaulay, during his embassy to China: and Lord Byron, through a similar mistake, when he was to have had a Christmas plum-pudding brought to table like soup, in a tureen.

In some parts of the country we hear of a plum-*pie* at Christmas, as the mummers in Northumberland, where Jem Jack, one of the characters, sings,

Roast beef, *plum-pie*,
Who likes it better than I?

I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,
A pocket full of money and a cellar full of beer!

In the same county a poor plum-pudding is called a "hootingpudding," because it has not plums enough in it to make that they are worth while to hoot at each other.

The plum-broth and minced pie being compounded of spices, fruits, &c., were in token of the offerings of the Eastern Magi. The cradle, wherein our Saviour was laid, the imitation of the cradle or manger wherein our Saviour was laid, the ingredients themselves having reference to the Wise Men's offering. Mixon, in his "Tour in England," describes every family making a Christmas pie, "A great receptacle, the composition of this pastry being a most learned mixture of neats' tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, &c.

Minced pies were derived from the paste images and sweetmeats given to the Fathers of the Vatican at Rome on Christmas Eve. So much were they considered as connected with Christmas that the Puritans tion they almost served as a test of religious opinions. The Puritans were bitterly averse to both plum-porridge and minced pies in connection with the season. Needham, in his "History of the Rebellion," sings,

All plume the prophet's son deny,
And spice-broths are not to be had;
Treason is in December pie,
And death within the pot.

Christmas, farewell! Thy days, I fear,
Are very many days to come;
So they may keep feast all the year,
And fast when they have none.

In "Hudibras," canto 1., 227, we find

Rather than fail, they will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with minced pies, and dispraise
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.

Upon which Bluchard, in his sermon on Christmas Day, observes—ironically in use at this season up against the food which had been custom. In the *Spectator*, No. 269, describing a conversation with Sir Roger de Coverley, says—"A propos," said he, "you must know this honest gentleman is a bachelor, and by that means has missed the best part of his life; he is however very well versed in the theory of love, though he has given it over in practice." To make Mynheer, when it is parboiled, shred it very small; take a bag of suet, a pound of beef-suet, shred likewise very small; then put to it three pound of Corinthes (currants) well washed and picked, and a large pound of sugar, a nutmeg, cinnamon, and cloves, of each an ounce; so put them in at topps of it, and when they be made, and sweet not, therefore, mingle them all with beer.

Mincemeat should be made at least a month before it is used. Soyer tells us that the proper proportion is one weight of mince-meat are made yearly at Windsor Castle a month before Christmas Day.

Christmas cookery has another matter—a curious anecdote of a Christmas play. Leathes, the actor, found Garrick, Royal Garrick, scratched a drama entitled "The Christmas Tale," with scenery painted by himself, and introduced a dance of cooks. Garrick was to see what formed a new era in that species of art. This was a dance of cooks, dressed in white, with their aprons and caps, and led by one of the cooks, who, when they had

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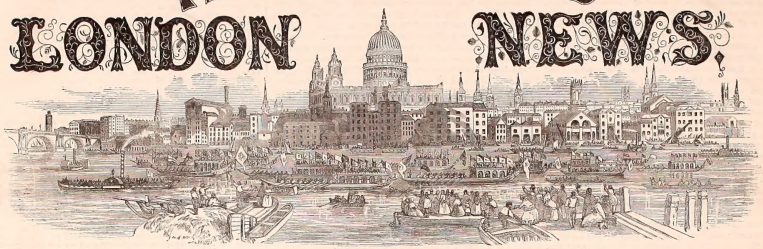
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



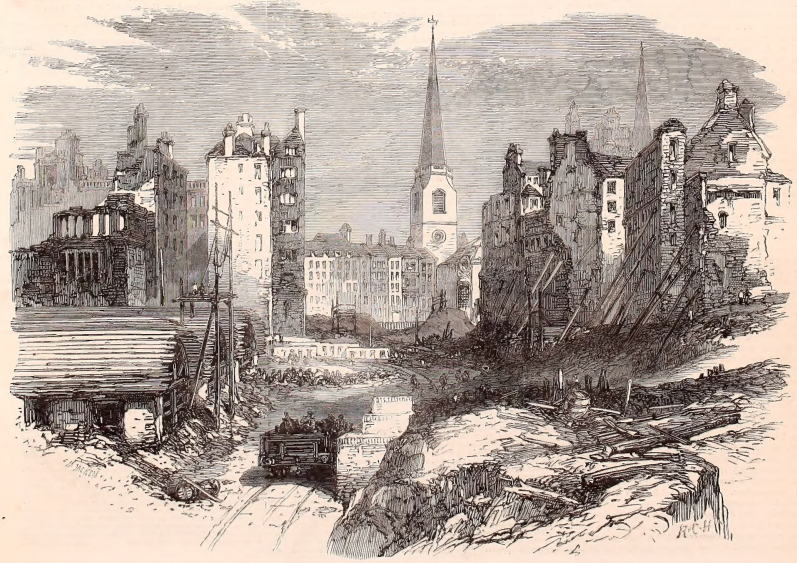
No. 1295.—VOL. XLV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.

TO-NIGHT the year 1864 will come to an end. Englishmen are not much given to sentimentality; but if there be a time when there falls a shade or two of pensiveness on the swift-moving current of their thoughts, it is when they watch "the Old Year out." There is generally a touch of pathos upon the countenance whenever we are conscious of taking our last look of anything, especially when that thing is a definite and considerable segment of our lifetime. The particular year the final disappearance of which we await may not have connected itself with our feelings by any strong ties of association. It may have been to us a mere continuation of time, without a single salient feature upon which retrospection can dwell with interest. The staple of its character may not have risen above a dead level of humdrum and routine. But when the hour of parting arrives we grow serious, and slide almost insensibly into the reflective mood. We instinctively cast a glance back at the good and evil the year has disclosed during its course, and it is not without some stir of the inner man that we bid it "Farewell, for ever!"

Whatever materials for reflection the year 1864 may present to individuals and families, it has certainly not lacked interest as far as nations are concerned. Great events, both in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, have marked its progress. While we in this country have been affected by no violent changes, and have been conscious of no shock to public feeling, save such as were occasioned by the vibration following upon startling events abroad, neither continental Europe nor republican North America has got through the year without visible agitations and strong excitement. The map of Europe has been altered, but not by France. Germany, which up to the beginning of 1864 had usually been regarded as among the strongest, the slowest, and the most pacific Powers, suddenly snatched up arms, within a few days of the birth of the year, and, before its close, wrested Schleswig Holstein from Denmark by the boldest and baldest application in modern times of the law of might. Russia has erased Poland from the list of nations, besides depopulating Circassia. England has quietly transferred the Ionian Islands to the little kingdom of Greece. Italy has made only a prospective change; but by the removal of her capital to Florence she has sealed the Franco-Italian Convention, and quietly waits the moment when, by the stipulated recall of the French army of occupation from Rome, the estates of the Supreme Pontiff will drop into her hands, and no part of her soil but Venetia will remain under a foreign sway. The Danubian Principalities, following the lead of Prince Couza, an able adventurer, have reduced the tie which binds them to Turkey to an almost imperceptible thread, and, but for diplomatic restraints, would speedily and openly proclaim their independence. The year just about to be consigned to the sepulchre of the past has seen the initiation of great changes. What year will see the end of them, and what the end will be, the future only can disclose.

Glancing from Europe to the West we also catch sight of stirring events. The erection of a new Imperial throne in Mexico, under the auspices of the French Emperor, and the enthusiastic welcome accorded to Maximilian, the brother of Francis Joseph of Austria, quickens in European minds a reasonable hope that that hitherto distracted country, occupying a splendid position, and rich beyond calculation in its natural resources, may henceforth enjoy the internal security requisite for the development of a peaceful and prosperous empire. On the other hand, the Confederation of the British provinces of America, under one constitutional system and one central Government,—a consummation all but actually completed—warrants sanguine expectations of a flattering future for an



THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY WORKS ON DOWGATE-HILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

empire in the north, built up in a more rugged clime, and with harder and, perhaps, more enduring materials. It is between the two, over the vast space covered by the United States, that the retrospect of the year ressumes its most dismal hues. The close of 1864 leaves the civil contest between North and South apparently as undecided as it stood at the commencement. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln is a popular Federal vote for the continuance of the struggle. Victory oscillates with strange impartiality between the combatants, giving, perhaps, a slight balance of advantage to the North, but scarcely affording foothold for the hope that the war is near its termination. Yet, even here, it is not unmingled darkness. The same national vote that re-seated Mr. Lincoln in the presidential chair determined upon cleansing from the Constitution the stain of slavery; and there can be little doubt that, whatever may be the final issue of the pending conflict, the "peculiar domestic institution" will perish in the awful struggle which it has occasioned.

Revolving now to our own country, the review becomes much more deficient in the elements of excitement. It is not the province to be so at the opening of 1864. Let us be thankful that it was so, for all that. The year came in as a lion and goes out as a lamb. Rumours of war—of war, too, with Germany—disturbed the public mind as an approaching breeze darkens by the ripple which it causes the surface of the sea. Throughout the month of January men were alternately swayed by hope and fear. The secrets of diplomacy oozed out but slowly and by piecemeal; but there were preparations on foot which looked exactly like contemplation of hostilities. The meeting of Parliament suddenly dissipated these apprehensions, but a compromise was made to the country by the Parliamentary leaders of both Houses of the Legislature that the Queen's Ministers had not thought it necessary to advise her Majesty to intimate to between Spain and Germany otherwise than by friendly diplomatic offices. It gave no assurance, but did not divert attention from what the two German Powers were meditating and accomplishing in the North of Europe nor did it abate in any measure the lively sympathy felt in this country for Denmark. The first four months of the Session were mainly absorbed in watching with anxiety and interest the progress of the war, waiting for the meeting and the deliberations of the London Conference, and finally discussing and pronouncing judgment on the part taken in the quarrel by the British Cabinet. The Conference, we are wholly wasted, for out of the frequent vicissitudes, the humiliation, the mortifying incidents, and the final debate to which the Dano-German question gave rise, the people of England collected clearer ideas than ever they had before possessed of the nature of their international responsibilities, and a fuller appreciation of the doctrine of non-intervention.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A number of persons collected on Tuesday before the reserved garden of the Tuileries, where they could perceive the Prince Imperial taking the air in the branches of an enormous tree. The child was standing by looking at the Prince, who appeared greatly to enjoy the scene. The Prince left shortly after came and skated on the same basin.

The day's *Moniteur* publishes a note stating that the extraordinary Budget for 1866, which amounts to a higher figure than that of the present year, will be entirely balanced without having recourse to any extraordinary financial measures.

A decree in the *Moniteur* re-nominates M. Troplong President of the Senate and gives the first intimation of the approaching session of the Legislature.

By Imperial decree the Emperor's Cabinet is thus composed:—M. E. Fleury, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; M. Piétri, Secretary of Private Secretary; M. Conti, Privy Councillor, Chief of the Cabinet; and M. Reiset, Sub-Chief.

Several important changes are announced among the staff of the Ministry of the Interior. The service of the press is to be attached to the Minister's Cabinet, and will be directed by the Councillor of State, Pevet, Chief of the Cabinet and Auditor at the Council of State. M. de Maupas is to be appointed Councillor of State, and will receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour as a reward for his services.

A decree in the *Moniteur* appoints Mr. Dayton to be appointed Ambassador at Paris from the United States, in the room of Mr. Dayton.

The Council of State has been charged to make an inquiry into the many laws in force in France with a view to their modification or abolition.

Wednesday's *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Aurelien Limayrac, stating that the cancelled letter of the Pope has caused great surprise, and that it is not to be found in the portfolios, and that, if any danger exists, it is in the reaction to which such manifestations may lead. The article concludes by attributing the principles inscribed at the head of the Constitution.

The generous wishes of Christmas benevolence between Baron Rothschild and Emile Pereire has given place to a duel between the Bureau d'Assistance Publique. Paris, an aggregate of head for distribution commencing from the 1,200,000 mark. The Committees having furnished 50,000 kilos. for his share.

In Paris there is a talent for every one. "Théâtre Religieux," where nothing but pieces taken from the Old Testament will be played.

A great political wedding took place in Paris last week. The daughter of M. Baroche, the Senator, was married to the son of M. Gouyn, Auditor of the Council d'Etat. Almost all the Cabinet and the political world were present. The religious part of the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, assisted, as is the custom nowadays, by several other curates.

The Palace of Industry destined for the Universal Exhibition of 1867 will be erected on the outside of the triumphal arch of the Etoile, in ground lately given by the Avenue de la Grande Armée and the Avenue de Grande Armée.

The full embodiment of the French army returning from Mexico has arrived in Paris. The force is not very numerous, consisting, in fact, of nineteen officers and 631 rank and file. They are quartered in the Bicêtre, and do not appear to be any the worse for their campaign in the New World.

The Central Society of the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals, the vice-president, Dr. Blatin, announced that he had just received from the Minister of the Interior a letter in which the article of food should be permitted in the French capital. The subject, he said, had been referred to the Council of State for decision; but, in the mean time, the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, the Dominicans, distribute every Saturday to the poor one or two loaves, in addition to that contributed by the Bureau de Bienfaisance. The consumption for that meat are so numerous, the hon. gentleman stated, that all cannot be satisfied.

It appears from statistics lately published, that during the year 1863 the number of dead bodies deposited at the Morgue of Paris was only sixty-one, instead of from 200 to 300, as was formerly the case.

The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed to the rectors under his authority a circular, in which he suggests that great advantages may be derived and the public wealth increased by the introduction of additional fruit-trees, vegetables, and plants into the plots of ground which are attached to the 27,000 normal schools of France, for the instruction of the pupils in gardening and the most improved methods of agricultural cultivation. The Minister announces that with that view he has conferred with the Minister of Agriculture, who has ordered the inspectors to visit such schools as may be on their way and give to the masters whatever counsels may be necessary, drawing in a report on the general situation.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on Thursday week. The Queen's Speech states that the relations of Spain with foreign Powers remain satisfactory, except with Peru, "the Government of which State will finally be convinced that justice is on our side." Her Majesty also expresses a hope that a perfect understanding will be arrived at without any stain upon the national honour. The Queen proceeds to state that the official communication of the Archbishop Maximilian's accession to the Mexican throne is of the commonplace nature, and as the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately disputed, "The South American republics will see that the sympathy of Spain has no admixture of ambitious projects." The Queen continues:—"The Italian question is still pending, and the revolutionary agitation which has the object of that country has given rise to fresh diplomatic combinations. As soon as affairs are definitively settled my Government will take the question into consideration in the manner dictated by prudence, with a view, however, finally to the respect and filial love which Spain as a Catholic nation professes for the venerable father of the faithful. The speech, in conclusion, announces the introduction of bills relative to financial questions and modifications in the present legislation affecting credit societies. A bill on the press law, in harmony with the Constitution, is also to be brought forward. No allusion is made to San Domingo.

The Bishop of the Asturias has had presented to him an autograph letter from the Rey de Tunis, richly ornamented with diamonds, of the Royal order of Hassan. The letter was inclosed in a purse of gold lama.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert has taken up his residence in Naples, and assumed command of the army in the south. He has issued a proclamation to the city to the Italian troops congratulating them on the bravery and discipline which they have shown in the campaign in the mountains to districts hitherto infested by brigands. The Prince received on Saturday an official visit from Cardinal Andrea, who was received with the honours due to his rank.

Turin telegrams announce a probable reorganization of the Italian War Department, which will have the effect of diminishing the staff of officials and making other considerable reductions.

The King has ordered the suppression of public utility, the occupation of all convents, seminaries, and other establishments in Rome as necessary for the service of the State.

The Diritto of Turin announces that the King has signed different decrees, in virtue of which all the military depôts will be suppressed and the troops will be quartered in barracks and in convents in Cagliari.

Two professors and thirteen doctors of the University of Bologna, having refused to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Italy and to the Statute, have been excluded by Royal decree from the list of 1,276 functionaries.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter condemning the principal modern errors concerning revealed religion, philosophy, and civil society. The letter, addressed to the bishops of eighty propositions, and re-pointed out to the bishops to be refuted. Among the propositions that certainly should be governed without making any distinction between the natural law and the law of revealed religion. The Pope also condemns that the Church has no power to employ force, or any direct or indirect temporal power. He also declares that the Church has not the right of punishing those who violate her laws, and that there is no hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong to the true Church.

A catalogue of errors is appended to the letter.

In another encyclical letter his Holiness grants a jubilee of one month to be celebrated in 1865.

The Pope has received the return to that city of Rome von Meyendorff, the Russian Representative at the Papal Court.

On the night of the 24th inst. a detachment of French troops attacked a band of brigands near Veroli, in the province of Frosinone, and several of them—not, however, before some of the French soldiers had been wounded.

PRUSSIA.

Judgment was delivered at Berlin yesterday week in the long-pending cases of the Poles indicted for high treason for creating a rising in Prussian Poland and aiding that in Russian Poland. The majority of the accused were acquitted. Those who were found guilty only of acts tending to the commission of high treason, with extenuating circumstances. Neither capital punishment nor that of imprisonment with hard labour was passed upon any of the prisoners on whom sentence of death was passed upon ten absent persons and various sentences of imprisonment upon others. All but two, however, were pardoned to save recourse to cause up for judgment hereafter.

Herr Von Balan, the Prussian Ambassador, Envoy at Brussels, Herr Von Heydebrand, formerly Minister at Weimar, has been appointed representative of Prussia at the Danish Court.

TURKEY.

The Budget for 1865-5, just issued, shows the total receipts to be 2,241,190 purses 450 piasters, and the expenditure 3,203,622 purses 185 piasters—leaving a deficit of 962,431 purses or 30,123,843 purses 275 piasters. (The purse is equal to 500 piasters, about £4 16s.)

There is an increase in the foreign debt, which is accounted for by the annuities of the loan of 1854, due in 1874, 1894, and 1914, being caused to the account of the current year, while those of the year A.H. 1275 are likewise carried to the same account. Arrangements have been deferred with the consent of the holders, and not appearing in the account of last year. Likewise the interest is reduced due to the sinking fund on the Eshmi dejeddeh of the fourth issue, which ceases to operate in the current year.

There is also an increase in the Civil List, which is ascribed to the augmentation of salaries and the transfer of wages of the porters and the Imperial Printing Office from that of the Mint.

Under the heading "War," the decrease is 123,869 purses, caused by transfer of various accounts to the Navy, the Artillery, and the Finance; the rest owing to reduction in the department.

Under the headings "Commerce," "Public Instruction," "Bank Account," "Finance," &c., some rise also recorded.

In the Customs there has been a decrease, caused by the relaxation of 1 per cent on the goods exported by the new Commercial Convention, and also by the non-realisation of the estimated receipts of the year.

AMERICA.

The news from New York, to the 17th inst., is of great importance. The Richmond journals state that, on the 15th inst., the General Slocum carried by storm Fort MacAllister, a fortification on the Ogeechee River fifteen miles south-west of Savannah. The fort was only occupied by a garrison of 250 men, and was captured to extend General Sherman's army to communicate with the Federal fleet and consequently the reinforcement of Savannah. A General Hardee, which left Charleston Bar on the 14th inst., had brought to New York a report that Sherman, after eight hours' fighting, had taken the city of Savannah, with 11,000 prisoners; but the *Richmond Examiner* stated that, up to the 16th inst., the Federal army had made no advance upon Savannah, which was defended by a triple line of works. The railway communication between Savannah and Charleston appeared to continue to be interrupted by the Confederates under General Foster; for the Savannah journals stated that General Foster endeavoured towards Coosawhatchie on the 9th inst. and burned a bridge, but was twice driven back by the Confederates.

From Tennessee, also, there is news unfavourable to the Confederate cause. General Hood, who, in spite of his late defeat, had pressed upon the Federals and shut up their army in Nashville, has, according to Northern accounts, been defeated with great loss by his opponent, General Thomas. That commander reports that he attacked the Confederates, on the 15th and 16th inst., and drove them a considerable distance, capturing from 3000 to 5000 prisoners and from thirty to forty cannon. Another disaster mentioned the defeated General's army, the Federal expedition dispatched from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge to cut off his communication with Mobile having been entirely successful.

The Federal General Stoneman has made a raid in the Confederate Central Breckenridge's rear, and, after capturing Bristol, Abingdon, and Glade Springs, in Western Virginia, is marching towards Saltville.

A naval and military expedition, under the command of Admiral Porter and General Butler, sailed from Fort Monroe on the 12th inst., and was supposed to be destined for Wilmington.

The St. Albans raiders have been released by Judge Coursol, of Montreal, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The discharge of the St. Albans raiders was held wrong by the law advisers of the Canadian Government, and warrants were issued for their re-apprehension. Stipendiary magistrates have been appointed by the Canadian Government to take cognizance of breaches of international law on the frontier. Lord Lyons has informed the Federal commanders on the frontier to shoot any raiders if they could, to pursue them into British territory if they escaped, and to resort to the British authorities, but to send them for trial by court-martial at New York. Considerable discontent prevails in the counties of the Canadian, and directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government a grant for all property and ships destroyed by piratical vessels, have been introduced into Congress and referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution to give notice to England of the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

According to the *New York Times*, the Brazilian difficulty was satisfactorily settled on the 7th inst. The Emperor was immolent in tone; but Secretary Seward's reply is firm and conciliatory, does not indicate the slightest, and expresses a desire that the matter should be fairly and satisfactorily adjusted.

The *New York Tribune* states that there is a good prospect of the passage through the House of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

The latest quotation of gold in New York was 128 per cent premium.

INDIA.

The Indian Government has issued a proclamation annexing to the British dominions the lowland territory of Bhootan known as the Bengal Dooars, and so much of the highlands as may be needful to examine the hill passes leading into the new British territory. It was said that great discussions had broken out among the Bhootanese chiefs, whose position quarrel was thought likely to produce fighting, offering any vigorous resistance to the English.

The successful commencement of the actual campaign with the people of Bhootan is announced by a Calcutta telegram received on Wednesday at the India Office. This telegram, which is dated the 12th inst., states that the force of Dalimkote, stationed in a very strong position, has been taken by the British troops, with the loss of only two officers and fifty men, of whom ten were killed by a casual explosion of gunpowder.

The state of Cabul was unsettled as ever.

Sir Hugh Rose has been thrown from his horse and severely injured.

There is a report that a disturbance has occurred in Nepaul, and that the King's party had placed Sir Jung Bahadoor under arrest.

From all quarters of India there were complaints of injury to the crops, owing to the want of rain.

JAPAN.

According to statements published by the Paris journals, the Japanese Government has signified to the Court of Rome that it had paid by the Prince of Nagato to defray the expenses of the European expedition, and that it demolished the fortifications at the Straits of Simonoseki, and that a port on the Inland Sea shall be opened to European trade.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail-steamer, which arrived yesterday week at Plymouth, brings the news that hostilities were likely to break out between the Orange River Free State and the native tribe of the Basutos, under their chief, Moshesh. Governor Wodehouse, to whom a dispute respecting land due to certain native proprietors by the Basutos was referred for decision, had awarded the litigated district to the Free State; but it was expected that the Basutos would refuse to give up the territory, and that the people of the Free State would proceed to enforce the award by arms.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £1000 to the British Home for Incurables.

The sum subscribed for the testimonial to the Lord Mayor, in addition at the City of London Schools, amounts to above £400. The testimonial is to be in the shape of a silver-gilt cup.

The British Museum will be closed during the ensuing week, commencing on Tuesday, to admit of visitors, in order to allow of the necessary cleaning and rearrangement of the collections.

In Paddington and St. George's, Hanover-square, out of every five of the population there are domestic servants; while in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green there is but one domestic servant to every ninety-five.

The collection of fruit trees, consisting of the Pomology of Egypt, Gourmet Fulvie, Colvez; and from the gardens of Helen Pacha, Mendes Fabius, Cairo, exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society's rooms, show, has been presented to the society's museum at South Kensington.

On Tuesday a man was choked while eating a beefsteak in a coffee-shop in Canterbury. He was taken to the Kent Fever Hospital, the throat was opened, the piece of beef removed, and artificial respiration resorted to, but without avail.

A spirited boat-race for £100 took place on Wednesday between Drewitt of Chelsea and Mackinney of Richmond. The race was from Putney to Hammersmith, and was won, after a sharply-struggled race, by the former, who took the lead soon after the start and maintained it to the end, in spite of many gallant efforts on the part of his opponent to overtake him.

It was stated in the Lord Mayor's Court, on Monday, that there had been an attempt to abscond to Liverpool. After the case had been twice remanded, the prisoner was discharged on bail.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the office of patron of the Bethnal Green Working Classes' Exhibition. A meeting of the committee in furtherance of the exhibition was held, last week, in Mansion-house-buildings, Queen-street—Mr. W. Cubitt in the chair. After the preliminary statement by the honorary secretary (Mr. Murphy), resolutions approving the scheme were unanimously carried. It was stated that the number of applications for space are already nearly double those of the previous exhibition, and that the Queen has promised to lend her aid again next to the project.

The fourteenth dinner of the Commercial Travellers' School for Orphan and Necessitous Children took place, on Thursday week, at the Albion Tavern. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner under the presidency of Lord Hughenden Duke of Cambridge. The subscriptions announced exceeded £1000. The half-yearly meeting of the governors was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The report stated that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, the ordinary receipts had been £3,000, an increase over the former year of £400. The number of children in the school is 102 boys and 107 girls. Nine boys and six girls were elected on Wednesday.

Representatives of the Highland Society of London, the Caledonian Asylum, the Scottish Corporation, the Scottish Hospital, and the Caledonian Asylum met in the hall of the Scottish Corporation last week, and formed a committee to carry out the scheme. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That it is very desirable to secure a memorial in honour of the illustrious prince of Scotland resident in London, and for other national objects." The meeting resolved itself into a committee for the election of Pupils and for the Potter Exhibition.—Mrs. E. Fell and Miss J. Williams.

Last week the births of 1847 children—947 boys and 900 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number corrected) was 1835.—The deaths in London, which had declined to 1449 in the week that ended Saturday, the 14th inst., again rose last week to 1623. The average number of deaths in the fifty-two week of ten years, 1851-60, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1496. The present return, therefore, exhibits an excess over the estimated number of 127. The deaths from typhus were eighty-four, and they were more numerous than those from any other zymotic disease. Scarlatina was the next most fatal. The deaths from measles were fifty-seven. It is remarkable that bronchitis and pneumonia exhibit directly opposite tendencies in the week; for while the mortality from the former increased that from the latter decreased in an extraordinary degree. In the last three weeks the deaths from bronchitis were 102, 122, and 148; those from pneumonia were 97, 125, and 68. While the deaths from bronchitis were last week 26 above the average, the deaths from pneumonia were 57 below it. Five nonagenarians died in the week. Two women had arrived at the age of ninety-four years, and one at that of ninety-five.

Hitherto the latest time for posting letters at the district and branch offices of the London Post-office was eight minutes before the hour of one pump. The Postmaster-General, however, with a view of affording the public the benefit of the delivery by the second delivery of letters, and to the latest possible time, has issued a notification, stating that arrangements have been made, which will be in force after the 1st of January next, receiving letters for all the night mails at the General Post-office, and at the district and branch offices, up to half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, the fee of twopence; and for receiving at the counter of the several district offices and of the Chief Receiving-office, Lombard-street, up to half-past five, with the fee of twopence, letters to be dispatched to the country from the railway stations adjacent to such district and branch offices respectively. On and from the same date the fee for receiving late letters at the General Post-office between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and for the delivery of the dispatch of the trains, will be reduced from 6d. to 4d.; and the time for receiving letters at the General Post-office up to half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, before paying a late fee of 4d., will be altered from 7 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. In all cases the postage, as will be seen from the above, is to be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letters.

The proposed bill for the protection and improvement of Winkfield-common has been printed. The preamble recites that the common has been the resort of gipsies; that it is ill drained and unfit for pasturage; that rights of common exist in certain parts of it; and that it is expedient, provided that the National Rifle Association have the use of it from the 1st of the month of June in each year for the purposes of their meetings, that the title of the common as a public park; that provision for the expenses of such approval be made out of the rates; that the common be vested in the Crown; that the expenses of the works should be divided—viz., part of the cost leading from the Ascot-road to the Rifle-butts to be paid by the Crown, and the remainder by the county. The site of the windmill on the north side of the common is to be reserved to the Crown, with ground.

The following are the Christmas statistics of some of the leading causes of London:—The City of London Union showed a total increase on the week of 131, the largest increase being recorded in the West London Union, 12; St. James's, Westminster, 54; St. George's, Hanover-square, 15; Chelsea, 10; Kensington, 11; Fulham, 10; Hammersmith, 10; Paddington, 20; St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 42; Brentford, 30. On the other hand, St. Pancras showed a decrease of 35; St. James's, Clerkenwell, 15; St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, 215; St. George-in-the-Fields, 32; St. Mary's, Lambeth, 19; St. Olave's, 10; St. Saviour's, 10; Christchurch, Southwark, 14; St. George's, Southwark, 28; St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, 234; Hackney, 14; Wandsworth, 11; Clapham, 10; Camberwell, 10; Greenwich, 10; Lewisham, 87; Dreaden, 3; Holborn, 22; St. Mary's, Islington, 62; Brentford, 30; Mile-end, 12; St. Luke's, Middlesex, 10; Poplar, 10; Stepney, 10; Edmonton, 20; and East London, 17. The largest pushing of the season was that of 21st ult., at the Bank of England, when 3000 persons were admitted at Mapledene. At St. Pancras penny subscription among the inmates was made for Christmas-day, and only 2s. 6d. was given to each person, under the Mrs. Morrison, in recognition of her kind and considerate treatment of the inmates. Another feature in the Christmas festivities was the annual paint stock, were open, but scarcely any customers attended, arrangements having been made for the holidays. The theatres and other places of amusement were crowded with pleasure-seekers; and in the evening the theatres were filled to overflowing. Many of the gin-palaces and taverns in the East-end have given the outlines of there time-honoured extravagances in the accompanying Engraving.

LAW AND POLICE.—An action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week, in which the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was plaintiff, and Mr. Oldfield, a solicitor, was defendant, for the seizure of servants, Alfred Singh. The plaintiff had been a subject of India, and was supposed to be under the influence of Hindoo superstition. The servants had been fancied the other servants treated him with studied disrespect, and he left the house in a huff, and went to live with Mr. Oldfield. A writ of habeas corpus was refused to him on the ground that he was of full age, and he then commenced suit to recover. The jury expressed a wish to see the plaintiff, and he was brought into court and examined by the learned judge.

Mayor Lowry, a retired Indian officer, was charged at the Mansion House, on Thursday week, with assaulting Mr. L. Beckwith, a member of the firm of which Mr. Desborough, a member had, it seems, been attending to a matter of business connected with the municipal improvements. It had some difficulty appears to have arisen respecting the bill of costs which the gallant Colonel had rendered to the firm, and on the occasion of which the Mayor and his friend, Sir John Lowry, with a letter to Mr. Desborough asking him to call upon him. Mr. Beckwith, however, called instead, and as the Mayor replied to a threat to give him a sound and wholesome dogwhipping, whereupon an assault took place, which terminated in the complainant's favour itself. Mayor Lowry admitted that he had sent the challenge, but denied the complainant's version of the affair. Mr. Beckwith was bound over to keep the peace, when the Mayor, who conducted his own defence, whilst admitting the fact of the challenge, but denying that he intended to fight a duel, expressed his sorrow and endeavoured to show that he had been greatly provoked. The Lord Mayor said that he had no doubt that the Mayor was sorry for what he had done, but that, relieved him in the mean time on bail.

At the Guildhall on Monday a charge of bigamy has been made 20s. and fast-making in a carriage of the Great Northern Railway.

The young man who was charged with the several thefts before the Lord Mayor on a charge of conspiring to defraud an Australian merchant in a case reported in our impression of last week, was brought up for further examination, and his friendship committed them to Newgate for trial.

In a fire which broke out on Tuesday week at Ipswich, saffron-hill, on Monday night, an Italian named Pollard stabbed four Englishmen, two of the gang-system, and the other two severely wounded. The principal sufferer, one named Harrington, was taken, but he would not sign the paper, observing that he "would not be a party to hang a man." Pollard was fully committed on Tuesday. Pollard is in custody.

At the Coroner's Court, Shoreditch, on Monday an inquest was held by the Coroner on Tuesday. Mary Hall, aged sixty-four, who had been a pauper in the Bethnal-green Workhouse, and who died from the effects of exhaustion from hunger, refused to make known her wants to any one, even to her own daughter, who had been in the habit of supplying her mother with food, as she was unable to help her. There could be no doubt that the poor old woman preferred to die rather than ask charity.

During the last fifteen months over 5,000,000 dols. have been paid over to the treasurer of the United States by Marshal Kepes, of Massachusetts, on account of sales of lands confiscated from rebels, and there have been adjudicated at Boston.

The *Times* is led to say it has been observed for some time past, by those who have the privilege to approach the Queen, that her Majesty was gradually losing the power of her former command of nerve, however much the great sorrow is always present to her, nevertheless the Queen is now more able to control her feelings, and to converse calmly on the most painfully painful, but also to the general sometimes and social surroundings of the Royal Home.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, a few days back, visited, at the sale-rooms in the Rue Drouot, Paris, a fine collection of Chinese porcelain vases, &c., which had been brought from the Imperial summer palace, General de Goyon, the Marquis de Caux, and M. de St. Arbin, Librarian to the Emperor, had the charge of the purchases. The sale comprised 1000 lots of collection. At the sale, which took place on the following day, a rectangular flower-stand, supported by two kneeling Chinese warriors, assembled, with the exception of the heads and hands, which are in bronze, gilt, was knocked down for 11,250f.; two pieces of furniture, in black wood, each surmounted with twenty-three plates in enamelled porcelain, realised 8000f.; a table, decorated with a mosaic of precious stones, and with bronze feet forming lacquer, with gilt ewer and high handles, was knocked down for 6000f.; two white elephants in enamel, 2400f.; an octagon perfume-burner, with gilt cover, 4800f.; a gourd, having on each side a medallion with a landscape, 3020f.; a bell, with a flat cover, having the form of a horse, 2980f.; a pair of vases, with covers, 2000f.; and a pair of vases, with covers, 1800f. At another of the same period, 1700f. Her Majesty is said to have been the purchaser of some of the finest articles. The sale produced 85,000f.—*Galignani.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The new Exchange at Birmingham will be opened on Monday next by Mr. Sheriff Allen, M.P. Mr. Bright has promised to be present.

The proprietor of the great piggery in Doncaster is feeding his swine on rice mixed with other kinds of food.

A large cinerary urn, filled with bones and charcoal, a quantity of flints, and other remains, has been found in the grounds of the Rectory, Horsley Dale, Derbyshire.

A proposal has been started in Yorkshire to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Carlisle. A site is suggested at Slingsby Banks, a prominent situation between Malton and Helmsley.

The Dean of Winchester, the father of the Linacan Society, to which he was elected in 1798, has presented his copy of the *Transactions* of that body to the library of the Winchester Mechanics' Institute.

The inmates of a workhouse in Yorkshire having recently been observed to be unduly afflicted with diseases, inquiries were set on foot, and it was found that the master's barrel of best ale had been tapped by mistake for water.

Government has awarded £73 2s. 6d. to Britch, the finder of 600 pennies, near Derby, in August, and £51 15s. to the discoverer of sixty-two gold coins in Leicestershire. In each case the sum was the metallic value of the coins.

An industrial exhibition was opened at Stamford on Tuesday. The show of productions by working men is most satisfactory. The gentle of the exhibition are intended to be applied to the building of a new working men's hall at Stamford.

In succession to the late Earl of Carlisle, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has consented to become the president of the Dublin Bay branch of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and to contribute £10 annually to the funds of the branch.

A meeting was held in Lancaster on Wednesday week for the purpose of founding an Institute for the six northern counties. The project was started at the time the Ripley Hospital was founded, and already it appears to have reached a large amount, and there is little doubt it will be successful.

Lady Ann MacSwiney, wife of the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin, has presented to the Industrious Blind Asylum of that city her entire stock, business, and fixtures, and will hereafter devote the rent of the land for the extension of the female department of the institution.

The Rev. Thomas Hincks, of Bristol, has been appointed at Calverly, Cheshire. A mass hanged himself on the 21st of November, and his body was identified as that of a Mr. Joseph Bothington. The coroner's inquest paid the funeral expenses, and, with his family, followed the remains to the grave. Last week one of the children of Mr. Joseph Bothington was found alive and well in the Nantwich Union Workhouse.

The Bradfield reservoir, the cause of the Sheffield inundation, has been examined by Messrs. Bateman, Hawksley, Bateman, Fowler, and Harrison, experienced engineers, and their report on the cause of the calamity offers confirmation to the commonly-received opinion. They think there was no fracture of the pipes, nor creep of water along the outside, and that there was no imperfection in the quality of materials or workmanship in the embankment. It was owing, in their opinion, to a landslip, and they mention many circumstances to prove the correctness of their view.

Mr. Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow, a member of the firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, ironmasters, to whose energy the town of Middlesbrough already owes a considerable proportion of its progress, intends giving to the inhabitants a park and public walk, at a cost of £20,000. It is to be completely laid out as a public park, at the expense of the donor. The property, which contains 25,000 square yards, is bounded by roads, and by factories, mills, furnaces, and other works of the great iron industry, where, it appears to have been purchased.

The apparent abandonment of the proposed national memorial at Stratford-on-Avon and the growth of the local fund at their disposal have led to the formation of a Shakespeare Club, which appointed a committee to reconsider their scheme for a permanent recognition of the poet's memory. The committee have decided to offer two scholarships of £50 a-year, to be held alternately by the Free Grammar School and the Queen's College, in honor of the poet, during four years' residence at the latter, under equal terms, for the foundation of two or more scholarships for the study of literature, history, or law, in one of the institutes open to men.

The first section of the Anglesea Central Railway, from Garreon to Llangefni, was opened on Monday last. On that day, also, the passenger traffic until January. The line begins by a junction with the Chester and Holyhead line at Gaerwen station, and runs thence almost through the Dove coal-fields and across the Malltraeth Marsh, reaches Llangefni, at a distance of nearly eight miles. The engineering difficulties of the thirteen miles and a half from Langefni to Amlwch, the heaviest works of which are the embankment, will, it is expected, be ready for opening by the end of September next.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Royal Dublin Society took place last Saturday, at their lecture-room, in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and a large assemblage of visitors. Dr. Kane, the secretary, announced, in his report, which he read that "the attendance of students during the past year has been 444, showing an increase of twenty-one on the preceding year; that the income derived from fees for the past year amounts to 4,383 8s. 3d., showing an increase of £197 2s. 7d. on the preceding year's income. Upon the whole, every reason to congratulate the society upon the great progress made by this important institution during the past year." Some interesting facts in the members attending, the number of medallions, medals, and prizes awarded, in the various classes, were also mentioned. The prizes were distributed to the works produced by the students.

The Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Disraeli, the Conservative cavalcade, a vote of thanks to his Excellency, which was passed by acclamation. His Excellency, in returning thanks, said that the Conservative Association upon the great success that the society had evidently achieved.

At a meeting of the Stockport Mechanics' Institution last week, Mr. Watkin, member for the borough, spoke of the effect of such associations in doing away with the antagonism between class and class. He conducted in his early days it was thought in the circles in which one had acquaintance to be a disgrace to belong to a mechanics' institute, and in connection with legitimate lines and in fairly politics were not exactly the proper set to connect with literature and science, but that feeling was happily positively abominable. All that was now gone. We could not now go into any circle in which there was not a Mr. Fellow who would not be ready down to his fair share of the world's work, even in the very class to which he had referred, viz., that of the working men. He (Mr. Watkin) was personally accosted to those who sustained themselves by honest labour. A few days ago he had the honour of receiving a deputation from that place, and the second son of one of the best, kindest, and ablest members of the House of Peers resident in Ireland. The deputation came to ask him to preside at lunch, another young man the son of an eminent clergyman, and others connected with the best families in the neighbourhood, and all working men in the country. He was happy to say, also—and it caused him a great which he could not describe—that one of the deputation was a Mr. Bamford, a basket-maker and chief in hand, during his fair share in the mechanical work of the world, and who was one of the most distinguished of those humble men. In most say that work was becoming respectable. It was an old phrase, which we owed to some great writer, that labour was the law of nature. Even the Cattle had translated it "Labour is Worship."

An explosion occurred on Thursday week at a fall of sand at the mouth of a tunnel at Bogworth, on the Midland line, killed two men and imprisoned several others for a considerable time. A large number of men were set to work to remove the sand, and the night but for advanced before the fallen mass was cleared away. The two unfortunate men who were unwise had been steadily pursuing their work in the tunnel all the time. The men had been at work about a week in the tunnel, and it was supposed that proper steps would be taken to liberate them, and as they could do no work in the tunnel, they were employed at the mouth in filling the trucks. More than 200,000 tons of earth had fallen at the mouth of the tunnel. Two days, some of the imprisoned men had been taken out alive, and the making of the ice on a piece of water at Crookes, near Sheffield, on Monday. Mr. Wm. Hall, aged nine, and Brighton, on Monday morning, a man named Combe deliberately shot a labourer named Shaw, who died instantaneously.

The two convicts Hall and Brady were executed at Stafford on Tuesday week for the murder of his own daughter, and Brough for the murder of an old man who lived in the same house with him. Mr. Sergeant Hill, who subsequently protested his innocence to the last, but the evidence given at his trial precludes the supposition that he was the victim of a judicial error. A woman named Baker was condemned to death as an accomplice in his crime, but her sentence has been commuted. Frances Wood was executed on Wednesday at Chelmsford for the murder of a woman named Hurst, with whom he formerly lived, and who had given birth to a child by him. Wood was born in Somerset two years ago, and was executed, and there of her crew was a very large crowd. The Sailors' Home Institution afterwards took off, and succeeded in saving the whole of the Ballard's crew.



AN INDIAN WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

CONFLICT WITH THE INDIANS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE British squadron in the North Pacific Ocean, commanded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, has lately been employed in chastising the Indian tribes of Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for some acts of piracy committed by them. A small vessel, named the Kingfisher, was seized by the people of the Ahousat tribe, plundered, and destroyed; they likewise murdered the captain and crew. When this news came to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island — the squadron being stationed at Esquimaux Harbour, which is near that town — Admiral Denman sent the gun-boat Devastation, Captain Pike, to demand that the murderers should be given up to justice. The Devastation went, but returned without success. Admiral Denman then set forth in the Sutlej, his flagship, on the 1st of October, and on the next morning arrived off the entrance of Clayoquot Sound, where the Devastation joined company. In the afternoon they went in, the Sutlej proceeding up the North Arm and the Devastation up the Herbert Arm. We are indebted to Lieutenant Edward C. Hall, of the Sutlej, for the sketches from which our Engravings are made to illustrate this affair. One of them is a portrait of the Man Friday, an Indian of Barclay Sound, employed as interpreter by Mr. Hankin (formerly Lieutenant R.N.), who was surveying in these waters with H.M.S. Hecate a few years ago. Mr. Hankin, with his Man Friday, accompanied the Admiral's ship on this occasion, and landed at the first native village they reached, in hopes of persuading the Indians to come to a parley or "waw-waw." But the village was deserted by its inhabitants, and some of their canoes were hidden away under the bank: these were immediately brought off. A party of Indians of another tribe, under their chief, Cedar-Ka-Nim, then joined the Sutlej as allies, and with them, probably as a spy, was one of the Ahousats. He was at once made prisoner, and gave corroborative evidence as to the names of those who had murdered the crew of the Kingfisher. The Sutlej, having steamed up as far as Obstruction Pass, returned down the North Arm and stopped in front of the village where it had been before. A native was seen there vehemently gesticulating as the ship drew near to the shore, and exclaiming, probably, at the loss of the canoes. Mr. Hankin and his Man Friday again landed and approached this man quietly, without exciting his alarm, but presently made him a prisoner, believing him to be one of the murderers, and brought him safe on board.

In the mean time the Devastation had been up the Herbert arm of the Sound, but with no better success than the time before. The Admiral, however, determined to make one last effort at conciliation. He sent Friday in a canoe to a village in the Herbert Arm, inhabited by the Ahousat tribe, requesting that the guilty persons and the stolen property should be given up. After a "waw-waw" of nearly two hours they sent back a refusal to give up either. The Sutlej then came in and opened fire upon the village, which was soon knocked to pieces; but, to ensure its total destruction, Lieutenant Talbot, with boats, was sent in to set the huts on fire and bring away the canoes. In a few minutes the village was in flames and eleven canoes were towed off to the ship, the Indians firing but a few shots at Lieutenant Talbot's boat. A large winter encampment of the Indians was destroyed on the next day.

After this, the operations were stayed until Oct. 7, when preparations were made for landing the smallarms company and the marines, accompanied by the friendly chief, Cedar-Ka-Nim, and some of his tribe. This party, with Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of Police, were to march across a neck of land three miles in width, so as to get to the rear of the Indian village on Trout River, Cypress Bay, where Capcho, the chief of the Ahousats, had established himself. At six o'clock next morning they accordingly landed, under the command of Lieutenant H. Stewart, the senior Lieutenant, and, guided by the Indians, marched, with some difficulty, through swampy ground and thick brushwood, intersected by mountain streams, to the shore of Cypress Bay. Here they found the boats of the Sutlej ready to give their assistance, drawn up in the position shown in our second Engraving. The Sutlej had been brought round to this side of the promontory, while the Devastation still lay on the other side; and rockets were thrown up, as a signal from the one side to the other, to announce the success of the landing party. These saw no sign of Indians till within half a mile of Cypress Bay, when smoke and the noise of chopping wood indicated the neighbourhood of the village. The blue-jackets, under Lieutenant Maxwell, were then placed in ambush, just outside, to intercept any of the Indians who might try to escape by the river-side; while the marines, divided into two parties, silently advanced into the village. The barking of the dogs, however, soon betrayed their approach, and a complete surprise was thus prevented. They made a dash at the huts, but the Indians were too quick for them, and every dwelling was found empty. In another moment a war-whoop was raised in the surrounding cover, and a sharp fire was opened on every side. This was, of course, returned, and with some effect, ten or twelve of the Indians being killed; but the rest of them got away, leaving our men in possession of the village.

On the following day the Admiral, having decided to send another message to see whether the Ahousats would yet listen to reason after this exhibition of force, the two prisoners on board the Sutlej and Devastation were released, and, furnished with some blankets and tobacco, were dispatched to speak to their people. In the evening they returned, with two more of their tribe, and said that they would assist in delivering the murderers up to justice. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this quarrel may be settled without further bloodshed. We have not learned how many of the attacking party were killed or wounded; but it appears that thirteen of the Indians were killed at Cypress Bay and twelve on the former occasion in the Herbert Arm, an inlet of Clayoquot Sound. The frequency of outrages and disorders on this coast is a subject of the more regret, as it is notorious that the white man himself is often to blame when the Indian takes the law into his own hands. The appointment of a Government agent, a man of character and intelligence, well acquainted with the Indian



A FAKIR, OR MUSSULMAN SAINT, OF HOSHUNGABAD, CENTRAL INDIA.

language and customs, to whom they might appeal in disputed cases, would perhaps obviate the necessity for any hostile action in future.

AN INDIAN FAKIR, OR MUSSULMAN SAINT.

THE extraordinary figure delineated in our Engraving is the reverend Wuseer Alee Shah Mulung, a well-known Fakir, or Mussulman saint, residing at Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces of India. He is also the caretaker of the Mushir Bagh, a public garden in the suburbs of that city, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nerbudda River, and remarkable for its fine large trees. An amateur photographer, Captain Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has sent us two portraits of this strange-looking person. The one which we have engraved shows his wonderfully long hair, which trails about two feet on the ground as he stands upright, hanging down in curls as thick as a man's thumb; the other portrait, taken at a different time, represents him with his *poggeree* gathered in snake-like coils around his head—this *poggeree* consisting simply of his own hair, with a single fold of muslin over it. The devout and pious Fakir of Hoshungabad is greatly venerated by the disciples of his own faith.



THE BOATS OF H.M.S. SUTLEJ AND DEVASTATION ATTACKING AN INDIAN VILLAGE IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE BURIED CITY OF POMPEII.

DURING the last three or four years, since the misrule of the Neapolitan Bourbons was superseded by the kingdom of Italy, great progress has been made in the task of bringing to light that abundant store of curious relics of antiquity which had remained for eighteen centuries buried in the ruins of Pompeii. The extent and importance of these operations, carried on under the direction of Cavaliere Fiorelli, with the advice of Signor



STATUETTE OF SILENUS.

Niccolini, the highest authority upon the subject, have been acknowledged throughout Europe by the students of Roman history and the connoisseurs of classic art. The Illustrations which we have engraved are selected from a large collection of photographs placed at our disposal by the Rev. James Fletcher, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, author of a treatise on the remains of Pompeii. One of our Engravings presents a general view of the most recent excavations, showing that part of the ancient city which has, within the last year and a half or two years, been laid open by the zeal and energy of the new Administration. It had been supposed that the most important locality for the excavations of Pompeii was that which lay around the Forum, and which was explored and minutely described some fifty years ago, the general opinion being that none but private houses of an inferior class would be found elsewhere. The latest discoveries, however, prove that some of the buildings richest in artistic decoration, and otherwise most interesting, are to be found in the quarter which is but now thrown



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF CORNELIUS RUFUS.

open to modern research. Among these we may particularly notice the house of Cornelius Rufus, an interior view of which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. The usual features of Roman domestic architecture, as in other mansions of grandeur and rich men at Pompeii, may be easily recognised in this example. Here is the *impluvium*, or shallow basin, to catch rain-water, in the centre of the open court around which are disposed the private chambers of the family; the bust of Cornelius Rufus himself, on a pedestal inscribed with his name, is seen beyond. The sculptured griffins, or monsters with rams' horns and claws, are characteristic of the grotesque style of decoration imported into the Roman Empire from its Asiatic conquests. A marble slab laid across here would form a table. The other two Illustrations we present in this Number belong to a higher kind of plastic art. They represent a pair of bronze statuettes, each about two feet in height, which have been found in different places among the ruins of the buried city. That of Silenus, bearing a tray on his head, is thought to have been a lamp-stand. It is remarkable that it shows the serpent and other Egyptian emblems. The figure of Narcissus has been greatly admired for the grace of its proportions and the anatomical correctness of its forms, more especially apparent in the back view, which is displayed in our Engraving.



STATUETTE OF NARCISSUS.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Aldershott, Hants, the wife of Major Hawley, 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at No. 59, Eccles-street, Dublin, the wife of James Bell, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Southsea, Penjaub, India, the wife of Captain G. Alexander, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., at the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, Baroness Blome, of a son.

At Queen's-gate, the Lady Elizabeth Arthur, of a son.

At Lee-hall-square, the Hon. Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, G. Cullerne, of a son.

At Allemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, of Kinmel, of a son.

At St. James's-square, Lady Williams Wynn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, by the Rev. John Oakley, Frederick E. Dubbins, Esq., C.E., to Emily, youngest daughter of Stephen Humbert, Esq., of Moncton, New Brunswick, N.B.A.

On the 16th inst., at St. Paul's, Agra, by the Rev. J. J. Caroline, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Shadrach Hawkins, Bengal Establishment, Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late Major-General Hardinge, K.H., Royal Artillery, to Charlotte, second daughter of Wm. Edwards, Esq., of Seaford Court, Agra, of the same service. No cards.

At Lee, Kent, Alexander Scheibart, Esq., late, of Liverpool, to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Erskine, Vicar of Lee, and grandson of the late Lord Erskine.

On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's church, Bryanston, by the Rev. T. Pell Powell Adams, Esq., solicitor, Bristol-road, Birmingham, to Charissa S., third daughter of Mr. Thos. Hinds, of Huntingdon. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., to the great regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, Mr. Joseph Newey, of New Hall-street, Dudley, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 20th inst., at Leslie Hill, Ballymoney, Ireland, Sarah, wife of James Edmund Leslie, Esq., J.P., D.L.

On the 8th inst., at 1, Carlton-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, James Wilkin, Esq., aged 75.

On the 20th inst., at Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, Frances Hyde Parker, Countess Cathcart, aged 70, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

On the 16th inst., at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Kingstown, near Dublin, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Atwool, Esq., deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

On the 16th inst., at Paris, Francis Barrow, Esq., of Hilton Grange, Warwickshire, late 16th Lancers, in the 72nd year of his age.—[A Friend.

At Wilton-place, Sarah Jane, daughter of the late General Sir S. Southam, K.C.B.

Near Nelson, New Zealand, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Right Rev. E. Hobhouse, Bishop of Nelson, aged 47.

At Dungiven, Isle of Man, Frances, wife of Major Ormsby, and daughter of the late Right Rev. W. Gore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick, and Ardfert.

At Dunsany Castle, Ireland, the Hon. E. H. Plunkett, son of Lord Dunsany, aged 31.

At Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the Hon. Georgiana Mansuell, wife of J. S. Mansuell, Esq., and the Right Honourable Lord Mansuell.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1865.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.—First Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Battle of Castillejos: the Moors defeated by Spaniards, under General Prim, 1860.

MONDAY, 2.—Grenada surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492. Charles II. orders Guinea to be coined to supersede payments, 1672.

TUESDAY, 3.—Charles I. impeaches six members of Parliament for treason in the name of the whole House of Commons, 1642.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—The Alien Bill passed, 1793. Last Northern Railway opened, 1841. Sun rises, 8.20; sets, 4.2m.; moon rises, 8.42m.; sets, 0.30.

THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Nancy; Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, defeated by the Swiss, and slain, 1477. Death of the Austrian Marshal Radetzky, 1858.

FRIDAY, 6.—Epiphany; Old Christmas Day. King Harold II. crowned in Westminster Abbey, 1066.

SATURDAY, 7.—Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise, 1558. Death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1865.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. 1 17	M. A. M. 2 5	M. A. M. 2 54	M. A. M. 3 43	M. A. M. 4 34	M. A. M. 5 28	M. A. M. 6 25
E. A. E. 1 37	E. A. E. 2 25	E. A. E. 3 14	E. A. E. 4 3	E. A. E. 4 54	E. A. E. 5 48	E. A. E. 6 45

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

Date.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in the last 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Dry Thermometer Attached.	Wet Thermometer Attached.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	General Direction.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	
	Inches.	°	°		0–10	°	°			M.
14	29·774	40·1	36·8	88	10	37·3	41·2	ESE. NE.	311	·090
15	29·660	39·3	36·2	88	10	37·3	39·1	ENE. NE.	311	·040
16	29·922	39·4	39·3	99	10	39·3	39·3	ESE. E.	439	·030
17	29·813	42·1	39·1	79	2·7	42·9	31·9	N.N.E. E. N.	158	·020
18	29·753	36·9	35·7	97	10	37·3	36·9	E.	257	·075
19	29·462	34·9	34·7	97	7	35·8	34·9	E.	257	·075
20	29·948	40·9	42·4	94	9·4	42·7	38·7	ESE. ENE. E.	265	·015
21	29·593	46·6	46·0	90	9·1	49·1	40·7	WSW. SW. E.	265	·010
22	29·304	54·7	49·9	84	10	54·9	38·5	ENE.S.NNE.E.	556	·000
23	29·424	51·7	48·8	84	10	52·2	51·3	ENE. E.	556	·000
24	29·355	50·7	46·8	87	10	50·9	51·7	ESE.	453	·000
25	29·7	39·9	38·9	97	10	39·9	40·3	E.	453	·000
26						32·4	37·1		259	·000
27	29·249	32·5	32·4	97	10	32·5	37·1	NW. N.NW.	112	·000

* Mean of nine.

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

	DEC. 14 TO DEC. 20.							
Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·774	29·660	29·922	29·813	29·753	29·462	29·948	29·593
Temperature of Air	39·7	39·1	39·4	42·0	36·9	34·9	40·9	46·6
Temperature of Evaporation	39·0	38·9	39·0	39·0	36·4	33·8	40·4	45·9
Direction of Wind	ESE.	ENE.	ESE.	ESE.	E.	E.	ENE.	SW.
	DEC. 21 TO DEC. 27.							
Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·424	29·355	29·7	29·249	29·271	29·240	29·203	29·203
Temperature of Air	50·7	46·8	39·9	32·5	32·4	37·1	37·1	39·2
Temperature of Evaporation	49·7	45·9	38·7	32·3	32·3	36·7	36·7	38·9
Direction of Wind	SW.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	E.	N.E.	N.E.	SW.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—ONLY APPEARANCE of MISS. GRIEL.—Saturday Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Vocalists—Miss. Griel, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists—Herr Ernst Pauer. Conductor—Mr. Manns. Admission Half-a-crown. Season Tickets admit. Doors open at 12. Guinea Subscription Concert, Jan. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—Special Attractions, which were visited this week by upwards of 40,000 persons. Amusements from morning till night—Impossible to describe them. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Harmonic Union. Christmas Pantomime. Miss Marriott, Mr. Frank Matthews, the Brothers Lauri, the Lilliputian Opera Company—Barney, the Champion Tailor—Mr. Leotard, the Demoiselle—Rose Reed and his Wonderful Dog—Herr Wilhu, the Great German Contortionist—F. Bond, the Cure—Most amusing Clown—Fashionable Ballet, with M. Espinosa, Miss Cecile Lorraine, and Miss Lizzie Lorraine—Miss Lizzie Lorraine will appear on the tight rope. Admission to the Palace, 1s. Children half-price. Season Tickets admitted to the whole of the Palace, with the Great Christmas Pantomime, should be purchased at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham Railway Station, Victoria Railway Station, Pimlico Railway Station, Kensington Railway Station, Farringdon-street, Ludgate-hill, Cannon-street, and Cornhill. Crystal Palace Omnibuses leave the Bank and Royal Exchange every five minutes. Full directions in Time Bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.—Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-crown. Season Tickets admitted. Harmonic Union Concert, Saturday next, Jan. 7. Christmas Pantomime. Miss Marriott, Mr. Frank Matthews, the Brothers Lauri, the Lilliputian Opera Company—Barney, the Champion Tailor—Mr. Leotard, the Demoiselle—Rose Reed and his Wonderful Dog—Herr Wilhu, the Great German Contortionist—F. Bond, the Cure—Most amusing Clown—Fashionable Ballet, with M. Espinosa, Miss Cecile Lorraine, and Miss Lizzie Lorraine—Miss Lizzie Lorraine will appear on the tight rope. Admission to the Palace, 1s. Children half-price. Season Tickets admitted to the whole of the Palace, with the Great Christmas Pantomime, should be purchased at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham Railway Station, Victoria Railway Station, Pimlico Railway Station, Kensington Railway Station, Farringdon-street, Ludgate-hill, Cannon-street, and Cornhill. Crystal Palace Omnibuses leave the Bank and Royal Exchange every five minutes. Full directions in Time Bills.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, and MR. JOHN PARRY, Every Evening except Saturday at Eight, Saturday at Three, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, at 14, Regent-street. Opens at Seven. THIS EVENING'S LEGACY and ADELAIDE LEGOUVE, every Monday and Thursday Mornings at Three.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The new Operetta, PUNCHINELLO, entitles New Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, Every Evening. Performances commence at Seven. Morning Performances, Tuesday and Saturday, commence at Two.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Manager, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The Twelfth Night extremely successful.—On MONDAY, JAN. 2, and during the Week the Farce of A YOUNG LAD MADE THEIR DEBUT. Characters by Messrs. Belmore, H. Cooper, F. Neville, Fitzsimons, G. Spencer, Miss Helen Howard, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven precisely. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office, open daily, from Ten to Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Wilmot. Business communications to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, to Mr. Bunning. Pit and Gallery, to Mr. Wilmot. Private Boxes, to CHRISTMAS and MORTIMER, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled BOY O' MY THUMB. The pantomimic business entirely new and original, arranged by Mr. Conway. The Scenery entirely painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. The Machinery by Mr. Dodds. The Properties by Mr. Banks. The Dresses entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley. Music arranged and composed by Mr. Tully. The Overture will be performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Conway. The Harlequinade invented by Mr. Conway. The Clown, Mr. Paul Herrmann; Pantaloon, Mr. Conway; Columbine, Miss Rose Leclercq; Harlequin, Mr. Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Transformations by Mr. Conway. The Transformation Scene will be entirely new, and by a Double Company; Harry Bedford and Mr. C. Lauri, Carman; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. Fred Evans, Policemen; Miss Lizzie Lorraine, Miss Cecile Lorraine, Miss Fanny Lorraine, Miss Fanny Leclercq, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Helen Howard, Miss Bessie Hunt, Miss Brenton, fancy cases of rare, which will introduce her celebrated Imitations of a Dove, Sea-gull, Sea-Horse, Monkey, and Seal; Mr. Paul Herrmann, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Ballet, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. Grand Transformation Ballet, Mesdames Mary Mc. Intosh and Anne Cormack. The Scenes by Mr. J. Buckley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mrs. Bligh and Mrs. Lawton. Box-office open Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—[Immense SUCCESS of Mr. Sothern in the two famous characters of David Garrick and Lord Chesterfield.—On MONDAY, Jan. 2, and every Evening during the week, will appear in both pieces. Great success of Mr. Bynon's Christmas Entry. Extravaganza of PRINCESS FRIZ-FRIZ, or Fortune and the Frog. The Knight of the Frog, Mr. Compton; Leander, Miss Kelly; Mopsus, Mr. Compton; Ace, MONDAY, JAN. 2, at Seven precisely. Doors open at Half-past Six. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office, open daily, from Ten to Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Wilmot. Business communications to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, to Mr. Bunning. Pit and Gallery, to Mr. Wilmot. Private Boxes, to CHRISTMAS and MORTIMER, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled BOY O' MY THUMB. The pantomimic business entirely new and original, arranged by Mr. Conway. The Scenery entirely painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. The Machinery by Mr. Dodds. The Properties by Mr. Banks. The Dresses entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley. Music arranged and composed by Mr. Tully. The Overture will be performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Conway. The Harlequinade invented by Mr. Conway. The Clown, Mr. Paul Herrmann; Pantaloon, Mr. Conway; Columbine, Miss Rose Leclercq; Harlequin, Mr. Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Transformations by Mr. Conway. The Transformation Scene will be entirely new, and by a Double Company; Harry Bedford and Mr. C. Lauri, Carman; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. Fred Evans, Policemen; Miss Lizzie Lorraine, Miss Cecile Lorraine, Miss Fanny Lorraine, Miss Fanny Leclercq, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Helen Howard, Miss Bessie Hunt, Miss Brenton, fancy cases of rare, which will introduce her celebrated Imitations of a Dove, Sea-gull, Sea-Horse, Monkey, and Seal; Mr. Paul Herrmann, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Ballet, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. Grand Transformation Ballet, Mesdames Mary Mc. Intosh and Anne Cormack. The Scenes by Mr. J. Buckley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mrs. Bligh and Mrs. Lawton. Box-office open Ten till Five daily.

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ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Fechter will perform during the week commencing MONDAY next, Jan. 2, his popular character of Bertrand, in the new drama, entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET. On MONDAY, Jan. 2, and during the Week, to commence with, MY WIFE'S LAST WORD. Characters by Messrs. Charles Mat Peter, Hare, Rogers, Clarke, and Miss Right and Miss Kate Saker. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Wilmot. Business communications to the following parts of the Theatre:—Dress Circle, First Circle, and Stalls, to Mr. Bunning. Pit and Gallery, to Mr. Wilmot. Private Boxes, to CHRISTMAS and MORTIMER, written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled BOY O' MY THUMB. The pantomimic business entirely new and original, arranged by Mr. Conway. The Scenery entirely painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. The Machinery by Mr. Dodds. The Properties by Mr. Banks. The Dresses entirely designed, and for the most part executed, by the celebrated Artist, William Beverley. Music arranged and composed by Mr. Tully. The Overture will be performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the pantomime arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Conway. The Harlequinade invented by Mr. Conway. The Clown, Mr. Paul Herrmann; Pantaloon, Mr. Conway; Columbine, Miss Rose Leclercq; Harlequin, Mr. Tom Matthews, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Transformations by Mr. Conway. The Transformation Scene will be entirely new, and by a Double Company; Harry Bedford and Mr. C. Lauri, Carman; Mr. W. A. Barnes and Mr. Fred Evans, Policemen; Miss Lizzie Lorraine, Miss Cecile Lorraine, Miss Fanny Lorraine, Miss Fanny Leclercq, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Helen Howard, Miss Bessie Hunt, Miss Brenton, fancy cases of rare, which will introduce her celebrated Imitations of a Dove, Sea-gull, Sea-Horse, Monkey, and Seal; Mr. Paul Herrmann, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. The Dances and Action of the Ballet arranged and invented by Mr. Cormack. Comic Ballet, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Weston, and Master Percy Roselle. Grand Transformation Ballet, Mesdames Mary Mc. Intosh and Anne Cormack. The Scenes by Mr. J. Buckley. Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Dresses by Mrs. Bligh and Mrs. Lawton. Box-office open Ten till Five daily.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HORACE WIGAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE ROSE OF ALLANDALE, by Boucicault. After which, a New Extravaganza, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., entitled ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE. Doors open at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—MONDAY and during the Week, TO OBTAIN HIS LIFE. Characters by Messrs. Webster, Leigh Murray, Addison, Rogers, Paul Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. After which, a New Extravaganza, by Mr. J. R. Planché, entitled Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. GRECH and HARRY JACKSON.—MONDAY, and during the Week, Mr. Frederick Mrs. Fennell, Miss Fennell, after which the Great Spectre Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE FROZEN LAKE. Doors open at Seven. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at which occasion the Pantomime will be played first.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—Open Daily at Twelve and Seven. Lecture by Professor Pepper, on the Fashion Exhibition of the Physicians, and two new spectral illusions entitled "The Ghost of Pepper's Cottage," and "Ghosts in Modern Houses." Also, the Ghost Duet, by Messrs. Pepper and Cornwall Lewis. Professor Pepper will also lecture on "Old Sailors," and "Old Soldiers;" with Pictures, Dissolving Views, and Diagrams. Mr. Tom Cannon, the Comic Vocalist, will sing "The Travels of Bruce and the Wonderful Evenings of the great Napoleon," and "Sandy Macpherson." Mr. Tom Cannon will also sing "The Ghost of Wheatties, the King of Jugglers—The Headless Man, and his Ghost and Arms to Motion with Ease." Mr. Tom Cannon will also sing

want of reflection and good taste, the thoughtful and respectable portion of English society has at present no belief that the Government of Washington contemplates a crime.

Assuredly we have no intention of meeting swagger by swagger. We are not inclined to boast of what we could do if a rupture should take place. The American Government knows this as well as Earl Russell does. Canada would at first suffer, especially if the new war should be conducted in the spirit in which certain of the Northern generals have acted towards men who were the other day fellow-citizens of those who now ravage the Southern districts. England herself is rarely herself at the outset of war. But who doubts the issue? The Union would at last come to the end of its resources, and then the Confederacy would be followed by the pouring through its harbours, whose blockade we should go through as through paper, such armaments as would speedily turn the fortunes of the war, and, aided by the re-invigorated and vengeful Southerns, we should sweep Federalism from the South in as swift a Napoleonism from the Peninsula. And we should soon place Canada in a position to lurl back the invaders, no matter what early successes they might have gained. But it is undesirable to dwell on possibilities which we hope and believe will never arise. Assured that the American Government comprehends the whole question, and assured also that the better portion of the people in both countries would deplore the wickedness of a needless war, we would leave the disagreeable question which has just arisen to the solution of honourable diplomacy.

The year of the last great triumph of the British Naval arms. We are imperfectly informed as to the exact position of General Sherman, but there is reason to believe that Savannah has fallen. He had certainly stormed and taken its ill-manned but gallantly-defended fortress. Fort M'Allister. The rest of the account is but rumour, but we have no reason for thinking the rumour correct. At all events, after a very masterly display of strategy during his "retreat," by menacing one enemy and another, and bewildering all, Sherman has made his way to the sea, and is in communication with Admiral Dahlgren's squadron. Of the details he has not heard, it has been formidably besieged. We are informed, however, that its defences are strong, and, supposing that it has not been seized at a coup-de-main by Sherman, his work may yet be heavy. We also hear that General Thomas has added his name, more and more, to the roll of those who have shown that he has struck heavily, routed the valiant but not overskilful Confederate leader, and captured many prisoners and guns. The last advices left him about to follow up his blow; but this sequel is not always one in which the assailant is successful. Still, "victory" is nevertheless implied here. The Wilmington expedition has also been dispatched at last, and the description of the armament is very imposing. Wilmington would be a far more valuable acquisition than Savannah, and both sides are well aware of this, and will make proportionate efforts. But, taking the whole state of the case into account, we do not think the successes of its other armies are won only by desperately hard work and frequent and fierce fighting. We are strangely misinformed as to the resources of the South if the exhaustion of which we hear so much has not yet begun to manifest itself.

Setting entirely aside the irritating topic which has newly arisen, treating as spiteful bluster the menaces of some of the Federal organs, and refusing to believe, with others, that the Chief of the Union is planning treachery, we unhesitatingly crave for the explanations which we hope will be made on behalf of the better classes in England—namely, that we earnestly desire to see the Americans at peace. We trust to close our record of the in-coming year with an allusion to the conclusion of the most hideous and irritant war hitherto noticed in history. Such a still more hideous and irritant war may succeed it we have too much faith in a superintending Providence to believe.

The King of Greece has intrusted Professor Kyriakis, of the moderate party, with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Bank of Russia has issued a notice announcing that the subscriptions to the Lottery Loan, which closed yesterday, amount to 115,276,000 roubles.

The Archduke Leopold Joseph Antoine, who had been suffering for a few days from an illness supposed at little moment, died, without asking, on Thursday se'nnight, aged eighty.

The *Official Journal* of Warsaw announces that the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Poland has been removed from his post and replaced by a Russian. The former was the last of the Polish functionaries that remained in the superior administration of Poland.

AGES OF THE NOBILITY, &c.—It appears from "Whe's Who for 1865," that the oldest Duke is the Duke of Northumberland, born 1792; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 17; the oldest Marquis, the Marquis of Westminster, aged 23; the youngest, the Marquis of Ailsa, aged 21; the oldest Earl, the Earl of Beverley, aged 86; the youngest, the Earl of Clarendon, aged 12; the oldest Viscount, Viscount Combermere, aged 80; the youngest, Viscount Downe, aged 20; the oldest Baron is Lord Brougham, aged 86; the youngest, Lord Rosslyn, aged 7; the oldest Baronet, Sir Thomas Acland, aged 91; Viscount Combermere, aged 91; the youngest, the Prince of Wales, aged 23; the oldest member of the Council of Education is General Sir Edward Arthur Inman, member for Knaresborough, aged 85; the youngest, the Hon. G. D. B. Percy, member for Montgomeryshire, aged 21; the oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, aged 82; the youngest, Sir James F. Wilde, aged 46; the oldest Judge in Ireland is Chief Justice Lefroy, aged 88; the youngest, Justice Keogh, aged 47; the oldest Scotch Lord of Session is the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice General, aged 71; the youngest, the Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk, aged 54; the oldest Archbishop is the Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 70; the youngest, the Archbishop of York, aged 45; the oldest Bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, aged 87; the youngest, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, aged 49; the oldest colonial Bishop is the Bishop of Toronto, aged 81; the youngest, the Bishop of Nassau, aged 34; the oldest Baronet is Sir Thomas Acland, aged 91; the youngest, Sir George E. Sitwell, aged 1; the oldest Clerk of Military Knights of the Round Table is D. Urquhart, aged 72; the youngest, Sir Charles C. Bright, aged 22.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds of Osborne and afterwards took a drive. Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, took a drive.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. The Royal "baron of beef," which was roasted at Windsor Castle, was carved at Osborne on this day, and, together with the "bear's head" and "game pie," decked the Christmas sideboard of her Majesty.

On Christmas Eve her Majesty distributed Christmas gifts to the wives of the labourers and other employed upon the Osborne estate and also to the children of the Sunday-school which will be assembled shortly before four o'clock. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the servants' hall, where the gifts were laid out, at four o'clock. Her Majesty, assisted by the Royal family, distributed the articles of clothing to the women and toys of various descriptions to the children. In addition, also a Christmas-tree was prepared, which Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Osborne from Portsmouth Dock. The Prince of Denmark also arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Christmas Day the Queen, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne. Princess Louisa, accompanied by Countess Blucher, took a drive.

The Duke of Richmond has succeeded the Hon. Bloomfield as Master of Buckhounds in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, continue at Sandringham House, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week the Prince attended a private view of the West Norfolk Hounds at Sedgeford, at the Yorkshire Bob Rifle Jubilee, and other woods were drawn, but no run could be obtained. Tuesday was also kept as a holiday, and the Earl Spencer's and the West Norfolk Hounds, particularly desirous that foxes should be present upon the occasion.

On Wednesday week the Prince, attended by Captain Gray, drove to Markam, on a visit to Mr. H. Villebois, the master of the West Norfolk Hounds. In the afternoon he met the hounds at the Hall, of the neighborhood, enjoyed the day, shooting in the coverts of the honourable host. The Prince spent the night at Marham House, and was joined the next day by the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses honoured Mr. Villebois with their presence until yesterday week, when they returned to Sandringham.

On Christmas Day the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

The luncheon employed upon the Prince's estate, together with their wives and families, were liberally provided for by his Royal Highness at Christmas.

The Marquis of Bowmont has arrived at Sandringham House, on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

The Duchess of Norfolk arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex, on Saturday, from Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, where she accompanied taking a farewell of Lady Mirza Sitsakis Howard, her Grace's second daughter, who, on Thursday, was married to Captain Sitsakis, and who has taken the black veil. The beautiful and pious recluse completed her twenty-first year last month. The Duke of Norfolk is expected at Arundel on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Grafton and Lady Ashburton have arrived in Paris. The Duke will meet them in that city, on their way to Cannes to winter there.

The Earl and Countess De Grey arrived at their residence in Yorkshire, Newby Hall, on Wednesday week.

The Countess of Fife and Lady Anne Duff have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont.

The Earl of Derby has returned to Knowsley.

The Earl of Fife has left town on a visit to Lord Valentian.

The Earl of Beverley, accompanied by Lady Louisa Percy, has arrived at Dittons, Torquay.

The Earl of Dunmore has left town for Dunmore Park, his seat in Scotland.

Lord Lyons arrived at the Duchess of Norfolk's mansion in St. James's square on Monday from Liverpool, where his Excellency landed on Sunday from Boston. Lord Lyons has been absent from this country since when he left the United States.

Lady Sydney has left London to join his Excellency Lord Napier at Berlin.

The Princess Czartoryska, widow of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski, died at Montpellier a few days ago, in her sixty-fourth year.

THE ROMAN REMAINS IN CHESTER.—At the second monthly meeting of the Archæological Society, which was held on the 5th inst. a paper was read upon the remains of the Romans in Chester, with a detailed description of the discoveries recently made in the Roodee. The lecture was copiously illustrated with drawings, procured expressly for the evening. In opening the meeting the President said he regretted very much to see this lecture the more because the discovery has excited a very large amount of interest in the city. Considerable excavations have already been made, and before the Society of Antiquaries, in January last, by Mr. W. H. Wilding, a most valuable paper was read. This gentleman was able to give a slight historical sketch, to show what it was that induced the Romans to settle in Chester, and what was the original size of the present site of Chester, followed by a brief glance at the 20th Legion. He then described the Amphitheatre, and the discoveries which have been made by a detailed description of everything that was discovered. The lecture was illustrated by a plan of the Roodee, showing the exact position of that great prætorium, the Chester rows. In speaking of the origin and the city walls, Mr. Wilding said, although it was impossible to state the first founding of Chester by the Romans, yet in probably such a place as Chester, with its river and harbour, it was the first point of operations forming a large intrenched camp after the military system adopted, the shape of which depended on the nature of the ground in the present day. In regard to any doubts as to Chester being the Roman Deva, he thought there could be no doubt on the subject. Richard of Cirencester said that Chester was the Deva of the Romans, and Ptolemy's description of the site of Deva corresponded exactly to that which Chester now had. The walls of the Roman remains he stated had not been built in one piece. After describing the towers he said that not a little was visible in the shape of Roman remains, as the walls, with the exception of a few towers, some have been removed to the Water Tower and Bonewaldesthorne's Tower, and the latter was not Roman in its original site, they are now practically obliterated. In their original condition they were of the most massive character. The foundations were solid, and of precisely the same construction in general, as exhibiting some peculiarities, as existing in other parts of Britain; and, moreover, they were of the same era in other parts of England, and, moreover, they were of the same construction as the Roman walls of Rome, and of the other principal cities of the then existing Americans, one of whose principal delights was visiting the Roman walls. The walls were composed of two external and irregular rows and remains of just now which they do not possess in their own land." The paper then went on to examine the remains in detail, first noticing the manufactures in clay—such as plain tiles, patellæ, box-tiles, cylindrical tiles, hexagon tiles, and tile tombs. Passing on, it took into consideration Roman pavements, including not only the doors of residences, but those of courtrooms, offices, and the streets. Then came a notice of the inscribed pavement, the various shapes and colours being described, and specimens of them exhibited. Dr. Bruhford continued by stating that at the next meeting he proposed to describe Danish masonry in Chester, and after that the Saxons. He would then refer into the question as to the character of the building—whether it was, at Mr. Tite said, a public building or not. He (Dr. Bruhford) thought it of a public building, whether it might not have been a series of public baths.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the vigil of St. Thomas the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the chancel and burial-ground of St. Peter's, Bournemouth.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. J. Keble, who has had a slight paralytic attack, is progressing favourably.

The Sherwood Rangers (Yeomanry Cavalry) have decided to place in the pointed window in the Nottinghamshire Church, as a memorial to their late Colonel, the Duke of Newcastle.

The Ven. H. W. Evans, D.D., has resigned the archdeaconry of Westmorland, and the Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., Vicar of Kendal, has been appointed to his successor.

A stained-glass window is about to be placed in the parish church of Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of the late Marquis of Bristol, who represented the borough thirty-eight years.

The young men connected with the Rev. De. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster, previous to their ordination, have gratefully placed in the parish church of that town a memorial to their leader, at a cost of £200.

The following churches have been recently reopened after restorations:—The parish church of Kirstead, Norfolk; St. Mary, Standon, Herts; Coreham, Sussex; Chesterton, Leamington; Ingestre, Staffordshire; church; and St. James's, Burton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire.

On Saturday week the first stone was laid of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Andrew, in the eastern division of the Camden district, Camberwell. The site of the church is in the Sevenoaks road, near Pen Hill-street, and there will be accommodation for more than 800 persons.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Fellow of St. Andrew College and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Rev. W. F. Hobbs Knollys, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, Rural Dean of Hackney, Hants, Rural Dean, to be two of his Chaplains.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has returned to the Rector of Cricklade, who offered it until the beginning of February last, the restored parish church of Cricklade was consecrated by his Lordship yesterday week.

The third annual festival of the Church Missionary Society was celebrated on Thursday week at Trinity, by a sale of fancy-work and a large Christmas-tree. The Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Rector of Trinity, also contributed principally by the juvenile members of the English Church. The sale realised about £1000.

The late Mrs. Hill Morgan, of Cheltenham, bequeathed £4,000 for the erection of a new church at Coventry, and as a fund the interest of which is to be employed annually in the relief of the poor of the district in which such church shall be situate, and £1,000 to the three largest bequests to sundry charitable institutions in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

Christ Church, Deptford, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Tuesday week. It is a spacious and substantial edifice, with plain pews sittings for 1200 or 1300 persons; and, according to the intentions of its deed, is to be "free and unappropriated for ever to the poor who live in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and who shall resort to the same for the service of the work of the Home Mission.

The Lord Chancellor has recently been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. H. O. Kendall, from his parish, on the occasion of his resigning the benefice of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire; To Archdeacon to the Rev. D. Wadeson on his resigning the canonry of St. John's Ludgate; to the Rev. R. G. Barlow, on his resigning the canonry of Christ Church, Bermondsey; to the Rev. J. R. Vernon, M.A., on his resigning the canonry of Bridge Street, Hereford; to the Rev. Edward Hill, Rector of Hanbury, Worcestershire; to the Rev. Geo. Salmon to the Rev. E. C. Colloni, by the present and future regius professorship of the Ecclesiastical History.

Ordinations were held on Sunday last by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Carlisle, Chichester, Ely, Hereford, Rochester, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, and 295 gentlemen were admitted to holy orders. Of these there were:—Of Cambridge, 1; Dublin, 1; Durham, 1; Queen's College, 1; St. Bees College, 12; Trinity College, Dublin, 2; St. Aidan's Theological College, 1; Chichester Theological College, 1; Lichfield Theological College, 1; Birmingham, 1; Lichfield Theological College, 1; Lancing College, Sussex, 1; Church Missionary Institution, Islington, 1; Highbury College, 1; Battersea Training College, 1. Two gentlemen, who are described as Masters of Arts (one of whom is a Wesleyan minister), obtained by the Archbishop, whose Universities are not given.

The following are the preachers appointed by the Bishop of London at the approaching Lent Morning Services, which begin on Sunday next (to-morrow) at St. Paul's Cathedral:—Jan. 1, The Lord Bishop of London; 8, Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of Leeds; 15, Rev. Thomas Jackson; 22, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canon of St. Paul's; 29, Rev. H. T. Lydon, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; 31, Rev. C. Lake, Rector of Wonston, Hants. Subdeacon—The large open space under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral has undergone some alterations, and the seats have been removed to make room for a choir. Preparations are being made for filling the eight spandrels formed by the groins of the dome with mosaic, representing subjects from the New Testament, designed to represent the Church Militant crowned by a blaze of golden light and surrounded by angels, corresponding to the Church Triumphant. It will be sought in process of time to render the interior of St. Paul's not in point of richness and beauty to that of St. Peter's at Rome, with which its exterior challenges comparison. Eleven of the principal windows of the dome are filled with stained glass executed, we believe, by Professor Saxdorf, of Dresden, and Mr. Pearson, the cathedral surveyor. Four of these have been completed, and the remainder are in progress. The cost of painting two is borne by the Drapers' and Skinners' Companies, and of two others by the Fishmongers' and the Iron Trade Companies. Each of the panels bears a suitable inscription for the general adornment of the Cathedral, and the subjects selected are, for Prudence, St. Peter; and for Justice, Dorcas.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Bond to be Dodson of Combe the North in Wells Cathedral; Rev. Dr. G. F. Wynne, Head Master of the City of London School, to be Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral; Rev. R. E. L. Bland, Vicar of Scarborough, to be Surrogate; Rev. C. Clayton, to be Rural Dean of Bishop Auckland; Rev. E. Hamilton, Rector of Bingby, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral; Rev. Canon C. R. D. Biggs, Rural Dean; Rev. C. Lawrence, Vicar of Bromley; Rev. C. D. Haire to Rural Cathedral Dean; Rev. J. Shadwell to Washington; Rev. J. H. Turner to Rural Dean of Bishop Auckland; Rev. J. Wilkinson to Norfolk. Honorary Rev. J. Amps to Ickleton, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. Bell to Ashton-under-Lyne. *Incumbencies:* Rev. H. Bond to St. Simon Sedcott, Upper Combes; Rev. J. W. Skelton to Canada Staunton; Rev. Charles Cayley to Wilberfoss; Rev. Joseph Cumming to Christ Church, Bishop of Oxford. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. R. Bilbrough to Wharton; Rev. J. Bell to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Hamilton to Pudsey, Yorkshire; Rev. D. B. Hill to St. John, Kettleworth; Rev. G. R. Pennington to Stapleford, Cheshire; Rev. A. H. Smith to Christ Church, Bishop of Oxford; Rev. Little Mundon, Essex; Rev. J. Bolingbroke to the Abbey Church, Bath; Rev. J. Bell to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. T. Holmyard to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. W. H. Hyde to St. Matthew's, City road; Rev. C. B. Mayhew to Christ Church, Macclesfield. Rev. Thomas Jackson to Commissionership to Ely Cathedral; to Arden; Rev. A. S. Shirley to Mortlake, with Chelsfordcot, Kent Brown; Rev. A. Wood to Longdon, Staffordshire; Rev. R. L. Cotton, Assistant Secretary, to be Secretary to the Additional Curates Society.—*Guardian.*

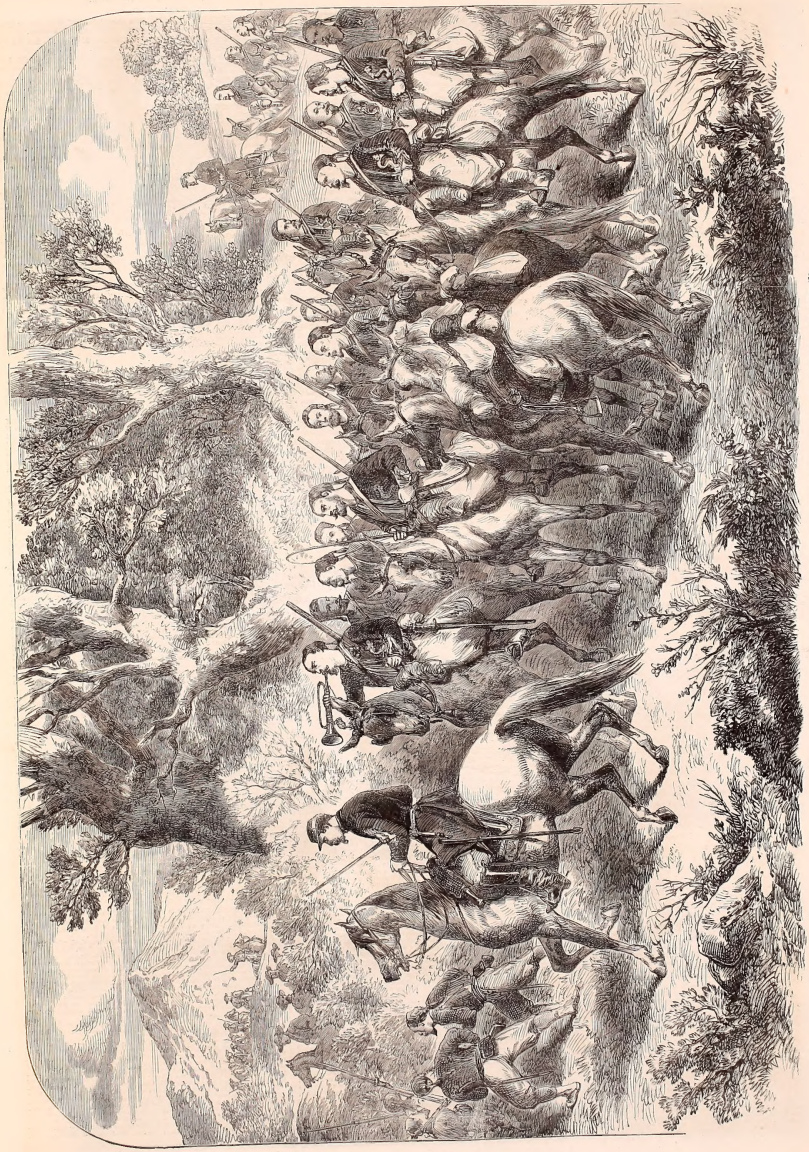
THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Duke of Argyll has been elected Lord Rector of the University of the University of Edinburgh. There were four candidates, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Advocate Moncreiff, Professor Blackie, and Professor Aytoun.

At Winchester College, the prizes for proficiency in physical science, given by the Rev. Dr. Barter, Head Master of the College, were adjudged as follows:—1, Sermon Exercise (scholar), and the poems to G. Rogers (non scholar); 2, Mr. Bernard Greenwood, of Trinity College boy, on Monday, Jan. 9 and the examiners on Tuesday, Jan. 31.

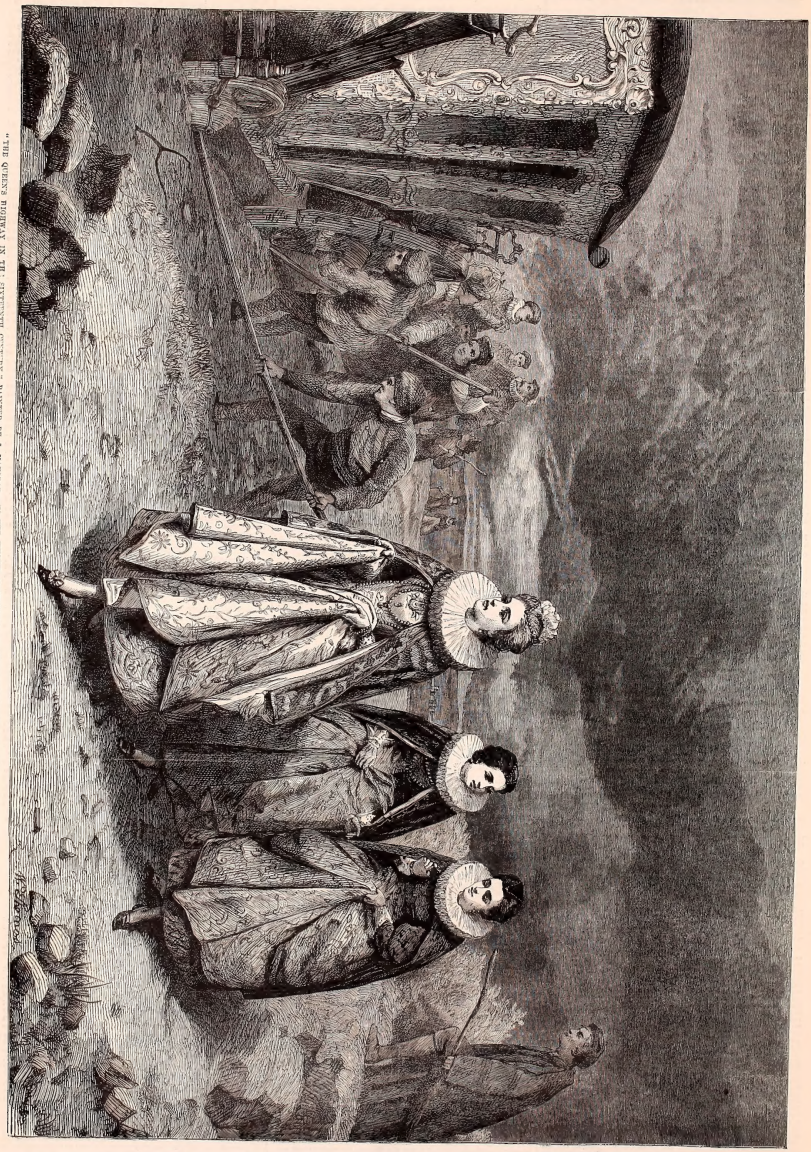
A meeting was held at Bradford on Wednesday week, to consider measures for the foundation of an institution for the education of young ladies, after the model of Queen's College, London.

The annual anniversary of St. Saviour's Grammar School was celebrated on Thursday week, by the usual speeches and distribution of prizes to the school. Sermon-preacher, rev. Scotsward Bridge.—William Pett, Esq., the treasurer, presided. The following were the successful candidates who had selected from Rochdales, Shakspeare, Treverer, Scotte, Balham, and scholars. The Rev. H. Reece, M.A., Head Master, then made a statement respecting the condition and progress of the school, after which the prizes were distributed. The Rev. Bs. Christopherson, B.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar School, Batley, Yorkshire; A. W. Carver, M.A., Senior Mathematical Master of Durham School; the Rev. J. C. Chrichle, M.A., Second Master of Retford Grammar School, has just been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Rotherham; and Mr. G. S. Reed, B.A., of Pembroke, Cambridge, Mathematical Master in the Manchester New Grammar School, has been appointed Mathematical Master of St. Elizabeth's College, Guernsey.

Mr. Charles Loftus Thorpe has given £50 to the Royal Dramatic College.



FRENCH MOUNTED ZOUAVES, EMPLOYED AS CONTRE-GUERILLAS IN MEXICO.—SEE PAGE 675.



"THE QUEEN'S DOORWAY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY," PAINTED BY J. MACLAREN, JUN., THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE GALLERY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY."

To appreciate rightly our fine-art illustration for this week we must refer to a quotation which the painter has appended to the title of the picture engraved. The quotation is taken from a letter of Maud Ufford to Margery Paningtun in D'Eyncourt's "Memoirs of the Maids of Honour," and runs thus:—"The journey was marvellous for ease and expedition, for such is the perfect evenness of the new highway, her Highness left the coach only once, whilst the hinds and folk of a Shire-town filled it on with their pates." So, then, to have the extremely rare luxury of vehicular conveyance—indeed, it was needful before the invention of steel carriage springs, and some two centuries before the Macadam mode, at Bristol, had begun the paving and mending of the Romans—to have, we say, locomotive aid in the form of a coach and to become finely embedded to the axletrees in mud, "only once," on a short journey, was considered in the "merrie England" of the days of "good Queen Bess" something so wonderful that the solitary misstep here recounted seems to have been regarded almost as an *argument de rasgnes* relieving its monotony; and the post of mine ary-thing but a Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, for even to mention the ruts, and now traps forward, under a lowering, watery sky, no wise discouraged, surprised, or angry, followed by her laughing maids of honour, and leaving footmen, hinds, and assorted attendants to extricate the coach. To us, however, who live under another good Queen, and who have inconsiderately been spoiled by our ways, at least as regards road and rail, what a number of reflections are awaked by this Sixteenth-century highway! Inconsistently we exclaim, if this was a "new highway," and considered "perfectly even" in spite of the old and uneven ones have been like? Nevertheless, much was done in the sixteenth century towards the improvement of roads. The good work was begun in the reign of Mary and continued in that of her sister. Under Mary it was that the first time compact was made to publish should maintain its own roads. Previously it had depended very much upon the convenience or caprice of particular proprietors whether there should be any roads at all, or any traces left of the old highway or bridle-track. Under the feudal system the peasant was bound to the service of his holding to and in certain roads, and the lord of the land, or his lord's bay and corn, to repair his bridges, and to mend his roads. As abolition of this service and, in the sixteenth century, transferred from the lord to the parish or district, and the charge of repairing the highways and bridges fell upon the copyholder.

To realise the state of society all through the "dark ages," and even as late as the sixteenth century, is to us extremely difficult. For during those long centuries no means existed of which we have any record whereby the noble, the diseased and ruinous, *vis* of the Romans. Of the turbulence and dangers of all kinds which attended travelling, even in the days of one of our grandfathers, the stories are rife. "Stand and Deliver" will have a vivid idea. Under the centralising influence of Imperial Rome, as an illustration of the state of society and of communication, by magnificent causeways, from the wall of Antoninus, to Southern Britain, and thence to Jerusalem—a distance of 4080 Roman miles. In medieval times, on the contrary, we have to go to few memorable tracks and paths radiating from the isolated castle or enfeebled town, and close contact was a matter of necessity. In the modern times there were violent prejudices against the extension of metropolitan roads, and the railway system, similar to that which opposed the construction of railways. Among many other apprehended objections, it was thought that the interests of those near the capital would be injured. As an illustration of the state of the metropolis of public events travelled in the roads of the sixteenth century, it may be mentioned that of his holding to and in existence of which was known in some of the remotest parishes of Devonshire until the carriers of Queen Anne's time were mourning for her. A history of road would, in fact, be to a great extent a history of civilisation.

There is another and peculiar interest in the passage quoted by Mrs. Hayliss. It is not known whether or not the "new highway" of Island, the first mention of Queen Elizabeth herself having used a coach. Whether or not close carriage was a luxury in vogue, it was just introduced into England. The pattern of the coach in this picture is, however, probably of a later date. The first British Sovereign who had a state carriage was Charles I.

Although we reviewed this picture on its exhibition last season at the Royal Academy, we cannot refuse leave of it on the present occasion of warm praise for its originality and its fresh and extremely pleasant colouring. It is now on view at the Winter Exhibition, under the management of Mr. Pilsbury, in the Egyptian Hall of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall—an exhibition which has received several important additions since its first opening and which, continuing, as we have learnt it does, a large number of works contributed by themselves, is well deserving encouragement, and will well repay a visit.

Large quantities of mistletoe have been imported into Paris during the last few days for the London market, during the past month.

The mother of the late William Makepeace Thackeray died at Kensington, widow of Major H. C. Smyth, of the Indian service, died on the 24th inst.

An iron pot filled with gold coins, of the period of the Spanish rule in Flanders, has just been discovered by some workmen buried in the ground near the Louvre Gate at Antwerp.

It is stated at Rome that Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P., has refused from the Papal Government the concession of the recently projected railway from Rome to Trivoli.

M. Victor Hugo has given his customary Christmas fête to the poor children connected with his family at Guernsey. This is also up the occasion, in which he explained the advantages of the practice.

The Royal Library at Berlin has made a valuable addition to its autographs by purchasing a collection of 17,000, which were the property of the late Baron von Meusebach.

Prince Couza has opened the Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies in person, and delivered a speech which is stated to have been greatly applauded.

An old actor, Louis Kramer, recently died at Geneva in a singular way. He was playing King Lear, and in his excitement swallowed a portion of his artificial beard, which stuck in the windpipe and caused his death.

M. Lecomte, historical painter, who married a sister of M. Meyer Vevey, has been ordered by imperial decree to the town of Versailles before his own, and to call himself for the future Vernet-Lecomte.

In the Vienna papers it is said that an English company has purchased a large piece of land near the Danube for the purpose of laying the ground in question—the so-called Brigittenau—was a few weeks ago offered to the municipality of Vienna for 800,000 fl., which, on the refusal of the latter, is about £80,000. It is said that the company will construct docks in the Brigittenau.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.—The *Morning Post* Paris correspondent, writing on Christmas-eve, says:—The appearance of the Exposition is such there is much to be found reminding us of Christmas time in England. We have only to glance at the windows of the shops of the principal Parisian objects congregate in Paris have learnt what to offer. Magnificent selection of most beautiful articles in each department, and especially in jewellery, the cattle shows and scientific feeding are visible in all the butchers' windows, and the fat pigs and oxen are the pride of the day. Everywhere throughout the city Swiss clothed with fat to an extent which baffles all the contrivance of art, and scarcely looking like a biped under the load of meat they bear a turkey of huge proportions. In the pastry-cooks' windows you see the Christmas cake, and in the wine shops the bottles of wine are encased in pasteboard to protect port and sherry, ale and porter, seldom old brandy, and curaçoa and the like, we might be walking about the streets of London instead of the Boulevard St. Honoré, so much is there to remind us of Christmas at home. Nothing will be wanting to the Christmas of English people who are only beginning to learn that the Continental holidays, seven days of which are given to Christmas, are not to be spent in church, the Episcopal Church, the Wesleyan Church, the Congregational Church, the Baptist Church, and, a recent English Church, that of Catholic Church. In all these places of worship divine service will be performed to-morrow. English chemists are advertising, too, for the good things we are more with everyone. British Christmas dinners are also publicly announced. Mr. Hill says, at his establishment on the Boulevards, on Christmas Day will be found the usual good old English fare—roast beef, roast turkey, roast sucking pig, grouse, plum-pudding, mince pies, &c. Every a French man dining of stocking pig and plum-pudding! Another benevolent tradesman advertises "Christmas trees," and adds, "All kinds of small wax candles, century, balloons, toys, beads, gilt nuts, &c., for decorating out-and ornamental Christmas trees in the English and German style." Christmas tea, and tainted residence all to be had in Paris. Really the retail British may make himself very comfortable to morrow.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A DEAF, fire challenge to fight a duel has been sent this week by a retired Major in the Indian army to a lawyer in Surrey, Bentley, Esq. The lawyer wouldn't fight, but he caused his would-be antagonist to be arrested and brought up before the Lord Mayor. The arrest took place, appropriately, on Boxing Day. Retired Majors ought to be made to understand that to send challenges or to fight duels is entirely contrary to the whole spirit of English society, and that the law will have no mercy upon those who defy one another to mortal combat. The gentleman who sent the challenge, however, seems to have erred only in the way of temper. He should have quarrelled with the lawyer about twenty pounds, and fancied that his had been not only wronged but insulted. India is a hot country, and many Europeans have passed the flower of their lives in that burning clime are not particularly famous for their temper. Let us hope that the ends of justice would probably be met if the Major, who is committed for trial, were brought to a jury recognizances to keep the peace; but there must be no mistake about the matter. Colonel Fawcett by Lieutenant Munro put a stop to duelling in England, and the example set by the Queen's cousin and Major Yelverton ought absolutely persist in attempting to revive a wicked and barbarous custom.

One more carte de visite of Alfred Tennyson. We do not complain of everything, for the last portrait is an excellent one. It comes from the studio of the clever photographer, Mayall, and is a very pure and noble effigy of the great English poet. By-the-way, has it struck anybody that Tennyson and Dickens are extraordinarily alike—a resemblance which Charles Dickens and Alfred Tennyson. There are some in this latest half-length of Mr. Tennyson. Only a few days ago Mr. Watkins striking vignette head of Charles Dickens. It is not alone the features which are similar, but the head, the hair, and the moustache are physiognomically brothers. "The strong marking of the nose," as Mr. Tennyson's friend Coleridge says, "is the line about the mouth—But we are trenching on dangerous ground. Let us turn to Mr. Mayall's facts. They set him self for venturing to remark that a distinguished author was "dying" when he was only "sleeping."

Talking of Mr. Yates, his novel of "Broken to Harness" is said to be selling very satisfactorily, and of its literary merits we have nothing to say—it sells. We have a horror of puffing anybody—especially a friend, and, as Edmund Burke says, "the devil" and of ours, we have a double reason for not puffing him. Moreover, we have not read Mr. Yates's book. We have, in fact been prevented from so doing by a reason which is as "Echo," that "Broken to Harness" is spoken of as "Mr. Yates's last story," which, of course, means that, on the occasion of "Barbara's History," which we mean to read after we have finished "George Geith of Fen-court," and the "Doctor's Wife." What a season of novels here for the holidays we are in! Mr. Trollope seems to be all bent on bringing out three-volume batches of fiction. He is still "Orley Farm," and "Rachel Ray" is not yet finished, and "George Geith" and "Broken to Harness," while as yet we have never opened a line of "Linkstrune Chase" or of "Our Mutual Friend." Our modern novelists are indeed a fine body of men. We like them, but, to keep *au courant* with their productions, their readers need have no sinecure.

An intelligent gentleman has written to the papers to point out the difficulty of reading the names of the streets of London on a dark night, and to suggest that the simple remedy would be that of painting the name of the street on the glass of every gaslamp as it is the case in Paris. We have often ourselves suggested this and similar improvements. It is also asked why reflectors should not be inserted in the tops of the lamps, so as to disseminate the light in different directions. As it is, and with the exception of the new and magnificent factory state, they give but a dim and uncertain glimmer. These suggestions are not new, but we believe that they are. We have also the names of the streets on the lamps, why not *point* them thereon in black letters? Again, why not, as in Paris, have a little blue eye-facet cut in a moment that he is at 32, Blucher-street, or at 17, Bluchcr-street, or at 112, East Thirty-second-street. The reflectors ought certainly to be introduced, and the names of the streets painted might be made in street nomenclature, in the stringent abolition of the intricate and the vulgar. Cabestone-street, Piccadilly, is a fine street, and Great Swallow-street Regent-street; why should not Johnstreet, Edward-street, Portman-square, Baker-street, Portman-street, John-street, Oxford-street, to Circus-street; King-street, Goldensquare, to Golden-square, or to Silver-street); and King-street, Cheapside, to Cog and Magog-street?

"Eldes Aides!" This mysterious announcement has been puzzling the public for the last three weeks. Everywhere we see "Eldes Aides invited," and "Number Seven," and the other said multifarious announcements. We have heard "Eldes Aides!" We know now what "Eldes Aides" means. It is a very clever option, which a correspondent per cent cleverer than the gilded trick—by means of which material change can be effected in the appearance of the human face and figure from the spot. Mr. Joseph Maurice, of Langham-place, is the inventor, and "Eldes Aides" is the name of the entertainment at the evening management of Her Majesty's Theatre as an additional attraction to the pantomime. But the public little know how very near they were losing "Eldes Aides" on the Night of Nights. At the last moment the advertising management had kept the clever invention a profound secret to the public, and the public was nothing if not curious. Speculation was rife in the streets—the thought of the delight and astonishment which would be created by "Eldes Aides" at the night rehearsal on Christmas Eve. The time for unveiling the mystery approached. The public would have it, a small little boy, with a pantomime mask on, walked right into the Queen's Theatre, and asked for "Eldes Aides." Whether this entertaining management tore its hair, or beat its breast, or whether it did not, the little boy was innocent; it was the property (with the pantomime mask on) in the lowest depths of the Haymarket floor. We are not informed; but the investor and his satellites must have been in a hurry to work with a will to get "Eldes Aides" was as right as ninepence, and amazed a crowded audience on the night of nights.

There is a gentleman with one leg who is now dancing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. There is another gentleman, likewise "unjointed" (may we thus translate the French?), at the Royal Covent-garden. So the two great temples of the Drama have only one pair of legs between them. The Drury Lane gentleman's name is Toscano, the Covent Garden's one Donato; but the latter is the more celebrated, for he has only one foot (pray observe the singular number) before he was in chrysery, first exhibited under the monopoly in the hopping. Donato is a very agile dancer, and in the manner in which he manages to get on with his one leg and the solitary limb fit it assumes the guise of a spiral staircase covered with red cloth, and then he revels himself, as Mephistopheles, in the trapdoors. We fancy that we can remember a maimed soldier who, with a child of a comfort and bayonet, used to go through the unusual exercise of "Cut and Thrust" at the Surrey Theatre, under Mr. Osbaldiston, and brave Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who, in the Crimean, refused to be carried off the field, although his left leg had been cut off, on his forcible passages. It is curious, in any case, to know that the feat performed by the "unjointed" gentleman of the day has been known for two hundred and thirty years ago. We have an old etching, by "the noble Andreas Calloi," in which, among the Caprarottes, the Scevolines, the Diavolines, the Mezzettines, the Scaramuzzas, the Zobolos, the Pinacrattapes, and the Pulchinos of St. Marks Place, we find a one-legged gentleman, who is described as "Il Donato" among the Ambulatorii Phasmatoppe college who so lamented the death of Grimaldi.

Reference was made in this column last week to the fact of circulars having been issued containing the names of persons, used without their leave, as members of a committee to test the performances of the Davenport Brothers. On this head we have received the following note, signed "H. D. Palmer, Manager for the Davenport Brothers":—"On behalf of the Messrs. Davenport, I beg to disclaim any knowledge of or any power whatever bearing your name or the names of the gentlemen you mention in your article of last week. There be some paper in existence, neither I nor the Messrs. Davenport know anything of it, nor had it been issued at our desire or with our consent."

GIFT-BOOKS.

IT is of no use to cling to the past; it is of no avail to sing "Oh! the days that are gone!" however sweet and however bitter they may be, or may have been, it is caught at last by the high priest Christmas, it is decked with wreaths of holly and mistletoe, it is solemnly sacrificed on the altar of Good Cheer, and it is buried at last in the recesses of memory. But the spirit of Christmas abides with us yet, and beneath his influence we are "good to it." We greet the coming of the "glad New Year" with pledges of friendship and tokens of love: like to these which accompanied the departure of the old. The days of hospitality are still open; and the gift which is more than presented to father and mother, sister and brother, wife and child, relation and friend, is the book. Hence we direct especially drawing attention to a few more books, in addition to those noticed in our Christmas Number, which are peculiarly adapted to donative purposes.

Foremost amongst them stands Mrs. Bury Palliser's *History of Lace* (Sampson Low and Co.). There is not much to be said—and in saying that the work is worthy of its subject; for lace in its manufacture requires patience, delicacy, delicacy, and patience, and when it has been brought to combination is a pliable specimen of elegance; and Mrs. Palliser's volume has evidently been prepared with delicacy, patience, delicacy, and skill; and in its complete form, with its handsome binding, its beautiful paper and print, and its exquisite illustrations, is a highly embellishment of grace. Nor let it be supposed that Mrs. Palliser has undertaken to write a history of that which has attached to it little or no interest. Philosophers may sneer at her theme, but in the name of brides, babies, business, and all that is charming in woman's eyes, what can be more interesting to the feminine mind than lace? From the day when the slender fingers of Arachne are fabled to have wrought a fabric which rivalled with jealousy whose inscribed Athene, so that the goddess rent the fabric in pieces and the maiden herself in a paroxysm of despair, lace, or its prototype, embroidery, has been a favourite pursuit with the daughters of Adam and Eve's mothers. It is probable, indeed, that Mrs. Palliser has made a happy hit, and has supplied a want which no book has yet been supplied, and has satisfied a yearning continually but half unconsciously gratified. Lace, in fact, has long desired something midway between sacred and profane literature—something neither wholly heavenly nor wholly earthly; from which they might derive entertainment in hours of leisure, and from which something congenial to their confabulation and in harmony with their aspirations; some book to be placed on drawing-room tables; something to lie continually upon the boudoir-table, or to be left on the pincushions the companion of their pillows. Dr. Milman's "History of Latin Christianity" might not be answered these purposes, but "A History of Lace" would seem to be the very thing. "To every good boy," as the old saying is, "a good penny;" and to every refined mind, and, though the cynic to whom the remark was addressed retorted that "it rather ought to show, the possession of much refined gold," who would not side with the lady against the cynic? Moreover, should there be any unchristable persons who look upon lace as an appendage to vanity, and therefore to be avoided, let them be convinced by the reasoning used by a believing wife to convert an unbelieving husband, when the latter was urged to purchase some exquisite old lace, sarcastically reminded his wife that Christian ladies were enjoined to "adorn themselves, not with broidered hair and with gold, or apparel, but as women professing godliness with good works;" whereupon the lady promptly replied, "It is the very best of economy to buy lace, for it is a thing which will call three hundred pounds for six yards of that lace dirt cheap." Furthermore, lace, as an article of industry, deserves a history, and from that point of view Mrs. Palliser's elegant production is entitled regarded as far more than a gift-book, as a book to be read for solid information and thankfully studied. The handsome is, or has been, the sister-in-misery of the shirtmaker, whose

> "trade's unfeeling sleight
> In poverty, hunger, and dirt,

will be remembered until Rood is forgotten; and the lacemaker's fall, servitude, diseases, and unceasing ill-pay are not to be passed over unnoticed by Mrs. Palliser. The history is useful also as an index of the dingy and dirty lace-rooms of one over the other age. Forgery, so far as lace is concerned, appears to have wellnigh vanished from our men; dukes, and millionnaires, and the like fade away, for all we know to the contrary, and their coronets, if not bedecked with lace; but, for the most part, men, both as wearers and as workers, have forsworn lace which was the glory of women in a men's ornament—the women. The number of anecdotes which Mrs. Palliser has introduced into her volume will be sufficient to recommend it had it not those other claims, already mentioned, upon our gratitude and attention. The chapter upon smuggling (p. 231) is particularly interesting. We know the genius of the Foreign lace let the highest personages into lawlessness and caused indignities to be offered to princes, with the "Duke" at their head, "the body of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was brought over from France, where he died, the officers, to the anger of his servants, not conduct marching the coffin with the hearse, poked the corpse with a stick to ascertain if it was a real body; but the trick of smuggling coffins was not new, for it had been practised before. When a deceased clergyman was conveyed from the Low Countries for interment, the relatives of the deceased used to have disappeared and to have been replaced by Flanders lace of immense value—the head, hands, and feet alone remaining." So much for the honour due to the dead when in the hands with the profits or vanities of the living. Mrs. Palliser truly says that "the art of lacemaking has, from the earliest times, been associated with that of needlework, it would be impossible to enter on the subject of the present work without giving some mention of the latter." She, therefore, commences with an allusion to "the first industrial act of our mother Eve," and goes steadily through the stages down to the machine-made laces of the present day. The chapters on "Point lace" are own quotations, and say

> (et vous demander de la dentelle),
> Voici le taille de Bruxelles,
> La bonne, la vraie, la jolie guipure,
> Et la Malines, si légère;
> L'appellerons-nous point coupé
> (Qui se fait à Paris, dit-on);
> Et la Valenciennes, si belle,
> Et voici la Valenciennes,
> Le point de France et même le point de Paris;
> Bref les dentelles
> Dont on fait des dentelles
> Que seulement tous les jours;

and not only the newest but also the most ancient laces are treated of in order of coming, meaning of what is called the Italian laying claim to "the invention of point or needle-made lace" and the manufacture of Flanders, France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and ending with England and Scotland. Such is the contents of the book.

Stories for Stories (Strahan and Co.) may fairly claim a place amongst gift-books. It consists of two pretty volumes, the elegant and legible appearance of which is enhanced by what is probably the author's sex. The contents neither thrill the nerves by reason of sensational incidents nor stimulate curiosity by excess of plot; but they have much that is readable, learnable, digestible. The title is an outcome of the fact that the stories are the narration of characters which might be introduced and developed in a long novel. The "Stolen Treasure," however, and perhaps, "Emily's Ambition" may be considered rather complete cases than "Stories for Stories;" but they resemble the "studies" in so far as a moral and religious bias is given to them. *Wards in Trouble* (Nisbet), *Ready Money* (Hall, Virtue, Hall, Virtue, (Houlston and Wright), wheeled the latter (by Emma Jane Worboise) is contained in the former, are respectively a year's collection of periodical articles upon all manner of subjects (including biography, chess, Christmas games, croquet, crinoline, and needlework), and a tale with a good purpose. Both volumes are illustrated, but the literature in each appears to us of a higher order than the illustrations. *Worth her Weight in Gold* (Macintosh) is the title of a neat little volume, containing a story of which the burden is, "that a good servant is worth her weight in gold." A Mrs. Petworth enunciates this opinion and to nuptials upon March, the good servant, the truth of it, presents that fulsome domestic, not with a few hundredweights of gold, but with "a handsome bride," which everybody: Maria appears

to love accepted in silence. *Cookham and Careers*, by Mrs. R. I. Greene (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is a short tale relating to and adapted for children. Its object is to improve the young and to show them how "careers" may be changed into "coshions," which is a dark saying, but which appears to be used by grandmammas when naughty girls are changed into good ones. *Tales of the Outposts*, by Captain A. Wyndham (Saunders, Otley, and Co.), is a second edition, illustrated, of certain "adventures in the wild regions of Southern Africa," which will, no doubt, be read with pleasure by boys and others to whom stories of hunting and its concomitants are a delight. It may relieve anxious and inquiring minds to remark that "the outpost is the leading piece for the wargame." *The Child's Own Book of Scripture Pictures* contains the "chief scenes and events of Bible history, properly arranged and adapted for the delight and instruction of children." It is remarkable for large paper, large print, and large and striking illustrations. It is published by Mason and Co., who also send forth, for the entertainment of boys, Mr. James Greenwood's *Adventures of Seven Years' Service*, which is enlivened by illustrations designed by the pencil of Mr. H. S. Melville, engraved by Vizetelly. Acceptable to very many readers will be the *Poetical History of Mercy, Love, and Truth, and of Sin, and what he did and sae and is*; and not less acceptable will be *Daddy's Medicine*; each contribution to infantine amusement being quarto, thickly-printed, copiously-pictured, and freely-illustrated.

America, even in this her hour of civil war, manages to send her quota to make up the tale of amusing publications. *The Life of Corporal Christian Bullock*, beautifully illustrated by John A. Howe, A.M., Richmond Hospice, and others (New York: Appleton and Boston: Crompton Low, Son, and Marston), is a very handsome and presentable volume; and *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, a collection of sketches penned by Alfred B. Street, profusely interspersed by John A. Howe (New York; James G. Gregory: London; Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), is a graceful combination of pen and pencil. With Pope's "A youth of frolics, an old age of cards" and Burke's "the dark backward and abysm of time" is associated the memory of many pleasant hours afternoon as well known as these. Their juxtaposition depends, of course, upon a mere verbal resemblance, and not upon a rational connection of their meanings; yet since the former is usually died with the same subject, designated by the same word, it will afford at least a pleasant intellectual amusement to trace out the sentences with each other, as a stimulus to desultory thought. A copious index, particularising every one of the sentences quoted, makes this book very handy for reference to the "familiar words" of English literature.

The Life-boat: A Tale of our Coast Heroes. By R. M. Ballantyne, (James Nisbet and Co.) The author of several popular stories of adventure by land and sea, appears to upgrade in the present volume. He has taken up in this volume a subject most congenial to his powers of graphic narration—the exploits of our brave life-boat men on the perilous British coasts. Mr. Ballantyne, we observe, has had the communication with Mr. Richard Lewis, the zealous secretary of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, by whose aid he has been furnished with the most copious and accurate information regarding the facts upon which this interesting tale is founded. We can but hope that the author may receive support townsmen, on the one hand, will be inspired with a noble emulation of the prowess of Guy Foster, Bax, and Young Holland, and, on the other hand, that people, under the same influence, like Mr. Denham, the merchant in Redwharf-lane, City, will not be slow to become liberal supporters of the institution which, for the succour and benefit of our sailors, whose cause, in this matter of provision against the risks of shipwreck, we have always recommended.

THE STUART PAPERS IN THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT WINDSOR.

Mr. Woodward, the Royal librarian, has sent an interesting communication to the *Times*, respecting the treasures of the Royal Library, which, as two collections, known respectively as the "Cumberland Papers" and the "Stuart Papers." The first consists of letters, &c., collected by William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the victor at Culloden, and uncle of George III., and relates to the affairs of England and Europe during the reign of George II. The other consists of a series of letters, documents, &c., many thousands in number, collected by the exiled Stuarts, containing the secret history for the history of England during the last century, and particularly for the period between 1716 and 1776, when the last hopes of the partisans of the dispossessed house were abandoned. The papers have been arranged in chronological order, and a calendar is being made, for the use of students desiring that, if possible, this calendar should be printed for general use; and that as soon as the papers are in a condition to be examined, which will require more specific information than the calendar could give, they should, under the proper restrictions, be made accessible to them. In the course of this work many documents of great interest have fallen under notice, and, among others, some relating to the secret history of the Pretender followed (the young Pretender) to London in the year 1759, and to his profession of Protestantism. Two of these were shown to the committee, and the whole of them having been submitted by Mr. Woodward to the notice of the Queen, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make them publicly known, considering them too valuable a contribution to the records of the history of our nation at that time to allow that the calendar should be published. Among the papers are the following fragments, which are in the hand of Lord Stanhope (the historian), and are in the Old Pretender's own handwriting. They do not illustrate the political genius of the Prince, they show, like most thinks, that he was negatively strong in his profession of Protestantism. They come among the numerous scraps of paper on which he was accustomed to scribble memoranda of conceivable kind:—

English, Irish, and, to finish,
Scots as thieves Cant be my Vocis.
I hate all priests, and the regions they run in.
From the pope as from the devil, good Lord deliver us.

And to this he has added a couplet from Rochester's well-known poem, which similarly illustrates his being a "Republican":—

I hate all Kings and the Throne the eat on
From the first Caitiff of France to the Cully[sic] of S (otland).

"Vice versâ at present," he adds, which seems to show that he appreciated the difference between the wretched Louis XV. and such a man as Henri IV., who certainly were vice versâ to Louis XIV. and Charles II., to Rochester's time.

On the eve of New Year's Day, 1863, the sixty-sixth annual publication of the *Post Office London Directory* claims a passing notice. This volume, which has grown to some 2000 pages, in so many years of its existence, is the Postmaster-General's Directory, which Messrs. Kelly are bringing out, over the signature of the publication of the *Londonder Directory*. The publication is continued by the publication of the *Londonder Directory*.

A prospectus of petitions for private bills, deposited on or before the 23rd inst., has been printed. There are 305, being 91 beyond those of the present year. From a former return, issued by the Board of Inquiry, that the number of plans deposited at the private bill office by the end of last month was 1040, which did not vary much from 1000 for the previous seven years to twenty-three folio pages, and contains the names of the Parliamentary Agents for each bills. In the Session of 1861 the number of petitions was 764, and the number of local acts passed was 328. There are 324 bills at present, for the forthcoming Session, and of these 305 are for new bills and 19 are old bills.

The life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have been saved during the present year 426 lives from various shipwrecks, in addition to the contributions to the saving of thirty-seven vessels by which those lives were saved, during the same period, by shore-boats and other means from different wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom, for which the institution had granted rewards, thus making a total of 692 lives saved from various wrecks in the year, mainly through the instrumentality of the National Life-boat Institution. For these joint services the society has granted £1500 in rewards, and twenty-two honorary acknowledgments, including silver medals and votes on vellum. The number of lives saved either by the life-boats or the institution or by special exertions, for which it has granted rewards since its formation, is 14,200; for which services eighty-two gold medals, 742 silver medals, and £19,250 in cash have been paid in rewards. During this year the institution has expended about £11,770 on its various life-boat establishments on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and since it has established more the institution has expended £120,000 on its life-boat stations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is nothing new in the racing world, save the announcement that no one need apply for a subscription to Bess Allen, as the thirty are all taken up already. There will then be 1,000 gs. to set off against the £7500 purchase money, which is, we believe, £1000 more than was paid for Blair Athol, the best horse that ever ran in the colours of Dundee. St. Albans and Underland will all be on their trial next season, and we shall also have a glimpse of the Kettledrum, Trumpeter, and Tiramasby yearlings. Macaroni and Adventurer go to the stud, and so the thing runs on. Magnum died lately, of inflammation, at Ormsby yesterday. Of the cricketing news of last season Trumpeter was the most successful, as he had seven winners out of eight, and nearly doubled the stakes won by Orlando.

The past was quite a season for high-priced yearlings, as fourteen of them, which were sold at 700 gs. and upwards, averaged 843 gs., and three, two of which were by Stockwell, 1117 gs. The highest price, 1550 gs., was given for La Dauphine by Stockwell at her Majesty's sale, and Mr. Merry's colt by Newminster, the winner of this season, for the brood mare Theodora; and Mr. Blenkiron made 830 gs., and 700 gs. for Mr. Merry's colt by Stockwell and Mr. Cartwright's filly by Newminster, out of Miss Agnes. The Hall, one of the Cantab's Silkworm litter.

Melton Mowbray and Leicester are very full of hunting men just now, the former being full the first set in. Such days as Dec. 5 from Bunny, Dec. 6 from Bilton, and Dec. 13, seldom fall to the lot of a pack in a season. On the following day Mr. Fernie had a field of fifty minutes with the Duke of Rutland's from Croton covert, and finding at once, they ran their fox over the Belvoir grass country and a half up to this date; and the Duke of Beaufort's, who's often hunt six days a week, fifty-five brace and a half. The Old Berks have in two days killed a brace and a half more than the Cantabs at the beginning of the month, in which they brought two foxes to book, forty-five miles from each end, and one of them was thought to have long be remembered. Peter Collinson has also shown a great share of sport in Cheshire, including a fine thing of one hour and twenty five minutes from Mr. Ellis's, in the Vale of Clwyd, in twenty-five minutes on Dec. 15, the fox getting to ground in both cases. With the exception of the Vale of Clwyd, the frost has, we hear, not stopped by the frost, and snow six inches deep. Sir Watkin's hounds, which have had their share of sport since the frost set in, went out, are stopped from the same cause. The Pytchley braved the intense fog and frost one day, and had a capital thing, with the best of the run in the second season, but the Quorn have not furnished them with a capital two hours and a half, when it froze so hard some fifteen minutes after that one scarlet stayed with the master and Moulton were shot at the close of last season) has been constantly with them. The Quorn "difficulty" is, we believe, now said to be removed, and the harriers hunt as usual.

Pelican's colt, Bonnie Scotland, is well and sadly since "Deerfoot" left, had a little "revival" on Monday, at Hackney-wick, in a two-mile race between Mills and Brighton. The former gave sixty yards, and won, by 15 yards, in 3 min. 57 sec.

Alexander Dumas the youngeris about to contract a marriage with a Russian lady of great beauty.

The old homestead of Jefferson, in Monticello, United States, has been sold for 40,500 dols.

The Bank of Venice (Venetia) has published a pastoral letter strictly forbidding Catholics to attend the funerals of Jews.

A Roman Catholic College is about to be founded at Peterborough, under the auspices of the Bishop.

The Bank of Russia has issued a notice announcing that the subscriptions to the new national lottery loan, which closed last Saturday, amount to 30,000,000 roubles.

The transported offenders now in French Guiana amount to 6021; exclusive of 1,000 who have completed their sentence and, as liberated prisoners with a fixed residence assigned to them, 614; colonial prisoners, 1,000; free persons, 1,000; children born in the colony, 1,000; women, 192. The Government, in 1852, selected Guiana as a place to found a penitentiary establishment, according to the provisions of the decree of Dec. 8, 1851. Transportation at present does not comprise any but the convicts condemned to hard labour, and who have undergone part of their ban, and colonial prisoners of African or Asiatic origin. The offenders transported to Guiana are all those condemned to hard labour, except those for good conduct have obtained concessions of land, which they cultivate for their own profit, and which they are legally entitled to sell after a delay on the banks of the Maroni. The Government, thinking with reason that capacity to work is the best means of reformation, has given to the convicts a number of female prisoners disposed to marry. The system has hitherto been a failure, and transportation to Guiana has not been reformatory; moreover, grants a free passage and pecuniary assistance to such families of convicts as may wish to join the prisoners at Guiana, so I many have availed themselves of the favour.—*Galignani*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dealings in all English securities have been of a moderate scale; nevertheless, the Consol market has ruled very firm, and the quotations have had a upward tendency. The United States loan is commanded very little attention, and prices have ruled rather slightly declined, although money for commercial purposes has become somewhat easier. The Bank of England has received a number of applications for gold, but the demand for the Bank itself is to be limited—about £60,000 of the sovereigns have been delivered.

The following are the closing prices:—

	Last week.	This week.
Bank stock	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
Three per cent. Consols	90¼	90¼
Three per cent. Reduced	90¼	90¼
New three per cents.	90¼	90¼
Long annuities	7	7
India stock	220	220
Exchequer bills	4 pm.	4 pm.
India bonds	4 pm.	4 pm.

Exchequer bills, £1,000, 4 pm. Four months' bills ... 5 per cent.
Sixty days' bills ... 6 ,, Six months' bills ... ,,
Three months' bills ... 5 ,,

Throughout the Continent the money markets have been fairly supplied with capital, for the purposes of the harvest has been by no means abundant. The quotations of the principal exchanges are as follows:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Brussels	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Berlin	4	4
Trieste	5	5	Hamburg	4	4
Frankfort	3	3	Madrid	6	6
Amsterdam	3	3	Copenhagen	4	4

The bullion operations have been on a limited scale, and the quotations have undergone little alteration. Although there is still a good demand for Spanish doubloons, the supplies are ample, and the quotations have declined from 77s. 9d. to 77s. 6d. per ounce. The following are the present quotations:—

Bar gold, fine	per ounce 77 9
Bar gold, refinable	,, 77 9
Spanish doubloons	,, 77 6
South American doubloons	,, 77 6
Silver in bars, standard	,, 5 0½
Silver in bars, fine	,, 5 0½
Spanish dollars	,, 4 11
Five-franc pieces	,, 4 11

The following are the present rates of discount at the leading foreign and colonial centres:—

Paris	3 per cent.
Hamburg	4 ,,
Berlin	4 ,,
Frankfort	3 ,,
Vienna	5 ,,
Trieste	5 ,,
Madrid	6 ,,
Cadiz	6 ,,
Gibraltar	6 ,,
Leghorn	5 ,,
Genoa	5 ,,
Turin	5 ,,
Milan	5 ,,
Venice	5 ,,
Naples	5 ,,
Palermo	5 ,,
Messina	5 ,,
Malta	5 ,,
Corfu	5 ,,
Alexandria	5 ,,
Constantinople	5 ,,
Smyrna	5 ,,
Syra	5 ,,
Beyrout	5 ,,
Bombay	6 ,,
Calcutta	6 ,,
Madras	6 ,,
Ceylon	6 ,,
Singapore	6 ,,
China	6 ,,
Sydney	6 ,,
Melbourne	6 ,,
Adelaide	6 ,,
Cape of Good Hope	6 ,,
Montreal	6 ,,
Quebec	6 ,,
New York	6 ,,
Boston	6 ,,
Philadelphia	6 ,,
Charleston	6 ,,
New Orleans	6 ,,
Havana	6 ,,
Vera Cruz	6 ,,
Jamaica	6 ,,
Rio Janeiro	6 ,,
Bahia	6 ,,
Pernambuco	6 ,,
Montevideo	6 ,,
Buenos Ayres	6 ,,
Valparaiso	6 ,,
Lima	6 ,,

The following are the present rates of exchange:—

Paris, short	25 30
Paris, three months' sight	25 45
Hamburg, short	13 6
Hamburg, two months' sight	13 4
Berlin, short	7 11
Berlin, two months' sight	7 10
Frankfort, short	154
Frankfort, two months' sight	153
Vienna, short	10 5
Vienna, two months' sight	10 3
Trieste, short	10 5
Trieste, two months' sight	10 3
Madrid, short	35
Madrid, two months' sight	34
Cadiz, short	35
Cadiz, two months' sight	34
Gibraltar, short	35
Gibraltar, two months' sight	34
Leghorn, short	78
Leghorn, two months' sight	77
Genoa, short	25 30
Genoa, two months' sight	25 45
Turin, short	25 30
Turin, two months' sight	25 45
Milan, short	25 30
Milan, two months' sight	25 45
Venice, short	25 30
Venice, two months' sight	25 45
Naples, short	25 30
Naples, two months' sight	25 45
Palermo, short	25 30
Palermo, two months' sight	25 45
Messina, short	25 30
Messina, two months' sight	25 45
Malta, short	25 30
Malta, two months' sight	25 45
Corfu, short	25 30
Corfu, two months' sight	25 45
Alexandria, short	25 30
Alexandria, two months' sight	25 45
Constantinople, short	25 30
Constantinople, two months' sight	25 45
Smyrna, short	25 30
Smyrna, two months' sight	25 45
Syra, short	25 30
Syra, two months' sight	25 45
Beyrout, short	25 30
Beyrout, two months' sight	25 45
Bombay, short	1s. 9d.
Bombay, two months' sight	1s. 9d.
Calcutta, short	1s. 9d.
Calcutta, two months' sight	1s. 9d.
Madras, short	1s. 9d.
Madras, two months' sight	1s. 9d.
Ceylon, short	1s. 9d.
Ceylon, two months' sight	1s. 9d.
Singapore, short	2s. 4d.
Singapore, two months' sight	2s. 4d.
China, short	4s. 8d.
China, two months' sight	4s. 8d.
Sydney, short	1 per cent.
Sydney, two months' sight	1 per cent.
Melbourne, short	1 per cent.
Melbourne, two months' sight	1 per cent.
Adelaide, short	1 per cent.
Adelaide, two months' sight	1 per cent.
Cape of Good Hope, short	1 per cent.
Cape of Good Hope, two months' sight	1 per cent.
Montreal	9 per cent.
Quebec	9 per cent.
New York	9 per cent.
Boston	9 per cent.
Philadelphia	9 per cent.
Charleston	9 per cent.
New Orleans	9 per cent.
Havana	9 per cent.
Vera Cruz	9 per cent.
Jamaica	9 per cent.
Rio Janeiro	9 per cent.
Bahia	9 per cent.
Pernambuco	9 per cent.
Montevideo	9 per cent.
Buenos Ayres	9 per cent.
Valparaiso	9 per cent.
Lima	9 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 20.—The supply of English wheat in Mark-lane was limited, but most of the samples remain in hand on good conditions. Most kinds change hands slowly, yet not at lower quotations. Foreign wheat is in moderate request, and fine numbers command extreme rates. Barley is in fair demand, and the turn dearer. Fine malting qualities are in moderate request, but not cheaper. There was a fair inquiry for grinding barley, and prices were supported. Malt is in good request, at steady prices. Beans



THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.



THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

HIS Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, whose Portrait, with that of his consort, the Empress Theresa, we give above, is justly esteemed for his personal qualities and accomplishments, as well as for his loyalty and integrity as a constitutional Sovereign. We find in the Rev. J. C. Fletcher's recent account of "Brazil and the Brazilians," the testimony of a foreigner twelve years resident in that country, who had occasional opportunities of witnessing the Emperor's zeal for literature, science, and art, and the respectable proficiency which he has attained. His Majesty, we are told, presides at every meeting of the Brazilian "Imperial Geographical and Historical Society;" and it has been by his direction that geographical explorations have been made in the important province of Ceará, and also, in 1862, of the River Purus, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon, which is really more unknown than the Nile. It may be remembered that, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, some weeks ago, the Emperor was, on the motion of Sir Roderick Murchison, elected an honorary member of that society, to which he had sent, by the hands of Mr. Fletcher, a copy of a costly volume, with maps and illustrations, printed at his own expense, giving a minute description of those researches. The Historical Society of Massachusetts has paid him a similar compliment. He is said to possess some skill as a topographical surveyor and engineer, which he has shown by his designs for the building of bridges. He has likewise devoted much time to the study of chemistry in his laboratory at São Christovão; and his general acquaintance with the physical sciences was remarked both by Lieutenant Strain, of the Darien expedition, and Dr. Reinhardt, the German naturalist, in their conversations with the affable and enlightened Prince. He is tolerably familiar with the languages and literature of England, Germany, France, and Italy, and has a special partiality for the poetry of Longfellow, as he told an American visitor one day. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in his book of travels, speaks of the Emperor as an amateur painter of no mean skill. His Majesty is thirty-nine years of age, a handsome, portly man, whose stature is several inches above six feet. He is much beloved for the frankness and gentleness of his manners. The Empress, a daughter of King Francis I. of Naples, is one year older. They have two children, one of whom has just married the Comte d'Eu, a son of the Duke de Nemours: the other is also a Princess.

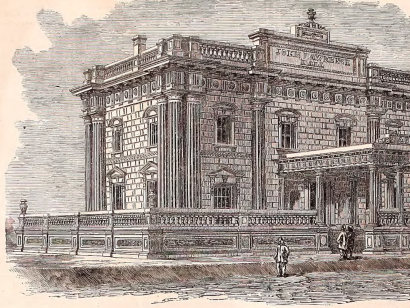
THE INDIANS OF PERU AND BOLIVIA.

THE native Indian races of Peru and Bolivia—forming in the last-mentioned country at least three fourths of its total population—may be divided into those who speak the Quichua language, dwelling along the coast and in the Valley of the Desaguadero; and those who inhabit the eastern declivities of the Andes and the plains beyond. The latter consist of a number of tribes speaking different languages. Some of these have adopted the Christian religion, wear a light cotton dress, and practise the mechanical arts; while others still go naked, roving through the country in search of game or fish, upon which, and the wild plants or roots of the forest, they chiefly feed. The Portraits of those who appear in our Engraving were sent by Mr. C. L. Rowsell,



INDIANS OF PERU AND BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.

photographer, of Valparaiso; and they evidently belong to the half-civilised part of the native South American population. It is said that in Bolivia their numbers are rather on the increase than diminishing; that they still cherish their traditions, which promise an ultimate recovery of the land for their own nation. An Indian of pure Aymara blood, when drawn by conscription in the forced levies of troops, will refuse to serve the existing Government, or, if he serves, will be disgraced in the sight of his own people and disowned by his nearest kindred. The independence which the Aymaras will fight for, if ever they rise, is not the independence taken from them by the Spaniards, but that which they lost when conquered by the Quichuas, who, under their Incas, in their turn were subdued by the Spaniards. Many ruined buildings or monuments of Indian origin are found in Bolivia and Peru; but the Quichua or Inca ruins are poor and rough compared with those of the Aymara people. The Quichua ruins consist mostly of adobes, or sun-dried bricks; but those of the Aymaras are of beautifully-wrought fitted stones covered with hieroglyphics, and existing in places to which they must have been brought with immense labour, as no similar stones are to be found for leagues around. All the Aymaras can tell us now is, that their forefathers were great and rich and powerful, and placed these great stones where they stand; and then that they were conquered by the Quichuas; but who those forefathers were, or what their history, they know not.



LAWRENCE HALL, LAHORE, FOUNDED IN HONOUR OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

FRENCH MOUNTED ZOUAVES.

THE last mail from Vera Cruz brought us the Sketch by M. Beaucé, which we have engraved, of the mounted Zouaves now employed by the French in Mexico as contre-guerrillas. This innovation, which has proved most successful, is due to Marshal Bazaine, who is fully aware of the requirements of the country, in the pacification of which he is engaged. It is well known that the vast territories of Mexico have been constantly infested by guerilla bands, spreading desolation and ruin in every direction. In order to disperse or destroy these bands the French officers organised companies of contre-guerillas for the pursuit of the brigands over mountains and through valleys. The idea of the creation of a company of mounted Zouaves has now been put in execution. The little corps of Zouaves Montés, together with a detachment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, under the command of the brave Captain de la Hayrie, were sent, early in November, on the track of the band of the famous Crescencio Morales, which they overtook and destroyed after a sharp combat, the brigand leader being killed in the night encounter of the 13th of November. The guerrilleros had twenty-eight men and twenty-eight horses killed, and a quantity of arms and accoutrements was carried away by the victors to the hacienda of Tuxpan, where they arrived on the 16th of that month. This novel troop is composed of volunteers from the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, and, as at present constituted, can get over a considerable distance of difficult ground in a comparatively short time. The Zouaves do not fight in the saddle, but dismount when they approach the enemy, leaving in a body the docile mules that carry them without fatigue through the rough country infested by the guerrillas. Our Engraving represents the mounted Zouaves on muleback and otherwise, which form such a novelty in the French Mexican army.

THE LAWRENCE HALL AT LAHORE.

As a sequel to the Illustrations in our last Number of the visit of Sir John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, to the capital of the Punjaub in the middle of October, we now give a view of the Lawrence Hall, a building erected some years since in the city of Lahore to serve for the public accommodation, and at the same time to form a monument of that distinguished man, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Here, on the 17th of October last, the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, entertained the Governor-General at a conversazione, which was attended by most of the civil and military officers, with their wives and daughters. A concert of excellent music was provided by a number of amateur performers, after which the company sat down to supper in a large tent behind the hall. Here the health of Sir John Lawrence was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the heartiest terms of old friendship—as having been his schoolfellow at Londonderry forty years ago—with a just eulogy of the public services and abilities of the new Viceroy of India. This toast having been drunk with no less cordial cheers, the Governor-General replied. He alluded "with pride and sorrow" to the example of those who fell in the terrible struggle of 1857; and, with regard to the Punjaub especially, declared that he had seen with the greatest pleasure how much its condition had improved under the rule of his successor at Lahore.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

For the soirées and fêtes of the winter season just inaugurated, the modes are remarkable for the luxury and complication of the ornaments and arrangements of dresses and coiffures; moreover, if all that rumour predicts should prove to be true, the year of grace 1865 will compete with its predecessor in the extravagance of its fashions, and especially in the profusion of articles which might be dispensed with, and which have but little merit in their employment other than that of "doing good for trade," which thrives gloriously in these times of showy Parisian display. Brocaded silk, satin, and velvet dresses abound; but plush velvets are preferred to the ordinary plain velvets or cloths, the last being almost entirely confined to morning dress, or the incognito, as it is now prettily called in Paris. As for bonnets, they are reduced almost to simple fanchons, and leave but little space for the exercise of the decorative imagination of the modistes, who, however, by the introduction of peacocks' and other feathers, rich flowers, and lace, still contrive to render their productions as costly as before.

Short paletots and short redingotes, with or without hoods, are the *parduses de prédilection*; but the hood, or capuchin, will be a special characteristic of the '65 winter season, and is very gracefully shaped and ornamented with ruching in silk or in swandown.

In the way of furs, Astrakan, particularly for trimming, is much patronised, and deservedly so, for it is always elegant in appearance, and admits of very general application to different parts of a lady's toilet.

Long waistbands of lace are generally *en vogue* for the present season; they are mostly black, but white ones are also worn. For the toilet of a bride the white lace waistband over a satin robe is extremely elegant and tasteful.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.*—Robe of pale rose-coloured taffety, the corsage *à coeur* ornamented with a sort of basquine composed of black velvet bands trimmed with lace. The sleeves are provided with a narrow trimming to match, designed as shown in our Illustration.

Fig. 2. *Visiting Dress.*—Fawn-coloured robe of poplin or taffety, with trimmings either in moire antique or velvet, several shades darker than that of the dress. Sometimes a plain light-coloured silk is chosen for this style of robe, and then the trimmings just mentioned are advantageously replaced by black satin ornaments. Velvet waistband, fastened with buckle in mother-of-pearl. Light-brown velvet bonnet, trimmed with a white lace fanchon and a twisted feather.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Plain but ample black silk dress. The principal feature of this toilet is the blue velvet pale-cloth mantle, which is thickly trimmed with brandebourgs attached by large mother-of-pearl buttons.

The Coiffure.—The head-dress depicted in the background of our Engraving is the most novel as to arrangement, and has been frequently executed with success by one of the principal hairdressers in Paris: the ornamentation consists of black velvet and an abundance of imitation coral beads.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY, 1865.

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MR. J. C. HORSLEY, R.A.

THE election of two new members of the Royal Academy, Mr. J. C. Horsley and Mr. Thomas Faed, was announced last week. A portrait of Mr. Faed appeared in our Journal at the time of his election as an Associate. Mr. John Callcott Horsley, whose portrait (from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins) we have here engraved, has been long very favourably known to the public as a charming genial painter of incident. The subjects of his pictures in this class have ranged from "grave to gay, from lively to severe"—now full of humour, graceful or racy, and never unrefined; then, again, rich with delicate sentiment which is always clear of mere vulgar or unsullin sentimentality. The scenes of these subjects have been equally various; often they have been familiar and contemporary, but more frequently, perhaps, they have been laid in the Old England of our pleasantest fancy. Probably few, if any, living painters have given to all unsophisticated lovers of art more unalloyed pleasure by works of similar character. But Mr. Horsley is less widely known for powers he has occasionally displayed in that difficult branch of art, monumental painting. Yet in the latter capacity, as in the former, the artist has for many years deserved the suffrages of the Academy; and his claims for both united have, it seems to us, been tardily recognised.

John Callcott Horsley, the grand-nephew of Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A., was born in London, Jan. 10, 1817. He studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. His first picture, exhibited at the British Institution, and painted, we believe, before the artist was twenty, brought him at once into notice, and is mentioned in one of Wilkie's letters. The subject of the picture, "Rent Day at Hadden Hall in the Sixteenth Century," indicated the main direction of the painter's subsequent practice. The scenes of two other important pictures have been placed in the same mansion. In fact, although Haddon has been painted in a thousand different ways, Mr. Horsley is, we believe, the only painter who has taken important portions of that most interesting building literally as backgrounds for elaborate subject pictures. In the "Rent Day" it was the banqueting hall; in the "Duenna's Return" (exhibited at the International) it was another portion; and in the "Checkmate Next Move" it was the apartment that had been the drawing-room of the Vernons, and afterwards the Manners of the Manners. This last picture, which we engraved on its exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1862, is to our mind Mr. Horsley's masterpiece in oil. We do not remember to have seen a more admirably-painted interior, or effects of sunlight represented with more exquisite truthfulness. Mr. Horsley first exhibited at the Royal Academy the touching picture, "The Pride of the Village," purchased by Mr. Vernon, and now at South Kensington. To name merely a few more of the artist's principal works will sufficiently bear out our observations respecting the kind of subject for which he has shown a preference:—"The Contrast—Youth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball" another "Contrast"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, and the homeless outcast on the other; "Winning Gloves" (1842); "The Father's Grave" (1843); "Hospitality" (1850); "Youth and Age" (1851); "The Madrigal—'Keep Your Time'" (1852); "Showing a Preference" (1860), "The New Dress," and "The Bashful Swain" of the last Exhibition in Trafalgar-square. As an illustrator of eminent authors, Mr. Horsley showed the same excellent qualities in "Malvolio i' the Sun" (1849), "Scene from 'Don Quixote,'" and "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," painted for the late Prince Consort, an engraving of which appeared in the *Art-Journal* for August, 1858; and in several graceful and pleasing drawings for the wood-engraver. In another walk, that which may be called "historical genre," Mr. Horsley is represented in "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham," exhibited in '53, the year in which the painter was elected an A.R.A., and "Milton Dictating 'Samson Agonistes'" (1856). In '57 the artist exhibited a portrait of Brunel, the great engineer.

In the grand movement for the development of mural painting in this country by the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, Mr. Horsley has taken, as we have already intimated, a prominent and successful part. In the (first) cartoon competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he obtained one of the three second-class prizes of £200 for his "Saint Augustine Preaching." In the trial of skill in the same place, on the following year, his two small frescoes obtained him a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples. In 1845 his design, "The Spirit of Religion," was approved of, and the subject subsequently executed over the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Lords. This fresco has much of that largeness of style indispensable in painted monumental decorations, but which few artists whose practice has been confined to the painting easel pictures succeed in attaining. He received a commission also to execute "Satan Surprised at the Ear of Eve," now in the Poets'-hall of the Westminster Palace. In 1847 his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., Believing the King Dead, Assumes the Crown," secured for him a premium of the third class.

Mr. Horsley has besides identified himself with the efforts for improving the national taste in ornamental art, and was for some time one of the Head Masters of the School of Design at Somerset House. We think it will be felt, even from this slight sketch, that few artists can point to more various and honourable work during their career; and that it is a cause of congratulation, both to the artist and the public, that he has at last received the higher honour the Academy has to confer.

With regard to Mr. Faed, he is probably, after Mr. Frith, the most popular of our painters of "figure-subject pictures." Few pictures exhibited at the Academy have pleased a larger number of visitors, and few have been "the talk of the town" more generally than "The Mitherless Bairn" and "From Dawn to Sunset;" while few of the painters who have arrived at the honour of having their works engraved attract a larger crowd round printshop windows. The pleasing or pathetic themes he has usually chosen may have contri-



J. C. HORSLEY, ESQ., R.A.



THE GUARD-HOUSE OF HUMAITA, PARAGUAY.

buted one element towards his success; but we may depend upon it that it is not for this quality alone that he has been elected by a jealous body of his professional brethren, now more than ever amenable to public opinion, an R.A. at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight. Mr. Faed is a genre painter, in direct descent from the Dutch masters through Wilkie. The general characteristics of his art are too well known to require particular comment. His subjects and treatment have been similar in kind throughout. Only, he has, from higher apparent finish in his early works, rapidly advanced in freedom, breadth, and masterly execution in those of a later date. It was in 1851 that "Mitherless Bairn" appeared on the walls of the Academy; and although it was characterised in Mr. Ruskin's *Art Notes* of that year as "throughout the most commonplace Wilkieism—white spots everywhere"—it must be Mr. Faed's reputation that has been followed by works which, we may almost say, to name is to praise—as "The Breach in the Family" (1857), "A Lesson in Humanity: Aunt Gude o' Hunsel" (1858), "Sunday in the Backwoods" (1859), "His Only Pair" (1860), "From Dawn to Sunset"—a family of three generations, from the grand-parent to the child, all in their manifold and most truly pathetic picture Mr. Faed has painted; "New Wars to an Old Sodger" (1863), "Tenant Pat or a Child" (1863), and "Bailie Pathie and Mither," in the last Exhibition.

THE GUARD-HOUSE OF HUMAITA, PARAGUAY.

Among the latest news from South America, we heard of the opening of the electric telegraph to the city of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. A railway, under English management, has for some time been at work in that isolated State, which has, till lately, been distinguished by a curious mixture of barbarism and civilisation in the social condition, as in its political constitution it is unlimited in republic, but in effect one of the strictest despotisms upon earth. The people are little better than savages, and immense tracts of fertile land are still a wilderness; but there are signs of improvement. We are indebted to Mr. David Powell, who lately travelled in that region, for the sketch we have engraved, giving a view of Humaita, the great military station of Paraguay, which is reached soon after entering the Rio Paraguay from the Plate, at the south-western corner of the river, the batteries extending for about half a mile. The guns are on earthworks, under thatched sheds, but it is rather doubtful whether they are all mounted, and no vessel has ever passed the Brazilian fleet in the river. Humaita is a large town, with a population varies from 12,000 to 20,000 men: they are dressed in red Garibaldi shirts, white trousers, and blue pouches. The service is compulsory, and 1,000 men only is given. The sentries are relieved by a boy, with a pigeon-house high above all the buildings—one of which is shown in the foreground.

MUSIC.

The Christmas performance of "The Messiah," given by the National Choral Society at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the 21st inst., was on so great a scale and so excellent in all respects, that it did the highest honour to the society and the able conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. The principal solo-singers were Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss; the band and chorus numbered above seven hundred performers; and the orchestra, chorus, and solo work were given, not only with vast grandeur, but with a degree of precision and clearness worthy of unqualified praise. In the Sinfonia Pifa, the performance on an extensive organ will be a great gain to the public, for even her greatest admirers were not prepared for the display of power and skill in the instrumental branch of her art. The hall was crowded to the door. The National Choral Society seems to have now conquered all the difficulties attending its position on entering the new building, thanks to Mr. Martin's energetic management, is entitled to be ranked among the most important musical institutions of the metropolis.

The Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall are to begin for the season on Monday next. The simple announcement of this fact is itself to be welcomed by numerous lovers of music readers; for these concerts—already renowned throughout Europe—do not require a word of information respecting the kind of music—and, we are assured, with the same spirit as heretofore, and doubtless with the same success. Joachim, the prince of violinists, will appear early in the season; and we trust that Arabella Goddard, the queen of pianists—who is now making a tour which may be called a triumphal progress through the provinces—will be among the artists to adorn with her presence concerts which, in a great measure, owe to her their fame and prosperity.

Mr. Alexander Thayer, the distinguished American musical litterateur, has been appointed United States Consul at Trieste. Mr. Thayer's long-expected "Life of Beethoven," in which he has been occupied for many years, will soon, we hope, be given to the world.

Mr. Aguilar's ante-Christmas series of pianoforte matinées was terminated on the 21st inst. The entertainments consisted of pieces of the highest order, including Mozart's fine sonata in F, and a solo consisting of Bach's fantasia in C minor, Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," and Bach's prelude and fugue in G—all by Mr. Aguilar's pupil, Miss Weldon, whose performances did honour both to her teacher and herself. The other pieces in the programme—among which were Beethoven's sonata in A flat (which contains the celebrated Funeral March); two of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne worte," Aguilar's fantasia on "Faust," his transcription of Weber's big bolero, and other recent compositions—were performed by Mr. Aguilar. The selection was, throughout, of the highest character of its series, and attracted a crowded and highly fashionable audience, by whom the principal pieces were warmly applauded. Mr. Aguilar's refined and instructive matinées will be resumed, we believe, after the holidays.

The committee of management of the Stoke Newington Ladies' College gave a soirée musicale on Monday, the 19th inst., at the rooms of the institution, in Paradise-row, under the direction of Mr. Hoppé, Mus. Doc. The flourishing educational establishment is carried on with judgment and spirit, the teachers employed are of known ability and experience, and the pupils appeared to study assiduously useful. On this occasion an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music was performed. The programme included other classical pieces, besides Haydn's glee, "The hunt is up;" Culloch's glee, "With sighs, sweet rose;" Hatton's part-song, "When evening's twilight;" and Bishop's glee "Blest be the tie"—all sung by Messrs. Ball, Taylor, Harries, and Henry. The favourite air, "Gentle flower," from Haydn's new opera, "Love in Constantinople," Glück's gentle and fine romance, "Che faro senza Euridice;" and Brinley Richards' song, "The rose," sung by Mrs. Roncy (late Miss Helen Hogarth); Mayer's pianoforte solo "La Cascade;" Harold Thomas's new fantasia on themes from Flotow's "Stradella;" his favourite hunting-song, "Gaily the troubadour" (of which a new edition has been published); and Kulak's solo, "Perles d'Ecosse"—all played by Mr. Harold Thomas; and Heller's "Recueil de Perles," played by Miss Tiffin. All these performances were warmly applauded by a crowded and fashionable company.

The Musical Chamber Concert at the Manor House, Hackney, took place on Tuesday, the 20th inst. We have already noticed the excellence of these performances, and on the present festival we shall mention that this concert was even superior to either of the preceding. The programme was wholly composed of music of the highest order, and enjoyed by the admission of a first-class production. It included Beethoven's quartet in A, Spohr's quartet in G minor, and Schubert's quintet in A, all beautiful work, now performed for the first time in England. The performers in these pieces were Mr. Burnett and Mr. Benjamin, violins; Mr. Amor, viola; Mr. H. Howell, violoncello; and Mr. A. Howell, contrabasso. Mozart's trio in E, moreover, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, was played by Messrs. Prout, Burnett, and E. Howell: and Mr. Burnett played the andante and allegro of De Beriot's seventh concerto. The vocal portion of the concert included Schubert's song, "On every tree;" and Kücken's "Oh, what is love?" both sung by Madame Schoegrans; and Clapisson's "Mon âme à Dieu," sung by Mr. A. Howell. The various performances were warmly and deservedly applauded.

The performances of Gounod's "Mireille" have been resumed at the Théâtre Lyrique. The opera has been curtailed and altered in various respects, and the public opinion seems to be that the changes are improvements. We presume that they will be adopted in London.

At the Popular Concert of Classical Music, on Sunday week, in the Champs Elysées, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup, Vincent Wallace's overture to "Lurline" was performed with brilliant success. An opera by Mr. Wallace is to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique.

Mdlle. Artôt has been singing at Vienna with great success in a German version of Gounod's "Faust." The fair performer receives a thousand francs (£40) for each representation.

Mr. Sawley made his début at Barcelona on the 15th inst. He appeared as the Count di Luna in the "Trovatore," and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS.

Those persons, if there be any such, who may feel or fancy objections to the frivolous nature of our Christian entertainments will do well to remind themselves that the vast majority of mankind are children in regard to the "silly-sooth" play of the mechanics in "Midsummer Night's Dream." What says that Shakspearean mentor to the fair Hermia? "Ay me! for aught that I could ever read, Could ever hear by tale or history, The course of true love never did run smooth." And the worst are no worse, if imagination smend them." In more instances than these pantomimes and burlesques are real classics. The subjects of both are previously given in nursery tales and traditions, and those of the latter are known to have been dramatised in some artistic form. In both, the fantastic and the sublime are made ridiculous, and doggerel is preferred to any more serious mode of versification. Nevertheless, the discovery and research, in connection with high claims. "Goethe's "Faust" was seriously written in doggerel for well as a "silly-sooth" play, and is both grave and humorous, profound invention, poetry, and the utmost range of philosophical lore and scientific doctrine; satirising, like scholars, not only the manners of society but the inventions of schools. Even the most ridiculous pantomimes and burlesques have aimed at comprehending the largest variety of topics, and the latest events of interest to the public mind. Their indefatigable spirit has not penetrated. It should also be conducted like the Shakspearean extravaganzas, and Goethe's Faust, not only those of small size, but those of a larger growth. There are those of both kinds; and among the latter not only individuals who have attained to the highest reputation, but whole companies, from some happy fatality, have been all along preserved in a state of childish simplicity. Such, we believe, is the array of labourers who are annually employed in this special service; and the great good which their preparation and enactment do to a large multitude of families, who are maintained by the exercise of the impulses of the mind. The Christmas drama is now an institution which secures fortunes to projectors and ruins to those who employ them. In these days of commercial panic, a consideration will have great weight, and it is alone of sufficient importance to relieve its production of the charge of frivolity in any degree.

It is a time-honoured custom to begin all criticism on the occurrences of the theatres with Drury Lane.

DRURY LANE.—For many years this theatre has subsisted on the production of pantomimes and burlesques, and has had the great merit to ensure the management from loss in regard to the speculation. The Christmas six weeks provide for the entire year. Much of this success is due to Mr. E. T. Smith, who has made elegant pantomimes have been models of composition, judiciously written in the style of Byron and Planché. These light productions are carefully manipulated, and the wit and humour which they convey are equally suited to the ear of the refined adult as to the capacity of children. The mounted utility of the scenery has introduced an uniformly admirable, and the whole is conducted with such judgment and tact that the audience are left to find out for themselves the secret of the fun, and to find out for themselves the secret of the fun, and to stating a mathematical demonstration. His argument for the present year is based upon the well-known introduction of Harlequin by a fairy. English demon or fairy, but infant readers are well prepared for the change by the publication of northern legends which have recently appeared under the auspices of Mr. Dickens. The pantomime for the present year is "Hop-o'-my-Thumb and his Eleven Brothers: or, the Pumpkin and the Fairy of the Seven Lights." The author, Mr. Blanchard has aimed not only at amusement but instruction; and, notwithstanding the number of grotesque and ridiculous scenes, there were some sententious lines which compelled the most laughter-loving to look grave for a moment in order to comprehend. These lights of the dialogue are as delightful as they are artistic. Frequently it is scientific, and sometimes moral, with a dash of satire. In the first instance, the legend of the woodcutter and his twelve children is well applied to stage purposes. But Mr. Blanchard has not trusted to one fable, but he has added that of the Ogre and his Seven Daughters. In the first scene he introduces to us a Lapland witch, relepel Okriki, who, with two cooperators, is engaged in the cave of the ogre of the same ogre. From the witch we proceed to the Man in the Moon, gracefully presented by Miss Rose Leclercq; and a fine scene of moonlight on the Rhine, between the ogre's castle and the Valley of Hosses and Lichens by Daybreak, in which Miss Lydia Thompson appeared as Gretchen Hautboy, and as only she can. The ogre's castle contains in her cheerful display. She was assisted by numerous ogresses, Miss Fanny Leslie, Miss Constance Loseby, Miss Bessie Wall, &c. appeared in the next scene with his eleven brothers in his father's cottage. We spoke so warmly of this diminutive actor last year that we have nothing to add to the praise we then gave, except to insist upon him. None can be properly considered exaggerative. Mr. Beverley's Hop-o'-my-Thumb is, indeed, "a pumpkin" in the one who, fortunately, has not yet "perished in his pride." We rather think that an augmentation of his part would be desirable. We now behold the children in the cave-forest, and are witnesses of the cleverness of Hop-o'-my-Thumb and the terrors of Fee-Fo-Fum, the monstrous ogre of Constance Loseby. The whole of this extravaganza comedy is excruciatingly cruel. And here it is that occurs the dance of Toole is also introduced, and the pantomime becomes more amusement, full of beauty and cleverness. The transformation scene is in Mr. Beverley's best manner, and can only be fairly described in the words of Hop-o'-my-Thumb, "Look, look, look!" and be satisfied with the Fairy Motes that People the Sunbeams." It must be seen; it cannot be imagined from description. We gained a hint, however, that more can we say of the harlequinade, which is doubly supplied with characters, than that Harry Boleno and the Misses Gaunaine the Misses Lupino, the Misses Bennett, the many Misses Payne, the whole has been superintended by Mr. Robert Roxby. The pantomime, we are sure, will be a great success.

COVENT GARDEN.—"Cinderella; or, The Magic Slipper," is the argument that, as it has several times been before, furnished pantomimes for Christmas. The Brothers Grim have not only travestied the old original story, but added to it. We have, therefore, a huge Bobgoblin (Mr. Langham), with a mountain hermitage for his domicile, and a fairy Papilion (Miss Craven), who wager on the susceptibility of the human heart. Against this Bobgoblin the Prince Charming (Miss Rosina Wright) is pitted. Cinderella returns from the ball, and Hobgoblin and Papilion strive for the possession of the heroine. The transformation scene is a wonder, of which it is difficult to render a description. The Fairy's Chrysometer is a monstrous timepiece, the figures on whose face transform themselves into fairy forms, while the clock itself changes to a fairy scene of surpassing beauty. Messrs. Fred and Harry Payne are Harlequin and Clown, Paul Herring is Pantaloon, and Mdlle. Esther, Columbine. But we must not omit Donato, the one-legged dancer, who conceals his deficiency with exquisite grace, dexterity, and spirit. The harlequinade is made the vehicle for many temporary allusions, such as the Anthropophagous, the Davenport Brothers, and the political relations of Denmark and Germany. The appointments are, in all respects, lavish, and nothing has been spared that capital could command; so that, in getting-up, this pantomime is extremely gorgeous.

HER MAJESTY'S.—It serves to show the prevalence of the pantomimic spirit that this theatre should have been subject to its invasion. But so it is; and Mr. H. J. Byron is engaged for the occasion, and makes a story of the nursery rhymes about "The Lion and the Unicorn who were fighting for the Crown," and makes a pantomime of the story. He has created a demon for the occasion, called Sulka, with his attendant imps, Grumble, Grunts, Cantankera, and Morose, who suffer from his oppression and blows. But the unicorn, there is a beneficent fairy, named Miss Button, or Good Temper—the words are synonymous—who comes on behalf of Bobbin, a huntsman (Miss Furtado). There is also a tyrant in "Eccle's vein"—to wit, King Rourkmaulia the Ravagerious (Mr. Rouse), and a military review of his guards. A Princess next turns up, named Peppermintdrop, with whom Robin ultimately elopes. This pantomime is remarkable for a mischievous and apparently wanton application, "Robin Redsis," in which the boundaries of visibility and invisibility are startlingly confused, the figures now appearing and now fading into thin substance—beneath. The stage is exactly the place for these same scientific marvels, and the experiment is a good one. Is the third time of wonders," The fight of the Lion and the Unicorn and the two athletes broken ought to be rewarded with any amount of bread, white or brown. The transformation scene is introduced by a shower of golden rain, which, dissolving, discloses the Paradise of Fairies and the Home of the Silver Zephyrs, in the burnished sun have the cone-legged Clown, Capello, who is clever. The mechanical scene of Eolos Asides is due to Mr. Maurice, of Langham-place, and will contribute greatly to the success of the pantomime.

HAYMARKET.—A neat extravaganza, by Mr. Byron, does duty for pantomime at the Haymarket. It is called "Princess Springtime," and is founded on the only story left undramatised of the Countess D'Aulnoy (La Princesse Printanier). Its heroine, the daughter of King Kokolorum (Mr. Compton) is the object of interest, from her birth to the fairies, who endow her with every grace and virtue. But all fairies are not benevolent when invited, and Caudata is one of all who has been injured, and deems the child to had luck for twenty years. Her parents seek to avert the doom by securing her in a tower until the fatal period has expired. These, for the first time, the Princess sees the light of day, and finds herself in the well known Provençal Fandarinet, the envoy from Prince Brown (Miss Louise Keeley), who suddenly falls in love with her. At this crisis of the story a ballet, arranged by Mr. Conway, is given relief to the main interest, but, on the special scorn of its own merits, obtains a rapturous encore. Day, it does even more than this, for it affords opportunity for the elopement of the loving pair, who are next found on the beautiful island where rose-tide, oaks sing, and nightingales give advice through Caudata, who seeks to separate them. She is not, however, but the temptation fails, and he lives to declare that he is his "own great deputy," for he is himself. The King, for the fairies, returns in time to hear the declaration, though nearly wrecked by a tempest in reaching the shore. The dialogue is throughout very pretty, and the pun of the dialogue are sufficiently abundant. The accessories are liberal, and the whole has been placed on the stage in an effective manner. It is excellently acted.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Fechter, though abiding by his design to depend mainly on the attraction of Hamlet, which he has so far modified in programme as to add a kind of farcical burlesque to the usual entertainments. The extravaganza is of an Oriental character, but bears the thorough English title of "Bear-faced Impostors," and the subject has already been familiarised to our stage under that of "Bears, not Beasts." It consists of a representation of the gardens of a seraglio. The story is slight. The white bear belonging to the Pacha Schahlahnam has run off with the keeper's wife, who is left inconsolable. The members of the Court anticipate the worst result from the passion of the Pacha; but they have provided themselves with two scapegoats in the shape of a very fine English Newfoundland—Bill Stumps and Jack Hocus, whose joint property consists of one beautiful dog, in colour, texture, and size white. The Stumps is clothed, and in this disguise performs a number of tricks before the Pacha, and discovers, to the unbounded joy of the Court, the tearing of Hocus. The sport arises from the rivalry of the supposed bears, and the ignorance of each of the fact that his antagonist is not an animal. The mistake, however of misplacing the heads leads to an explanation, and exposes all parties to the wrath of the deceived Pacha. Without, however, the fun is unlimited, and the pieces, though so slight in subject and structure, is well written, and the dialogue is decidedly witty. The costumes are magnificent. The house was well filled, and the new drama may be pronounced decidedly successful.

PRINCESS'S.—The extravaganza here, written by Messrs. Best and Bellingham, is taken from Auber's opera "Le Cheval de Bronze." It is, accordingly, entitled "The Bronze Horse and the Enchanted Princess." The written can scarcely be complimented on the elegance of their composition, but they have the merit of being simple, and that in their rough way they have put together an available outline, which the scenepainter and the actor have had to fill up. These latter have done justice to the opportunity. The scene is laid in Lowland, where Stella, the ice-maiden, in the power of a magician, exerts an influence over the Bronze Horse, which lends them to their use. Prince Plock-i (Miss Minnie Davis) has dreamed of the maiden, and travels to seek her love. He might fatally have suffered for his infatuation but that he meets Ariel, who is already one of the suite of Cloudland's victims, and who, warning him of his danger, counsels him to find the magic ring which controls the enchantress; and, to roar to Cloudland, there to undo the spell which binds himself to servitude. In the course of the proceeds on the home of Stella, and, alas! the fascinations of Stella are too much for him, and he, like his predecessors, is converted into a statue, and sinks to the Arctic Seas. Ariel, a comedy maiden, who, however, has the quiet witness the influence, and breaks the spell by destroying the Magic Lamp and seizing the Enchanted Ring. The scene then changes to Cloudland—a superb scene, which does great credit to Mr. F. Lloyd's invention and executive power. The splendid and most artistic composition the drama will be indebted for its success.

OLYMPIC.—The extravaganza here is secondary to the stock piece of the theatre, which, therefore, has not therefore been placed in his work, which he has entitled "Cupid and Psyche," and founded on Mrs. Tighe's elegant poem, or Apuleius's tale. We need not describe the latter, as Mrs. Tighe's poem is accessible; how far it is helped out by the puns and parodies which the burlesque writer is expected to supply can only be ascertained by an actual visit to the performance. In one respect, the dramatist has judiciously altered the story of Psyche and the Soul by Love, motivalising the forfeiture which the former had incurred. The managements have provided some exquisite scenery for the illustration of the subject, and the costumes and appointments are rich, costly, and beautiful.

ST. JAMES'S.—The public have to be congratulated on the fact that Miss Reuben has resumed the management of this theatre, which might have been expected, she has provided herself with a part to play. The piece has been written by Mr. William Brough, and entitled "Hercules and Omphale." The burlesque is admirably made up by Miss Charlotte Saunders, and the nymph herself is beautifully impersonated by Miss Reuben. The piece has all the vivacity in the world which commends it to critical appreciation. The scenery, by Mr. Telbin, is grand and beautiful; and in all respects, indeed, the performance is excellent.

STRAND.—We think highly of Mr. Reynolds' new extravaganza on Mr. Buckstone's old subject. Much has been converted into "Ern Bushes." It is not without difficulty that the pathetic story of the original drama lends itself to the purposes of burlesque, but it appears to us that Mr. Byron has successfully surmounted all the dangers of his attempt. The manner in which it has been placed on the boards, his attempt. The manner in which it has been placed on the boards, and in which it is acted by the various performers, is admirable. It has also made us acquainted with the merits of Mr. James Steph, who acts Mami, as a burlesque actor, with great force, and stage with a power which surprised the house. We may compliment safely Miss Ada Swanborough, as Geraldine, who had to maintain the interest of the character and yet to make it funny. Phil Murtogh loses none of his importance in the hands of Miss Maria Simpson, and Miss

Raynham, as O'Kennedy, looked and acted superbly. Mr. Byron may be congratulated on having achieved a decided success in this burlesque.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Edgar has wisely enlisted in his cause the local associations of Islington. His pantomime, written by Mr. Millward, is entitled "Sir Hugh Middleton; or, the Fairy of the Crystal Stream." The opening, which is judiciously embellished with songs, introduces scenery connected with the olden time, and presents the old Sadler's Wells and St. John's Gateway, now rendered so celebrated as the haunt of the Urban Club, whose fidelity to Shakspeare is not exhumed by public indifference. The ballet and the scene of the Lord Mayor of the Maiden of the Stream are both excellent. The transformation scene, which is by Mr. Broadfoot, is a brilliant affair, and the harlequinade is well supplied. Mr. Buck, as Clown; Mr. J. Cavera, as Harlequin; and Mr. W. Lacy, as Pantaloon, are all highly efficient performers. Miss A. Batty, as Columbine, is exceedingly graceful. There is no doubt that the manager's efforts to please the Clerkenwell public will be crowned with success.

SURREY.—Mr. Shepherd's skill in getting up a pantomime has won for this theatre a reputation for ease of management which does not easily lose. This year, perhaps, the manager has outdone all his former doings. The title of the new production is "Harlequin King Pumpkin; or, Richard le Lion Coeur." The author wishes to history, perhaps improves it, by attributing to the chivalrous monarch a motive in the tender passion in aid of the patriotism by which we all know he was distinguished. The daughter of King Marrowphat, monarch of the Pumpkin Islands, is like Lady Isabella—Her name is Beauty, and is appropriate to her person; but she, with her brother and father, is imprisoned in Palestine by that Sultan and sorcerer, Saladin. But Richard, with his faithful Blondel, arrives in the Pumpkin Islands with a view to her rescue; but the former, by magic art, is transformed into a tame lion, and Saladin himself takes the form of Harlequin. This "fiery steed" is in this instance a donkey. The poor animal returns with its brother, and so frightens Saladin himself that the latter's apparition that the monarch becomes fugitive and oblivious of his magic sword and shield, which fall into the possession of Blondel, who, by their aid, releases both King Richard and Princess Beauty. This is a neat story intelligibly told, which is a great because a rare merit in a pantomime. The whole of the scenery is admirably executed. The transformation, the work of Mr. Calicott, deservedly aroused the enthusiasm of the house.

ASTLEY'S.—Under the title of "Harlequin Jack Sprat, or the Three Blind Mice; and Great A, Little A, and Bouncing B, the Cat's in the Cupboard, and she can't See," Mr. Conquest has produced a very amusing pantomime, in which Tom Tiddler, Mother Shipton, and the Jolly Miller and his Daughter play parts suited to their respective powers, and well calculated to provoke the laughter of holiday folk. The transformation scene is splendid and elaborate, and, though not quite in working time on Boxing Night, commanded much professional applause. Other particulars await also future manipulation; but when all is got into right trim, no doubt the piece will prove a great attraction.

STANDARD.—There were three performances of the pantomime at this house on Monday—two in the morning and one in the evening. It is entitled "Jane Dundas and the Seven Champions of Christendom; or, Harlequin Robert and Richard were Two Pretty Men." Dame Dundas and Fairy Prettyface are good. The latter is represented by one of the sons, Willy, to the exclusion of the other two, Robert and Richard, for he is dumb-crambo, and not Harlequin. The tale and wood, the transformation scene, with its live stock, makes an amusing scene. The Princess Blossom, who is the subject of a Royal proclamation, is ultimately destined for Willy. The opening is remarkable for the number of its allusions, many of which are political, and all told well on the audience. The transformation scene is remarkable, and implies an amount of mechanical power which is enormous. The subject, too, is remarkably ambitious—the Palace of Revelving Pyramatic Worlds, and Temple of Animation." Altogether, this Standard pantomime is a great success.

CITY ELDORADO.—Mr. Rouse has always caters well for himself. His pantomime is called "The King of the Golden Valley; or, Harlequin Tiddler, Fairy Boy Blue, and the Queen Who Lived under the Hill." So well had this pantomime been rehearsed that it went with remarkable smoothness. We must leave, however, the voluminous title of the pantomime to speak for itself; it would be impossible to comprise the multifarious details of the plot within moderate limits, but the reader will see that the manager has left it to justice to the author's ingenuity and well-practised skill. The stage arrangements are admirable, and the scenery, particularly the transformation scene, excited enthusiastic admiration.

THE GRECIAN.—The pantomime here is on the highly popular subject of "Punch and Judy." Mr. Green's show, on a small scale, was built up on the stage, and within its picture-frame Mr. George Conquest represented some of the doings of Punch and his wife as always so delighted a street audience. The structure of the work is very elaborate, and the scenery distinguished by its great beauty and completeness. The transformation scene, which is a most delightful grand, picturesque, complex, and beautiful, reflects great credit on the artist. Mr. Messenger, who has displayed taste into arrangement, is supported by this his first production.

PAVILION.—An effective pantomime, entitled "St. George and the Dragon; or, the Seven Champions of Christendom," was produced successfully on Christmas Eve. The subject sufficiently indicates the plot. It is well illustrated by some remarkably good scenery and some brilliant costumes; and was throughout adequately acted.

LEIPSIC UNIVERSITY.

The Leipsic University in the present term contains 893 students, of whom 644 are natives of Saxony, and 318 foreigners.

A telegram from Suez states that the packet-ship Hydaspes has been wrecked in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and large seas were running.

At a concert which took place recently at the Royal Opera House at Berlin, Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violin-player, reappeared, after an interval of many years, on the stage, and produced his magic influence over his instrument which he displayed in years long passed away.

A certain Mr. Cunningham has brought an old Scotch almanack book shop at Leyden, and places among the archives of that city. The volume, written on parchment, gives the amount of the revenue and expenses of the royal court of the Lowlands and of the city of Leyne, for three years at the end of the tenth century, which is considered connected with the history of the Scottish kings.

HISTORY OF A DIAMOND.—The Imperial Court at Paris has been at one time a settlement of the Colonist of the nation in question brought in June, 1853, for the recovery of a diamond to the 400,000l. A man, named Lejeune, who had been in France for India, where he ultimately became the generalissimo of the armies of the Mahratta empire. For eighteen years he was the trusted friend and adviser of the Prince, and exercised a kind of superstitious influence, attributed by the magicians of the country to a ruby or hard which he wore on his finger. On his left hand, mutilated by a grape shot. Notwithstanding his brilliant position, Lejeune could not keep himself out of debt, and was imprisoned in 1806. From that moment fortune seemed to desert him, for he had a narrow escape from losing his life by shipwreck on the coast of Spain, arrived in France, he found that 8,000,000f., which he had remitted to that country some time before, had been seized by the Government, and represented but a small fraction of the original sum. With what remained, however, he resolved once more to try his fortune, which he had purchased some ironworks on the frontiers of Spain. Having been taken prisoner by some Spanish guerrillas, and imprisoned in a subterranean dungeon, he managed he at last effected his escape by swimming to a passing vessel, which landed him in Egypt, where he proceeded to Syria. He afterwards married the great Lady Stanhope, and was subsequently joined by his son, a captain of the Imperial Guard, who had been sent by Napoleon on a mission to arrange his political opinions by the Government of the Restoration. His son died in 1826; and Lady Stanhope, likewise, which rendered the return of Lieut.-General Lostumenon, not having any mode of living, was received into a charitable asylum, where he died. The diamond also vanished. When he purchased his ironworks, in 1807, the General went to Paris and acquired M. de Lejeune, the former owner of the diamond, the farcical present of the Prince of the Mahrattas, valued at 400,000l., which the General had intended to offer to their Imperial Majesties. To recover this diamond, Miller, Lostumenon, the General's heiresses, brought the action above mentioned against the heirs of M. Lejeune, but their demand was rejected by the Tribunal. Against that judgment Miller, Lostumenon was appealed, alleging that the diamond had either never been restored or had been given up to a person who had no right to receive it. The heirs of M. Lejeune, however, produced the deposit receipt and proved that the diamond had been restored to the person to whom General Lostumenon had intrusted that document. They caused admit that, even supposing it lost, the demand was barred by prescription, as time decided by the Civil Code. The Imperial Court, taking that view of the case, declared that the judgment must be confirmed, and condemned Millier, Lostumenon to pay all costs.—*Gazette*.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE borough of Malden is situated on what in normally flat Essex may be denominated a high hill. If there were times when there was any necessity for raising every now and then the *pons asinorum* of the district by the old means of a beacon fire, there could be no better venue for the signal-station than the height on which this town stands. Those physical advantages may, by an unconscious parity of reasoning, have induced the politicians of the county to select it as the point whereon they could be metaphorically conspicuous to the constituency. Both parties hold fiery days there from time to time, and the bustle and excitement of those occasions may well be supposed to be intensified by the quiet character of ordinary which are then poured forth may be imagined to rush in terrifying or scattering, as the case may be, down the sides of the hill, permeating the electoral plains for political results. At all times the periodical meetings of Essex politicians at Malden are pregnant with fate to the country; but just as present they have a peculiar significance and a more than ordinary importance. Naturally, the question of Reform may be the statement, it is still necessary to observe that the representation of Essex is not exactly in accordance with it. It contains but one member of the Liberal party, and he one of the members for Malden who, at the general election of 1857, broke through the magnetic chain of Conservatism which surrounded the constituency for the county, and has remained the observed of all observers—the asserted and vaunted anomaly of the Liberal representation of Essex. It is peculiarly, a very tempting cockshy to the Tory party, who recognise in him a tangible leader of their presumptive feature of membership, and who are bitterly aggrieved at this slight advantage gained by the alleged minority of the Essex electors. It has been determined that all means should be taken to remove this anomaly from the representation, and a Tory candidate for Malden has been regularly introduced, and guaranteed all possible support. Naturally, the Liberals have rallied round him, and they are getting up a special tintamarre, and talk big about not only preserving their one pet lamb, but of the feasibility of squeezing a second member out of the constituency. It is to be hoped that the annual demonstration of the Malden Liberal Independent Club took place on Saturday last, and the deputation from it will be a cry to stand up against Tory domination, and it was supposed that it is for Liberal representation to the object for the borough would have been paraded in like manner, as was done on a former occasion at a Conservative gathering in the place. This, however, does not appear to have been the case, but the Liberals have made a demonstration of the status quo will content the aspirations of the Liberals for the present.

To say the truth, there is a remarkable identity—a predominant sameness in the "personages" who attend these meetings year after year. The representatives of the Tory party are the same individuals, and the unchanged speakers are put to their wits to prove themselves various in the matter of their speeches, and to say the same principally called upon to illustrate. No doubt the patriotic is excellent, but it was upon the Liberal party that the invaryingness begets an idea that the local Liberalism which it is sought to preserve is a popular institution, and which is not appreciated so much as its magnitude entitles it to be, that the Liberals of Essex are not sufficiently alive to its importance. It is, therefore, no small matter that of late circumstances have brought about a change, and, unusual as the fact is, there is now in this door between him and the Cabinet, and whose presence at the Malden banquets varies, if it does not much enliven the proceedings, at least stirs them up a little. It is a change which is generally applauded by those who are present. Indeed, looking to the speech which Mr. Chichester Fortescue delivered on the 22nd, it is not to be questioned whether it was likely to have much direct effect on the Liberal constituency of the borough. Possibly it may have a good deal about the last place where an erudite exposition of colonial policy and a broad definition of the abstract politics of the Government would be calculated to be appreciated, rather than the more sympathies which were needed. Mr. Sutton Wetters, who was talking to his constituents on Friday last, was perhaps more to the point to say happy enough in the distribution of smart personal antitheses which illustrated the thing that was to be done and the way of doing it. He made some very effective hits at Tories, and, while giving the getting liberal government out of Tory Ministers, and if here and there getting what was not exactly unmusical, and was at least highly intelligible at the lower tables, yet those parts of his speech were for session at which the Conservatives received the most copious applause. Then came Mr. Buxton, without whom these gatherings would lose a feature; and who was, owing to a recent circumstance, even more conspicuous than he usually appears to be. Every one knows what his definition of Liberalism is, and that, unlike some professors of that name, he really does not believe in anything, but looks like its extension, simply because they do not believe in anything, he, leaving a man free to be practical, and to adjust and substitute our electoral system, rather than to destroy it altogether, without reference to any particular principle except that of expansion. On the occasion of the Malden dinner Mr. Buxton's speech contains avowedly the whole ostensible policy of the Conservative party, as it is their policy to be, and is not to be, according to what it was, after all, an appeal to a county consistency for a party, to show that it threatened the Church in no respect, and that the taking of it stand on that head. Mr. Buxton's speech was a good one, but he has no device of an effete political organisation.

It is certainly not necessary to have identified itself with a cause, and especially a cause which has triumphed. The borough of Reading for Mr. Sergeant Sir Francis Goldsmid, has attained that enviable position. It has been art and part in the Government of de-christianising the Legislature which was to have been attended with those fearful consequences which were to have made the Saxon fame more harmless, unaggressive, and undemonstrative gentleman than Sergeant Goldsmid. Indeed, he is the last man to be more demonstrative, the most ambitious of them is Sir Francis Goldsmid—but his efforts are so mildly spasmodic—he seems to us to be struggling with great force to keep down a spasm—that they are unobjectionable—anxious to do something, but not to have made up his mind exactly in his way of doing it. He is a specimen of the most harmless, but easy-going member who, born in an official atmosphere, has caught the particular tone which characterises the Parliamentary Secretaries and Lords of the Treasury. He demeans himself after the manner of his order—in what may be designated the hands-in-the-pocket style—not exactly lounging, but as though he were in parliament only would listening to, but that anybody who cares may observe that he has managed to get his hands into his pockets, and to be in most tangible shape. Although, to be sure, their line was different from that to which he is predestined. One wonders what Mr. Shaw Lefevre thinks of the abstinent electors of Hertford, and whether he hopes that, some day, his own constituents may imitate, however imperfectly, their reticence of demand on the voice and interest of M.P.s and Government officials. Anyway, judging from what passed at his and his colleague's intercommunication with their clients the other day, there is a mutual satisfaction; and if hereafter Sir Francis Goldsmid gets out his great speech and Mr. Lefevre gets an office adequate to his merits, the constituency will be proportionably glorified.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Postmaster-General's Tenth Annual Report for 1863 was issued yesterday week. It differs from former reports, inasmuch as it reviews the progress of the department during the past ten years as well as during 1863. The tables show that the correspondence of the kingdom has risen from about 76,000,000 letters in 1839 (the last year preceding the introduction of penny postage) to upwards of 640,000,000 letters in 1863. Several causes have contributed to bring about this increase of correspondence—such as the reduction of postage, the growth of population, the increase of trade, the spread of education, and the general prosperity which the year 1863 shared with regard to the transmission of letters.

The following are the increases in the number of receptacles for letters has been much higher than the rate of increase in the number of post-towns, since the number of letters throughout the kingdom have been increased at the rate of 52 per cent, whilst the inhabited houses have increased only 20 per cent, and the rate only 15 per cent. The increase in the number of letters has been a marked proportion to increase of the facilities for posting them. Each new receptacle is usually in small quantities, and of course it saves labour. The great extension of accommodation has been effected mainly by wall-letter-boxes and wall-receivers, of which 1,000 were put into use in 1863, and now form nearly one third of the whole number of receptacles for letters.

The foreign correspondence coming into the United Kingdom for delivery and about one fifteenth of the whole number of letters delivered. The letters despatched to foreign countries and colonies are nearly equal in number to those which are received. The correspondence increased by half in one of France. In 1854, before the reduction of postage thither, the correspondence amounted only to 2,000,000 letters; in 1863 it was 3,000,000; and in 1864 it had reached 4,370,000.

It is believed that 18 per cent of the total number of letters posted in London contain money orders. The number of money orders issued in the last ten years has increased by 1,307,000 letters, which were obviously circulated without the aid of the department. Compared to various other countries, The number of letters recorded as circulars, however, is much below the actual number posted in London, as they are usually sent in small quantities under covers. Of the number above recorded 1,000,000 were from dropsies; and in 1863, 600,000 circulars with regard to the projected Postal Telegraph Service distributed in one day to the Post Office in two vans, which they filled.

With regard to the Money Order Office and Savings Banks the following remarks are made:—"The money-order office, which was established in the year 1838 for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of small sums by the poor persons, has gradually become the bank of the whole trading community. It affords an absolute security to those who are desirous of remitting or receiving money from one part of the country to another. Money orders are often issued for large amounts. The depositor is so completely safe that more than one in every 100,000 of the orders issued is paid to another than the lawful owner. For orders under 10s. the charge is 2d.; but three postmarks and duplicates are issued on application by the lawful owners. . . . As usual with post-office savings banks, the convenience and facilities for the investment of small sums were given chiefly in wealthy and densely-populated places, in none of which is the average amount of deposit so large as in the depositors to population is highest in such localities. In the London district of Finsbury, which contains 100,000 persons, there are 661 banks and those in post-office banks together for every seven persons; in the big postal districts of England and Wales there is one depositor for every 10 persons; there is one for every thirteen persons; in the rest of England and Wales one for every fifteen persons; in Scotland one for every seventeen persons; and in Ireland one for every sixty-eight persons."

In the annual statement of expenditure the Postmaster-General observes that, "though a largely-increased cost has been incurred by the department in carrying out the improvements described in the report, the total of the same time many additions have been made to the emoluments of post-office servants, the net revenue of the department for the year ending March 31, 1864, including the cost of foreign and colonial mails, has risen from £389,000 per annum in 1854 to £1,042,000 per annum in 1863."

THE PENINSULA OF LENKORAN.

The peninsula of Lenkoran (Asiatic Russia) contains numerous springs of naphtha, which are now worked, which annually absorb about 4000 tons of naphtha, similar to that brought from America. There are also many springs of the kind in the Isle of Taman.

THE FARM.

IF the English butcher has retained the cunning eye and hand of his Parisian rival in making even carcases picturesque, there is a solid national significance in his Christmas "effects." The colours may be "streaky" bacon, but the arrangement is Roman in his arrangement. His upper hooks are devoted to those mutton aristocrats "with right honourable descents;" and the "prime" ticket or ticket of his eternal "shilling parts." The shorthorns have also borne their part well, and Mr. Stratton, the canny "Tom" Stratton, whose many successes by in Knightsbridge, and was, appropriately enough, fed by one of the Highland Dukes, the Duke of Buccleuch, has taken home a prize for a Galloway heifer; and Mr. George Heal, of Rickerby, has sold his shorthorn ox, which, judging from the price (£70), ought to have tried to keep it for himself.

Strange to say, while nearly all our large towns have regular Christmas shows of cattle, there is not one for the encouragement of the private enterprise of Messrs. Swan and Sons, the eminent salesmen, who have twelve classes for cattle and five for sheep, to which prize and sometimes even extra prizes are awarded, besides a silver cup for the best prize animal, and a five-guinea one for the best pen of sheep. Entries are made by the 1st of December, and made of it open to all in each class and one third to the second. It was a very excellent show, and there was a very good attendance of the agricultural and trading many of the London beasts. A red "crossbred" ox, belonging to Messrs. Martin, of Aberdeen, took the cup, after a close contest with a "Devon" and a "shorthorn," and received the cup ox was sold for £54; and Mr. M'Combie made 37s. per cwt. for his Aberdeenshire (crossbred) for his polled ox, and 36s. 6d. for his Aberdeenshire horned. Two other breeders sold on the same system. Mr. Stratton's Tweed fifty-five entries were furnished by some of the first breeders in Scotland. The Duke of Buccleuch's capital lass been made out of the Edinburgh dairy cows, that the managers of the show thought it right to give a special prize for them. A herd from themselves; and although there was only five weeks' notice, twenty-two were sent in. The Duke of Buccleuch realised £25 each, which were thirty-seven pens of sheep, and this year the shearling crossbreds of Mr. Robert Mason, of Morton Mains, near Edinburgh, took the cup, and made £5 10s. each. Mr. Mason also had Cheviot shearlings (£4), the Leicesters, £4 15s., and the black-faced and the Southdown wethers £4 each. Mr. Mason's sheep are well known to the public at Liverpool (where Messrs. Martin's grey ox—half shorthorn and half Highland—was sold for £70), and they were very fine. The feeding up the show is a very common task, and the Messrs. Swan are not without hope that the new Farmers' Club will shortly relieve them.

A good deal of interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the regular system of auctioneering over dead Messrs. Swan's sale of cattle-dealers, which is alleged to have been made by the Glasgow police, at Swan's, the Professor of Agriculture in Glasgow. Glasgow of farmers on the subject was recently held at the Corn Exchange, with Mr. Hope of Fenton Barns in the chair. The cattle, owing, as it was said, to the Edinburgh system, had to be sold by auction, carried out only in Glasgow, but after some of them were sold and taken to Edinburgh. The meeting was addressed by the police authorities were awaiting the special train which brought 140 to Glasgow, and four others extended their existence to the next day, when they stood in the market. Several were sold and sent back to Edinburgh, with their kind friends in attendance as far as the station, and, according to Mr. Swan, the Edinburgh system of markets was approved of by the Professor to get out of bed and take possession of them on their return, but he declined to do so. It was also stated that the Edinburgh system had the result of a massive official inquiry that there was not a diseased beast among them; but there was a heavy loss on them, as butchers did not care to be watched and dogged by the police in their operations. As Mr. Swan truly said, such proceedings, if unchecked, would soon put an end to cattle-dealing altogether. A committee of farmers has been appointed to inquire into the case, and report to the Lord Provost at an early date, when the matter will be remembered, from our very full analysis of the proceedings before the House of Commons' Committee at the time, that Mr. Swan, who came to London solely at his own expense, gave some most important evidence against "Professor Glasgow's bill." That gentleman has made no sign in this case, so far, beyond his telegrams and his futile request to Mr. Wilson to arise. Agriculturists would seem to be under a double debt of gratitude to him. His final examination before the Committee really gave the deathblow to his own bill; and he now seems to have furnished a most valuable practical confirmation of the very arguments which they urged so strongly

through their witnesses, on the Committee. It is a treat thing when the defendant's case can be proved out of the plaintiff's mouth.

Tredegar concluded the store shows of the year in a very brilliant way. It is a new feature in shows that a horse like Ely should be brought out at the end of a season in which he has won upwards of £5000 for a ten-pound silver cup, which he took cleverly enough in a field of thirteen. Mr. Cartwright made up quite a family party with this elegant bay, his brother Llandaff, and his half brother and sister, the steeplechaser Penurth, and the rare old Fairwater. For the £30 hunter prize, whose jumping test of twelve or thirteen fences included a hedge and five yards of water, the Hon. F. C. Morgan's grey, ridden by himself, was successful. Mr. Duckham's promising young Hereford bull Commodore beat six shorthorns and three Herefords, one of them the celebrated Tambourine, for a ten-guinea cup; but a twenty-one-month shorthorn heifer, from Mr. Logan's Maindee herd, was preferred before him in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a hum in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a him in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a hum in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a hum in the twenty-guinea cup trial for the best beast in the yard. It was a hum

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM.

THE new church in Cedars-road, Clapham-common, of which we give an Engraving, was built by the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, Rector of Clapham, at a cost of about £10,000. The architect is Mr. James Knowles, jun. The style is Second Pointed. The building is cruciform in its length being 126 ft. and its width 58 ft.; while the length of the transepts is 77 ft. It has a large central tower, 120 ft. high and 20 ft. square. The whole is built of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings, the interior piers being of Portland stone. The stained-glass windows are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. In this church, placed temporarily under the tower, is an altar-tomb, bearing on it a recumbent effigy of Mrs. Bowyer, cofoundress of the church, who died just before its completion. The carving of the tomb, the pulpit, and the font, which are all of stone, is very good, and the general effect of the interior is remarkably fine. Of the external appearance our Engraving gives a faithful representation.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, DALLINGTON, SUSSEX.

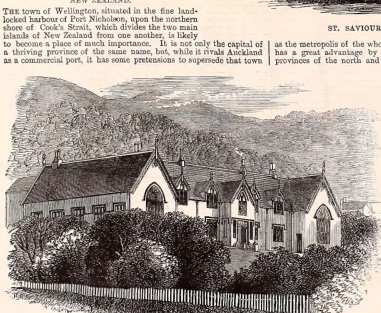
THIS church, of which we give a view, has lately been rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Edward Habershon, the architect, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester on the 15th of October. It consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel; the tower and spire, which are of the Tudor period, being left standing. The old church had fallen into a ruinous condition, and, from the slender resources of the inhabitants of the parish, it was most unlikely that they would be able, without extraneous help, to repair the neglect of past generations. Such help was, however, procured by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. R. R. Tatham, and at the cost of friends who knew the extreme necessity of the case. It is probable that a church has existed on this spot since the Norman conquest. It is situated on the crest of a hill, about seven miles west of Battle, and was originally placed in the midst of a forest, part of which still remains. The site is a commanding and beautiful one, embracing extensive views of the broad expanse of Pevensey Level, with the long line of blue sea beyond stretching from Beachy Head to the heights of Hastings and Fairlight on the left, and on the right with the noble range of South Downs sweeping on from Beachy Head to the Ditchling Beacon Downs to the west, with the lower ridges of the Weald between. The church which now stands on this beautiful spot is a very substantial and pretty structure.



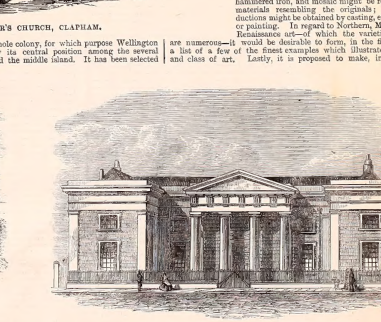
ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, CLAPHAM.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

THE town of Wellington, situated in the fine landlocked harbour of Port Nicholson, upon the northern shore of Cook's Strait, which divides the two main islands of New Zealand from one another, is likely to become a place of much importance. It is not only the capital of a thriving province of the same name, but, while it rivals Auckland as a commercial port, it has some pretensions to supersede that town as the metropolis of the whole colony, for which purpose Wellington has a great advantage by its central position among the several provinces of the north and the middle island. It has been selected by the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company as the port of arrival and departure for their ocean steamers; and it lies almost directly in the track of the homeward-bound vessels from Australia. The agricultural resources of Wellington have been largely increased by the purchase of the Ahuriri district, on the east coast, with the opening of the Wairarapa Valley, and the annexation of Manawatu, on the west coast, between Wellington and Wanganui. The Maori war has never disturbed the settlers in this province, as in those of Auckland and Taranaki or New Plymouth. The town of Wellington has a picturesque and commodious site on two level spaces, which form the west and south sides of the inner harbour. We present two views of its most conspicuous public buildings. The Supreme Court House, an edifice in the Ionic style, cost about £5,000. It contains the resident magistrate's court, and a hall, measuring 50 ft. by 25 ft., in which the Supreme Court holds its Sessions, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This Court House was formally opened for public business in September, 1863, by his Honour Mr. Justice Johnston, who is Judge of the provinces both of Wellington and Nelson. The building shown in our second Illustration is the Provincial Government House, erected in 1857, and calculated for the sittings of the Legislative Council and the General Legislative Assembly of New Zealand, as well as for those of the province of Wellington.



THE SUPREME COURTHOUSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

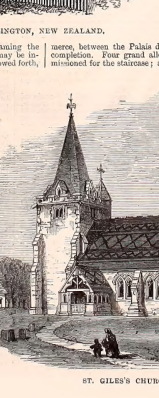
FINE ARTS.

THE Science and Art Department have issued an invitation for assistance in completing the collections in the South Kensington Museum, to which invitation we would contribute in giving publicity. The Department's desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession, and lovers of art generally, whether at home or abroad, with regard to the reproduction of examples of architectural decoration. The objects specially referred to are—ornamental sculpture in marble, stone, or wood; wall decorations in painting, mosaic, &c.; ornamental pavements in mosaic, encaustic tiles, &c.; hammered and chased metal-work, and stained glass. It is desired that the objects selected for reproduction should be the finest of their classes, even in themselves, and not too large for exhibition. As examples of the kind of works required may be mentioned, what among those already obtained, casts of the Tomb of Archbishop Walter De Grey, York Minster; the Prior's Gateway, Norwich; the Singing-Gallery, Exeter; Giovanni Pisano's Pulpit, Pisa; and the Ghiberti Gates, Florence. It is further suggested that the finest typical works in stained glass, hammered iron, and mosaic might be reproduced in materials resembling the originals; other reproductions might be obtained by casting, electrotyping, or painting. In regard to Northern, Mediæval, and Renaissance art—of which the varieties of style are numerous—it would be desirable to form, in the first instance, a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch and class of art. Lastly, it is proposed to make, in addition to the actual collections, general art-inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects and the localities where they may be inspected. We need not add that when the scheme here shadowed forth, and already worthily commenced at South Kensington, shall be fully and judiciously realised, the educational value of such collections will be inestimable. Everyone qualified to give advice, or in a position to render aid of any kind, should assist in this national work.

While speaking of the South Kensington collections of work, we should mention that the museum has lately acquired casts from the famous bronze *bema*, or Roman workmanship, in the Vatican, the door of the crypt of Wells Cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful ironwork; two original *sinopies* of the same place; the lantern which originally came from the abbey at Glastonbury, and has been preserved at Wells since the dissolution of the monasteries; the famous gold altar-frontal of the Cathedral d'Aix-la-Chapelle, as restored; and the very remarkable though little known sculptures, by Giovanni Pisano, on the pulpit of the cathedral at Pisa. We may add, also, that the following artists have undertaken to paint figures in continuation of the series in the arcade over the Lion Court of the museum—viz., Mr. Poynter, Phidias and Apelles; Mr. S. Hart, Masaccio; Mr. George; Mr. Dobson, Jean Goujon; and Mr. W. B. Scott, Peter Vischer. Messrs. Harland and Fisher are to execute one of the first-named figures in mosaic, with a gold ground.

The public works of demolition, edification, restoration, decoration, and general transformation go on merrily as ever in Paris. The whole of that portion of the great gallery of the Tuileries, which was built in the reign of Louis XIV., is demolished, and its reconstruction, in harmony with the work of Henry IV., will be commenced forthwith. The pavilion and wing of the same palace, which have been rebuilt, are now being crowned with elaborate ornaments in hammered lead, and the ornamental work of that part which abuts on the quay is being commenced. The new Tribunal of Commerce, between the Palais de Justice and Notre Dame, approaches completion. Four grand allegorical groups of sculpture are commissioned for the staircase; and the celebrated painter Robert Fleury is intrusted with the execution of four large works illustrative of Commerce for the decoration of the great hall. The restorations and additions connected with the courts of law and Prefecture of Police have been advanced with great activity, and the whole promises to be the most important work of the kind, after the Louvre and the Tuileries, executed in Paris for many years. But the most splendid and truly Imperial conception for the embellishment of Paris and the perpetuation of the memory of Napoleon III. is the proposed double row of statues from one extremity of Paris to the other, starting from the Place du Trône, traversing the boulevards and the Champs Elysée, and terminating at the Arc de l'Etoile! The statues, in marble or bronze, are to commemorate all who have been most celebrated in Monarchical, Republican, and Imperial France. As we have already remarked, London should have a line of statues on the new Thames way. A coup-d'œil may there be obtained longer and nobler than any even in Paris.

Mr. George Cruikshank's great allegorical picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," which was exhibited a year or two since, along with the most striking collection of his etchings, drawings, and book illustrations at Exeter Hall, has been engraved on steel, forming a plate of large size. The entire work of the engraving is done by Mr. Cruikshank himself; the finishing by Mr. Charles Mottram. Its design, as our readers are aware, is to expose the misdeeds and miseries of drunkenness by a panoramic view of an immense variety of crimes and disasters occasioned by that abominable vice. Without reference to the merits of the whole composition, we may remark that it shows undiminished vigour of imagination and graphic power. We cannot but respect, moreover, the genuine philanthropy which has induced this veteran artist, when, after toiling above sixty years for the public amusement, he has earned his fame and deserves the enjoyment of his repose, to execute so laborious a task for the sake of promoting that social and moral reform which is still so much needed among us.



ST. GILES'S CHURCH, DALLINGTON, SUSSEX.

BAROMETRICAL VARIATIONS OF THE LATE STORMS.

THE following remarks of James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the Barometrical Variations during the late storms, as shown in the annexed diagram, will be read with interest. He says:—

The reading of the barometer from the 1st of October to the 15th day was always high, and every day above its average, frequently to the amount of 0·3 in. and 0·4 in., and on the third day to 0·5 in. nearly. The direction of the wind till the eighth day was generally E. or E.N.E., and the greatest force of the wind during this interval was about 8 lb. on the square foot; but usually the air was in a gentle motion from the eastward. On the ninth day the force of the wind was N. and N.W., but at all times weak in strength. On the succeeding days, changed to the south-west, and the barometer readings descended below the average and declined (as is shown in the accompanying diagram) to 29·00 in. at 9 a.m. on the 15th, the minimum, on which day pressure to 9 lb. on the square foot took place. The reading of the barometer suddenly changed from 29·00 in. at 9 a.m. on the night of the day was 29·40 in., being a less than 0·09 in. increase in fifteen hours. It remained some time at this height, and then declined to 29·30 in. by 9 a.m. on the 22nd. From noon of the 22nd, the 23rd, its general tendency, as will be seen by the diagram, was increasing. It passed above the average on the 24th, having been fourteen days previously below, and at times, for twenty-four hours together, as much as three-quarters of an inch nearly. From the 23rd the course of the winds was from opposite quarters—viz., S.W. and N.E., but at all times light, and sometimes the air was almost free from motion. The barometer readings continued to increase, though with frequent slight falls, till Nov. 6, when the reading was as high as 30·40 in., or 1 lb. higher than on the 20th. On the succeeding day the reading began to decrease, and passed below its average on the 10th, it having been, on the same point from Oct. 20 for eleven days, a part of which time it was for twenty-four hours together more than six tenths of an inch in excess. During the thirteenth and fourteenth days the decrease was rapid, and the reading from noon on the 14th to nearly noon on the 15th varied only between 28·61 in. and 28·64. This latter reading corresponds to 13 lb. in eight days. At this time at Greenwich the greatest pressure we experienced was 31 lb. only; and it is very remarkable that, on the day of the reading of the barometer about London, there was scarcely any wind, whilst fearful storms were raging north of us. From the 15th and 16th of the barometer oscillated, but for the most part increased, and were 29·72 in. on the 19th, whilst the air was in gentle motion from the S.W. and W. Like changes followed, but decreasing readings were greater than increasing, till the reading of the barometer again was very low—viz., 29·73 in. at noon on the 28th, accompanied with S.W. wind, blowing with a pressure of 5 lb. on the square foot only. From this time the readings increased, and on the 30th passed above the average, having been below during eighteen days. It cannot fail to be remarked that at all times since the storms of the autumn was above its average, the wind has everywhere been moderate in strength, but that the period of our recent heavy gales has begun shortly after the reading has descended below the average; these gales have also been the worst when the barometer has been the least gradual, and thus of the weather had ceased only on the average again being approached.

"One fact can be learnt from these readings, and it is a very forcibly impressed upon the fishermen on the Northumberland coast when I first fixed the barometers there—that at no time, and particularly during the autumn months, should the warnings of the barometer pass unheeded; for although the barometer reading may be low, and, indeed, unusually so in these localities, without the storm passing over these places, yet they may feel certain that bad weather or gales of wind are at that very time, most likely, raging over the British Isles, and which might suddenly visit their localities (whether further west or south, as the diagram shows, or further east), and having come to us (see the diagram), no less than three times, a good deal below twenty-nine inches, yet no storm of any moment visited us; lent we have had and evidence of the fearful storm then raging on our northern and eastern coasts."

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, by placing reliable barometers (made by Negretti and Zambra, and tested by myself at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich) around the coast, and close to the principal fishing ports, has not quite so much praise as when one of the storms of the autumn has been foretold, and the fishermen warned of its approach, but in affording timely steps to warn our fishermen from going into that sea in times of danger. Surely the public will not fail to appreciate fully the feelings which have prompted the committee of the institution to present as far as possible the necessary of having received the life-boat by timely warnings to those who otherwise might need its valuable and ever-ready services.

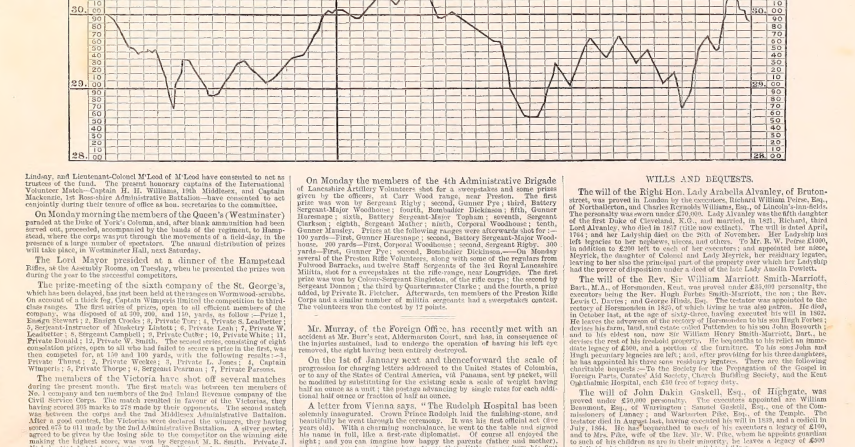


DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE BAROMETRIC VARIATION FROM OCTOBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1864, AS REGISTERED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.
BY JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S.

Lindsay, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod have consented to act as trustees of the fund. The present honorary captains of the International Volunteer Eight—Captain H. E. Pellatt, 1860, Victoria, and Captain Mackenzie, 1st Rose-shire Administrative Battalion—have consented to act conjointly during their tenure of office as honorary secretaries of the association.

On Monday morning the members of the Queen's (Westminster) paraded at the Duke of York's Column, and, after blank ammunition had been served out, proceeded, accompanied by their band, to the Wellington Barracks ground, where the corps marched through the movements of a field-day, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The annual distribution of prizes will take place, in Westminster Hall, next Saturday.

The Right Hon. Mayor presided at a meeting of the Hampstead Rifles, at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, when he presented the prizes won during the year to the successful competitors.

The prize-meeting of the sixth company of the St. George's, which has been delayed, has just been held at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs. On account of the bad weather the matches were limited to the members of No. 1 company and ten members of the 2nd Inland Revenue company of the Civil Service Corps. The match resulted in favour of the Victorias, they having scored 205 marks to 378 made by their opponents. The second match was between the corps and the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion. After a good contest, the Victorias were declared the winners, they having scored 410 to 411 made by the 2nd Administrative Battalion. In the second and consolation prizes, open to all who had failed to secure a prize in the first, was then competed for, at 150 yards, with five rounds, the following prizes:—1, Private Tweet; 2, Private Weeks; 3, Private L. Jones; 4, Captain Whymper; 5, Private Thorpe; 6, Sergeant Pearman; 7, Private Bowman.

The members of the Victoria have shot off several matches during the present month. The last match was between the members of No. 1 company and ten members of the 2nd Inland Revenue company of the Civil Service Corps. The match resulted in favour of the Victorias, they having scored 205 marks to 378 made by their opponents. The second match was between the corps and the 2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion. After a good contest, the Victorias were declared the winners, they having scored 410 to 411 made by the 2nd Administrative Battalion. In the second and consolation prizes, open to all who had failed to secure a prize in the first, was then competed for, at 150 yards, with five rounds, the following prizes:—1, Private Tweet; 2, Private Weeks; 3, Private L. Jones; 4, Captain Whymper; 5, Private Thorpe; 6, Sergeant Pearman; 7, Private Bowman.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place last week in the drill-shed at Hampstead, Leicester-square. Colonel Erskine officiated. Colonel Creed, the commanding officer of the brigade, opened the proceedings. He observed that the Middlesex Artillery Brigade during the past year had been present with its guns twice, viz., at Guildford, at Hyde Park; and twice Park Town; also at Wimbledon. At the last place they were under canvas, and were inspected by a Colonel of the Royal Artillery, who had spoken in the highest and greatest praise on the brigade for its efficiency. The numbers of the brigade were steadily increasing, and the prospects of efficiency was very much larger than last year. A school of arms had been established at the headquarters, and had been very beneficial. Colonel Erskine referred to the services of time, leisure, and pecuniary means made by the volunteers as a reason for their receiving both the moral and material support of the community they represented. He then handed the several prizes to the successful competitors, except the ladies' prize, which was presented by Mrs. Creed.

The December competition for the monthly challenge cup and for the all-comers' prize of the 4th Somerset (Taunton) corps came on Thursday week. Captain Wichham scored 41, winning the challenge cup. Mr. Ellis also made 41; but, having to allow two points for "any position" at the longer ranges, he score stood at 41, which gave Sergeant Dillwood had made. On shooting off, Mr. Ellis won.

On Monday the members of the 4th Administrative Brigade of London Artillery Volunteers, met for a competition for various prizes given by the officers, at Carr Wood range, near Preston. The first prize was won by Sergeant Bigby; second, Gunner Hurst; third, Battery Sergeant-Major Woolhouse; fourth, Bombadier Dickinson; fifth, Gunner Champion; sixth, Battery Sergeant-Major Topham; seventh, Sergeant Clarkson; eighth, Sergeant Mather; ninth, Corporal Woodhouse; tenth, Gunner Bassett. Prize for the best shooting with the rifle corps:—1, 200 yards—First, Gunner Harcourage; second, Battery Sergeant-Major Woodhouse. 200 yards—First, Corporal Woodhouse; second, Sergeant Bigby. 500 yards—First, Gunner Pye; second, Bombadier Dickinson.—On Monday next the Victoria Rifle Volunteers, who will muster 400 strong, under Colonel Fulwood Barracks, and twelve Staff Sergeants of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, meet for competition at the rifle-range, near Longridge. The first prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Singleton, of the rifle corps; the second by Sergeant Downey; the third by Quartermaster Clarke; and the fourth, a prize added, by Private R. Fletcher. Afterwards, ten members of the Preston Rifle corps and a similar number of militia sergeants had a sweepstakes contest. The volunteers won the contest by 12 points.

Mr. Murray, of the Foreign Office, has recently met with an accident at Mr. Bore's seat, Aldermaston Court, and has in consequence of be injuries sustained, had to undergo the operation of having his left leg removed, the sight having been entirely destroyed.

On the 1st of December Mr. Justice Willes delivered the scale of progression for charging letters addressed to the United States of Columbia, or to any of the States of Central America, via Southampton, which, will be modified by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight having half an ounce as a unit; the rates being calculated by single rates for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

A letter from Vienna says. "The Rudolph Hospital has been formally inaugurated. Prince Felix Salm-Salm is dead of his wounds, and beautifully he went through the ceremony. It was his first official act (ever since July, 1864, he has been commandant of Vienna), and having signed his name in full, like a best-rate diplomatist. Of course all enjoyed the festival, and by expressing the wish that many more institutions like this, who were present, must have been to see their little son perform his first public duty."

The *Débats* publishes a letter from M. Feuillet de Conches, dated Cairo, 27th November, in which the author, who is known as a writer states that discovery has recently been made in the private library of Sultan Abdul-Aziz of a correspondence between Marie Caroline and her daughter, Marie-Annietette, from the marriage of the latter to the death of the Empress. There are twenty-four letters, of which the original of seven have been found, but the copies of the others are being fully authenticated. The letter dated 1792 is particularly curious. It was found by Count Equity Conservator of the Imperial Archives, is about to publish these letters.

A correspondent, writing from Victoria, Vancouver Island, on Oct. 8, states:—"We had a very lively shock of an earthquake a few days ago, quite as lively as the one experienced some years ago in Switzerland, only this, instead of being a morning sort of pendulum motion, was like the violent shaking of a railroad carriage to a train going at full speed. The windows of our house jingled as though they would break, and everything rattled fearfully. It was broad daylight, about seven in the morning, so all the people I talked to had been awakened by it, and were out in the streets in their night-clothes. Several outlying and some brick buildings were cracked, and a chimney was shaken down. They felt it also at the same time in New Westminster. It is said, plausibly, that simultaneously with the earthquake an immense portion of the summit of the crater of Mount Baker—a portion above a mile in circumference—fell in, and the appearance of the mountain is decidedly altered, even at the distance from which we see it, about seventy miles."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Alvanley, of Bruton-street, was proved in London by the executors, Richard William Pense, Esq., of Northallerton, and Charles Reynolds Williams, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. Lady Alvanley was the fifth daughter of the first Duke of Cleveland, K.G., and was married, in 1801, Richard, 3rd Lord Alvanley, who died in 1857 (title now extinct). The will is dated April, 1864, and her Ladyship died on the 20th of November. Her Ladyship has left legacies to her nephews, nieces, and others. To Mr. R. W. Peirse £1000, in addition to £500 left to each of her executors; and appointed her sister, Meyrick, the daughter of Colonel and Lady Meyrick, her residuary legatee, leaving to her also the personal part of the property given to her by Lord Alvanley had the power of disposition under a deed of the late Lady Amelia Powlett.

The will of the Rev. Sir William Marriott Smith-Marriott, Bart., M.A., of Headington-hill, Oxon, was proved under £35,000 personalty, the executors being the Rev. Hugh Forbes Smith-Marriott, the son; the Rev. Harris D. Davies; and George Hinds, Esq. The testator was appointed to the rectory of Hornsmeadow in 1825, of which living he was also patron. He died, on December 1, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried on the 7th inst. He leaves the advowson of the rectory of Hornsmeadow to his son Hugh Forbes; and to his son Harris D. Davies he bequeaths to his son Charles Reynolds, and to his eldest son, now Sir William Henry Smith-Marriott, Bart., he devises the real and personal property. He bequeaths £100 to the parochial district agency of £300, and a portion of the furniture. To his sons John and Hugh pecuniary legacies and bonds, after payment of his debts and legacies, he has appointed his three sons residuary legatees. The sum of £100 to charitable purposes, viz., the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Curates' Aid Society, Church Building Society, and the Kent Archæological Society, £20 each. Stamp duty.

The will of John Dakin Gaskell, Esq., of Highgate, was proved under £30,000 personalty. The trustees appointed are William Beaumont, Esq., of Warrington; Samuel Gaskell, Esq., one of the Commissioners in Lunacy; and George Hinds, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The testator died in August last, having executed his will in 1859, and a codicil in July, 1864. He bequeaths pecuniary legacies to several, to the amount of £100, and to Mrs. Pike, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. Pike, whom he appoints guardian to such of his children as may be under age, the residue, he leaves a legacy of £300 and divides his estate equally amongst all his children.

The will of the late Edward Yates, Esq., of 30, Comptonterrace, Islington, has been proved. His personal property is sworn under £60,000. The executors are Mrs. Yates, one of the sole surviving trustees of the testator; and Dr. C. J. Hare, of Brook-street. After some legacies to Mrs. Yates and other relatives, the testator directs that the residue be applied to charitable purposes in left to University College, London, in trust, to apply one moiety of the interest thereof in the general purposes of the said College, and the other moiety to the Somerton Fund for the relief of poor patients. The residue of personal property is left to Dr. Hare.

On the night of the 22nd inst. the schooner Ida, of Dantzic, bound from that port to Dunkirk with steel, were on shore on Pulling Beach, Norfolk. It was blowing a gale of wind from the north-east at the time, with a heavy sea on. The crew, consisting of four life-boat of the National Institution, were all soon mustered; and with great difficulty, after having had to launch the life-boat more than once, succeeded in reaching the wreck and in taking off the shipwrecked crew, six in number. The cost of this life-boat and her carriage, together with a sum to provide for her future maintenance, amounting in all to £200, was presented to the National Life-boat Institution by the farm of Cuna and Company, Parsee merchants of Bombay, in acknowledgment of their success in business since their establishment in London, in 1853, and in testimony of the uniform kindness and courtesy which they had received from the inhabitants of the British metropolis.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.

THE Committee of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have received the following reports of the services rendered by the life-boats of the institution during the month of November:—

On the 1st, the Cullercoats life-boat, Northumberland, was launched to the assistance of the brigantine Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 2nd, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 3rd, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 4th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 5th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 6th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 7th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 8th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 9th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 10th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 11th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 12th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 13th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 14th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 15th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 16th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 17th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 18th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 19th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 20th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 21st, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 22nd, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 23rd, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 24th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 25th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 26th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 27th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 28th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 29th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 30th, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 31st, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner Ann, of Sunderland, which was in distress off the coast. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing the crew, consisting of seven men, and landed them at Cullercoats.

On the 1st, the Cullercoats life-boat was launched to the assistance of the schooner

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Lord William Charles O'Brien Fitzgerald was the younger son of William Robert, K.P., second Duke of Leinster, by his wife, Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, late Lord St. George, and was only brother and heir-presumptive of Augustus Frederick, P.C., present Duke of brother of that excellent nobleman, Augustus Frederick, P.C., present Duke of Leinster, born on June 4, 1791. His Lordship, who took a warm interest in Irish politics and held various an interesting and clever pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for the Future Government of Ireland," was High Sheriff of the County of Kildare in 1845. He was a most estimable companion, and county of Kildare in 1845. He was a most estimable companion, and was deservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Lord William was never married. He died on the 8th inst., at his town house, 7, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.

SIR W. L. CALL, BART.

Sir William Berkeley Call, third Baronet, of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, who died at his town house, 25, Old Burlington-street, on the 22nd inst., was the eldest son of Sir William Pratt Call, the second Baronet, by his wife, Jane, daughter of George, fifth Earl of Granard, and was born on the 7th of May, 1810. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy Dec. 3, 1850. He was appointed Sheriff of Cornwall in 1852, and was a magistrate for the county and a Deputy-Lieutenant. He was for some time a Lieutenant of the South Hants Militia, and in 1854 he was High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in 1857, and was made, in 1858, a Commissioner for the Sewers of Sussex Rife Volunteers. He married, first, Dec. 31, 1840, Johanna Jane, youngest daughter of John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford Green, Essex, and Woodhouse, Bucks, by whom (who died Feb. 2, 1856) he leaves two sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, Nov. 13, 1862, Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester and Rector of Stanfold, Sussex, by whom (who survives him) he leaves also issue—viz., three sons and a daughter. The

heavens also issue—viz., three sons and a daughter. The eldest son is now Henry Curstairs Peiy, the third Baronet, who was born April 25, 1844. This family has been of known importance for nearly two hundred centuries. On July 6, 1846, its then head and representative, John Henry Peiy, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, and some time Governor of the Bank of England, was created a Baronet. He was father of the deceased Baronet.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE TURNER.

General Sir George Turner, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, who died on the 8th inst., at his native place, Perth, North Britain, Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of Robert Turner, Esq., of Menie, by his wife, Euphemia, daughter of George Simpson, Esq. He was born in 1780, and, after receiving his early education at Aberdeen, proceeded to Woolwich, and, on passing through the usual course at the Military Academy, he obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in January, 1798. He subsequently served and distinguished himself in the war of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1806. He joined the Army under the late Lord Lake, in India, in 1808, and commanded the Horse Artillery in the war until the end of the war. He was at the Battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and at the affair at Vic Bigorre, and subsequently received the gold medal and clasp for the two former. In 1831 he was made a C.B., and in 1862 a K.C.B. Sir George Turner, K.C.B., has been Colonel-Commandant of the 13th Regt. Royal Artillery. Turner became a Major-General in 1851, a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General in 1863.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SOWERBY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sowerby, J.P., of Putteridge Bury, Herts, whose death has just occurred, was the eldest son representative of a highly respectable Hertfordshire family, and was one of the few surviving heroes of Waterloo. He entered the Navy, and in Sir Sydney Smith's Syrian Campaign of 1799, 1800, and, embarking at Ramsgate in 1808, went through nearly the whole of the Peninsular War. He was at the passage of the Douro, the taking of Oporto, and the affair at Salamonde; the Battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nive, and the Nivelle. He was with the covering army during the siege of Badajos, and at the siege of Burgos, and the sortie at Bayonne. He returned to England with the regiment in 1814, was sent out to Brussels in 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo. He had received the war medal and clasp for the battles of the Nivelle, Vittoria, Salamanca, and Talavera, and the medal for Waterloo. Sowerby became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1837.

THE HON. A. E. PRENDERGAST VEREKER.

The Hon. Adolphus Edward Prendergast Vereker, whose premature and lamented death, in the midst of a very promising career, as a captain of marines, at Yokohama, Japan, on the 26th of last October, was the sixth and youngest son of John Prendergast, fifth Viscount Gort, by Elizabeth, his first wife, Maria, eldest daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore. He was born in 1832; and, having entered the British Navy, he received distinguished himself as an officer of the 97th Foot in the Crimean War. He had been made a supernumerary of that regiment in 1855, and became a Captain of it in 1860. He was never married.

H. H. LEATHES, ESQ.

Henry Maxwelden Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet Hall, in the county of Suffolk, whose lamented death occurred on the 16th inst., at Lowestoft, was formerly in the Army and Navy Service, and served in the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns, being wounded at the Battle of Corunna. His kindness of heart and unbounded charity made him universally esteemed, and for only last year, in appreciation of the services he had so long rendered to humanity, the Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., conveyed to him, by the Commodore and several officers of the northern French squadron, the gold medal of honour, which was presented by Admiral Mussendon, of which Mr Leathes was the male representative, came over from Normandy, where, in the early part of the last century, he settled in the position that Sir William de Mussendon held the dignified office of Grand Admiral of England. A.D. 1110. Mr. Leathes was a most liberal supporter, dedicated it to the blessed Virgin, in fulfilment of a vow made during a dangerous storm at sea, in which the whole fleet except the Admiral's vessel was wrecked, and the Admiral himself only escaped by the most imminent danger. From this ancient house lineally descended Catherine, wife of William, M.P. for Dunwich, who was created a Baronet by Charles II., 1660. Henry Leathes, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary at Stuttgart, married Lucy, daughter of Lord Henry Howard, and had Henry Leathes, Esq. (Major 1st Royal Lancashire Militia), Charles Leathes, Esq., M.A. (Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge), and Rev. Stanley Leathes, Esq., M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Rector of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. The late Mr. Leathes was the eldest son of his brother, John Francis Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet Hall, Suffolk, and Lucas-street, Commissioner of Taxes, Esq., of Gunton

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Ditto, ditto, transposed to E flat ... s. or a. 3 0
3. Trio—"News! girls, news!" ... s. m.-s. and c. 2 6
4. Song—"Love and gallantry" ... t. 3 0
5. Trio—"My heart is breaking" ... s., t., and b. 3 0
6. Song—"Oh! for her sweet sake" ... s. and a. 3 0
7. Chorus—"Come, let us away" ... 2 6
8. Song—"For her sweet sake" ... t. 3 0
9. Song—"Oh! for a heart like her true him" ... b. 3 0
10. Duet—"We waited late, we waited long" ... s. and t. 3 0
11. Chorus—"Hurrah! hurrah!" ... 2 6
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